

Kentucky Department of Corrections

Religion Reference Manual

Effective: April 4, 2023

The purpose for the Kentucky Department of Corrections Religion Reference Manual is:

1. To accommodate the provision of religious worship services and programs for the faith groups represented in the inmate population;
2. To provide guidance to institutional chaplains and administrators in making informed decisions concerning religious issues which surface regularly so that the needs of the correctional environment are met and are consistent with the requirements of law; and
3. To encourage consistency of practice among the state facilities and the confines of the mission and level of security of the institutions.

This manual is not an exhaustive list of religious practices or items. If a religious item or practice is not currently represented, an inmate may request accommodation of a religious item or practice by following the procedure set forth in CPP 23.1, Section II, G, 8. Per CPP 23.1, Section II, G, 8. New Religious Components, if a request for a religious item or practice is made that is not addressed in the manual, the Chaplain shall review the request and make a recommendation. The Chaplain shall then submit the request and recommendations to the Deputy Warden. The Deputy Warden shall then review and submit their findings and recommendations to the Director of Operations. The Director of Operations shall review and notify all parties in writing of the decision. If the decision affects the Religion Reference Manual and CPP, the revisions shall be made during the next review period. All institutions Wardens, Deputy Wardens and Chaplains shall also receive the new directive from the Director of Operations to ensure consistency in practice statewide.

Asatru/Odinism

Asatru is a form of Germanic neopaganism. It may also be known as Odinism.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. *Gesta Danorum* by Saxo Grammaticus
2. Hlath (a brown or white headband containing one or more embroidered runes or printed runes/worn during services in the Institutional Religious Center (IRC) only);
3. Mjolinir (Thor's Hammer) medallion and necklace
4. Poetic Edda
5. Prose Edda
6. Rune cards with instruction book; small rune set (wood or plastic only)

Runes and Personal Mead Horns: Rune stones and small personal mead horns are not authorized by CPP 17.1 as personal property.

All Rune writings shall be consistent with one of the three Futhark alphabets.

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Altar Cloth
2. Animal Crackers
3. Bowli: Sacrificial bowl
4. Altar Candles
5. Evergreen Twig
6. Gandr: A wooden staff with the runic alphabet written or carved upon it. A stick one half inch thick and two feet long is sufficient.
7. Mead: A mixture of water, honey, and fruit juice
8. Oath Ring: up to 6 inches in diameter
9. Poetic Edda
10. Prose Edda
11. Ritual Mead Horn
12. Rune card
13. Stalli (altar)
14. Statues of the Gods and Goddesses
15. Sun Wheel: This is the same shape as a Native American Medicine wheel.
16. Thor's Hammer: The hammer may be about 12 inches by 10 inches and can be constructed out of wood or strong cardboard no more than one half inch thick;

The Sun wheel is inscribed with two intersecting lines emphasizing the four compass directions of the circle. A sun wheel inscribed with swastikas (a combination of several runes) is not part of Asatru practice.

Oath Ring is not to be confused with jewelry, such as a personal ring or steel wrist bracelet. It is a congregate religious item, approximately six inches in diameter, used only during worship services and religious programs and stored in the Institutional Religious Center.

Sax (sword) is used for the swearing of holy oaths and is used during the Tyr Blot. In a correctional setting the use or display of swords is not authorized. The gandr and oath ring may be substituted in its place.

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

No special dietary standards exist.

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS

Mead is a mixture of water, apple juice and honey

The 4 Major Blots should receive the mead substitute and animal crackers.

The Major Blots are: Ostara, Midyear, Winter Finding, and Yule.

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

There are no medical prohibitions.

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

None required. Many Asatruan begin and end the day with prayers honoring the Gods, Goddesses, and their ancestors. Many Asatruan also carry their runes at all times and use it regularly.

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES

None required. Many Asatruan meet weekly to study and perform rituals such as Blot (pronounced “Bloat”) or Sumbels.

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

The two main rituals of Asatru are the Blot and the Sumbel. These rituals may take place either indoors or outdoors. Outdoors, however, is the more natural setting for a Blot.

The Blot is a ritual sacrifice made in honor of a God or Goddess. Some groups retain the ancient practice of an animal sacrifice, in which an animal is sacrificed to the Gods and Goddesses and then cooked and eaten at the Ceremonial Meal after the Blot. Animal sacrifices are not permitted in the Kentucky Department of Corrections institutions. Some Asatruan make only a symbolic animal sacrifice, offering an edible image, such as a cookie, in the shape of an animal. This is an appropriate alternative for incarcerated Asatruan. Most modern Asatruan make their sacrifice symbolically with homemade mead, an alcoholic drink. Fruit juice or a non-fermented mixture of water, honey, and fruit juice is a suitable alternative in correctional facilities.

I. HOLY DAYS

Four “Major” dates are sometimes set aside as religious holy days. The dates are for the High Ceremonial Days of Ostara, Midyear, Winter Finding, and Yule. These dates must be observed on the listed dates because of the solar significance of the Solstices and Equinoxes.

1. **Vernal Equinox (Around March 20), Ostara**
Sacred to Ostara, Freya, and Frigga.
2. **Estival Solstice (Around June 20 or 21), Baldor**
Sacred to Baldor.
3. **Autumnal Equinox (Around September 22 or 23), Winter Finding**
Sacred to Odin
4. **Hibernal Solstice (Around December 21), Yule**
Beginning of the Runic Year—Sacred to Thor and Frey.

J. SACRED WRITINGS Poetic Edda (Elder Edda), the Prose Edda (Younger Edda),

K. BURIAL RITUALS

There is not one correct way for burials to take place in Asatru, although several practices appear to be commonplace. The first obligation is a ritual display of respect for the dead. Grave goods are important as they provide for the needs of the dead during the long journey to the other world. Both interment and cremation are acceptable. There are no prohibitions concerning autopsies in Asatru.

BAHAI Faith

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Religious medallion and necklace (Nonagon = 9 pointed star – May contain the Greatest name “Yá Bahá'u'l-Abhá”, “Allah-u-Abhá”, and/or the Ringstone Symbol.
2. Baha’i Prayer Book and other Baha’i Sacred Writings

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Baha’i Prayers
2. Kitáb-i-Iqán
3. Gleanings from the Writings of Baha’u’llah
4. Tablets of Baha’u’llah Revealed after the Kitáb-i-Aqdas
5. The Hidden Words

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

19 Day Fast (no food or drink) Sunrise to Sunset – usually March 1 to 19 — Fast to end on Naw-Rúz (the vernal equinox, usually March 20)

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS

None

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

No Alcohol or Narcotics (unless medically necessary and prescribed by a physician)

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

One of three Obligatory Prayers, plus prayer and the reading and recitation of Baha’i prayers and the Baha’i Sacred Writings morning and evening.

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES

The Baha’i Faith places great importance on the relationship with God, but not on religious ritual. Baha’is have no priesthood or clergy, no initiation ceremonies, no sacraments, and no worship rituals.

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

None

I. HOLY DAYS

11 Days (9 Work Proscription Days)

The Feast of Naw-Rúz

The first day of Ridván

The ninth day of Ridván

The twelfth day of Ridván

The anniversary of the Declaration of the Bab

The anniversary of the Birth of Baha’u’llah

The anniversary of the Birth of the Báb
The anniversary of the Ascension of Baha'u'llah
The anniversary of the Martyrdom of the Bab

Day of the Covenant (appointment of His son)

The anniversary of the ascension of 'Abdu'l-Bahá is not to be regarded as a day on which work is prohibited. Its commemoration, however, is obligatory.

J. SACRED TEXTS:

Tablets of Baha'u'llah Revealed after the Kitáb-i-Aqdas

Several statements of social and spiritual principles that Baha'u'llah prescribed for a future world civilization.

The Proclamation of Baha'u'llah

A collection of letters that Baha'u'llah wrote to the world leaders of his time.

The Summons of the Lord of Hosts

A collection of letters that Baha'u'llah wrote to various individuals during his time.

Gleanings from the Writings of Baha'u'llah

A compilation of representative passages on a wide variety of subjects.

Baha'i Prayers

A compilation of Baha'i prayers

The Hidden Words

A collection of essential spiritual maxims.

The Book of Certitude (Kitáb-i-Iqán)

Baha'u'llah's principal doctrinal work, which explains the concept of the oneness of religion, the symbolic use of language in the sacred books, and Divine purpose in human history.

The Seven Valleys and The Four Valleys

The best known of Baha'u'llah's mystical writings.

K. BURIAL RITUALS

Baha'i funeral customs and practices do not permit embalming, unless it is required by law. Cremation is also not permitted. The Baha'i Faith does not prohibit donation of the body to medical science, so long as it is eventually buried according to Baha'i law. It is permissible to donate organs.

The body is prepared by washing and wrapping in a white shroud. A ring with the inscription "I came forth from God, and return unto Him, detached from all save Him, holding fast to His Name, the Merciful, the Compassionate" should be worn. The body is then placed in a coffin for interment. Traditional practices require that the body be buried within one hour's travel time from the place of death. There is some flexibility in calculating where the limit is, but the important thing to keep in mind is that the spirit of the faith's teachings is that you should be buried near the place of death. (The final authority lies with the family). One key requirement for a Baha'i funeral is reading of the Prayer for the Dead.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism is a nontheistic religion with two major schools of thought: Theravada and Mahayana.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Religious medallion of the Buddha and necklace
2. Dhammapada
3. Flowers
4. Mala Prayer beads consisting of 108 beads for the counting of mantras (prayer meditations). Never worn around the neck but carried in the pocket or wrapped around the wrist when in prayer; and
5. Small picture of the Buddha

NOTE: Natural color (wood), black or white plastic prayer beads are permitted.

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Altar;
2. Bell;
3. Cup
4. Dhammapada
5. Image of the Buddha;

6. Zafu (small cushion);
7. Zabuton (meditation mat);
8. Singing bowls/Meditation Gong;
9. Candles;
10. Candle holders;

11. Tingshas (clappers);
12. Silver bowls;
13. Prayer wheel; and
14. Flowers - silk may be substituted for fresh flowers.

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

Most Buddhists follow a vegetarian or ovo-lacto vegetarian diet (eggs and dairy allowed). Self-selection from the main line which includes the no-flesh option is recommended for Buddhist adherents.

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS

None

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

There are no medical prohibitions for most Buddhist traditions. Most Buddhist practice Eastern medicines with varying forms of herbs, acupuncture, salves and tinctures.

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

Meditation practices are usually conducted daily on an individual basis.

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES

Many Buddhist groups have adopted the practice of meeting weekly but this practice is not required.

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

None

I. HOLY DAYS

1. **February 15, *Parinirvana Day***

This date commemorates the death of Shakyamuni Buddha.

2. **April 8, *Buddha Day***

This date celebrates the birth of the Buddha.

3. **December 8, *Bodhi Day***

This is a celebration of the enlightenment of the Buddha when he set out on quest of the Middle Way.

Buddhist inmates may select either the three above-listed dates or Vesak Day, but not all four. The majority of Buddhist celebrate Vesak day.

4. **Vesak Day, the full moon day in May**

This day is a celebration of the birth, the day of enlightenment, and commemorates the death (*parinirvana*) of Buddha.

Note: Generally the Mahayana Buddhists observe the three holy days of significant events of the Buddha separately and the Theravada Buddhist observe all three events on Vesak Day. Participating Buddhist inmates may request either Vesak day or the three dates of the Mahayana tradition as dates of work proscripton.

J. SACRED TEXTS

Dhammapada;
Personal Sutras; and
Tripitaka.

K. BURIAL RITUALS

There are no restrictions on autopsies. Burial is usually by cremation.

CHRISTIANITY

Christianity is an Abrahamic, monotheistic religion based on the life and oral teachings of Jesus of Nazareth as presented in the New Testament. There are 3 principle divisions: Catholicism, Orthodox, and Protestant.

Roman Catholicism

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. 1 White Plastic Rosary; Never worn around the neck but carried in the pocket or wrapped around the wrist; when in prayer.
2. A small container of holy water;
3. Bible;
4. Crucifix or cross and necklace;
5. Devotional Scapular;
6. Holy cards / icons;
7. Prayer books;

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Three main pieces of furniture shall be provided for Mass and other Catholic rituals:
 - a. Altar
 - b. Pulpit / Lectern
 - c. Chair
2. Worship Accouterments
 - a. Altar linens;
 - b. Ashes and Palms for seasonal observances;
 - c. Chalice;
 - d. Ciborium;
 - e. Corporal (small cloth);
 - f. Cruets;
 - g. Candles;
 - h. Lectionary;
 - i. Liturgical vestments (including albs, chasubles, stoles, and dalmatics);
 - j. Missalettes and hymnals;
 - k. Musical instruments for accompaniment;
 - l. Processional crucifix;
 - m. Roman Missal (Sacramentary);
 - n. Tabernacle;
 - o. Wheat communion hosts or bread; (The Catholic Church volunteers provide this as they enter to lead a mass)
 - p. Wine/grape juice; (A priest may bring in 2 oz. of communion wine for his personal use only during a mass.)
3. Other common Catholic religious items
 - a. Anointing Oil;
 - b. Banners;
 - c. Bells;
 - d. Paschal Candle ;
 - e. Holy water bottle;
 - f. Holy water font;
 - g. Monstrance;
 - h. New American Standard Bible;

- i. Pyx;
- j. Religious paintings or statues

Ritual books shall be allowed to be brought in for the Catholic minister for baptisms, communion services, marriages, anointing of the sick, and funerals.

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

Lent: During Fridays of Lent Catholics are expected to abstain from meat. On Ash Wednesday and Good Friday, Catholics are asked to abstain from meat and also fast. Minimum fasting is to eat no more than one full meal on a fast day. Two smaller meatless meals, amounting to less than a full meal, are permitted to sustain physical strength. These norms apply to persons over fourteen years of age and apply only until age sixty. With the availability of the no-flesh option on mainline in every institution, Catholic inmates are able to meet the dietary needs through self-selection. No other arrangements need to be made.

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS **None**

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

Catholics are forbidden from participating in or facilitating abortions or the unjust taking of human life. Otherwise, there are no medical prohibitions.

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES **None**

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES **Mass each Week**

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

Baptism, Confirmation, Reconciliation

I. HOLY DAYS

1. Christmas, December 25;
2. Solemnity of Mary, January 1;
If on Saturday or Monday, then there is no obligation for that year
3. Easter;
4. Ascension Thursday, Thursday of the 6th week of Easter; or the following Sunday;
5. Assumption of Mary, August 15;
If on Saturday or Monday, then there is no obligation for that year
6. All Saints, November 1;
If on Saturday or Monday, then there is no obligation for that year
7. Day of the Dead, November 2 (Latin American Descendants);
8. Immaculate Conception, December 8;
9. Maundy Thursday; and
10. Good Friday.

Participation in the Eucharist is expected on all holy days of obligation if a priest is present, and work is prohibited.

J. SACRED TEXTS

The New American Bible is the official translation for Catholic Christians (but other translations are acceptable).

K. BURIAL RITUALS

When an inmate is dying, the Catholic priest shall be called for the Anointing of the Sick, if this sacrament has not already been given. The dying person, if able, may also receive Viaticum (Holy Communion). Only the priest may administer the sacrament of Anointing of the Sick. The priest is also the normal minister of Viaticum. If a priest is not available, then a deacon or other designated minister of Holy Communion may give Viaticum to the dying inmate.

When a person has died, the priest shall be called to pray for the dead person. One who is already dead shall not be given Anointing of the Sick. In the absence of a priest after the death, any Christian, preferably a Catholic, may pray at the bedside and perform a sacred ritual returning the baptized to God, from whence he came.

Orthodox

Eastern Orthodoxy comprises those churches in communion with the Patriarchal Sees of the East.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Holy cards depicting popular icon images;
2. For additional personal religious items see, Roman Catholicism.

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Pictures or images of icons and/or wall hangings depicting icons;
2. Same as Roman Catholicism.

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

See note on fasting.

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS

None

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

None

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

None

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES

Participation in the Divine Liturgy (Mass) is required. If the Divine Liturgy is not available, participation in the Roman Catholic Mass fulfills the requirement.

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

The Orthodox Rites follow a liturgical calendar as does the Latin Rite. However, there are some significant differences. The primary differences are that the Orthodox Rites still follow the Julian calendar (versus the Gregorian calendar) which now has an approximately

thirteen-day difference. Major Celebrations fall about thirteen days after they do in the West.

I. HOLY DAYS

Only some require attendance at the Divine Liturgy. In the Byzantine Rite, those requiring attendance are: Epiphany, Ascension, St. Peter and Paul, Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and Christmas. Of the other fifteen solemn and seven simple holy days, attendance is not mandatory but recommended.

J. SACRED TEXTS

The Bible is the fundamental sacred text for Orthodox churches.

K. BURIAL RITUALS

In prison, the inmate shall follow the Roman Rite unless an Orthodox priest is available to the institution. (See Roman Catholicism)

Protestantism

Protestantism is a form of Christian faith which originated with the Protestant Reformation, a movement against what its followers considered to be errors in the Roman Catholic Church.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Cross or crucifix and necklace
2. Bible
3. Prayer Book
4. Anointing Oil
5. Religious headwear may be considered essential for female members of such denominations as Quakers, Mennonites, and the Amish.
(See Chaplain for special Clearances & a “Uniform Contract”)
6. Some groups might insist on females wearing only dresses. Uniform exemptions may be made for those of the Pentecostals faith groups.

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Altar bread;
2. Altar cross;
3. Anointing oil;
4. Bible;
5. Communion ware;
6. Communion/altar table;
7. Candles;
8. Font/baptistery;
9. Grape juice & Bread;
10. Hymnal/song books;
11. Liturgical banners;
12. Musical instruments for accompaniment;
13. Pulpit;
14. Vestments;

- C. **RELIGIOUS DIETS** **None**
- D. **CEREMONIAL MEALS** **None**
- E. **MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS** **None**
- F. **REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES** **None**

G. **REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES**
Weekly congregate worship

H. **REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES**
Protestantism differs sometimes significantly from denomination to denomination, culture to culture, and yet holds in common the basic tenets of the Cross and the Resurrection of Christ. While not mandated as days of religious observance, the liturgical calendar (the lectionary) highlights several seasons that are significant in the life of the church and are worthy of consideration for special services, remembrances, etc. Other days of occasional observance traditionally fall on Sundays during the calendar year and, therefore, normally are observed or recognized within a denomination’s calendar year or lectionary.

I. **HOLY DAYS**
These dates are recognized as days of work proscription.

1. **Christmas:** December 25.
2. **Good Friday:** The date changes since the date follows a lunar/solar cycle.
3. **Easter:** The date changes since the date follows a lunar/solar cycle.

J. **SACRED WRITINGS**
The **Holy Bible**
Prayer Books: based on religious traditions

K. **BURIAL RITUALS**
Funeral services differ based on denominational, ethnic, and cultural customs associated with the deceased’s faith background.

SECTS of CHRISTIANTY REQUIRING SPECIAL NOTE:

Christian Science

A. **SACRED WRITINGS**
The **Holy Bible: King James**
Eddy's *Manual of The Mother Church* (1895) lists 83 requirements and prohibitions for members.

B. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

Medical treatment is optional.

Jehovah's Witnesses

Jehovah's Witnesses is a millenarian restorationist Christian denomination with non-trinitarian beliefs distinct from mainline Christianity.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Bible
2. Watchtower Society Magazine

B. SACRED WRITINGS

Bible: New World Translation
Watch Tower Society literature

C. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

Do not receive Blood.

D. HOLY DAYS

Memorial of Christ's Death (On or Near Jewish Passover)

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

The LDS Church (The Mormon Church) is a Christian restorationist church organized by Joseph Smith on April 6, 1830, in western New York.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

Garments of the Holy Priesthood: Obtained through the Temple Ordinances

Garments may be removed briefly for strip searches.

B. SACRED WRITINGS

(See Protestant)

Bible
Book of Mormon
Pearl of Great Price
Doctrine & Covenants

Messianic Judaism

Refers to a belief in Jesus Christ as the Messiah, while also embracing Jewish traditions and customs. Belief in the divinity of Jesus is the defining distinction between Christianity and Judaism.

A. Sabbath and holiday observances

(See Protestant Christianity & Judaism)

B. Dietary laws

The observance of the *kashrut* dietary laws is a subject of continued debate among Messianic Jews. **Kosher Dietary laws are optional.**

C. GOVERNANCE: (All the guidelines of Judaism and Protestant Christianity)

Mennonite & Amish

The *Mennonites & Amish* are Christian groups based around the church communities of Anabaptist denominations.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS (See Protestant)

1. Bible
2. Clothing (no buttons, zippers or Velcro / elastic. Clothes are made with eyes and hooks.)
3. Apron: (Only to be worn in the IRC)
4. Females wear only dresses / skirts
5. Religious headwear (Bonnet) is considered essential for female members.

HINDUISM

Hinduism is the dominant religion of India and consists of much diversity.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Artificial flowers
2. Kumkuma (red powder)
3. Mala Prayer beads consisting of 108 beads for the counting of mantras (prayer meditations)

NOTE: only natural wood or plastic prayer beads (black or white) are permitted in the institutions. Beads may be worn on the right wrist when praying (never around the neck).

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. A statue of the deity
2. Bell;
3. Conch shell;
4. Artificial Flowers; and
5. Dry Rice (½ cup)

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

Lacto-vegetarianism (dairy permissible). The religious dietary needs may be met by self-selection from the main line which includes the no-flesh option.

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS None

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS None

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

A Hindu may engage in *Puja* (worship rituals and veneration) privately three times daily and say the *mantra* 108 times. The prayers are to be offered at *Sandhyopasana*—literally “worship at the junction of time” (the junction of night and morning, of forenoon and afternoon, and of evening and night).

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES

Corporate worship is not obligatory, and many visit temples only during religious festivals.

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

Up to twenty-two celebrations have been recorded per year. The exact dates change yearly because the celebrations are based on a lunar/solar calendar. There are no required celebration observances.

I. HOLY DAYS

These two holy days are days of work proscription: The date changes annually.

1. **Dashera/Ramlila**

This holy day celebrates the victory of good over evil

2. **Diwali**

Also known as the Festival of Lights.

J. SACRED TEXTS

1. Sruti

a. The Vedas;

Rig-Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda, Atharva Veda

b. The Brahmanas;

c. The Upanishads.

2. Smriti

Tantras and Sutras

3. Itihas: Ramayana, Mahabharata and Puranas

K. BURIAL RITUALS

Cremation is the preferred method rather than interment. Cremation is typically performed as soon as possible after death.

Hindus generally regard autopsies as unacceptable. However, autopsy is permitted if required by law.

ISLAM

Islam is an absolute monotheistic (tawhid) Abrahamic religion articulated by the Qur’an and by the teachings of Muhammad.

Sects

Sunni: The largest denomination in Islam is Suni Islam which makes up 80-90% of all Muslims.

Shi'a: The Shia constitutes 10-20% of Islam and is the second largest branch of Muslims.

There are many other denominational sects that originate from Islam but there are two in particular that have gained prominence in the United States: **Nation of Islam** and **Moorish Science Temple of America**.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Prayer rug (less than 44 in x 26 in);
2. Dhikr beads (only natural wood or plastic beads (black or white) are permitted in the institutions and never worn around the neck but carried in the pocket or wrapped around the wrist when in prayer);
3. Crescent medallion and necklace;
4. Kufi or Hijab (White or off-white only);
5. Holy Qur'an;
6. Hadith (one volume summarized version);
7. Miswak (wood, no longer than the length and thickness of a pencil used to clean teeth and mouth 12 max);

Note: The Hadith is a multi-volume set containing more books than authorized by CPP 17.1 for an inmate's personal possession and is not considered as allowable personal property.

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Prayer Rugs;
2. Holy Qur'an;
3. Tafsir;
4. Tajwid; and
5. Hadith: Sahih al-Bukhari

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

Muslims are restricted in their diet. Prohibited foods (include pork products, blood, carrion, and alcohol. Food permissible for Muslims is known as *halal* food).

The following products are definitely Halal (lawful):

1. Fish;
2. Fresh or naturally frozen vegetables and fresh and dried fruits;
3. Grains such as wheat, rice, rye, barley, oat, etc.
4. Honey;
5. Legumes and nuts like peanuts, cashew nuts, walnuts, etc.
6. Milk from cows, sheep, camels, and goats;
7. Plants which are not intoxicants;

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS (Dates change yearly)

1. **Ramadhan**

2. **Eid-UI-Fitr**
3. **Eid-UI-Adha**

Religious Services Purchased Food Item: **None**
Religious Services Purchased Ceremonial Items: **None**

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

There are no medical restrictions, except when it entails the consumption of intoxicants, i.e. any medication with an alcohol base. Medication which contains pork derivatives is also prohibited.

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

It is incumbent upon Muslims to perform prayers five times daily:

1. Morning prayer (al-Fajr);
2. Noon Prayer (al-Zohr);
3. Afternoon Prayer (al-Asr);
4. Sunset Prayer (al-Maghrib); and
5. After-sunset Prayer (al-Ashaa).

Ritual washing is required as well as a clean place where the prayer may be made. The ablution (wudu) is prescribed before all prayer. Ablutions may be performed in a designated place in the IRC or in the housing unit.

For the prayer itself, Muslims face Mecca on a clean surface (prayer rug, towel, mat, carpet, blanket, or any other material that is kept clean and used only for this purpose); and prostrate themselves before Allah in prayer as prescribed by religious law. The prayers can be made individually. The prayers shall be made during breaks at work or in between classes at school. If an inmate is in the Restrictive Housing or Special Management Unit and a prayer rug is not permitted, an extra towel will suffice. Once the prayer has started, the inmate shall be allowed to finish without interruption. The inmate shall not begin the prayer until after the walking count has cleared if the prayer time is in conflict with the count time. Remember, nothing shall interfere with an institution count.

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCE

Public congregate prayer, called Jumu'ah, is conducted every Friday closest to the noon hour by an Imam or designee every Friday. Nothing shall interfere with an institution count. This prayer service takes the place of the noon prayer and is said in congregation including a sermon (Khutbah) which may be on any aspect of the life of the Muslim community. A minimum of one hour should be set aside for the prayer. Only Muslims shall be allowed in the prayer rows. Visitors form a separate line behind the Muslims.

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

The Night of Power is a night of blessings that adherents may spend the time collectively or individually.

(Note: The Night of Power may be celebrated in one's own living unit.)

I. HOLY DAYS

1. **Ramadhan**
2. **Eid-UI-Fitr**
3. **Eid-UI-Adha**

Ramadan: The fast (*sawm*) begins at dawn and ends at sunset. The month lasts 29–30 days based on the visual sightings of the crescent moon. Fasting on a long hot day carries a risk of dehydration. However, if one is at medical risk of dehydration, then it is permitted to break one's fast and in lieu of fasting to pay a “*fidya*” (compensation for not fasting). Pregnant and Menstruating women are not to fast.

J. SACRED WRITINGS

Holy Qur'an
Hadith

K. BURIAL RITUALS

Autopsy is not allowed unless required by law. Cremation is not allowed. Burial should take place within 24 hours, if possible. The body should be placed in the ground with the face toward Mecca.

Moorish Science Temple of America

Moorish Science Temple of America is an American Islamic religious organization founded in the early 20th century.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Circle Seven religious medallion and necklace;
2. Fez (red color only/worn during services in the IRC area only) (male);
Turban made with white or off-white cloth (45 inches x 45 inches) (female)
3. Holy Koran of the MST of A;
4. Two small lapel pins (worn during services in the IRC area only);
5. Picture of Noble Drew Ali (8.5 in x 11 in maximum).

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. A Charter or Warrant of Authority to be issued to every Temple or Branch Temple;
2. A Moorish Flag and an American Flag;
3. Branch Temple Information;
4. Divine Constitution and By-Laws;
5. Holy Koran of the MST of A;
6. Humanity Book;
7. Moorish Literature;
8. Moorish-American Newspaper;
9. Mufti Law Books;
10. Oral Statements of Prophet Noble Drew Ali;

11. Picture of Prophet Noble Drew Ali;
12. Picture of the Great Meeting Is On
13. Questionnaire.

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

Moorish-Americans are prohibited from eating any pork products. The religious dietary needs may best be met through self-selection from the main line, including the no-flesh option.

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS

None

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITION

Moorish-Americans are expected to submit to prescribed medical treatment by doctors, dentists, or other health specialists.

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

It is incumbent upon Moors to perform prayers 3 or 5 times daily;

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES

All Moorish-Americans are required to attend congregational worship services on Friday (Jumah) which is the Holy Day, and to attend Sunday School classes on Sunday to study the Holy Koran of the M.S.T. of A.

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

1. Moorish-American Tag Day
2. Anniversary of the Young People Moorish National League - First Saturday in December
3. Anniversary of the Sisters' Auxiliary - Third Saturday in December.

I. HOLY DAYS

The following holy days are days of work proscription:

1. January 8, Prophet Noble Drew Ali's Birthday;
2. January 15, Moorish-American New Year.

J. SACRED WRITINGS

1. The Holy Koran of the Moorish Science Temple of America
2. The Divine Constitution and By-Laws
3. The Great Meeting is On!
4. Koran Questions for Moorish Americans

K. BURIAL RITUALS

No cremation.

Nation of Islam

Nation of Islam (NOI) was founded in Detroit, Michigan by Wallace D. Fard Muhammad on July 4, 1930 centering around Islam.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Holy Qur'an
2. Lapel pin (worn during services in the IRC only)
3. Prayer rug
4. Star/Crescent medallion and necklace
5. Taqiyah for men (white or off-white only), Scarf for women (white or off-white only)

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Bow tie (worn during services in the IRC only)
2. Holy Qur'an
3. NOI flag
4. Prayer rug

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

On December 1, 1998, Minister Louis Farrakhan delineated the principle of gradualism and encouraged Nation of Islam members to try and refrain from eating meat or fish. Pork is strictly prohibited in any NOI diet. The religious diet of NOI members can be met through self-selection from the mainline, which includes the no-flesh option.

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS

Religious Services Purchased Food Item: None.

Religious Services Purchased Ceremonial Items: None.

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

Abortions are only permissible if the Mother's life is in danger.

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

It is incumbent upon Muslims to perform prayers five times daily:

1. Morning prayer (al-Fajr);
2. Noon Prayer (al-Zuhr);
3. Afternoon Prayer (al-Asr);
4. Sunset Prayer (al-Maghrib);
5. After-sunset Prayer (al-Ishaa).

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCE

Public congregative prayer, called *Jumu'ah*, is conducted every Friday closest to the noon hour. (Remember, nothing interferes with an institution count.)

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

None

I. HOLY DAYS

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Savior's Day, Birthday of W. Fard Muhammad | February 26 |
| 2. Savior's Day, Birthday of Elijah Muhammad | October 7 |
| 3. Holy Day of Atonement/Reconciliation, | October 16 |
| 4. Ramadan | |

J. SACRED WRITINGS

Holy Qur'an

K. BURIAL RITUALS

Autopsy is not allowed unless required by law. Cremation is not allowed. Burial should take place within 24 hours, if possible. The body should be placed in the ground with its face toward Mecca.

JUDAISM

Judaism is an Abrahamic monotheistic religion, celebrated usually in connection with one of three sects: Reformed, Conservative, Orthodox.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Scarf head covering for Orthodox women (white or off-white in color);
2. High Holy Prayer Book
3. Kippah (*Hebrew*) / Yarmulke (*Yiddish*) (white or off-white in color)
4. Prayer book – *Siddur*
5. Religious medallion (Star of David) and necklace.
6. Tallit Gadol (Prayer Shawl with *Tzitzit [knotted fringes]* at the 4 corners)
7. Tallit Katan (Poncho Garment with *Tzitzit [knotted fringes]* at the 4 corners)
Shall be worn under the shirt
8. Tanakh
9. Tefillin (*Phylacteries*)
10. Some groups might insist on females wearing only dresses. Uniform exemptions may be made for those faith groups.
11. Spice Box (wood); contents: cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Sabbath candles and candle holders;
2. Cups;
3. Grape juice 4.5 ounces;
4. Challah bread or Matza during Passover; and
5. Congregate religious items used in conjunction with the observance of the holy days are:
 - a. Haggadah;
 - b. Machzor -- High Holy Day prayer books
 - c. *Megillah*;

- d. Menorah;
- e. *Shofar*;
- f. Siddur -- Holy Day prayer books
- g. Succah; Four Species:
 - 1. Lulav (palm branch);
 - 2. Etrog (citrus-like fruit);
 - 3. Myrtle; and,
 - 4. Willow

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

Jewish diet is closely regulated by the Torah. A Jewish inmate wishing to observe the religious dietary laws is eligible for the religiously certified food component of the Alternative Diet Kosher Program. (See Kosher Diet Agreement/Contract)

KOSHER DIET PROGRAM

Inmates who wish to participate in the Kosher Diet Program (KDP) shall be eligible to change their Religious Preference/Affiliation to Jewish or Messianic Judaism (if it is not already listed as such).

The inmate shall receive counseling from the Chaplain regarding the provisions of the KDP and then shall sign the Kosher Diet Participation Agreement. The provisions of the Kosher Diet Participation Agreement go into effect on the day that the Agreement is signed unless the institutional Food Service Department (FSD) does not have a Kosher meal for the newly signed up inmate. The Chaplain shall notify the FSD in writing that the inmate has signed the KDP Agreement form. The FSD shall immediately request adequate Kosher meals to accommodate the request.

If the inmate signs the Agreement at an institution that does not have a Kosher kitchen, he may continue to eat the regular diet until he is transferred to an institution equipped for Kosher meal preparation.

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS

Seder Dinner (see Passover)

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

Shaving: Orthodox Jewish law prohibits the use of a razor to shave male facial hair. Rabbinical authorities have approved an electric shaver because it cuts as a scissor and not as a blade. Therefore, observant Jews may be clean shaven. Observant Jewish inmates requesting a shaver shall be permitted to use an electric or battery operated shaver.

Electric Razor: Approval shall be granted, if an electric or battery operated razor is requested by an observant Jewish inmate. Location for storage of razor shall be approved at the correctional institution.

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

Daily Prayers:

Prayer three times a day is required. Once the prayer has begun no interruptions are permitted.

1. The most appropriate times for the morning prayer, or *shachris*, is from sunrise until approximately 10:30 a.m.
2. Afternoon prayer, or *mincha*, may begin at approximately 12:30 p.m. until sundown.
3. The evening prayer, or *maariv*, begins at nightfall and may be said the entire night.

Prayers shall not interfere with institutional count.

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES

Sabbath

The Jewish Sabbath begins on Friday night and ends Saturday night one hour after sundown.

Sabbath Observance:

1. The following are examples of violations of Sabbath observance:
 - a. Taking of fingerprints on the Sabbath;
 - b. Using a breathalyzer on the Sabbath;
 - c. Moving to another cell unless it is an emergency,
 - d. Transfers to other institutions unless it is an emergency.
2. It is suggested that all of the above activities be done before sunset on Friday or after sundown Saturday.

Two congregate services are conducted on the Sabbath: one on Friday evening and the other Saturday morning.

Sabbath communal service:

1. Schedule service for two hours on Friday night and Saturday morning.
2. Supplies needed (Friday Evening):
 - a. 2 candles;
 - b. grape juice; and
 - c. 2 loaves of bread (Challah)
3. Supplies needed (Saturday Morning)
 - a. grape juice and
 - b. 2 loaves of bread

The celebratory services require two whole Matzahs or challahs (two symbolizes a “Double Portion”). The challah loaves may be small, similar to a dinner roll in size, if the Jewish congregation is small in number. *Matzah is only served during Passover.*

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

Bar Mitzvah

Circumcision or Hatafat Dam Brit

Beit Den court followed by a Mikveh

I. HOLY DAYS

Rosh Hashanah:

1. Accoutrements needed: Shofar, honey, apples, *challah*, and High Holy Day Prayer books.
2. The first two days of Rosh Hashanah are days of work proscription.

Yom Kippur:

1. Day of fasting (provide a bag meal for Sundown).
2. Day of work proscription.

Sukkot:

1. Needed: *Sukkah*, either prefabricated or made in institution;
Four Items: Etrog, Lulav, Myrtle and Willow.
2. The first two days of *Succos* are days of work proscription.
3. The Eighth and Ninth day, *Shmini*, *Atzeret* and *Simchat Torah*, are days of work proscription.

Passover:

Each inmate whose religious preference is Jewish, shall sign up in the Institutional Religious Center if the inmate wishes to eat the Kosher-for-Passover meals during the seven or eight days.

1. Provide an accurate list of participants eating Kosher for Passover meals for the eight days of celebration.
2. Inmates shall request in writing.
3. First two and last two days of Passover are days of work proscription.
4. *Seder* preparations (*two Seders*): *Seder* plate, matzos, grape juice, meal.
5. A copy of the *Haggadah* for each participant.
6. If time, space and equity permits, allow Jewish inmates to study together in the IRC area.

Shavuot

1. The two days of *Shavuot* are days of work proscription.
2. Recommend dairy dishes be served on Religious Diet the first day of *Shavuot*.
3. Schedule services both days of *Shavuot*.
4. If time, space and equity permits, allow requesting inmates to study during *Shavuot* in addition to scheduled services.

Hanukkah

1. Menorah and electric candles are needed for each evening.
2. Candles shall be lit each of the eight days in *Hanukkah*.
3. A 4:00 PM (out count may be necessary) on Friday to ensure that the *Hanukkah* and Sabbath candles are lit at the appropriate times.

Purim

Schedule services for the reading of the Scroll of Esther.

Tisha B'Av

It is a day of fasting and mourning. If *Tisha B'Av* falls on *Shabbot* it is observed on the next day, Sunday.

1. Since this is a day of public fasting, provision shall be made for meals after the completion of the fast.
2. Jewish inmates may wear one of their other pair of shoes that are non-leathershoes.

3. One day of work proscription.

J. SACRED WRITINGS

Torah (Pentateuch)

Tanakh

Talmud (Oral Torah) -- clarifies and provides details of the Written Torah

K. BURIAL RITUALS

Cremation is forbidden.

Autopsies: The consensus of Rabbinical rulings over the last several centuries has been that post-mortem examinations are generally forbidden, since the examination results in desecration of the dead.

Nevertheless, two specific allowances have been made:

1. If there is a reasonable prospect that such an examination would produce information that could save the life of a seriously ill patient; and
2. If an investigation was required by civil or criminal statutes.

If the general prohibition against autopsies is set aside, it is vital that the following safeguards be followed:

(Note: A Jewish funeral home shall be contacted for specific religious procedures that need to be followed)

Mourning Practices: *Shiva* refers to the seven-day period of mourning following the burial. A requesting Jewish inmate shall be permitted to be absent from work assignment for the *Shiva* period.

NATIVE AMERICAN SPIRITUALITY

Native American religions are the spiritual practices of the indigenous peoples of the Americas. Currently there are more than 500 recognized Native American Tribes in the United States. Traditional beliefs are usually passed down in the forms of oral histories, stories, allegories and principles, and rely on face-to-face teaching in one's family and community. There is no such thing as a generic "Native American Religion." Attempts to understand these religious traditions "en masse" are bound to produce oversimplification and distortion. American Indian spirituality is not evangelistic. It is private, cultural and ancestral.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Medicine bag: contents may include the following;
 - a. Feather;
 - b. Small amounts of sacred herbs (identified locally);
 - c. Small stones, shell, fossil, bone, etc.; and

- d. Sacred Talisman (personal item of divine nature)
2. Headband (Male and Female) (solid color only – blue, red, green, white, yellow or black) for ceremonial use only in designated IRC areas
3. Medicine wheel; and
4. Lap Blanket (30 in x 40 in).

Lap blankets are to be used to wrap personal religious items only and are not to be used for adornment purposes.

(Medicine Bags shall not contain items that would be classified as Contraband, or reserved as a Congregate Item. Example: Tobacco, Kinnikinnick – “*smoking paraphenalia*” that is relegated to the IRC). The Medicine Bag shall not be worn around the neck but carried in the pocket.

Medicine Bag Inspection:

A staff member may direct an inmate to open his medicine bag for visual inspection. Ordinarily, the bag or its contents shall not be handled by staff. If questions arise, the Chaplain shall be contacted.

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Sweat lodge and altar in the Outside Worship Area;
2. Ceremonial pipe (Calumet);
3. Ceremonial drum;
4. Medicine Wheel
5. Flute;
6. Herbs--typically sage, cedar, sweet grass, and corn pollen, or additional local variations or smudging sticks made of Sage used in “smudging” practices;
7. Animal skull (no horns), usually buffalo or bear;
- 8.. Kinnikinnick (non-tobacco formulas); and
9. Rattle

(Eagle Bone Whistles and Feathers are permitted but regulated by the National Eagle Repository, a branch of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services)

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

There are no special dietary requirements. **None**

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS

Meal Date: 3rd Sunday in September

Other Food Items: 4 oz. Wild Game along with the 3 Sisters and Pemmican (3 Sisters = corn {maize for bread}, beans and squash)

Wild game would consist of deer, elk, black bear, rabbit, turkey, small birds, fish, etc. (all locally identifiable)

Religious Services Purchased Food Item: **None**

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

There are no medical prohibitions. Occasionally an inmate may request a visit from a medicine man asking for prayer, healing, or receiving counsel in a medical crisis.

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

None

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES

Talking circles, other educational opportunities, or ceremonial song or drum practices are allowed weekly as time and space permit. The practice of smudging with smoke is used for ritual cleansing or purification. Smudging is limited to the assigned outdoor area at the IRC with direct supervision from staff or a Certified Volunteer. Pipe Ceremonies may be permitted at institutions that can provide a secured outdoor location with direct supervision from staff or a Certified Volunteer.

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

Depending on local tribal traditions, seasonal equinoxes and solstices are observed.

I. HOLY DAYS

American Indian Days, Native American Day; 3rd Sunday in September (work proscription day)

J. SACRED WRITINGS

Few sacred writings exist. Usually religious traditions are passed on orally through stories, songs, and ceremonies.

K. BURIAL RITUALS

Local practices vary widely. Local authorities should be consulted.

Mourning the death of a relative or friend is often practiced by: cutting the hair (sometimes sending it home), fasting, smudging, gathering in a circle.

If the hair is cut, the hair shall not remain in the inmate's possession in the housing unit. Hair is a serious security concern.

RASTAFARI

Rastafari is a religious movement that accepts Haile Selassie I, the Ethiopian emperor from 1930 to 1974 as God incarnate and the Messiah who will deliver believers to the Promised Land in Ethiopia. There are three main *Mansions* (sects) of Rastafari today: the *Nyahbinghi Order*, *Bobo Ashanti* and the *Twelve Tribes of Israel*.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Crowns (may contain one, some or all of the following colors: red, yellow, green, or black and shall not have a bill or peak, free of any writing to include symbols and graphics);

**If an inmate wears a solid color crown, then it shall be white in color.
Bobo Ashanti may wear a turban made of white cloth (45 inches x 45 inches)**
Women wear scarfs when praying.

2. Religious Ankh medallion and necklace;
3. Holy Bible (King James version);
4. Holy Piby

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Flag of Ethiopia;
2. Holy Piby;
3. Picture of H.I.M. Haile Selassie; 4. Larger Ankh;
5. Jerusalem and King James Bible;
6. Incense;
7. Religious banner(s), including banners that are red, yellow, and green with a black star and/or a red, black and green banner

Burning of incense to be conducted under direct supervision of staff or Certified Volunteer. Incense shall be frankincense or myrrh only.

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

The dietary needs for Rastafarians may be met by self-selection from the main line which includes the no-flesh or dairy option. Meat may or may not be a part of the individual's diet. Many Rastafarians are vegetarians.

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS

November 2

Coronation of Haile Selassie

Other Food Items: Fresh fruits and vegetables, fish (no longer than 12 inches).

Religious Services Purchased Food Item:

None

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

There are no mandatory restrictions on medical treatment. Personal preference to medical treatment and the types of treatment are strictly at the discretion of the individual.

Dreadlocks: The wearing of dreadlocks is closely associated with the movement, though not universal among, nor exclusive to, its adherents. Some adherents may abstain from haircutting as part of their observation of faith.

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

There are no required daily religious observances for Rastafarians.

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCE

Nyahbinghi Order worship on Tuesday. *Bobo Ashanti* and the *Twelve Tribes of Israel* order have no set time to conduct worship. Weekly gatherings in the IRC should be allowed.

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL SERVICES

None

I. HOLY DAYS

Ethiopian Christmas (7th January)

Grounation Day (21st April):

Ethiopian Constitution Day (16th July)

Birthday of Emperor Haile Selassie (23rd July):

Work Proscription

Marcus Garvey's Birthday (17th August):

Ethiopian New Year's Day (11th September):

Work Proscription

Crowning of Emperor Haile Selassie I (2nd November):

Commemorates the Coronation of Ras Tafari, as Emperor Haile Selassie I, King of Ethiopia in 1930. **Work Proscription.** 9 Day celebration. Time shall be permitted in the IRC for gathering.

J. SACRED WRITINGS

Holy Bible; King James Version and Jerusalem Bible

Holy Piby

K. BURIAL RITUALS

There are no specific burial rituals to be followed.

SATANISM/CHURCH OF SATAN/TEMPLE OF SATAN

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Religious Medallion – Sigil of Baphomet and necklace;
2. Satanic Bible by Anton Szandor LaVey
3. The Satanic Scriptures by Peter H. Gilmore
4. Wood Wand (no larger than a pencil of approximately 7 inches)

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Four (4) black candles;
2. Bell;
3. Chalice;
4. Picture of Sigil of Baphomet

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

None

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS

Halloween: Fruit juice and pumpkin food item (Food Services).

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

None

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCE

None

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES

None

No meetings or worship services are required. The literature may be studied and rituals practiced by the Satanist without the need for a Church representative being present. (IRC time shall be allotted if requested).

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES **None**

I. HOLY DAYS

There are no work proscription days.

1. Walpurgishnact, Spring Climax – April 30
2. Halloween, Fall Climax – October 31
3. Solstices (Summer and Winter)
4. Equinox (Vernal and Autumnal)

J. SACRED WRITINGS

The Satanic Bible by Anton Szandor LaVey

The Satanic Scriptures by Peter H. Gilmore

K. BURIAL RITUALS **None**

SIKH DHARMA

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Prayer Book, called Gutka;
2. Siri Guru Granth Sahib;
3. Kesh: Turban
Sikh Dharma may wear a turban made of white cloth (45 inches x 45 inches)
4. Kangha: Wooden comb (small);
5. Katchera: Specially made cotton underwear;
6. Religious medallion called the Khanda and chain; and
7. Sikh teaching and study materials.

The Kara (steel bracelet) and the Kirpan (small sword or dagger) are not authorized property in Kentucky institutions.

The Khalsa:

1. The Khalsa is a spiritual community of men and women devoted to purity of thought and action. Each Khalsa vows to wear the five K's: Kesh, Kangha, Katchera, Kara, and Kirpan.
2. In prison, the meaning and significance of the Kara and the Kirpan are met by the wearing of the Khanda, the Sikhinsignia, or medallion.

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

According to Sikh Dharma International, these items shall not be procured by the

Chaplaincy Department. Pastoral leadership for a Gurdwara and use of religious accouterments would be accommodated on an as needed basis through Sikh Dharma International.

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

The religious diet of Sikh Dharma inmates can be met through self-selection from the main line, which includes the no-flesh option.

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS

None

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

There are no medical prohibitions.

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

1. Sikhs recite the following Mul Mantra every morning as part of their devotions. This is the Sikh creedal affirmation;
2. A devout Sikh will also attend the Gurdwara in order to recite hymns from the scriptures. The Mul Mantra continues; and
3. It is customary for a Sikh to cleanse himself every morning—to clean and purify the body before coming into the presence of God, where the cleansing of the sinful mind takes place.

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES

1. Sunday Worship Service (Gurdwara): The Sikh worship service takes place in a Gurdwara, which means "Gate to the Guru." The primary focus of worship is upon the Siri Guru Granth Sahib, the sacred writings. Covered in cloth, written in Gurmukhi, it is placed at the front of the room in an elevated position. Sikhs will bow in humility to the sacred scriptures, as it symbolizes the Infinite Word of God. Everyone attending worship will sit on the floor as an act of equality, humility, and respect. To facilitate meditation, persons sit with their legs crossed;
2. The service consists of: Songs of Praise (kirtan); Community Prayer (ardas); the Scripture Reading (hukam), first read in Gurmukhi, then translated to English; and the Congregational Message (Sangat); and
3. Worship Protocol: Remove shoes; keep head covered; and wash hands and feet prior to entry into the Gurdwara to purify oneself before the Siri Guru Granth Sahib.

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

1. Most Sikh religious days of observances commemorate events in the early history of the faith. The festivals are determined through use of a traditional luni-solar calendar and a solar calendar. Since two calendars are observed not all holidays are fixed.
2. The 6th day of each month is observed. The day holds in memory the June 6, 1984, attack by the Indian government on the Akal Takhat, a Sikh fortress representing the temporal authority of Sikhs. Adjacent to the Akal Takhat is the Golden Temple, the Harmandir, in the town of Amritsar. The Golden Temple is the center of Sikh

spiritual authority. These two sites are considered to be the holiest places in the Sikh world.

3. Each of the birthdays of the ten Sikh Gurus are celebrated throughout the year:
Guru Nanak Guru Hargobind
Guru Angad Guru Har Rai
Guru Amar Das Guru Har Krishan
Guru Ram Das Guru Teg Bahadur
Guru Arjan Guru Gobind Singh
4. Several additional days are observed by the Sikh.

Maghi, in January - this day, observed on the first day of the tenth month of the solar year, commemorates a battle in which 40 Sikhs (the immortal ones) laid down their lives for their Guru, Guru Gobind Singh.

Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev in May/June - Arjan was the first Sikh martyr and fifth Guru.

First Parkash in August/September - this day commemorates the installation of the Adi Granth, the first edition of the Sikh Scriptures.

Bandi Chor Divas in October/November - means "the day of the release of the prisoner," commemorates the return of the sixth Guru to Amritsar, the holy city, after his release from detention. This celebration coincides with the Hindu festival of Diwali.

I. HOLY DAYS

These two holy days are days of work proscription:

1. Vaisakhi, April 13 or 14
This is both a spiritual and temporal holy day. It is the first day of the solar year. The temporal commemorates the formation of the Khalsa in 1699 by Guru Gobind Singh when he baptized the five Sikh disciples. The spiritual commemorates the harvest as it is also an agricultural festival.
2. Guru Gaddi Day, in October/November
Celebrates the passing of the Guruship from Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru, to the Siri Guru Granth Sahib, the Sikh sacred scriptures.

J. SACRED WRITINGS

Siri Guru Granth Sahib

K. BURIAL RITUALS

The burial ritual is cremation within three days of death. Sikhs prepare the body for cremation through a ritual bath, prayer, dressing the deceased in new clothes, and adorning the body with the five symbols of the Khalsa. There are no prohibitions concerning autopsies in the Sikh tradition.

A congregant prayer service, usually led by a Sikh minister, is held throughout the cremation. Ashes must be handed to the nearest family member for later disposition.

WICCA

Wicca is a modern pagan, witchcraft religion. Wicca is a diverse religion with no central authority or figure defining it. It is divided into various lineages and denominations, referred to as *traditions*, each with its own organizational structure and level of centralization.

A. PERSONAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Book of Shadows (a spiritual journal);
2. Divination Tool (Tarot Cards);
3. Items to Honor the Elements of Nature:
 - a. Salt - Earth;
 - b. Feather/(Herb) - Air;
 - c. Wood Wand (no larger than a pencil of approximately 7 inches) - Fire;
 - d. Water - Water; and
 - e. Picture of Divine Unity – Center; and
4. Religious medallion, an upright Pentacle with the point of the star facing up, and necklace.

B. CONGREGATE RELIGIOUS ITEMS

1. Altar;
2. Altar Cloth (white only);
3. Anointing Oil;
4. Bell;
5. Book of Shadows (a spiritual journal);
6. Candle;
7. Chalice;
8. Drum;
9. Feather;
10. Herbs;
11. Icon (Picture/Statue of the Sacred);
12. Fruit juice and snack cookies for Sabbots;
13. Pentacle;
14. Pentagram;
15. Quartz crystal;
16. Rattle;
17. Tarot or Rune cards;
18. Salt; and
19. Wood bowl

An Athame and Boline, (a ritual dagger), are used in community Wiccan observances and rituals. Daggers shall not be used or displayed at any time in the Department of Corrections.

C. RELIGIOUS DIETS

No universal dietary standard exists for Wicca. Self-selection from the main line, including the no-flesh option, meets the Wicca dietary requirements.

D. CEREMONIAL MEALS

Samhain: fruit juice and pumpkin/squash food item (Food Services).
Religious Services Purchased Food Item: None

E. MEDICAL PROHIBITIONS

None

F. REQUIRED DAILY OBSERVANCES

None

G. REQUIRED WEEKLY OBSERVANCES

No universal standard for frequency of observance exist in Wicca. The eight Sabbats of the year are the congregational gatherings.

H. REQUIRED OCCASIONAL OBSERVANCES

I. HOLY DAYS

Wheel of the Year Wiccans celebrate several seasonal festivals of the year, commonly known as Sabbats. Collectively, these occasions are termed the Wheel of the Year. Most Wiccans celebrate a set of eight of these Sabbats; The four Sabbats that are Candlemass, May Eve, Lammass, and Samhain; the equinoxes and solstices are celebrated also. The other four festivals commemorated by many Wiccans are known as *Lesser Sabbats*, and comprise the solstices and the equinoxes. Wicca has no days of work proscription.

J. SACRED TEXTS: Book of Shadows

In Wicca, there is no set sacred text. Generally, each adherent will have a Book of Shadows which will contain instructions how to perform rituals and spells, as well as religious poetry and chants. A Book of Shadows is not sacred, but is more in line with a personal cookbook for the practitioner.

K. BURIAL RITUALS

When possible, a "Crossing Over" ritual is done just prior to death.

NOTE:

Institutional counts shall be taken into consideration when planning activities. If feasible, the activities shall be scheduled so they will not interfere with an institutional count. **Nothing shall interfere with an institutional count.**

Religious Meal Sign-up sheets shall be used by the institutional staff to determine participation in religious meals and activities. If an inmate fails to add his or her name to the list in accordance with the memo requirements, then the inmate shall not participate in the activity.

The Religious Ceremonial Meals menu shall not be augmented or changed (added to or deleted from) in any way without direct authorization from the Deputy Commissioner of Adult Institutions.

If a person chooses to fast, the person may do so. Fasting does not authorize extra food at a different time. A person may eat on the main line (normal portion). To fast is to go without – not to make up at a different time.

If a female inmate wears the dress option, then she shall wear these uniforms for all activities including gymnasium and recreational events. The wearing of shorts and pants shall be prohibited.

Open-flame candles shall only be used with direct staff or volunteer supervision. If a staff member or volunteer is not available, electric candles shall be used.

When a source of ignition (flame) is used for any religious practice (candles, smudging, peace pipe usage and incense burning) a staff member or certified volunteer shall directly supervise the process. The process shall only be held in a designated area that is determined by the institution.

Tobacco shall not be permitted for any type of worship services.

The Department of Corrections, the institution, and the IRC are not financially responsible for the congregate worship items.

Necklace used to wear an approved religious pendant or medallion shall be no more than 24" in length and ¼' wide and a maximum declared value of \$50. This necklace may be possessed in addition to a necklace worn for adornment as permitted in CPP 17.1. Homemade necklaces, pendants, or medallions shall not be permitted.

A pendant or medallion shall be no more than 1.5 inches and a maximum declared value of \$50.

Prayer oil shall be alcohol-free and be one (1) ounce in size per bottle for a maximum limit of two (2) bottles per inmate. Egyptian Musk, Frankincense, Myrrh, and Kush, at a minimum, shall be available for purchase by the inmate population at the institutional level.

Any congregate items used in an authorized outside IRC space, shall be stored in the IRC when not in use. No items shall be allowed to remain outside or be a permanent structure or fixture.