

I am entitled to a religious exemption against mandatory vaccination for Covid-19 on the basis of my deeply and sincerely held moral conviction that my body is endowed by my creator with natural processes to protect me and that its natural integrity cannot ethically be violated by the administration of artificially created copies of genetic material, foreign to nature and experimental. This moral objection is in keeping with my rights of conscience articulated by the United States Supreme Court in *Welsh v. U.S.* (1970) 398 U.S. 333, 339–340.

My entitlement to exemption is also mandated by my sincere religious conviction that God has created my body in His image and it is the temple of His Holy Spirit on earth. 1 *Corinthians* 6:19-20; *Psalms* 139: 13-166. Therefore, it must not internally receive unnatural materials created by man because it is an invasion of bodily integrity and doing so violates my deeply held moral objection to its doing so.

In addition, I am informed that the vaccines in general application were derived, in part, by the use and exploitation of fetal material derived from fetal tissue derived from aborted human beings; something deeply morally offensive and contrary to my most fundamental religious values. I have not knowingly used any drug, substance or treatment similarly derived and would not do so if I were so informed.

Discrimination against me on the basis of my religious values and rights of conscience is contrary to law and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Disparate treatment of me on this basis is not permitted under State and federal law.

The Constitution of the United States of America specifically protects the religious freedom of the people. Under Federal Laws, "religious practices" are defined by law to include moral or ethical beliefs about what is right and wrong that are sincerely held with the strength of traditional views (29 C.F.R. §1605).

Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, an employer must not discriminate against an employee on the basis of that employee's sincerely held religious beliefs. Religious discrimination involves treating a person (an applicant or employee) unfavorably because of his or her religious beliefs.