



ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS (ERO)

CUSTODY PROGRAMS DIVISION (CPD)

RELIGIOUS PRACTICES ACCOMMODATIONS

REFERENCE MANUAL

2019



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

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Contents

INTRODUCTION 7

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS 9

 General 9

 Religious Diet 10

 Prayer/Worship 12

PROMISING PRACTICES 13

 Facility 13

 Role of Chaplain/Religious Services Coordinator (RSC) 13

 Chaplain/RSC Communications with Detainees 14

 Religious Meal Accommodations 14

BUDDHISM 15

 Promising Practices and Resources 15

 Overview 15

 Prayers 18

 Prayer Times 18

 Prayer Direction, Dress, and Items 18

 Holy Days 19

 Temple Day 19

 Mahayana New Year 19

 Parinirvana Day 19

 Theravada New Year 19

 Buddha Day 19

 Bodhi Day 20

 Meals 20

ROMAN CATHOLICISM 21

 Promising Practices and Resources 21

 Overview 22

 Prayers 23

 The Eucharist/Catholic Mass 23

 The Sacrament of Reconciliation - Confessional 24

 Prayers and Religious Items 24

Holy Days25
 Ash Wednesday/Lent/Holy Week/ Easter/Pentecost.....25
 All Saints’ Day/All Souls’ Day25
 Season of Advent/Christmas25
 Meals25
CHRISTIANITY (General)..... 26
 Overview26
 Prayers27
 Prayer Direction, Dress, and Religious Items.....27
 Holy Days27
 Meals27
HINDUISM 28
 Promising Practices and Resources28
 Overview28
 Prayers29
 Prayer Times.....29
 Prayer Direction, Dress, and Religious Items.....29
 Holy Days30
 Maha Shivaratri.....30
 Holi.....30
 Rama Navani.....30
 Janmashtami.....31
 Diwali31
 Meals31
ISLAM 32
 Promising Practices and Resources32
 Prayer.....32
 Meal Accommodations33
 Ramadan34
 Overview34
 Prayers35
 Prayer Times.....35
 Prayer Direction, Environment, and Dress36

Wudhu/Ablution 36

Treatment of the Qur’an 36

Holy Days 37

Ramadan 37

Eid al-Fitr 37

Eid al-Adha 37

Ashura 37

Meals 38

Fasting 38

Halal and Meat 38

Halal and Non-meat 39

Haram Food Items 39

JUDAISM 40

 Promising Practices and Resources 40

 Prayers 40

 Meal Accommodation 41

 Passover 42

 Overview 42

 Prayers 43

 Prayer Times 43

 The Sabbath/Shabbat 43

 Prayer Direction, Dress, and Religious Items 44

 Holy Days 44

 Passover 44

 Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur 44

 Sukkot 45

 Chanukah 45

 Meals 45

 Definition of Kosher 45

 Kosher and Meat 45

 Kosher and Non-meat 46

 Non-Kosher 47

RASTAFARI/RASTAFARIANISM 48

 Overview 48

Prayers 49

Prayer Times 49

Prayer Direction, Dress, and Items 49

Holy Days 49

Haile Selassie’s birthday on July 23rd 49

The Rastafarian New Year on September 11th 49

The Coronation of Haile Selassie on November 2, 1930. 49

Ethiopian Orthodox Christmas on January 7th of each year..... 50

Meals 50

SIKHISM 51

 Promising Practices and Resources 51

 Overview 52

 Prayers 54

 Prayer Times 54

 Prayer Direction, Dress and Items 54

 Holy Days 55

 Maghi 55

 Parkash Ustav Dasveh Patshah 55

 Hola Mahalla 55

 Vaisakhi 55

 Martyrdom of Guru Arjan 56

 Pehla Parkash Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji 56

 Bandi Chhor Divas 56

 Parkash Divas of Guru Nanak Dev Ji 56

 Meals 56

Additional Reference..... 57

INTRODUCTION

The United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)/Office of Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO)/Custody Management (CM) provides policy and oversight for the administrative custody of one of the most highly transient and diverse populations of any correctional or detention system in the world. CM manages ICE detention operations efficiently and effectively to provide for the safety, security, and care of aliens in ERO custody.

Through an aggressive inspections program, ICE ensures its facilities follow the appropriate ICE detention standards, as determined by each facility contract. In this manual, the National Detention Standards (NDS), the 2008 Performance-Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS 2008), Performance-Based National Detention Standards 2011 (PBNDS 2011), the Performance-Based National Standards 2011 – Revised December 2016 (PBNDS 2011 rev. 2016), and the Family Residential Standards (FRS), will collectively be referred to as the “ICE Detention Standards.”

This Religious Practices Accommodations Reference Manual is intended to:

- Provide background on the basic beliefs and practices of some of the diverse religions represented in ICE/ERO facilities;
- Provide resources to assist facilities in procuring religious items required for religious worship and prayers;
- Answer frequently asked questions; and
- Provide promising practices in religious accommodation occurring in detention facilities.

This manual is not comprehensive of all religions or questions and concerns that may arise. It focuses on the faiths that ERO Custody Management has identified as the ones facilities most frequently encounter or give rise to questions and requests for accommodations.

This manual provides supplementary information to the ICE Detention Standards. Nothing in this document should be construed as new or revised policy or contractual obligations.

The religious beliefs and practices described herein are based on traditional and/or mainline traditions.

Adherents of a particular faith may interpret their faith requirements differently, and therefore, the tenets of faith outlined here will not be uniformly accepted, practiced, or believed by all individuals of any one faith.

The purpose of this document is informational only. Nothing contained in this document should be interpreted as creating new contractual requirements or as a private right of action.

Facility staff should first contact local ERO field staff with any questions. If local ERO personnel require additional guidance, they can contact ICE ERO Custody Management at **(b)(7)(E)** [@ice.dhs.gov](mailto: @ice.dhs.gov) to ask questions and receive technical assistance about religious practice accommodation of individuals in custody.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

(Responses have been revised since the original issuance in 2019)

General

Q: A detainee did not declare a faith upon admittance into the facility, but he/she is claiming one now. Is that permitted?

A: Yes. A detainee can declare a faith, change his/her declaration of faith, or choose no faith at any time during his/her detention. For example, the PBNDS 2011 rev. 2016 states 5.5.V.B, *“A detainee may request to change his/her religious preference designation at any time by notifying the chaplain, religious services coordinator or other designated individual in writing, and the change shall be effected in a timely fashion.”*

Q: As the Chaplain/Religious Services Coordinator (RSC), I am unfamiliar with a detainee’s religion/beliefs/religious accommodations request. Is it permissible to solicit information and guidance from an outside religious leader or expert?

A: Yes. Religious leaders are helpful resources about different religions and faith practices. Religious experts or leaders can assist in educating facilities about religious practices. However, they should not be used to validate whether a detainee is a member of a certain religion. If you are unsure of what religious leader/expert to reach out to for a given faith, you can email religious.services@ice.dhs.gov for guidance.

Q: In addition to the ICE Detention Standards, does ICE/ERO headquarters provide other guidance or information to assist Chaplains/RSCs and facilities to meet religious services and accommodation needs?

A: Yes. Annually, ICE/ERO headquarters produces a religious holiday calendar that documents important religious holidays/holy days/celebrations. ICE/ERO will release broadcasts during the year that provide guidance related to widely celebrated religious holidays such as Christmas, Hanukkah, Easter, Passover, and Ramadan. If you or your facility do not receive the holiday calendar or broadcasts, you can email religious.services@ice.dhs.gov for a copy. ICE employees may access archived broadcasts on inSight (<https://insight.ice.dhs.gov/ero/policy/broadcasts/Pages/default.aspx>).

Religious Diet

Q: A detainee has been in the facility for some time but now they are requesting a religious diet. How does the facility decide whether to approve it?

A: Per the *ERO Bulletin 14-ERO-001-Supplemental Guidance* (April 1, 2014), “Upon receiving a request for a religious diet accommodation, the Chaplain or food service administrator should jointly verify the religious diet requirement and issue written instructions to implement the diet as soon as practicable, but within ten (10) business days of verification that the detainee’s religious beliefs are sincerely held. Absent an articulable reason to deny the request the presumption must be that the detainee’s request constitutes a legitimate exercise of religious beliefs and practices.”

It may be helpful for the Chaplain/RSC to meet with the detainee to discuss their religious meal needs. An individualized approach may provide clarity to the Chaplain/RSC on what the detainee needs to fulfill their personal beliefs of their chosen faith. The Chaplain/RSC should not attempt to determine whether the religious law/theology/dogma of the faith does or does not require the specific dietary accommodation. The determination to be made is whether the detainee has a sincerely held belief that a special meal accommodation is needed. For example, per section 5.5.A.1 of the PBNDS 2011, “*Religious practices to be accommodated are not limited to practices that are compulsory, central or essential to a particular faith tradition, but cover all sincerely held religious beliefs.*”

Q: Who should I consult before starting/ending a detainee’s religious diet?

A: Per the *ERO Bulletin 14-ERO-001-Supplemental Guidance* (April 1, 2014), “The Chaplain or other worship leader is required to consult with the local Field Office Director (FOD) prior to denying any request for a religious diet. In addition, once a detainee has been approved for a religious diet program, he or she may not be removed from the program without prior consultation with and concurrence from the FOD.”

The bulletin further states, “Denial or removal from a religious diet must be documented with the date and reason; and must be approved by the facility administrator. The documentation should also include the date of the FOD concurrence.”

Facility staff should consult the Food Services section of the detention standards the facility is obligated to for further information and guidance.

Q: A detainee is on halal/kosher/vegetarian diet because of their religious beliefs, but it has been observed that they have consumed items that are not allowed or traded/gave away the meal for the regular meal plan. Should they be allowed to stay on the religious diet?

A: It depends. It is permissible to remove a detainee from a religious diet, if it appears that their religious beliefs are not sincere. Adherents of any one faith may have different interpretations of what is required of them. If a detainee caused an infraction by trading/giving away his meal (if it was a single occurrence or happened a few times), the facility should explain to the detainee why trading/giving away his special meal is not permissible, solicit an explanation from the detainee if possible, and give the detainee a warning not to continue or he may be removed from the special diet.

Q: The facility does not offer a specialized religious diet, such as halal or kosher meals. Instead the facility provides the common fare meal plan, but the detainee(s) continue to complain. Is the common fare plan compliant with the ICE detention standards?

A: Yes. The common fare meal plan complies with the ICE Detention Standards. Pots, pans, serving spoons, and other preparation and cooking items should not be used for both the common fare meals items and the regular meal plan. The common fare meal plan is designed to fit the halal, kosher, and vegetarian needs of detainees. If the same preparation and cooking items are used, then the common fare items will no longer fit the religious needs of detainees. Per the *ERO Bulletin 14-ERO-001 Accommodation of Kosher Meal* (April 1, 2014), “Facilities must make available a ‘common fare’ menu, which serves as the foundation to which modifications may be made to accommodate the religious diets of various faiths (e.g., for the inclusion of halal flesh-food options). Common fare represents a no-flesh protein option, offering vegetables, starches, and other foods that are not seasoned with flesh, and must be provided whenever an entrée containing flesh is offered as part of a meal.”

The bulletin further states, “the ICE standards on Food Service require that hot entrées should be available to accommodate detainee’s religious dietary needs and should be purchased, prepared and served in a manner that does not violate the religious requirements of any faith group.”

Q: A facility is interested in purchasing prepackaged certified halal/kosher meals. Where can the facility purchase these?

A: Providing prepackaged certified halal/kosher meals to Muslims and Jewish detainees is a promising practice that ICE ERO Custody Management encourages. Across the country there are numerous vendors to purchase meals from. See the Islam and Judaism sections of this manual for resources. The General Services Administration (GSA) maintains schedules that provide information on cost and vendors. (b)(7)(E)

Prayer/Worship

Q: A detainee or religious community is requesting to use candles for their prayer/worship but candles are viewed as a security concern. What do we do?

A: A number of religious faiths use candles in their services. Consistent with the ICE detention standards, the use of candles for religious reasons may be permitted for the purpose of providing accommodation of religious practices (when mandated by the particular faith), subject to facility controls and supervision. Facilities should ensure the lighting of candles for religious purposes complies with applicable ICE Environmental Health and Safety standards related to fire safety codes and fire prevention. Safety and security need to be considered when determining the location of the lighted candles. The designated room for religious services or the chaplain's office may be suitable locations under the close supervision of facility staff. **Candles should never be lit in housing units.**

For many detainees of the Jewish faith, lighting the Chanukah menorah with a real flame is a core component of Jewish law and electric candles are not a sufficient religious accommodation.

The Chaplain/RSC should discuss with facility security personnel and administrators the use of candles for religious accommodations reasons and facilitate their use in a safe and secure way.

For some detainees and religious faiths, electric or virtual candles may be acceptable alternatives. Chaplains/RSCs may choose to discuss with detainees their needs for candles, to determine the appropriate accommodation.

Additional guidance on the use of candles in facilities for religious purposes can be found in the Accommodations of Candles for Religious Practices ERO Broadcast, or by contacting the ICE/ERO National Religious Services Coordinator at

(b)(7)(E)@ice.dhs.gov.

PROMISING PRACTICES

Some promising practices are currently implemented by Chaplains/RSCs in select ICE facilities. They are listed in no particular order. Religion specific promising practices and resources are provided in the religion-specific sections. These listed promising practices are informational only and should not be interpreted as creating new policies or contractual requirements.

Note: If your facility has a promising practice to share please email it to (b)(7)(E) [@ice.dhs.gov](mailto:(b)(7)(E)@ice.dhs.gov).

Facility

- Works with local houses of worship to arrange for services to be livestreamed so detainees can watch via the internet from the facility.
- Offers interfaith yoga, meditation, and other proven stress reducing programs, which have been well received by various nationalities and faith traditions.
- Provides religious practice and sensitivity training to detention officers.
- Includes the Chaplain in new staff training and allots them time to explain the basics of religious practices accommodations and the ICE detention standards on religious practices.
- If a facility does not have a dedicated Chaplain, it finds and works with local volunteer Chaplains or religious leaders to provide pastoral care and expertise to enhance religious programming.

Role of Chaplain/Religious Services Coordinator (RSC)

- Maintains a religious calendar, and one month before the start of a religious holiday/holy day/celebration speaks with detainees to determine their needs.
- Seeks assistance from ERO personnel in determining an answer/solution to a detainee's complaint/issue that is compatible with the safety and security of the facility and staff.
- Conducts research and, if appropriate, seeks information from an outside religious leader to understand the religious background of a detainee's request/complaint.
- Maintains a list of detainees' religious preferences.
- Is flexible and proactive in determining alternative options for religious practices that are not permissible due to safety and security concerns.
- Posts daily group prayer/worship schedules in the dormitories and/or in other appropriate areas.
- Maintains a budget to procure religious items.

- Works with the food department and other facility staff to determine mealtimes when a religious fast, holy day/holiday, or other event requires detainees to eat outside of the normal meal service times.
- Downloads free religious texts to tablets or computers for detainees to use.

Chaplain/RSC Communications with Detainees

- Works with ERO personnel to develop a good rapport with detainees so they feel safe raising questions and complaints.
- Works with ERO personnel to engage with detainees to fully understand the nature of their request/complaint and to find an answer/solution/compromise that is consistent with the safety and security of both the facility and its staff.
- Provides new detainees an overview of religious services and accommodations available at the facility.
- Asks detainees about their religion, what practices and beliefs they adhere to, if they have specific religious meal accommodation needs, and if they require any specific religious texts.
- Explains which religious practices may not be permissible due to safety and security issues.
- Attempts to facilitate a detainee's transfer to another facility if his/her religious diet or other religious need cannot be accommodated.

Religious Meal Accommodations

- Maintains a pork-free facility.
- The Chaplain's office and cafeteria staff meet on a weekly basis to review religious meal accommodations and ensure that detainees are receiving religiously appropriate meals.
- When possible, the facility kitchen maintains separate equipment, dishes, cutting boards, knives, etc., for use with food items other than meat, and keeps them separate at all times from equipment used for meat products.
- If microwaves are available to detainees, the facility provides cleaning wipes so detainees can clean equipment before using. This may be a satisfactory accommodation to some religious faiths/individuals, while not satisfactory to others.
- Facility clearly labels all dishes served and lists the ingredients in prepared meals.

BUDDHISM

Promising Practices and Resources

- Facilities try to locate Buddhist Monks or Nuns to provide services, including providing donations of religious texts or other items.
- A list of Buddhist temples in the United States can be found here:
 - http://www.buddhanet.info/wbd/country.php?country_id=2
 - Numerous websites offer Buddhist scriptures that can be downloaded for free to computers or tablets, including:
 - <http://www.dsbproject.org/>
 - <http://buddhasutra.com/>
 - http://tdm.ucr.edu/monastery/Buddhist_texts.html

Website links may be out of date. Please review the Religious Practices Accommodation Reference Manual Addendum for updated/new links.

- Facilities allow and assist detainees in printing photos of the Buddha, Buddhist masters, and/or Monks and Nuns that they revere, so they are available for religious worship.
- Facilities make a statue of the Buddha available.

Overview

According to the Pew Research Center in 2010 there were about 488 million Buddhists in the world, or about 7.1% of the total global population. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of the global Buddhist population lives in the Asia-Pacific region, specifically in China (244 million), which accounts for about half of the population of Buddhists. Other countries that have significant Buddhist populations include Thailand (64 million), Japan (46 million), Burma (38 million), and Sri Lanka (14 million).

- Buddhism originated around 500 B.C. with the life and teachings of Siddhartha Gautama, who became known as the Buddha or “the enlightened one.”



Buddhist prayer wheels

- For many Buddhists, Buddhism is viewed as a philosophy rather than a religion since they do not venerate a deity. The goal is to reach *Nirvana* (ultimate liberation and enlightenment.)
- Buddhists believe there is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth. This cycle will only end when one reaches *Nirvana*.
- There are numerous schools of Buddhism that have formed regionally, often around individual leaders. There are three primary Buddhist traditions: *Theravada*, *Mahayana* and *Vajrayana*. These traditions are generally divided by geographical regions:
 - *Theravada* (Southeast Asia, including Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Myanmar) – The oldest Buddhist tradition still in existence, and historically frames the pursuit of *Nirvana* as a goal for the individual that can be attained only by a comparative few.
 - Its sacred texts are the Pali Canon (Tripitaka). It has three sections:
 - *Vinaya Pitaka* – Rules of conduct, written primarily for Buddhist monastics.
 - *Sutta Pitaka* – A collection of teachings by Buddha and many of his close followers.
 - *Abidhamma Pitaka* – Systematic explanation of the principles underlying the *Sutta Pitaka*.
 - *Mahayana* (China, Korea, and Japan) – The majority of Buddhists in the world practice this tradition. *Mahayana* emphasizes achieving enlightenment in order to assist others in doing the same. This school of Buddhism places less emphasis on the historical Buddha and more on other exemplary adherents of Buddhism, or *Bodhisattvas*.
 - Its sacred text is the Chinese Buddhist Canon, which consists of 55 volumes with 2184 texts, along with a supplement of 45 additional volumes. The entire Pali Canon could be contained within one of the volumes.
 - *Vajrayana* (Central Asia, including Tibet and Mongolia, and the Shingon in Japan) – Emphasizes the ability to obtain Buddhahood in one lifetime. The Dalai Lama is the leader of this tradition.
 - Its sacred text is the Tibet Canon. It is the longest of the Canons and has two sections.
 - *Kanjur* – 98 volumes of the words or sayings of the Buddha
 - *Tanjur* – 224 volumes (3626 texts) that serve as a supplement to the Kanjur.
- There are significant differences between the schools of Buddhism but all have their origins in the teachings of the historical Buddha and share common tenets.
 - *Samsara*
 - A constant cycle of birth, death, and rebirth. One’s rebirth is determined by the actions of their previous life.
 - Buddha taught that only those born as human beings could break the continual cycle of samsara and enter the realm of *Nirvana*.
 - Not all Buddhist traditions prescribe to a literal interpretation of a cycle of rebirth, but rather aspire to the realm of *Nirvana*.
 - The Four Noble Truths
 - Following the Four Noble Truths will result in the attainment of *Nirvana*.
 - The Four Noble Truths in Buddhism are:

- Dukkha: The word is sometimes translated as “suffering,” but it applies to all suffering: physical and mental, arising from change, and arising from the conditioned states of matter, consciousness, and thought.
- Desire: *Dukkha* arises from a thirst to exist, to become more, to accumulate more. This thirst is based in ignorance of the reality that there is no ‘self.’
- Freedom from Desire: The only way to experience freedom from *dukkha* is to be free of the thirst from which *dukkha* arises.
- The Noble Eightfold Path: The goal of following this eight-point path is freedom from *dukkha*.
 - ~ Right View/Understanding: Seeing the world just as it is and abandoning any belief that causes one to see things falsely.
 - ~ Right Attitude Thought or Emotion: Freeing oneself from basic intentions and beliefs, such as greed, that cause harmful actions.
 - ~ Right Speech: Abstaining from lies, gossip about others, offensive speech to others, and pointless talk.
 - ~ Right Action: Abstaining from harming any being, stealing, and harmful sexual behavior.
 - ~ Right Livelihood: Abstaining from earning money through violent means, specifically selling weapons, slaves, meat (including the production of meat), and selling intoxicants or other poisons.
 - ~ Right Effort, Energy, and Vitality: Directing all of one’s effort and energy towards what is good and wholesome.
 - ~ Right Mindfulness or Awareness: Awareness of the mind’s tendency to interpret things without perceiving them as they are and control over that process.
 - ~ Right Samadhi "concentration", one-pointedness, integration of, or establishment in, various levels of consciousness: Being able to be completely aware of and focused on the present moment, without continual reference to the past or future.
- The Universal Properties of Existence
 - Anicca (“Impermanence”): Nothing is permanent or possesses permanent characteristics but is in a continual process of changing. The changes all things undergo are not random, but contingent on circumstances.
 - Anatta (“Insubstantial” or “Not-self”): As nothing is permanent, there is no such thing as a soul or an individual consciousness. Nothing exists on its own but is dependent upon everything else around it.
 - Dukkha (Unsatisfactory, stress inducing): Failure to recognize and accept *anicca* and *anatta* results in the arising of *dukkha*.

Prayers

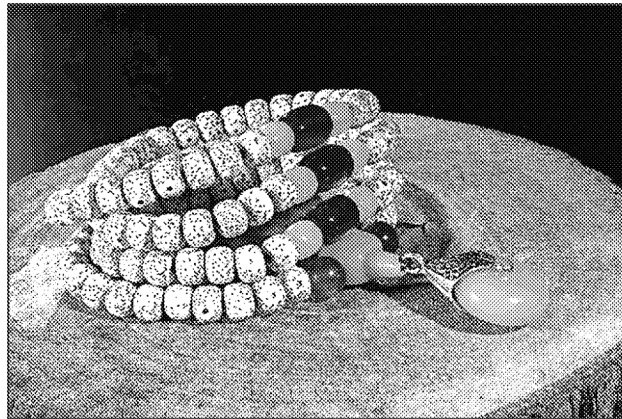
Buddhists do not worship a single god or set of gods. Prayers and worship in Buddhism are largely an individual or family practice, rather than communal. Daily worship and meditation most often occur in the home, where individuals or family will have established shrines. Prayers and worship are also offered daily at Buddhist temples.

Buddhism does not have religious leaders akin to a Catholic Priest or Protestant pastor. Buddhist monasticism is one of the earliest surviving forms of organized monasticism. Buddhists monks and nuns are responsible for the preservation and dissemination of Buddha's teachings and the guidance of Buddhist lay-people.

Prayer Times

Generally, there is no prescribed time when Buddhists are required to meditate at their home shrine or go to a Buddhist temple. Early morning and evening are the most common time that Buddhists tend to meditate.

To mark special events during the year many Buddhists will spend an entire day in perpetual meditation. This is most frequent on the days that mark the Buddha's conception, birth, his achievement of total enlightenment, his first teachings as the Buddha, and his death. Some Buddhist traditions advise a day of meditation and/or group meetings on days when a full or new moon is in the sky.



Buddhist prayer beads (Mali)

Prayer Direction, Dress, and Items

Buddhists are not required to pray in a particular direction, and there is no required dress or head-covering for either men or women. Buddhists will often have prayer beads, and a chain with a medallion.

There is no universal way that the schools of Buddhism require a personal shrine to be arranged. Some schools of thought require ornate shrines with numerous religious symbols and/or offerings, while other schools recommend simple/non-ornate shrines. It is largely agreed that a shrine should not be set up in a bedroom, or in any room that tends to be busy or high-traffic. Buddhist shrines are a place of meditation and self-reflection and should be in a quiet location.

In establishing religious shrines, Buddhists will generally place a statue of the Buddha at the center, although this is not a requirement. Some schools or individuals may also place photos of their school's Buddhist masters, and/or pictures of current monks or nuns that they see as their personal teachers.

A bell and *Dorje* (the bell striker) is often present. Together the two represent wisdom and are utilized during meditation. Some Buddhists will require prayers beads (*mali*) with exactly 108 beads strung together, during religious worship. The beads are especially important when adherents are counting mantras.

Religious items are also often placed in the shrines. Some individuals may place religious texts in the shrine, along with other symbols and offerings. Traditionally, offerings include seven bowls that



The bell and dorje used when meditating

represent water for drinking, water for washing, flowers, incense, light, perfume, and food. Some schools will place an eighth bowl that represents music. Other schools only offer two bowls to symbolize water for drinking and washing, and then actual flowers, lights, perfume, etc., are placed in the shrine. In some schools of thought, a meditation circular cushion (*zafu*) and a prayer wheel are also present. A prayer wheel spun at a steady speed is used as an aid to reach a higher level of meditation. Candles are often used in collective group prayers as well.

Holy Days

Buddhism has numerous religious significant holy days, otherwise known as celebrations, as there is no deity. The numerous festivals/celebrations pay homage to important events or times of the day. These celebrations generally do not require additional preparation or special services like one would see in other faiths, although additional free time for meditation may be requested.

Temple Day

Generally celebrated on January 1st of every year. It is a celebration where Buddhists pay their respects and pray for good fortune for the New Year at the Buddhist temple.

Mahayana New Year

Celebrated by adherents of the *Mahayana* school of Buddhism. It is a celebration marking the New Year as determined by the sighting of the first full moon in January.

Parinirvana Day

Celebrated on February 15th, this holiday marks when the Buddha achieved complete Nirvana upon the death of his physical body.

Theravada New Year

Celebrated in April by adherents of the Theravada school. It is a celebration marking the New Year as determined by the sighting of the first full moon.

Buddha Day

Also known as Vesak or Visakha Puja, it is celebrated in April or May of each year. It marks the occasion of the birth, spiritual awakening, and death of the historical Buddha. The day of observance varies by year and between traditions but is

generally observed on the full moon of the month of Vesākha, usually in April (first), May, or June (last). In the Theravada tradition, practices observed by lay-people at Vesak include not taking food after midday, not overindulging in sleep, chanting and meditation, and listening to sermons.

Bodhi Day

Also known as *Rohatsu*, it is celebrated on December 8th of each year. It observes the spiritual awakening of the Buddha.

Meals

Dietary practices in Buddhism vary. The concept of *Ahimsa* is important in Buddhism. *Ahimsa* refers to the compassionate, non-violent treatment of animals and all sentient beings. Overwhelmingly, Buddhists are vegetarians. Some will maintain a vegan diet or will be lacto-vegetarian, which is a diet that includes vegetables and dairy products such as milk, cheese, yogurt, and butter, but excludes eggs. Some Buddhists are comfortable with eating dairy products if they know the dairy used was not extracted from an animal in a cruel manner.

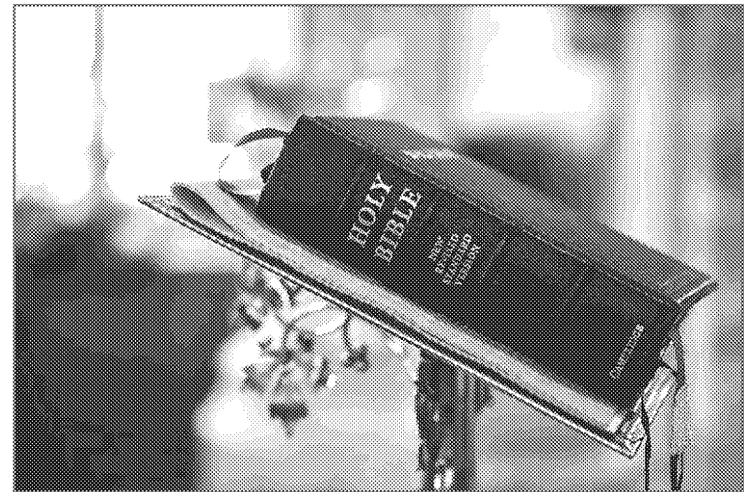
ROMAN CATHOLICISM

Promising Practices and Resources

- Facilities try to locate a Priest to hold a weekly Mass and to receive the confessions of detainees.
- Chaplain/RSC downloads free Catholic bibles onto computers or tablets that detainees can utilize.
 - <https://www.bible.com/versions/463-nabre-new-american-bible-revised-edition>
(Available in over twenty languages)
 - Catholic organizations are valuable resources to provide further information on how a facility can accommodate the religious needs of detainees. For example, Catholic Charities USA - <https://catholiccharitiesusa.org/> and The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops - <http://www.usccb.org/> provide Bible readings.

Website links may be out of date. Please review the Religious Practices Accommodation Reference Manual Addendum for updated/new links.

- Chaplains/RSCs work with facility administrators/visiting religious leaders to make wine available for religious ceremonies. The PBNDS 2011 standards state the following regarding wine for religious use: “Religious use of wine by clergy members is generally permitted when mandated by the particular faith and pursuant to strict controls and supervision, to include the following provisions:
 1. Only a small amount of wine for clergy members and that which is necessary to perform religious ceremonies or services shall be permitted in the facility.
 2. All wine brought into the facility shall be secured in an appropriate area by staff prior to the religious ceremony or service for which the wine is needed.
 3. Following the religious ceremony or service, unused portions of wine shall be immediately discarded, stored in a secure area, or removed from the facility.”
- Chaplains/RSCs arrange for the hosts, or the facility allows a religious leader or volunteer to bring hosts into the facility. A host is a bread wafer made of wheat and water.
- Facilities solicit donations of hosts, bibles, rosaries, etc., from the diocese or a local parish.
- Facilities allow and arrange for detainees to watch/livestream a Mass in the facility.



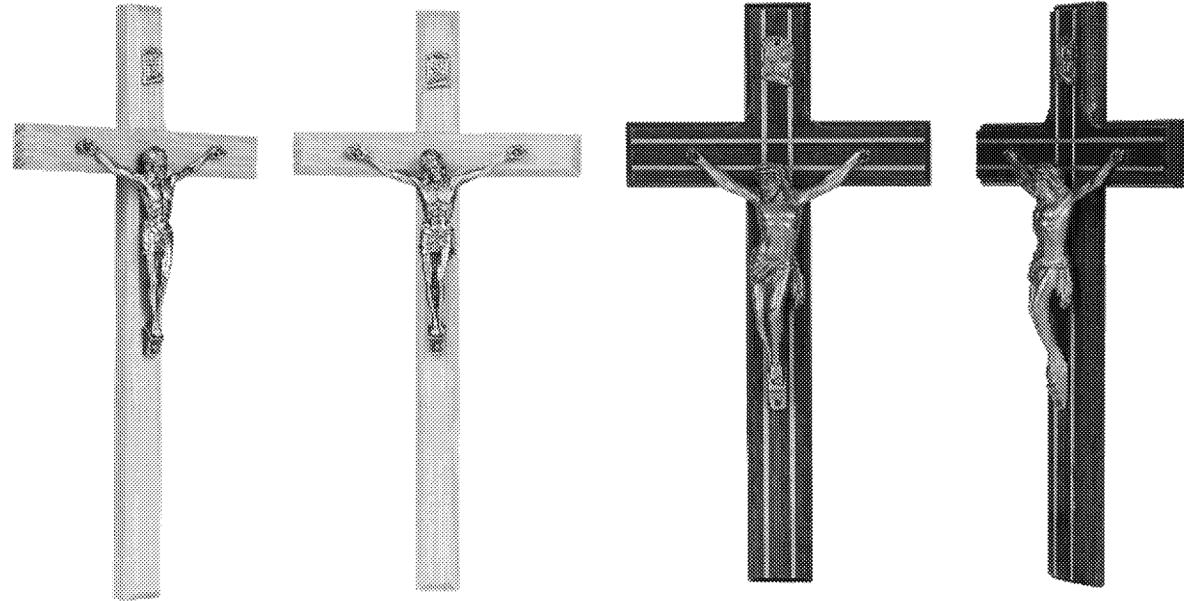
The Holy Bible. Different denominations read different versions

Overview

According to the Pew Research Center in 2010, there were nearly 1.1 billion Roman Catholics in the world, or about 50% of the Christian population and 16% of the total global population. Pew also estimated the Catholic population by region: Latin America and the Caribbean (425 million); Europe (257 million); Asia-Pacific region (130.5 million); Sub-Saharan Africa (171 million); North America (88.5 million); Middle East and North Africa (5.6 million).

- As one denomination of Christianity, Catholicism falls within the traditions of Abrahamic faiths.
- The governance of the Catholic Church is found in the Holy See and led by the Bishop of Rome, commonly referred to as the Pope.
- Jesus Christ is considered the head of the church.
- The church is led by a hierarchy of Catholic leaders - the Pope, Bishops, Cardinals, Priests, and Deacons.
- Catholic religious men and women (monks and nuns) are also important in the Catholic faith. While not considered members of the Catholic clergy, they have taken vows, which are consecrated by the Roman Catholic Church.
- Catholics believe in the Holy Trinity: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. Each is a distinct entity, but all are of one nature, one God.
- Central to Roman Catholicism are the seven Sacraments:
 - Baptism: This sacrament is shared with all other denominations of Christianity. Adherents of Catholicism are baptized as a recognition/incorporation into the Catholic church. Baptism frees individuals from sin and are reborn as a child of God.
 - Confirmation: This is one of the seven sacraments, and one of the three sacraments of initiation into the Catholic Church.
 - Eucharist: Also called the Blessed Sacrament, completes the Christian initiation.
 - Penance or Reconciliation: Also referred to as confession, faithful are absolved of their sins committed and are reconciled with the Church and God.
 - Anointing of the Sick: Generally, one of the last sacraments a person receives, it is meant to provide strength during an illness or near the time of death.
 - Holy Orders: Holy Orders is the sacrament by which bishops, priests, and deacons are ordained and receive the power and grace to perform their sacred duties.
 - Matrimony: The Sacrament of Marriage is a covenant, which is more than a contract. Covenant always expresses a relationship between persons. The marriage covenant refers to the relationship between the husband and wife, a permanent union of persons capable of knowing and loving each other and God.
- The Holy Bible, consisting of the Old and New Testaments, is the Catholic holy book.

- The Apostles' Creed is the primary statement of faith used in the Roman Catholic Church. The Creed sets out a brief summary of the teachings of Jesus Christ's apostles.
- The Nicene Creed is a Christian statement of faith and the only authoritative ecumenical creed accepted by the Roman Catholic Church.
- The Daily Office is a collection of daily scripture readings, hymns, and prayers.



The crucifix is used during worship services as well as during private prayers

Prayers

Catholicism does not prescribe daily prayers. Generally, devout Catholics engage in daily personal prayers and devotions, including before meals. Participation in the Eucharist (Catholic Mass) is a weekly religious obligation. There are three main pieces of furniture that must be provided for a Catholic Mass:

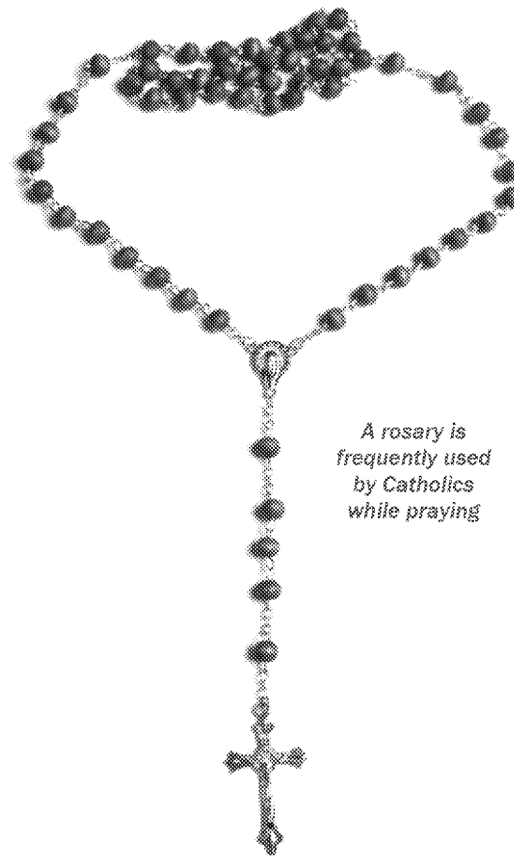
- An altar: The altar represents Christ and his sacrificial meal. Often there is an altar stone, which contains Catholic relics.
- A pulpit: A raised platform from which the Catholic religious leader can lead the service.
- A chair: Represents the Chair of St. Peter. It is also viewed as representing the Bishop's office of the diocese in which the church is located.

The Eucharist/Catholic Mass

Catholics are obligated to participate in Mass each Sunday. Mass is also celebrated any day of the week. Catholic communion service can also be held on any day of the week led by a priest, deacon, or other member of the religious community including monks and sisters. The Mass can only be led by an ordained priest.

- Upon entering a church, adherents will dip their right hand in holy water and make the sign of the cross over their head and chest, symbolizing their original baptism to the church.
- Catholics will also bow or genuflect to honor the altar and the presence of Jesus Christ in the tabernacle before entering a pew.

- The Mass, led by a priest, follows the “Order of the Mass.” The priest will often begin the service with a song and opening prayer.
- The Mass order is as follows: 1) Introductory Rite; 2) Liturgy of the Word; 3) Liturgy of the Eucharist; and 4) Concluding Rites.
- The Liturgy of the Eucharist includes each adherent receiving communion from the priest or a eucharistic minister. During communion hosts and wine are distributed. A host is a bread wafer made of wheat and water. Transubstantiation is the act of changing the substances of bread and wine into the substances of the Body and Blood of Christ. Wine and water are mandatory for the celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
- As a matter of religious practice accommodation, facilities should allow Catholic religious leaders to bring wine for the observance of Mass/service. It is not expected that Catholic religious leaders will distribute wine to detainees. The wine is reserved for the use of the priest celebrating the Mass. Wine for religious purposes is allowed in facilities.



A rosary is frequently used by Catholics while praying

The Sacrament of Reconciliation - Confessional

Engaging in confession is an important practice in Catholicism. Fundamental to Catholicism is the belief that humankind is vulnerable to sin. Mortal sin is a grave sin committed with complete consent and full knowledge of the sinful action and the seriousness of the offense. Venial sins are less egregious because they are forced, less serious, or unintentional, in that the actor was not aware a sin was being committed. Catholic detainees may request or participate in confession offered by Catholic priests.

Prayers and Religious Items

The Catholic Bible includes a 73-book canon recognized by the Catholic Church. This canon includes the deuterocanonical books (denotes the books of the Old Testament that are not found in the Hebrew bible or Protestant Christian bibles). Versions of the bible preferred by Catholics include: New American Bible; New Revised Standard Version – Catholic Edition; Latin Vulgate Bible; and New Jerusalem Bible.

Rosary beads are utilized in the prayer of “The Rosary.” The Rosary prayer consists of adherents making the sign of the cross and reciting the Apostles’ Creed, the Lord’s Prayer, Hail Mary, the Glory Be, and the Closing Prayer. Other religious items that Catholics often require for religious prayers and worships, include a crucifix, holy cards, and icons. A Scapular, which is a garment worn over the shoulders and back, may be requested by detainees.

Holy Days

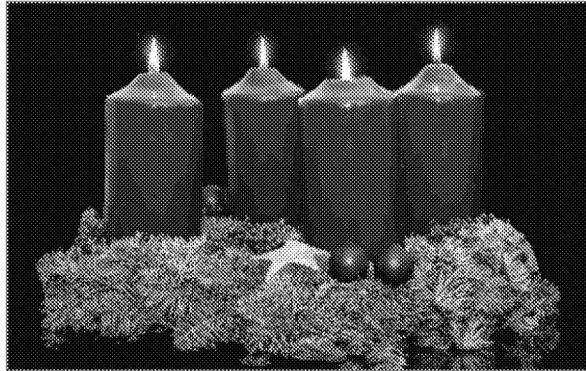
Ash Wednesday/Lent/Holy Week/ Easter/Pentecost

An important time in the Catholic Liturgical Calendar is the approximately 40-day period that begins with Ash Wednesday and culminates with Easter, called Lent.

Ash Wednesday marks the beginning of Lent, during which Catholics remember and repent for their sins and recognize Jesus Christ's ultimate sacrifice of death for sins committed by mankind. On Ash Wednesday, Catholics will traditionally attend Mass, make confessions, and receive the mark of Ashes on their forehead—a symbol of mortality and repentance.

Lent is a forty-day religious observance that ends three days before Easter. For Catholics and many other Christian denominations, Lent is a time of prayer, penance, almsgiving, and self-denial. The last week of Lent is also called the Holy Week, which is most notably marked by Palm Sunday (Christ's entrance into Jerusalem), Good Friday (Christ's crucifixion), and Easter (the Resurrection of Christ).

Ash Wednesday and Good Friday are obligatory days of fasting and abstinence from meat. Most Catholics will also practice abstinence from meat on all Fridays during Lent (the forty-day period between Ash Wednesday and Wednesday of Holy Week). Orthodox Catholics often abstain from meat the entire Lenten season. The norm for Catholic fasting is that a person is permitted to eat one full meal and two smaller meals that together are not equal to a full meal.



The wreath and candles traditionally used when celebrating Advent

Pentecost is a festival that celebrates the gift of the Holy Spirit and the “birthday” of the Christian church. Pentecost occurs on the Sunday fifty days after Easter.

All Saints' Day/All Souls' Day

All Saints' Day is celebrated on November 1st of each year. It is a solemn holy day dedicated to the Saints of the Church who reached heaven. Generally, All Saints' Day is a Catholic Holy Day of Obligation, meaning attendance at

Mass is required. All Souls' Day is observed on November 2nd of each year and is dedicated to the faithful departed.

Season of Advent/Christmas

Advent is generally the four-week season before Christmas, which commemorates the first coming of Christ and his anticipated second coming. For some Catholics (and other Christian denominations), traditions of the season include the presence of a wreath and lighting candles each Sunday. Celebrated on December 25th of each year. Christmas marks the birth of Jesus Christ. Roman Catholics will often participate in a full Christmas Nativity Mass, which can be observed on Christmas Eve, at mid-night of Christmas Day, or throughout Christmas Day.

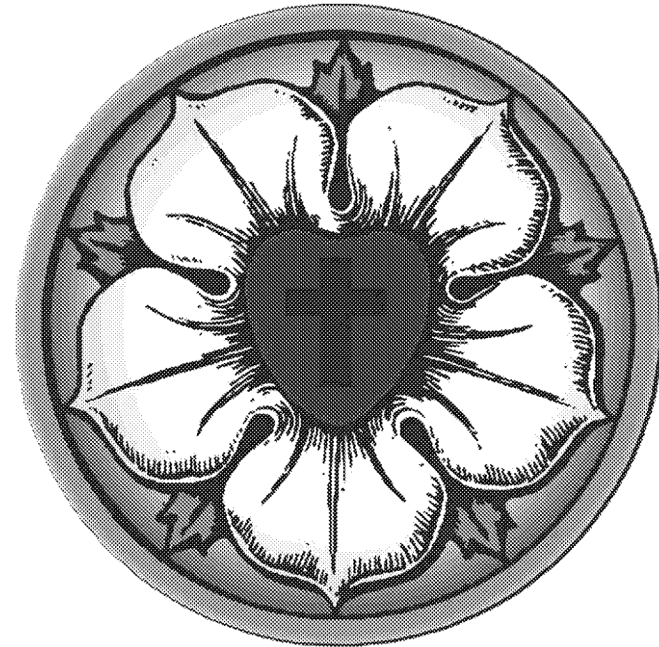
Meals

There are no dietary restrictions on most days, except for religious holy days. During Fridays of Lent, Catholics are expected to abstain from meat. On Ash Wednesday and Good Friday, many Catholics will fast and abstain from meat. Orthodox Catholics often abstain from meat the entire Lenten season.

CHRISTIANITY (General)

Overview

- About 37% of the global Christian population is Protestant while about 50% of all Christians worldwide are Catholic. Other Christian denominations include, but are not limited to, Orthodox (12%), Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons), Christian Science Church, and Jehovah’s Witnesses (1% total).
- Christianity stems from the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.
- Christianity adopted the Hebrew Scriptures, or the Old Testament, as an essential text alongside the New Testament.
- Christians regard the death of Jesus Christ as the ultimate act of salvation on behalf of Christendom, saving them from experiencing God’s punishment for the sins they have committed. Christ suffered and died for the sins of Christians everywhere, thereby leaving them redeemed in the eyes of God.
- Christians believe in the Holy Trinity, or the three elements of God: God the Father (the Old Testament Lord and Creator), God the Son (Jesus Christ), and God the Holy Spirit (the energy responsible for the act of creating the universe and the agent of God’s continuing work in the world). Two major schisms resulted in the creation of multiple Christian denominations. The first occurred in 1054, establishing the Eastern Orthodox Church in Constantinople. Then, in the 16th century, the Protestant Reformation led to new denominations, including Lutherans, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Reformed, Anabaptists, and Quakers, among others.
 - PROTESTANTISM – Comprises “historic Protestants,” Anglicans, and independent Christians. Historic Protestants believed that spiritual authority and power are given to all who believe (“priesthood of believers”), the Bible as the ultimate authority in matters of order and faith (*sola scriptura*), and grace through faith alone (*sola fide*). Anglicanism originated with the Church of England, which emerged under King Henry VIII in the 16th century, but many Anglican churches have separated from the Church of England, particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa. Independent Christians separate themselves from historic, organized Christianity and are sometimes unaffiliated with



The Luther rose is one of the main symbols of the Lutheran Church

official religious associations in Western countries. They are often found in China and sub-Saharan Africa.

Evangelicals, a trans-denominational movement, consider conversion or the “born again” experience to be central in achieving salvation and have a strong commitment to proselytizing.

- ORTHODOX CHRISTIANITY – Includes the Eastern Orthodox and Oriental Orthodox denominations. Eastern Orthodox churches are headed by Patriarchs, and do not share a common hierarchical authority (like the Pope in Catholicism) but enjoy “full communion” with each other. Oriental Orthodox believers follow only some of the ecumenical councils that guide Orthodox doctrine and beliefs. Oriental Orthodox churches include the Coptic Orthodox Church, Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Eritrean Orthodox Church, Syriac Orthodox Church, Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church (India), and Armenian Apostolic Church.
- Mainstream Christian denominations do not always view members of the other Christian traditions (Jehovah’s Witnesses, Christian Science, and Church of Latter-Day Saints, etc.) as Christian. Some of these groups use their own texts in addition to the Christian Bible to guide their theological and ethical belief systems.

Prayers

- While there are no scripturally mandated daily observances, many Protestants engage in daily personal consecration prayer and scripture readings.
- Weekly congregation worship to receive God’s message and grace, and for individuals to seek and receive forgiveness, is common across the numerous Protestant denominations.
- Prayers are often held in churches and led by ordained clergy. The role of religious leaders and how they are viewed by congregants varies by denomination. In some denominations, such as the Methodists, the view and role of clergy is similar to those in Roman Catholicism. In other denominations, local churches are free to choose and ordain their own clergy.

Prayer Direction, Dress, and Religious Items

There is no predetermined direction toward which Protestant Christians must face in prayer. Only some Protestant denominations require specific head coverings for worship. Some Protestant Christians may wear a cross around their neck but it is not a requirement.

Holy Days

Protestant Christians share many of the same holy days as the Catholics. See Catholicism section of this manual for descriptions.

Meals

There are no religious meal requirements or restrictions prescribed in Protestantism.

HINDUISM

Promising Practices and Resources

- Facilities try to locate Gurus and Hindu volunteers to provide services, including donations of religious texts and/or items.
- A list of Hindu temples and cultural centers in the United States is found here: <https://shaivam.org/temples-of-lord-shiva/hindu-temples-in-united-states-of-america-usa>
- Numerous websites offer Hindu scriptures for free download onto computers or tablets, including:
 - <http://www.devotionalindia.com/Vedas/Download%20Vedas.html>
 - http://www.hinduwebsite.com/sacredscripts/hinduism_scripts.asp
 - <http://hindufrequency.com/>

Website links may be out of date. Please review the Religious Practices Accommodation Reference Manual Addendum for updated/new links.

- Facilities allow and assist detainees to print photos of gods to use in worship.

Overview

According to the Pew Research Center in 2010 there were over 1.03 billion Hindus in world, or about 15% of the total global population. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of the global Hindu population lives in the Asia-Pacific region, specifically in India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and Mauritius.

- The practices referred to as Hinduism have their origin around 1500 B.C.E. with the invasion of the Aryans into the Indus river area.
- Hinduism is a religion based on orally-transmitted Sanskrit texts referred to as Vedas.
- Hindu scriptures are broadly grouped into the *Śruti* (“what was heard from the gods”) and the *Smṛiti* (“what was remembered”). The *Śruti* include the Vedas, the *Brahmanas* and the *Upanishads*, while the *Smṛiti* include the Epics, the Puranas, the Sutras, and the Laws of Manu.



The three most important Hindu gods in their male and female forms

- Hinduism is a polytheistic religion. There are thousands of Hindu gods. The three most important are Brahma – The Creator of Universes; Vishnu – Protector of Universes; and Shiva – Destroyer of Universes.
- Hinduism has three major principles:
 - *Brahman*: Brahman is the origin of all things and all things are in Brahman.
 - *Atman*: Atman, ‘the soul,’ is in every living thing. Each individual atman is believed to be part of the *Paramatman* ‘universal soul,’ which is part of Brahman.
 - *Value of Individual Life*: An important corollary to the belief in the progress of the soul towards unity with Brahman is that each individual life is insignificant.
- The caste system has its origins in the text of the Rig Veda and consists of four levels: the Brahmins (the priests and the philosophers) are the highest caste, followed by the Kshatriyas (the rulers and soldiers), the Vaishyas (traders and farmers), and at the lowest level, the Shudras (servants and other workers).
 - The Untouchables, also known as Dalits, fall outside the caste system. Dalits are believed to have been banished from their caste for violations of caste rules.

Prayers

Hinduism has no founder, no uniform dogma, and no hierarchical priesthood. Prayers and worship in Hinduism are largely an individual or family practice, rather than communal. For Hindus, the veneration and *puja*, or ‘worship,’ of personal gods is the most important religious act of *bhakti*, ‘devotion,’ in Hinduism.

Prayers and worship are generally offered three times daily but are often done privately and not in congregation.

While religious leaders are not required in daily Hindu worship, Gurus play an important role in Hinduism, although they are not religious leaders. Many Hindus will seek a Guru’s guidance and support during specific religious rituals and during key passages of life, such as birth, marriage, and death.

Prayer Times

Daily worships and rituals are performed at dawn and dusk, and especially devout Hindus will worship throughout the day,

or more frequently during times of distress. For some Hindus, a bath is customary before any religious worship. For many households, the day will begin with a bath, followed by a male member of the household reciting a mantra and asking for blessing and understanding from the sun-god, *Savatar*. During worship, Hindus will typically light a lamp or other light source, such as a candle, and offer the deity they are worshipping gifts, such as flowers or food items, while simultaneously reciting prayers or mantras. A similar sequence of activities will take place in the evening.

While yoga in the United States is often seen as simply a form of exercise, it has a great significance in religious worship in Hinduism. For Hindus the practice of yoga is a method of meditation, which can lead to the soul’s salvation.

Prayer Direction, Dress, and Religious Items

Many Hindus continue to follow ancient rules on the direction and arrangement of their home shrines to a god or gods. Hindus will set up a shrine so the main/most important deity to them

faces directionally west. In doing so, the religious adherent faces directionally east during worship, rituals, or reciting mantras. The shrine is often placed in the north-east corner of the house. In the case of death or paying respects to family ancestors, the worshippers generally face directionally south.

Hinduism does not prescribe a required dress or head covering for either men or women.

Religious items are especially important in daily worship and other religious observances. Some Hindus will wear a religious medallion and chain daily, which will often have an image of the deity that they feel personally connected too. Many Hindus will carry prayer beads. A strand of Hindu prayer beads will have exactly 108 beads and is held when reciting mantras or practicing yoga.

In establishing religious shrines, Hindus will place a statue or numerous photos of the god(s) they worship at the center and surround the statue with religiously symbolic items including a bell, a conch shell, fresh or artificial flowers, a mixture of camphor and red powder, dry rice, water, and incense.

Prasada, or food offered to a god, has an important role in rituals and worship in Hinduism. Hindu detainees may request food to offer to the gods and to consume as part of their worship. One compromise to address security and health concerns is to allow the Hindu detainees to utilize food items from the commissary for this purpose.

Holy Days

Hinduism has hundreds of religiously significant holy days, also known as festivals. Each of the numerous festivals pays homage to a god, a season, or an event in time.



Lit candles are frequently used during Hindu worship and religious celebrations

Maha Shivaratri

Also called *Shiva Ratri*. This festival, which occurs in March, is dedicated to Shiva who is viewed as being able to create, preserve, destroy, and recreate the world. The night before the festival, Hindus recite texts, sing, and tell stories in honor of this god.

Holi

Also called *Holaka* or *Phagwa*. This “festival of colors,” which occurs in March of each year, celebrates spring and commemorates various events in Hindu mythology. Although Holi has religious roots, religious activity with respect to prayers or recitation of mantras is generally limited.

Rama Navani

Occurring in April of each year, this holiday celebrates the birthday of Rama, king of ancient India, hero of the epic

Ramayana, and seventh incarnation of Vishnu. Many Hindus read the Ramayana during the previous eight days.

Janmashtami

Occurring in August or September of each year, this holiday commemorates Krishna's birthday. Krishna is considered as Vishnu's eighth incarnation on earth. If a worship service is held, it will generally involve dance and song.

Diwali

Occurring in October or November of each year, *Diwali*, also called *Deepavali*, translates to "Festival of Lights." *Diwali* celebrates the victory of good over evil, light over darkness, and knowledge over ignorance. This is perhaps the most popular of all Hindu festivals. It is dedicated to the Goddess Kali in Bengal and to Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth, in the rest of India. This holy day is also associated with one of the

stories of the destruction of evil by Vishnu in one of his many *avatara* (divine descent), or 'manifestations.'

Meals

Dietary practices in Hinduism vary greatly depending on which religious scriptures and deity or deities an adherent connects with. Most Hindus practice strict vegetarianism but some will maintain a vegan diet or will be lacto-vegetarian (a diet that includes vegetables and dairy products such as milk, cheese, yogurt, and butter, but excludes eggs). Some Hindus will eat meat; however, the cow is generally universally revered in Hinduism as a symbol of life and a powerful beast of burden that assists in tending crops and maintaining land. Followers of Hinduism believe that the cow is the reincarnation of a past life and soul. The consumption of beef by a devout Hindu is a rarity.

ISLAM

Promising Practices and Resources

Prayer

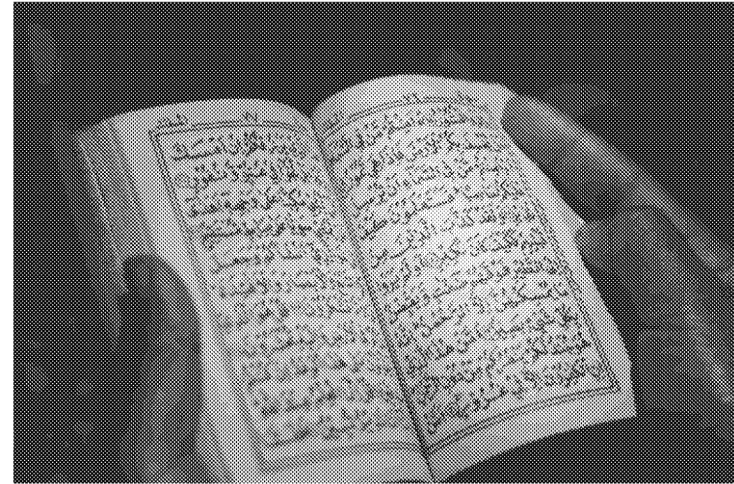
- Chaplain/RSC posts daily prayer times in the facility chapel, dormitories, dining hall, or other appropriate places.
 - Daily prayer times by time zones can be found here:
 - <https://www.islamicfinder.org/>
 - <http://irusa.org/prayer-times/>
 - <http://muslimsprayertimes.com/>

Website links may be out of date. Please review the Religious Practices Accommodation Reference Manual Addendum for updated/new links.

- Chaplain/RSC makes the chapel or other designated space available to detainees for prayers and/or religious study.
- There are websites that offer the Qur'an and Hadith in numerous languages that can be downloaded onto computers or tablets.
 - Websites for the Qur'an
 - <http://www.truemuslims.net/Quran.html>
 - <http://www.qurandownload.com/>
 - Websites for the Hadith
 - <http://hadithcollection.com/downloads.html>
 - <https://sunnah.com/>
 - <https://jamilhussain.wordpress.com/2010/05/27/complete-hadith-books-in-pdf-format-in-urdu/>

Website links may be out of date. Please review the Religious Practices Accommodation Reference Manual Addendum for updated/new links.

- In dormitories, chapels, or other areas where Muslims are allowed/inclined to offer prayers, Chaplain/RSC posts a sign that designates the direction of the *Kaaba*. The *Kaaba* is at the center of the Great Mosque of Mecca, and all Muslims must face it when praying.
- Facility prayer rugs/mats are kept in a clean space and are clearly marked to indicate that they are for Islamic prayers only and may not be used for any other purpose.
- Facilities should avoid scheduling meal times or dorm checks during prayer times.
- Facilities should try to locate Imams and Muslim volunteers to provide services, including providing in-kind donations of religious texts or items.



The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam. It is traditionally written in Arabic.

- The Hartford Seminary maintains an online database of all mosques, masjids, and Islamic centers in the United States:
 - <http://hrr.hartsem.edu/mosque/database.html>
- The following organizations are known to donate Qur'ans:
 - <http://www.islamicity.org/free-literature/>
 - <http://www.allahsquran.com/free/>
 - <http://projectfreequran.com/request-a-free-quran/>
 - <http://www.cpsglobal.org/content/order-free-quran-2>

Website links may be out of date. Please review the Religious Practices Accommodation Reference Manual Addendum for updated/new links.

Meal Accommodations

- Chaplain/RSC works with the food services department to order halal food items and/or pre-packaged halal meals, including items that can be made available through the commissary.
- Chaplain/RSC works with the food services department, detainees, and detention officers to determine meal times for holidays or during the month of Ramadan, especially when these fall outside of the normal meal service times.
- Chaplain/RSC coordinates with the detainees and the medical unit to ensure that medical treatments and medicine are distributed at appropriate times given religious needs.
- Avoid processed foods that often include additives and by-products that are considered Haram.
- If halal meals are not available, offer Muslim detainees Jewish/kosher meals. For many Muslims, this is a satisfactory alternative.

These organizations can be valuable resources in providing further information about halal food, including what “halal” means and where to order food:

- USA Halal Chamber of Commerce, Inc. - <http://www.ushalalcertification.com/>
- Islamic Food and Nutrition Council of America - <http://www.ifanca.org/Pages/Index.aspx>
- Islamic Services of America - <http://www.isaiowa.org/>

Website links may be out of date. Please review the Religious Practices Accommodation Reference Manual Addendum for updated/new links.

Some of the vendors that provide pre-packaged halal food include:

- Nema Food Company: <http://nemahalal.com/who-we-are/>
- Halal Farms USA: <http://www.halalfarmsusa.com/ServicePage.html>
- Midamar Corporation: <http://www.midamar.com/Default.aspx>

Website links may be out of date. Please review the Religious Practices Accommodation Reference Manual Addendum for updated/new links.

Food producers have adopted symbols to label their halal food items. Some of the most common ones in the United States include:



Ramadan

- Facility provides detainees sufficient time to complete their morning meals and hygienic needs (i.e., brushing teeth and showering) before dawn breaks, and the day of fasting commences.
- Provide available and private space for prayers and Qur’anic studies. In addition to the five daily prayers, which are constant throughout the year, many Muslims will spend the entire month in almost a constant state of prayer or Qur’anic study.
- Facility staff, including the Chaplain and Food Services staff, work together in advance of Ramadan to determine if meal times need to be altered for certain detainees, or if sack lunches or other options can accommodate the needs of fasting detainees.
- If possible, make available specific food items for breaking the fast. Muslims believe that the Prophet Muhammad broke his fast with dates, water, and sweetened milk.
- Facility staff, including the Chaplain and Health Services staff, work together in advance of Ramadan to determine if medicine disbursement times need to be altered.

Overview

According to the Pew Research Center, there are nearly 2 billion Muslims in the world, or roughly a quarter of the world’s population. Adherents of Islam are the fastest growing population in size and location diversity in the world. In 2010, Pew estimated the Muslim population by region: North America (3.5 million); Latin America (850,000); Europe (43.5 million); Middle East and North Africa (317 million); Sub-Saharan Africa (250 million); and the Asia-Pacific region (1 billion).

- Followers of Islam are called Muslims.
- The religion of Islam and its holy book, the Qur’an, were revealed to the Prophet Muhammad in the 7th century.

- Along with Judaism and Christianity, Islam is one of the three Abrahamic faiths.
- The Qur'an is Islam's holy book. Muslims believe that the Qur'an is the literal word of God, as revealed by the Angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad.
- The Hadith is also sacred in Islam. The Hadith is a collection of books that are believed by Muslims to contain narratives of deeds and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad.
- The five pillars of Islam are the foundation and framework of the faith.
 - *Shahadah*: The profession of faith – There is only one God, and the Prophet Muhammad is his final messenger.
 - *Salat*: Ritual prayer, five times a day.
 - *Zakat*: Almsgiving to benefit the poor and the needy.
 - *Sawm*: Fasting during the month of Ramadan.
 - *Hajj*: Pilgrimage to Mecca, required at least once in a Muslim's lifetime, assuming he or she has the financial and physical ability to do so.



Muslims pray facing Mecca (this is east in the U.S.) and on a clean surface that is only used for praying. Prayer takes place five times every day

Prayers

The second pillar of Islam, *Salat*, requires Muslims to pray five times a day. These prayers are subject to specific requirements, including the times of day at which they should be conducted; *wudhu* or 'ritual cleansing' beforehand; and the physical actions that are completed. Muslims do not require a religious leader (i.e., an imam or the equivalent of a priest or pastor) to lead prayers. Muslims can pray either individually or within a community; communal prayers are preferable for most Muslims. The weekly *Jummah*, or 'Friday prayer,' occurs just after noon and should be conducted in a community setting whenever possible. Many Muslims believe a full shower is required before the *Jummah* prayers. While Muslims do not

require a religious leader to lead prayers, the presence of an Imam, especially for *Jummah* prayers, is generally preferable.

Friday is Islam's holy day.

Prayer Times

The required times of prayers are:

- *Salat al-fajr*: dawn, just before sunrise
- *Salat al-zuhr*: midday, after the sun passes its highest point of the day
- *Salat al-'asr*: late afternoon
- *Salat al-maghrib*: just after sunset
- *Salat al-'isha*: between sunset and midnight

During the month of Ramadan, a sixth prayer may be added after *Salat al-‘isha*, *Salat al-taraweeh*.

Daily prayer times are precise and change daily.

Prayer Direction, Environment, and Dress

Muslims must always pray in the *qibla* (direction) of Mecca, Islam’s holiest city and the location of the *Kaaba*. For those in the United States that is directionally east.

Prayers must be conducted on a clean surface, such as a prayer rug. The surface must only be used for prayer purposes. A carpeted room is not sufficient. A cleaned yoga mat or clean towel may be satisfactory for some Muslims, while others will require a prayer rug or a new towel or mat.

Muslims are required to remove their shoes before prayers.

Men may cover their heads with a skull cap, called a Kufi, and wear loose fitting clothing to allow them to complete the prostrations unhindered. Women will generally also cover their heads with a simple scarf or with a hijab.

Most Muslims require a quiet and peaceful room for prayers. Some Muslims will require that non-Muslims not be present. During prayers, no individual should



A Muslim man dressed to pray while carrying a prayer rug

cross in front of a Muslim, and once prayers have begun Muslims should not be interrupted.

Wudhu/Ablution

Prior to prayers, Muslims must perform the *Wudhu*, a ritual cleansing of the hands, face, arms, and feet with water. The *Wudhu* must occur in a clean area, which preferably is near the prayer space, to avoid nullifying the cleaning.

A shower can replace the Wudhu if it occurs immediately before the prayers. For many Muslims, a shower is required if they believe they are especially unclean. Unclean can mean various things, from actual dirt and filth, to impure thoughts, to open cuts, or because they recently used the lavatory. Women who are menstruating generally do not offer prayers. Many Muslims believe that a full shower is required on Friday before they offer *Jummah* prayers.

Treatment of the Qur’an

Muslims hold the Qur’an in the highest regard and treat it with deep respect. Muslims often expect non-Muslims, especially adherents of Judaism and Christianity as the other Abrahamic faiths, to treat it with similar respect and care. Islamic law prescribes the following rules for the treatment of the Qur’an:

- For non-Muslims to handle the Qur’an, they must have washed their hands. Muslims should only handle the Qur’an after Wudhu or shower.
- Qur’an should never touch the ground.
- Qur’an should never be taken into a bathroom.
- Qur’an should be kept in a clean and respectable place.
- No item should ever sit on top of a Qur’an.
- A worn-out copy of the Qur’an that has a broken binding or missing pages should be disposed of in one

of three ways: Wrapped in a clean cotton cloth and buried; placed in clean flowing water until the paper is dissolved; or burned until only ashes are left (some denominations of Islam do not accept the burning option).

Holy Days

Ramadan

Ramadan is among the most religiously significant times of the year for Muslims. Ramadan, which occurs in the ninth month of the Islamic (lunar) calendar, celebrates the first revelations by God to the Prophet Muhammad. God's revelations to the Prophet make up the Qur'an.

Ramadan begins and ends with the appearance of the new moon. Therefore, in the Gregorian Calendar, Ramadan will be about 11 days earlier each year. Because the first and final days of Ramadan depend on the sighting of the moon, the first and last days technically cannot be known more than 24 hours in advance. Therefore, facility staff should check online resources, such as the Islamic Society of North America (<http://www.isna.net/>), to confirm the beginning and end of Ramadan.

For Muslims, Ramadan is a month of introspection, communal prayers, and Qur'anic study. The month is marked by fasting and strict prohibitions. From dawn to dusk, Muslims refrain from all food, water, sexual activity, and immoral behavior and thoughts.

The Qur'an excuses Muslims from fasting if they are ill or travelling, and for women, if they are pregnant or menstruating. The Qur'an prescribes that fasting days missed during the month of Ramadan should be made up later in the year and

should be equal to the days missed, and the number of fasting days should be observed continuously. Not all Muslims will forgo fasting even if religious dogma allows for it and not all will fast precisely as the dogma prescribes.

Eid al-Fitr

Eid al-Fitr marks the end of Ramadan and is the first day of the 10th month of the Islamic calendar. *Eid* is generally celebrated for up to three days. Large communal feasts are standard during the celebration regardless of how many days the celebration continues.

Eid al-Adha

Eid al-Adha, also known as the Feast of the Sacrifice, honors the willingness of the Prophet Abraham to sacrifice his son to show his obedience and reverence to God. It always begins on the 10th day of the 12th month of the Islamic calendar and lasts through sunset on the 13th day of the month. During this time, Muslims engage in extensive prayers and Qur'anic study. Islamic communal prayer for *Eid al-Adha* should be scheduled for mid-morning, a time some hours after sunrise.

Ashura

For *Shi'a* Muslims, Ashura commemorates the death of Husayn ibn Ali, the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad, at the Battle of Karbala. For *Shi'a* Muslims, Ashura is not a celebration, but a significant time of sorrow and introspection. For Sunni Muslims, Ashura marks the day that Moses and the Israelites were saved from the Egyptian Pharaoh by God parting the Red Sea.

Ashura occurs on the 10th day of the 1st month of the Islamic calendar. Some Muslims will mark Ashura with a day of

fasting from dusk to dawn. Shi'a Muslims may offer additional prayers and engage in Qur'anic study.

Meals

Per ICE Detention Standards, a facility must make reasonable efforts to accommodate detainees' religious meal and dietary obligations, whether these arise daily, during holy days, or during periods of fasting.

Some Muslims may require a daily halal meal plan. This section describes halal meals and provides best practices to successfully accommodate the religious needs of Muslims while in detention.

Fasting

In Islam, fasting during the month of Ramadan is obligatory. Fasting is also seen as beneficial outside of Ramadan. For example, fasting during the six days following *Eid al-Fitr*, the six days of *Shawwal*, is considered to bring the benefits of fasting all year long. Fasting on specific days also is considered beneficial in Islam. Mondays and Thursdays are especially good days for fasting, but others are allowed. In fact, it is only the practice of fasting on Friday alone that is either forbidden or disliked depending on the Islamic scholar.

Halal and Meat

The Arabic word *halal* translates to permissible or lawful. The opposite of halal is *haram* (forbidden). While these words are applicable to Islamic life in general, they are most commonly understood by non-Muslims to be related to food. The concept of halal food is generally misunderstood to be related to food deriving from pigs and alcohol consumption only. Religious obligations for Muslims with respect to food are significantly more complex.

Islamic guidance and laws on how animals should be treated in life, ritualistically killed, and prepared for consumption are detailed. Failing to fulfill these religious obligations will render the animal's meat and an entire meal haram. Islamic law prescribes the following:

- The slaughter of an animal must be conducted by a sane adult Muslim.
- Just prior to killing an animal, the slaughterer must say the *Basmala*, also known by its incipit, *Bismillah*, or 'In the name of God.'
- The animal's trachea, esophagus, and at least two blood arteries must be cut with a sharp and washed knife in a single and swift movement. The spinal cord must not be severed.
- The killing of one animal must not be done in the presence of another animal.
- The animal must be allowed to fully bleed out.

According to Islamic law, the meat of an animal that was ritualistically killed as prescribed above will only remain *Halal* if it is processed, made, stored, served, and consumed using equipment, dishes, and utensils consistent with Islamic law. Islamic law prescribes as follows:

- It is permissible to use a single storage unit (i.e., a fridge or freezer) for both halal and haram items, if halal items are properly packaged and never come in contact with haram items;
- Halal items should be placed on a higher shelf than haram items;
- Dishes, cutting boards, knives, etc., must be washed thoroughly before use, and they cannot simultaneously

- be used for halal and haram items. For example, one spoon cannot be used to stir both halal and haram items;
- It is permissible to use one piece of equipment (i.e., an oven or microwave) to cook both halal and haram items. If a single oven is being utilized for both halal and haram items, then:
 - The equipment must be cleaned before halal and haram items are put in;
 - Halal and haram prepared foods must be cooked in separate dishes to ensure they never come in contact and that meat juices do not mix; and
 - Halal items should be placed on a higher shelf than haram items;
 - Halal and haram can be served simultaneously only if:
 - The dishes never touch;
 - Separate serving tools are used; and
 - Halal and haram dishes are clearly marked.

Halal and Non-meat

Food items that are generally considered vegetarian, such as bread, fruits, and vegetables, are often viewed as halal but may not always be the case if these food items are cooked with the following:

- Butter substitutes. Most of these contain rendered fat from animals. Rendered fat derived from pigs is always haram. Rendered fat from any animal that was not ritually slaughtered as prescribed above is haram.
- Any item made with alcohol, including vanilla extract and some soy sauces.
- Additives that include any of the following:
 - Cochineal/Carmine, as this coloring is isolated from crushed insects;

- Gelatin, which is derived from bones, often from pigs; and
- Riboflavin (Vitamin B2), which is often derived from the pig liver and kidney.

Raw fruits, vegetables, nuts, salads, pasta, and rice are always halal, unless they have come in contact with haram items. This is especially relevant for facilities that utilize the Common Fare meal plan as a substitute or the basis for accommodating halal meal requests.

Haram Food Items

Per Islamic law some food items are always considered *haram*.

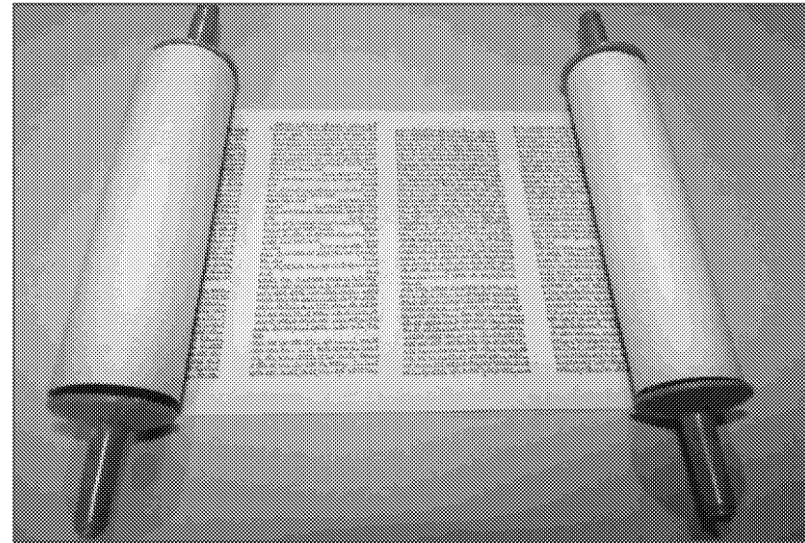
- Any animal not slaughtered according to Islamic rites. (Fish is exempt from the slaughtering ritual described above);
- Alcohol, items cooked with alcohol, and ingredients that have alcohol in them, such as vanilla extract and some soy sauces;
- Pigs and all pig by-products;
- Crustaceans, except for ocean shrimp (because they feed on ocean algae)
 - Some Muslims now interpret farm-raised shrimp and fish as haram because of human intervention in how they are being raised, which is inconsistent with Islamic beliefs on how animals should be treated in life.

JUDAISM

Promising Practices and Resources

Prayers

- Chaplain/RSC makes the chapel or other designated space available to detainees for prayers and/or religious study.
- Facilities try to locate Rabbis and Jewish volunteers to provide services, including providing donations of religious text or items.
- Facilities have *tefillins* in stock that are available to detainees to utilize.
- If possible, and subject to the constraints of safety, security, and good order, facilities try to accommodate detainees that cannot travel on the Sabbath (from sunset Friday to sunset Saturday), and schedule transfers and deportations on alternative days.
- A database of Jewish synagogues and temples around the world is found here:
 - <http://www.mavensearch.com/synagogues/synagogues.asp>
- Jewish organizations are helpful in providing guidance or assistance for Jewish detainees.
 - The Aleph Institute: <https://aleph-institute.org/wp/>
 - Jewish Prisoners: <http://jewishprisoner.com/Default.aspx>
- Facilities seek charities or Jewish communities willing to provide in-kind donations, including copies of the Torah and Talmud, and other religious items.
 - The following organizations may offer free Torahs:
 - <https://aleph-institute.org/wp/>
 - <https://torahenlightenment.org/main.sc>
 - <https://www.jewishtestimonies.com/en/order-free-bible/>
- Numerous websites offer the Torah and Talmud for free download onto computers or tablets.
 - Websites for the Torah:
 - <http://www.mechon-mamre.org/e/et/et0.htm>
 - <http://hebrew.learnoutlive.com/free-hebrew-bible-download-english-translation/>
 - Websites for the Talmud:



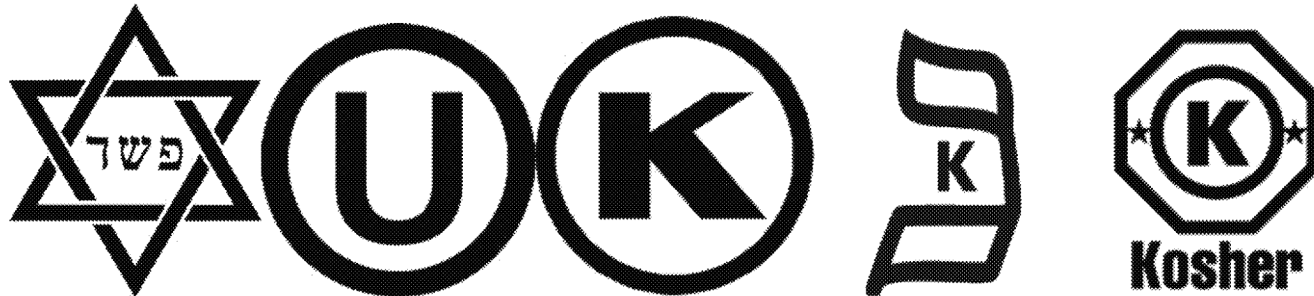
The Torah is the holy text for followers of Judaism

- <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Judaism/FullTalmud.pdf>
- <https://www.holybooks.com/babylonian-talmud-complete-pdf/>

Website links may be out of date. Please review the Religious Practices Accommodation Reference Manual Addendum for updated/new links.

Meal Accommodation

- Chaplain/RSC works with the food services department to order kosher food items or pre-packaged kosher meals, including items that may be made available through the commissary.
- Chaplain/RSC works with the food services department, detainees, and detention officers to determine holiday or celebratory meal times, especially when these falls outside of the normal meal service times.
- Chaplain/RSC coordinates with detainees and the medical unit to ensure that medical treatments and medicine are distributed/given at appropriate times given religious needs.
- The food services department avoids processed foods that include additives and by-products that are considered non-kosher.
- Food producers have adopted several symbols to label kosher food items. Some of the most common ones include:



Additional information about kosher foods, including what “kosher” means and where kosher food may be obtained can found here:

- Kosher Supervision of America- <http://www.ksaKosher.com/>
- OU Kosher - <https://ouKosher.org/>
- American Kosher Council - <http://www.americanKoshercouncil.com/>

Vendors that provide pre-packaged Kosher food include:

- Kosher Bytes: <https://www.Kosherbyte.com/Kosher-gift-baskets/pc/Kosher-Prepared-Meals-are-a-great-time-saver-c19.htm>
- Shiloh Farms: <http://www.shilohfarms.com/Kosher/>

Website links may be out of date. Please review the Religious Practices Accommodation Reference Manual Addendum for updated/new links.

Passover

Facilities provide Jewish detainees the following for their celebrations:

- A designated dining area
- Tables and utensils that have been ritually cleansed
- Unleavened foods. Anything made with wheat, barley, spelt, rye and/or oats is not permissible.

The first two nights of Passover include Seder meals, which differ from regular kosher meals that are served throughout the year because of the religious and symbolic specificity that is required. Seder meals include:

- Three (or more) sheets of handmade *Shmurah* matzah (Shmurah Matzah is made of ingredients that are watched from the moment of harvesting to ensure the wheat absorbs no moisture).
- Four cups of kosher wine. For some Jewish adherent kosher grape juice may be permissible.
- A *Hagaddah* booklet (a religious text that includes a narrative of the biblical story of the Exodus).
- A specialized *Seder* plate that includes: 1 roasted chicken neck, 1 hard-boiled egg, horseradish, romaine lettuce, *Charoset* (a mixture of crushed walnuts, apple and grape juice) and Karpas (an onion or other vegetable).
 - Annually, the Aleph Institute offers donations of Seder plates for those in detention settings.
 - <https://aleph-institute.org/>

Overview

According to the Pew Research Center, there are nearly 14 million Jewish adherents around the world, or roughly 0.2% of the world's population. The population is expected to grow to about 16 million adherents by 2050, but the faith's percentage of the global population will likely remain constant. In 2010, Pew estimated the Jewish population by region: North America (6



A Jewish man wearing the tefillin and the Tallit (shawl)

million); Middle East and North Africa (5.6 million); Europe (1.4 million); Latin America and the Caribbean (470,000); Sub-Saharan Africa (100,000); and in the Asia-Pacific region (200,000).

- Judaism was founded about 3,800 years ago, in approximately 1800 B.C.E.
- The Torah and the Talmud are Judaism's most significant religious scriptures. The Torah is generally referred to as the Hebrew bible. The Hebrew bible is also commonly known as the Old Testament. The Talmud is a collection of writings that provide guidance on Jewish law and traditions.
- Along with Christianity and Islam, Judaism is one of the three Abrahamic faiths.
- The Ten Commandments, the Torah, and the Talmud comprise the Judaic scriptures.
- *Halacha* is the umbrella term for the entirety of Jewish law.
- Some Judaic traditions require Jewish men to pray three times a day and women at least once.

Prayers

Some Judaic traditions require Jewish men to pray three times a day. Specific requirements for prayer include the times of day it should be conducted, and religious items and dress. In some traditions, women are only required to pray once a day. During Judaic holy days, such as Passover, Yom Kippur, Rosh Hashanah, and Chanukah, prayer requirements can be different and more frequent.

Prayer Times

The three daily required times of prayers are:

- *Shacharit* or *Shaharit*: dawn, before sunrise – about 1 hour is needed.
- *Mincha* or *Minha*: the afternoon – about 15-30 minutes is needed.
- *Arvit* or *Maariv*: after the sun has set – about 15-30 minutes is needed.

Additional prayers may be done individually or as group. Congregational prayer, led by a Rabbi, is generally preferred by Jewish adherents.

The Sabbath/Shabbat

The Sabbath is rooted in the belief that God created the earth in 6 days and rested on the seventh. Jewish communities begin the Sabbath, the day of rest, just before sunset on Friday and observe through sundown on Saturday. During this time, many Jewish adherents and/or communities abstain from rigorous work, and certain Orthodox denominations refrain from using electricity or travelling.

The beginning of the Sabbath is often marked with the lighting of candles and a recitation of prayers or blessings. Some Jewish adherents will require a ritual shower to begin the Sabbath. For the Sabbath, detainees may require candles, kosher grape juice, matzahs or *challah*, and a prayer book. Typically, it is advisable for facilities to work with Jewish detainees to ask what they require for the Friday Shabbat. A local rabbi may also provide answers to any questions. Synagogues will often provide the challah bread for Shabbat. In addition to the three regular prayer times, a fourth is generally added on the Sabbath, usually performed Saturday morning.

Prayer Direction, Dress, and Religious Items

While Judaic dogma does not prescribe a specific direction to pray, some adherents will face Jerusalem. Whether prayers are being conducted in private or at a synagogue, the Jewish faith, especially orthodox and conservative branches of the faith, prescribes certain religious dress and items for prayers. These religious materials can be accommodated within detention facilities.

- *Kippah/yarmulke*: brimless skull cap, usually made of 100% cotton.
- *Tallit*: a large rectangular shawl made of wool, cotton or synthetic fibers. In each of the four corners of the shawl are strings tied in a particular pattern, called *tzitzit*.
- *Tefillin/Phylacteries*: Two black leather boxes and straps. One is worn on the biceps, and one worn on the forehead at the hairline. The donning of *tefillin* by orthodox and conservative Jewish men (women may also wear these although it is rare) for weekday morning prayers (but not on the Sabbath or on most Jewish holidays) is one of the most significant *mitzvahs* (commandments) in Judaism. In Judaic orthodoxy, one of the two boxes are placed on the left arm, so it rests against the heart, and the leather strap is wound around the left hand. The second box rests on the head. Each box contains four sections of the Hebrew bible inscribed on parchment paper. These sections are Deuteronomy 6:4-9; Deuteronomy 11:13-21; Exodus 13:1-10; and 13:11-16. An Orthodox Jew will carry these items and they may be placed in their property during the intake process. These religious items are typically allowed within the facility and may be kept in

the detainee's locker for personal use during prayer. Some facilities do not allow detainees to maintain the *Tefillin/Phylacteries* as personal items because the leather straps could be used for strangulation or hanging. In those cases, the facilities should arrange to have the items available easily when needed.

Holy Days

Passover

Passover, the "Feast of Unleavened Bread," commemorates the deliverance of the Jewish people from Egyptian bondage 3,300 years ago. It begins with sundown on the 15th of the Hebrew month of Nisan (Nisan is a springtime month that usually corresponds with March or April in the Gregorian calendar) and ends 8 days later also with the sundown.

Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur

Rosh Hashanah is a two-day observance that marks the beginning of the Jewish New Year. During *Rosh Hashanah*, Jewish adherents will increase their religious prayers and attend communal services at a synagogue where special liturgies of repentance and forgiveness are performed. Other rituals include sounding the Shofar (a hollowed-out ram's horn) and eating symbolic foods, such as apples dipped in honey.

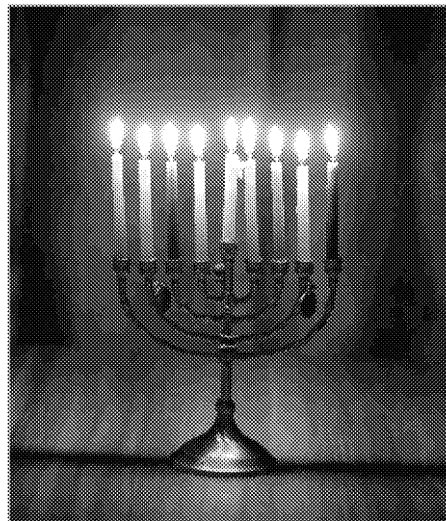
Rosh Hashanah also marks the beginning of a 10-day period of self-evaluation, introspection, and penitence. The 10 days conclude with *Yom Kippur*, known as the Day of Atonement. On *Yom Kippur*, a full day of prayers at a synagogue is not uncommon and a 26-hour fast is generally observed.

Sukkot

Sukkot translates as the Feast of Booths. It is celebrated on the 15th day of the seventh month of the Jewish calendar. It commemorates the 40-year wandering of the Jewish people in the desert on the way to the Promised Land. The week-long celebration begins with prayer services, meals, and the building of a *sukkah*, ‘structure or booth,’ where many religious rituals occur. Traditionally, the *sukkah* is decorated with the four plants/spices mentioned in the Torah, namely, *etrog*, ‘citrus fruit’; *lulav*, ‘palm branch’; *arava*, ‘two willow branches’; and *hadass*, ‘three myrtle branches.’ Each day, these items are bound together and, with the Torah, waved in the air in the *sukkah* to show service and dedication to God.

Chanukah

Chanukah commemorates the rededication of the Holy Temple (the Second Temple) in Jerusalem, during which a menorah burned for eight days when there was oil sufficient only for one. Chanukah is observed for eight nights and days starting on the 25th day of Kislev, the 9th month according to the Jewish calendar. It is also known as the Festival of Lights.



The eight branched menorah is an essential religious item during Chanukah

In honor of this miraculous event, the Jewish people light a candle every night after sundown, using one original/special candle called the *shamash*. Other festivities include children

playing the dreidel and eating oil-based foods such as doughnuts and latkes.

Meals

Per all ICE detention standards (NDS 2000, PBNDS 2008, 2011 and 2011 (Revised 2016)), each facility must make reasonable efforts to accommodate detainees’ religious meal and dietary obligations, whether their needs arise daily, during holy days, or during periods of fasting.

For some Jewish detainees, religious accommodations may require daily kosher meals.

Definition of Kosher

Kosher is the commonly used word to refer to *Kashrut*, or Judaic law, pertaining to what is lawful to eat. The opposite of kosher, or unlawful to eat, is *Treif*. Religious obligations in Judaism with respect to food are complex. For certain denominations of Judaism, kosher requirements are more stringent.

Kosher and Meat

The Jewish faith, through the Torah, Jewish law, and the Talmud, tells man he is responsible for all animals, and that man must prevent animals’ suffering and treat animals humanely.

Jewish guidance and laws on how animals should be treated in life, ritualistically killed, and prepared for consumption are detailed. Failing to fulfill these religious obligations will render the animal’s meat and an entire meal *treif*. Judaic dogma prescribes the following:

- The slaughter of an animal must be performed by a specially trained Jewish man called a *Shochet*.

- The animal's trachea, esophagus, carotid arteries, and jugular veins must be cut with a sharp, non-serrated, washed knife in a single and swift movement. The spinal cord must not be severed in the cut.
- The animal must be allowed to bleed out.
- The *shochet* must inspect the animal afterwards to confirm that the killing was correctly carried out and that the animal did not suffer from any abnormality that would render it *treif*.

According to Judaic law, the meat of an animal that was ritualistically killed as prescribed above will only remain kosher if it is processed, prepared, stored, served, and consumed using equipment, dishes, and utensils consistent with Judaic Law. Judaic law prescribes that:

- Only the front half of an animal is kosher.
- For some denominations a single storage unit (i.e., a fridge or freezer) for both kosher and *treif* meats is allowed, but only if both are properly packaged and never come in contact with each other.
 - For Orthodox denominations, this is not permissible.
- For some denominations, it is permissible to use the same dishes, cutting boards, knives, etc., for kosher and *treif* meats, but the dishes and other equipment must be washed thoroughly and separately before use, and the equipment may not simultaneously be used for *treif* meats. For example, one spoon cannot be used to stir both kosher and *treif* meat dishes.
 - For Orthodox denominations, two separate sets of dishes, cutting boards, knives, etc., is always required.

- During the cooking process, utensils, pots and pans, and other cooking equipment that have encountered meat may not be used with dairy, and vice versa.
 - For Orthodox denominations of Judaism, cooking implements may *never* be used for both meat and dairy. Orthodox denominations will often have two separate kitchens, one to prepare meat and one to prepare dairy.
- For some denominations, it is permissible to use one piece of equipment (i.e., an oven or microwave) to cook both kosher and *treif* meats if kosher meats are properly packaged and never come in to contact with *treif* meats.
 - For Orthodox denominations, this is never permissible.
- Some Orthodox denominations require that all food be cooked by a person who is of the same religion, in this instance Jewish.
- Kosher and *treif* meats can be served simultaneously only if:
 - The dishes never touch;
 - Separate serving tools are used; and
 - Kosher and *treif* dishes are clearly marked.
- Meat and dairy must never be served or consumed simultaneously.

Kosher and Non-meat

Food items that are generally considered vegetarian, such as fruits, vegetables, and bread, are often viewed as kosher but may not always be the case if they are cooked with the following:

- Butter substitutes. Most contain rendered fat from animals. Rendered fat derived from pigs or an animal

that was not ritualistically slaughtered as prescribed is always *treif*.

- Additives that include any of the following:
 - Cochineal/Carmine, as this coloring is isolated from crushed insects;
 - Gelatin, derived from bones, usually from pigs; and
 - Riboflavin (Vitamin B2), derived from the pig liver and kidney.

Raw fruits, vegetables, nuts, salads, pasta, and rice are always kosher unless they have come in to contact with *treif* items.

This is especially relevant for facilities that utilize the Common Fare meal plan as a substitute or the basis for accommodating kosher meal requests.

Non-Kosher

Per Judaic law some food items are always considered non-kosher:

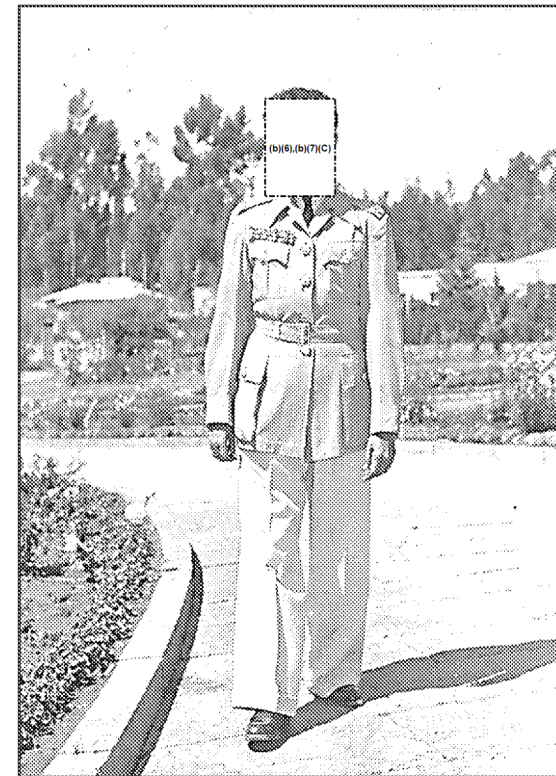
- Pigs and all pig by-products;
- Rabbits; and
- Crustaceans.

RASTAFARI/RASTAFARIANISM

Overview

The global Rastafari population (or Rastas) is estimated to be between 600,000 and one million.

- Developed among the impoverished and socially disenfranchised Afro-Jamaican communities in 1930s, Rastafarianism is as much a social movement for equality as it is a religious faith.
- Rastafarianism, also referred to as Rastafari, is a monotheistic religion deeply rooted in Christianity. Due to theological differences including the role of Jesus, it is considered a separate faith.
- The King James Bible is the faith's primary religious text. Rastafarians largely believe that the King James Bible should be taken literally. The Book of Revelation is viewed as the most significant book of the Bible in Rastafari.
- There are no specific houses of worship like a church, temple, or mosque in Rastafari. Worship is generally conducted in homes or in a community center.
- God in Rastafari is referred to as Jah. Rastafarians believe that Jah exists in all people. Rastafarians do believe in the Holy Trinity.
- The former emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, is given central prominence and is revered. Many Rastafarians view him as the incarnation of Jah and as the second coming of Christ. Others regard him as a prophet of Jah.
- Practitioners of Rastafari identify themselves with the ancient Israelites, God's chosen people in the Old Testament.
- Rastafari teaches that the black African diaspora are exiles living in "Babylon," a term applied to Western society, including the United States and the British Empire. In the Old Testament, Babylon is the Mesopotamian city which conquered and deported the Israelites from their homeland in the 6th century BCE.
- There are no religious clergy in Rastafari; the "elders" maintain discipline and order within the community.
- The beliefs of Rastafari are collectively referred to as "*livity*."

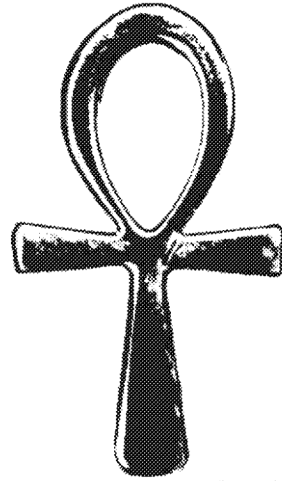


Emperor Haile Selassie

Prayers

Worship in Rastafari is centered on the idea of communal meetings known as “groundations” and “reasonings.”

Typically, they include readings from the bible, playing of music (nyabingi), chanting, discussions and debate, and the smoking of cannabis. Cannabis is regarded as a sacrament with beneficial properties. Smoking cannabis is not permissible in ICE detention facilities.



An ankh

Prayer Times

As there is no specific house of worship or clergy in Rastafari, there is also no specific time that worship is required. Some groups consider Saturday a holy day. Usually during times of groundations and reasonings the observances will include the presence of an Ethiopian flag, incense, a photo of Haile Selassie, *Ankh* (a symbol of faith that represents the “key to life”), and oils.

Prayer Direction, Dress, and Items

Rastafari does not require a specific direction for prayers.

Rastafarians strongly believe that they should not cut their hair and that they should allow it to take a dreadlocks style. The tradition of not cutting one’s hair is in the tradition of the biblical account of Solomon. Dreadlocks are viewed as an outward commitment to Jah, and to live one’s life naturally and righteously. The *tam* (crown) is worn to cover and contain the dreadlocks and primarily incorporates the traditional colors of the Ethiopian flag (red, gold, green and black) or the national colors of Jamaica (gold, green and black).

The Rastafarian dress code requires that clothing be modest and made from natural fibers. Clothing made from animal skin is prohibited. Some adherents avoid shorts or bare backs. For special ceremonies, some adherents will wear all white.

Rastafarians may wear clothes that have the colors of the Ethiopian flag or national colors of Jamaica. Some women do not wear makeup or fragrances and some Rastafarians wear a medallion of *Ras Tafari*, the lion, the imperial symbol of the Ethiopian throne, or the medallion of the ankh.

Holy Days

Rastafari has several religious holidays. On the first three of those listed below, Rastafarians are prohibited from working.

Haile Selassie’s birthday on July 23rd.

Observes the day on which Emperor Haile Selassie I was born in 1892. *Nyabingi* sessions are held to honor the date.

The Rastafarian New Year on September 11th.

The start of the Ethiopian new year in Ethiopia. Rastafarians believe Ethiopia is their spiritual homeland, and a place to which they want to return.

The Coronation of Haile Selassie on November 2, 1930.

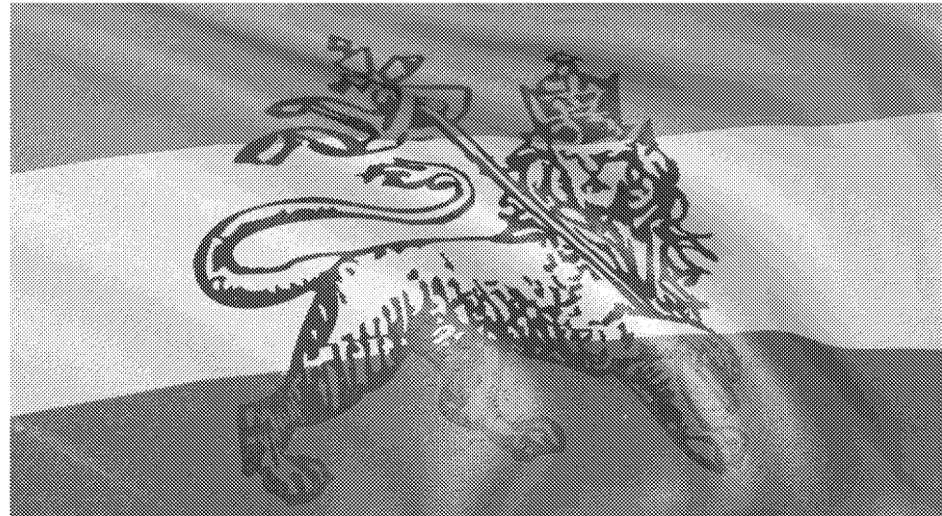
“Commemorates the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie I as the King of Ethiopia in 1930. The high priest reads biblical passages and initiates the singing of songs to re-emphasize the importance of Haile Selassie as a Messiah. A *Nyabingi* meeting also takes place to remember Haile Selassie.

Ethiopian Orthodox Christmas on January 7th of each year.

“Christianity has existed in Ethiopia since 330 AD. Ethiopian Christmas is marked by a large vegetarian or vegan feast in keeping with religious beliefs. During the feast readings take place, and a *Nyabingi* meeting will often follow.

Meals

Rastas believe in a natural and clean life and their dietary requirements reflect that. Most adherents maintain a vegetarian diet. For those who are not vegetarian, most will still avoid pork, shellfish, and scavenger animals. Some Rastafarians will eat fish if it is less than twelve inches long. Most do not drink milk or coffee.



The flag of Ethiopia is of great importance to Rastafarians

SIKHISM

Promising Practices and Resources

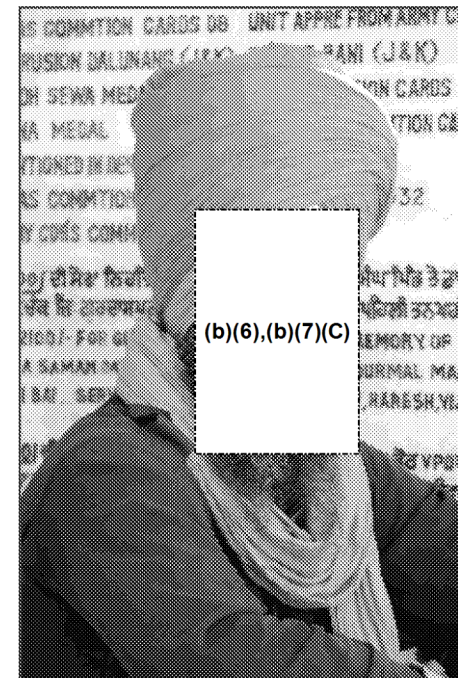
- Facilities try to locate a Sikh *gurdwara* (Sikh place of worship) in their area to provide services, including providing donations of religious texts, articles of faith or other items.
- A list of Sikh gurdwaras in the United States is found here:
 - <https://www.worldgurdwaras.com/world-gurdwaras/united-states/listall>
- The Sikh Coalition can be a helpful resource:
 - <https://www.sikhcoalition.org/>
- Facilities download free religious texts to tablets or computers that detainees can utilize. For example:
 - <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.threedos.shrigurugranthfree&hl=en>
 - <https://www.globalgreybooks.com/shri-guru-granth-sahib-ebook/>

Website links may be out of date. Please review the Religious Practices Accommodation Reference Manual Addendum for updated/new links.

- Several of the articles of faith in Sikhism, including the *kirpan* (sword or small dagger), are likely prohibited in a detention facility due to security and safety matters. The Chaplain/RSC can explain in detail why their religious items are prohibited and determine if an appropriate accommodation would be acceptable.
- Turbans are specifically allowed under the ICE Detention Standards. If an individual was detained without his turban, the facility provides one. Some facilities, unless there is an assessed safety or security risk, provides up to 18 inches of fabric. Other facilities allow the traditional length of 3.5 to 6 meters long and one meter wide. Examples of Sikh head coverings can be found on the DHS website:
 - <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/posters-common-muslim-american-head-coverings-common-sikh-american-head-coverings-and>

Website links may be out of date. Please review the Religious Practices Accommodation Reference Manual Addendum for updated/new links.

- Chaplains/RSC annually find a Sikh calendar on the Internet to determine the correct dates of holiday observances.



An example of a Sikh turban

Overview

According to the Pew Research Center in 2010 there were about 25 million Sikhs in the world. Nine-in-ten Sikhs are in India and there are sizable Sikh communities in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. Many Sikhs speak Punjabi. Generally, Sikhs who read Punjabi, read and write using the Gurmukhi script (written left to right).

- Sikhism is among the youngest of the major world religions.
- The faith originated in the Punjab region of northern India approximately 550 years ago.
- Sikh literally means “a learner” and follower of the Guru’s teachings.
- Sikhism is a monotheistic religion based on the revelations of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.
- There were ten living Gurus between 1469 and 1708. Each of them is still revered today.
- The religious text of Sikhism is the Guru Granth Sahib. The faith’s religious text is considered the eleventh and eternal Guru.
- Sikhs follow a lunar calendar – *Nanakshahi*. The first month of the Sikh calendar, Chet, corresponds with the Gregorian calendar month of March.
- The word “Guru” is a Sanskrit word meaning teacher, honored person, religious person or saint. For Sikhs the word Guru has a special meaning and specifically refers to the ten Gurus who founded the faith and the Sikh sacred scripture and eternal Guru the Guru Granth Sahib. The Gurus and their teachings set the example of how Sikhs can live a holy and God-centered life.
- The Guru Granth Sahib is the sacred scripture and eternal Guru of the Sikhs since 1708. The sacred scripture is revered by Sikhs as a living Guru. The Guru Granth Sahib is of central importance for Sikh prayers and ceremonies such as naming, initiation and final rites. Its opening and foundational message is Ik Onkar (that there is one God, and all is God’s creation). The Guru Granth Sahib is written in poetry in the Gurmukhi script. The activities of a Gurudwara (Sikh house of worship) focus around the Guru Granth Sahib. Some households may also have a Guru Granth Sahib if there is a dedicated room to be able to attend to it respectfully.
- While there are individuals in India that claim to be modern day Gurus, they are largely not accepted as such.
- In addition to the revered eleven Gurus of Sikhism, ordained religious leaders called *Jathedars* hold some authority and leadership. *Jathedar* is a leader of a *Jatha* (a group, a community or a nation). There are five prominent *Jathedars* in Sikhism.
- There are five *takhts*, or seats of authority, in India for the global Sikh faith, based at five significant gurudwaras in the Sikh faith. A *Jathedar* leads each of these *takhts*.
- A *gurudwara* literally translates to “door to the Guru.” *Gurudwaras* are the religious houses of worship in Sikhism, akin to a Christian church, Jewish synagogue, or Muslim mosque.
- Sikhism preaches a message of commitment to, and awareness of God at all times, integrity in daily life, and the equality of all peoples with no regard to gender or caste, social justice, and service to humanity.
- Here are some major principles in Sikhism:

- *Simran* – Sikh remembrances, reminiscences, and recollections of prayers. By engaging in these acts it is believed that the individual will attain a greater sense of purpose, time, and connection to God.
- *Seva* – Adherents should engage in selfless and be compassionate in their actions and thoughts, particularly towards others. A Sikh should be in service to God and to other human beings, communities, society, and to the world as a whole.
- Practice Guru Nanak’s three-fold teaching to lead a truthful life.
 - *Naam Japo* – Meditating on God’s name to control the five evils.
 - *Kirat Karo* – Earn and make an honest life by not exploiting others or conducting fraud.
 - *Vand Chhako* – Assist and share with others who have less than or are in poor health.
- Resist the Five Thieves
 - *Kaam* – lust
 - *Krodh* – anger
 - *Lobh* – greed
 - *Moh* – attachment, materialism
 - *Hankaar* – ego, pride
- Practice the Five Virtues
 - *Daya* – compassion, love
 - *Sat* – truthfulness
 - *Santokh* – contentment
 - *Nimarta* – humility
 - *Chardi Kalaa* – optimism



An image from a Sikh festival

Prayers

Sikhs can pray at any time and any place, either individually in their homes or with their community in a gurdwara. Sikhism prescribes that Sikhs keep God in their mind always. There is no specific holy day in Sikhism. Since a modern work week in India is Monday through Saturday, many will go to a gurdwara on Sunday. Community worship can be led by any individual, male or female, that the community agrees is competent and is well-versed in Sikh scriptures.

Prayers must be done in a clean space away from any bathroom facilities.

Prayers can be read from Gutkas. A gutka is a small book with collections of prayers which Sikhs may wish to recite regularly. The prayers are written in the Gurmukhi script and some contain transliterations or translations. Utmost respect must be given to Gutkas. Sikhs will handle a Gutka once they have removed their shoes, washed their hands and covered their heads. A Gutka is usually covered in a clean cloth and kept on a shelf in a clean place away from the floor. In addition, any book or piece of paper that has Sikh scriptures cannot be placed on the floor and must be kept in a clean space generally covered by a clean cloth.

Prayer Times

While there is no prescribed holy day in Sikhism, different communities of Sikhs may adhere to different prayer requirements and vary in how many times a day they pray. In most cases the adherent will follow a strict routine of bathing in the morning and then reciting prayers and meditating. Some believe they should start and end each day with prayers. Other Sikhs believe prayer, reading their holy scripture and meditation is required three times a day minimum. Some

communities such as the *Akhand Kirtani Jatha*, believes prayers are required five times a day - three of the five prayers have designated times, beginning at least three hours before sunrise, immediately after sunset, and before the adherent goes to sleep. The afternoon prayers can be conducted at any time.

There are no clergy in Sikhism. The Sikh Gurus were clear that each Sikh should make their own journey and not depend on a clergy to show them the way. *Granthis/Gianis*, individuals who have extensively studied Sikh scriptures are available in the Gurdwaras as teachers. They often lead a congregation, but any members from the congregations – both men and women – can also perform the same ceremonies.

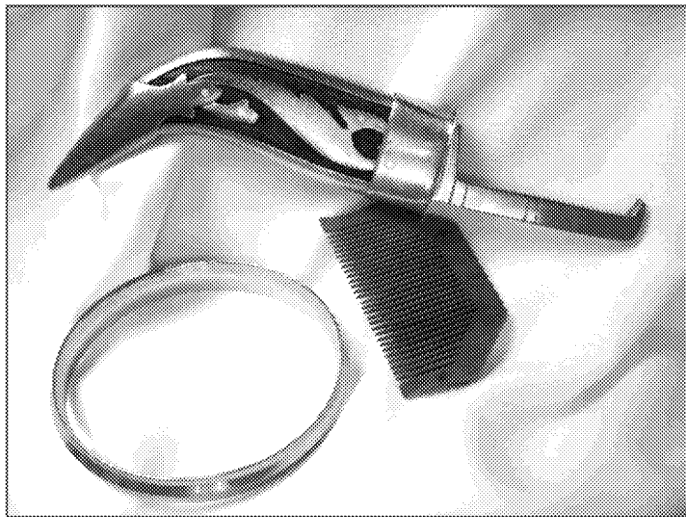
Prayer Direction, Dress and Items

Sikhs are not required to pray in a specific direction. Religious dress, including how hair is maintained, and religious items are a significant aspect of Sikhism.

There are five articles of faith known as *Kakaars*, commonly referred to as the “Five Ks.”

1. *Kesh*: Sikhs are required not to cut or remove the hair anywhere on their body. Uncut hair is viewed as living in harmony with God and accepting how the human form was created.
 - Guru Gobind Singh Ji, the 10th living Guru in Sikhism instructed Sikhs to wear a turban to protect their hair, and Sikhs believe it allows them to focus on their beliefs and reverence to God. It is an integral part of Sikh identity representing humility, duty towards others, responsibility, commitment, and honor amongst many other things.

- Turbans are specifically allowed under the ICE Detention Standards. Women will also wear turbans or a head covering.
2. *Kanga*: A small comb, most often made of wood. Sikhs are required to comb their hair at least twice a day. Combing one's hair and tying the turban daily is believed to be in reverence to God and promotes social identity and cohesion amongst adherents of Sikhism.
 3. *Kara*: The *Kara* is a bracelet often made of metal. It symbolizes restraint from evil deeds and is a reminder of one's vows to God. It is worn on the dominant wrist.
 4. *Kirpan*: The Kirpan resembles a sword. It can vary in size. The kirpan is an emblem of many things including the readiness, courage, and ability to promote justice for one's self, the weak and oppressed; and willingness to preserve Sikhism's moral values.



Sikh articles of faith

5. *Kachera*: *Kachera* is an undergarment. It reminds the wearer of their moral duties to lead a restrained life and to ward off the first of the Five Thieves, *Kaam* – lust.

Holy Days

There are numerous Sikh religious holidays or historically important days, which are generally celebrated in a gurudwara. Detainees may request a special prayer service or meal to commemorate their religious holidays and events.

Maghi

Celebrated on January 14th of each year. Commemorates the 1705 victory of the Sikh people over the Mughals in the Battle of Muktsar.

Parkash Ustav Dasveh Patshah

Celebrated on January 5th of each year. Commemorates the birth of 10th Sikh Guru.

Hola Mahalla

Celebrated on the first day of the lunar month of Chet (first month in the *Nanakshahi* calendar), which is generally March in the Gregorian calendar. It is a festival where Sikhs engage in mock battles and swordsmanship.

Vaisakhi

Celebrated by Sikhs on April 13th or 14th. Celebrates the occasion when the tenth Sikh Guru created the Khalsa Panth, the community of initiated Sikhs and formalized their unique identity and articles of faith.

Martyrdom of Guru Arjan

Observed on June 16th of each year. Marks the anniversary of the supreme sacrifice made by the fifth Sikh Guru, Guru Arjan Dev Ji, who left this world after being sentenced to torture by the Mughal Emperor in 1606.

Pehla Parkash Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji

Observed on September 1st of each year. Celebrates the first installation of the Sikh sacred scriptures by the fifth Guru, Guru Arjan Dev Ji at Sri Harmandir Sahib (popularly known as the Golden Temple) in Amritsar, India.

Bandi Chhor Divas

Occurs between mid-October and mid-November of each year and often coincides with *Divali*. Literally meaning the Day of Liberation, in Sikhism it commemorates when the sixth Guru returned to Harmandir Sahib after wrongful imprisonment by the Mughals and freed 52 other prisoners with him.

Parkash Divas of Guru Nanak Dev Ji

Observed in November of each year. Celebrates the birth of the founder of Sikhism.

Meals

Dietary practices in Sikhism vary due to personal interpretation of teachings and many are vegetarians. Some Sikhs will maintain a vegan diet or will be lacto-vegetarian (a diet that includes vegetables and dairy products such as milk, cheese, yogurt, and butter, but excludes eggs). Some Sikhs will eat meat if it was not ritualistically killed. Sikhs are prohibited from eating food prepared through a ritualistic process. This includes kosher and halal (Jewish food and Muslim meat prepared according to religious practice) foods. Sikhs must not drink alcohol or consume any other intoxicants.

During prayer service, *parshad* (vegetarian pudding made of flour, ghee (clarified butter) water and sugar. It understood as a blessing from the Guru, specifically as a commitment to accept the Guru's teaching of the day (*hukam*). Adherents may request parshad if there is a service conducted at the detention center.

Additional Reference

Facility staff should first contact local ERO field staff with any questions. Additional questions regarding standards as they apply to religious accommodations, holiday guidance, best practices, etc. can be directed to the National Religious Services Coordinator at

(b)(7)(E) @ice.dhs.gov.

The ERO Religious Practice Accommodation Resource Center page

(b)(7)(E)

provides additional resources, including official policy and guidance, ICE ERO Broadcasts, fact sheets, and Religious Practices Accommodations training.

ICE National Detention Standards are available at: (b)(7)(E)

The Religious Practices Accommodations reference manual is intended only to provide background on some of the religions represented in ICE/ERO facilities. It does not provide information on all sects of the religions mentioned in the document, or of all religions that may be practiced by people in ICE/ERO facilities. The intent is to provide resources, guidance, and best practices on accommodating religious practices. This manual provides supplementary information to ICE Detention Standards and should not be construed as new policy or contractual obligations.

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