



OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Bill Analysis

Holly Cantrell Gilman

H.B. 428*

132nd General Assembly
(As Reported by S. Education)

Reps. Ginter, LaTourette, Antani, Brenner, Brinkman, Hill, Huffman, Johnson, Kent, Koehler, Lang, Lipps, McColley, Patmon, Riedel, Roegner, Romanchuk, Ryan, Schaffer, Scherer, R. Smith, Thompson, Butler, Anielski, Carfagna, Dean, Dever, Green, Hagan, Henne, Keller, McClain, Merrin, Perales, Retherford, Stein, Wiggam, Young, Zeltwanger

BILL SUMMARY

- Requires public schools to give students who wish to meet for the purpose of religious expression the same access to school facilities given to secular student groups, without regard to the content of the expression.
- Removes a provision that permits a school district to limit the exercise or expression of religion to lunch periods or other noninstructional time periods.
- Authorizes students enrolled in public schools to engage in religious expression before, during, and after school hours in the same manner and to the same extent that a student may engage in secular activities or expression before, during, and after school hours.
- Prohibits public schools from restricting a student from engaging in religious expression in the completion of homework, artwork, or other assignments.
- Prohibits public schools from rewarding or penalizing a student based on the religious content of the student's homework, artwork, or other assignments.
- Designates the bill's provisions regarding religious expression as the "Ohio Student Religious Liberties Act of 2018."

* This analysis was prepared before the report of the Senate Education Committee appeared in the Senate Journal. Note that the list of co-sponsors and the legislative history may be incomplete.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Access to school facilities by religious student groups

The bill requires a public school (school district, community school, STEM school, and college-preparatory boarding school) to give students who wish to conduct a meeting for the purpose of engaging in religious expression the same access to school facilities as student secular groups, without regard to the content of a student's or group's expression.¹

Religious expression at school

Current law prohibits a school district board of education from adopting any policy or rule respecting or promoting an establishment of religion or prohibiting any student from the exercise or expression of the student's religious beliefs. The bill removes a provision of that law permitting a school district to limit the exercise or expression of a student's religious beliefs to lunch period or other noninstructional time periods when students are free to associate.²

The bill also enacts a separate new provision stating that a student enrolled in any public school may engage in religious expression "before, during, and after school hours in the same manner and to the same extent that a student is permitted to engage in secular activities or expression before, during, and after school hours."³

The bill further prohibits public schools from restricting a student from engaging in religious expression in the completion of homework, artwork, or other written or oral assignments. Grades and scores for those assignments must be calculated using ordinary academic standards of substance and relevance, including any legitimate pedagogical concerns. Moreover, it expressly prohibits public schools from penalizing or rewarding a student based on the religious content of the student's work.⁴

For purposes of its provisions, the bill defines "religious expression" as including any of the following:

- (1) Prayer;

¹ R.C. 3320.02(B). See also R.C. 3314.03, 3326.11, and 3328.24 for conforming changes.

² R.C. 3313.601.

³ R.C. 3320.02(A).

⁴ R.C. 3320.03.

(2) Religious gatherings, including, but not limited to, prayer groups, religious clubs, "see you at the pole" gatherings, or other religious gatherings;

(3) Distribution of written materials or literature of a religious nature;

(4) Any other activity of a religious nature, including wearing symbolic clothing or expression of a religious viewpoint, provided that the activity is not obscene, vulgar, offensively lewd, or indecent.⁵

Designation of the bill

The bill states that its substantive provisions regarding access and religious expression are to be collectively known as the "Ohio Student Religious Liberties Act of 2018."⁶

Background on current statutory law

Current statutory law expressly permits a district board of education to "provide for a moment of silence each school day for prayer, reflection, or meditation upon a moral, philosophical, or patriotic theme." However, no student may be required to participate in the moment of silence.

That law also specifies that a district board may not prohibit a classroom teacher from providing in the classroom reasonable periods of time for activities of a moral, philosophical, or patriotic theme. Similarly, no student may be required to participate in the activities, if the activities are contrary to the religious convictions of the student or the student's parents or guardians.⁷

Neither of these provisions apply to community schools, STEM schools, or college-preparatory boarding schools.

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	11-27-17
Reported, H. Education & Career Readiness	05-23-18
Passed House (67-26)	06-27-18
Reported, S. Education	---

H0428-RS-132.docx/ts

⁵ R.C. 3320.01(B).

⁶ R.C. 3320.01(A).

⁷ R.C. 3313.601.

