



VACCINE RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION FOR CHRISTIANS



Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.
(Matthew 11:28)

Dear Brother or Sister in Christ,

As you know, our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ of Nazareth, has commanded that we refuse the *mark of the beast*, or any component thereof, in order to preserve our eternal salvation.

Whereas we have reason to believe the present alleged "COVID-19" or "Coronavirus" vaccination to be significantly related to the *mark of the beast*--or potentially the mark itself--we have a moral and spiritual obligation, as well as an unalienable right to refuse it.

The unalienable rights protected under the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution both recognize and protect our right of refusal, thereby exempting us from the so-called vaccine. (See **Religious Restoration Act of 1993**. Excerpt on pg. 2)

As with all things, take this to the Lord in prayer. God Bless. We love you with the love of Christ.

SEE RELIGIOUS RESTORATION ACT OF 1993

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PUBLIC LAW 103-141—NOV. 16, 1993

Public Law 103-141
103d Congress

An Act

Nov. 16, 1993

[H.R. 1308]

Religious
Freedom
Restoration Act
of 1993.
42 USC 2000bb
note.

To protect the free exercise of religion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993".

42 USC 2000bb.

SEC. 2. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the framers of the Constitution, recognizing free exercise of religion as an unalienable right, secured its protection in the First Amendment to the Constitution;

(2) laws "neutral" toward religion may burden religious exercise as surely as laws intended to interfere with religious exercise;

(3) governments should not substantially burden religious exercise without compelling justification;

(4) in *Employment Division v. Smith*, 494 U.S. 872 (1990) the Supreme Court virtually eliminated the requirement that the government justify burdens on religious exercise imposed by laws neutral toward religion; and

(5) the compelling interest test as set forth in prior Federal court rulings is a workable test for striking sensible balances between religious liberty and competing prior governmental interests.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to restore the compelling interest test as set forth in *Sherbert v. Verner*, 374 U.S. 398 (1963) and *Wisconsin v. Yoder*, 406 U.S. 205 (1972) and to guarantee its application in all cases where free exercise of religion is substantially burdened; and

(2) to provide a claim or defense to persons whose religious exercise is substantially burdened by government.

42 USC
2000bb-1.

SEC. 3. FREE EXERCISE OF RELIGION PROTECTED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Government shall not substantially burden a person's exercise of religion even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, except as provided in subsection (b).

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