

Personal Religious Exemption

To Whom It May Concern,

As a Christian, I believe in the absolute sovereignty of God in all things, and His delegation of authority to human beings over the control of their own minds and bodies (Colossians 1:16–17; 1 Corinthians 6:19-20). God has given me the ability to reason and the gift of free will to make my own choices regarding my life, inclusive of my health and well-being and that I have the right to make my own decisions pertaining to any, and all medical services and medications, including all decisions regarding vaccines no matter what conditions. Because of my sincerely held religious beliefs and deep personal convictions, I am compelled to object to “Mandatory Health Mandates” including mandatory vaccines, mandatory vaccine passports, or all related mandatory testing.

The Word of God informs me that as a Christian my physical body is the temple of the Holy Spirit (1 Corinthians 6:19-20). I, therefore, object to taking any injection into my body which I suspect could cause me physical harm. This would include COVID 19 injections that have demonstrated unprecedented adverse reactions and even deaths. The choice to use or accept any form of external intervention to address any mental or physical health problem remains a sacred personal right, notwithstanding the opinion of other people, including medical professionals and government officials.

My personal research has resulted in the conclusion that COVID 19 vaccines have not been sufficiently tested or proven effective in the prevention of getting or preventing the spread of COVID 19. Furthermore, based on a review of the ingredients, chemical components, and listed side effects (allergic reactions, neurological damage, blood clotting, miscarriages, or even death) contained in the COVID 19 vaccines, not only am I religiously opposed to the COVID 19 vaccine, but I am medically opposed to it as well. Anything with death as a side effect warrants not only a religious exemption, but a medical exemption as well. Furthermore, any medical product able to alter one’s genetic code or to create a “biometric” or comparable identification by which one can be tracked or used as an aid to the coming anti-Christ system (Rev. 9 & 13) or preliminary preparation for it is in complete opposition to my Christian faith and my personal held convictions.

As a Christian, I have a sincere religious belief in the sanctity of human life and that life begins at conception. The Bible clearly commands us not to shed innocent human life or human blood (Exodus 20:13). Unborn babies are human beings whose lives shall not be taken (Jeremiah 1:5). Therefore, aborted fetal cell tissue use during any phase in the manufacture, production, and administration of COVID-19 injections is immoral and unjustifiable. The use of “vaccines” that may contain fetal tissue or that creates a high risk of miscarriages in pregnant women violates the mandates of Scripture.

In addition to violating my deeply held religious beliefs, mandatory vaccines, mandatory vaccine passports, and all related mandatory testing are in violation of my civil rights as protected under The Constitution of the United States of America and existing and long-standing federal law.

1. Regardless of being FDA approved or not, there has not been adequate time of testing of COVID 19 vaccines nor are the long-term effects known since a typical vaccine takes five to ten years of trials and testing.

2. Under the PREP Act, pharmaceutical companies have total legal immunity from liability if someone who takes their vaccine has adverse reaction.

3. My civil rights:

a. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits discrimination because of religion, among other protected categories, and requires employers to reasonably accommodate religious observance and practice, absent undue hardship.

b. Under U.S. Supreme Court precedent, employers can establish undue hardship under Title VII if they can demonstrate that the accommodation would require "more than a de minimis cost."

c. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit's 2017 decision in Fallon v. Mercy Catholic Medical Center allows for religious exemptions due to religion or disability.

d. The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Compliance Manual states that the Commission will define religious practices to include moral or ethical beliefs as to what is right and wrong which are sincerely held with the strength of traditional religious views. This standard was developed in United States v. Seeger and Welsh v. United States.

e. The Third Circuit was guided by a 1965 Supreme Court decision interpreting a conscientious objector statute that provided a religious exemption from conscription, United States v. Seeger. In Seeger, the Supreme Court asked: "Does the claimed belief occupy the same place in the life of the objector as an orthodox belief in God holds in the life of one clearly qualified for exemption?" The Third Circuit recognized that anti-vaccination beliefs can be protected if they are part of "a broader religious faith" in its opinion, the Third Circuit also made clear that employers cannot require a letter from a member of the clergy in order to consider an employee's request for religious exemption.

In summary, I hold the sincere religious belief that God is our ultimate authority in all things, and that He has delegated to each of us authority over our own lives and choices in matters of spiritual, mental, and physical health. As a part of my Christian faith, I believe the serious, even eternal consequences attached to our choices, strongly outweigh any dictate of government to the contrary. Therefore, I am submitting this letter as a formal and personal request for a Religious Exemption.

The principle of religious exemption is undeniably rooted in the long-standing corpus of United States Constitutional law and therefore should not be denied here. Our national, state, and local governments, as well as corporations, schools, and other organizations, have historically and consistently accommodated those with objections when it comes to matters of religion. Our Nation was founded in large part, because pilgrims and pioneers pursued their freedom of conscience and religion. As a people, we have historically distinguished ourselves by making room for those who hold to sincere religious beliefs and not discriminating against them or banning them from equal participation in society, employment, commerce, education, or medical freedom.

I am fully aware of the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's position as related to religious belief: "because the definition of religion is broad and protects beliefs, observances, and practices with

which the employer may be unfamiliar, the employer should ordinarily assume that an employee's request for religious accommodation is based on a sincerely held religious belief" and a religious accommodation, therefore can and should be easily granted in my circumstance.

Respectfully,

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Witness: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____