STATE OF OUR STATES
Under Public Health Emergency of International Concern Designation

Per pg 9-10 American Domestic Bioterrorism Program **by Katherine Watt.**

- **There are no required standards for product safety, and only one standard for efficacy: a declaration by the HHS Secretary that a product "may be effective." Federal Food Drug and Cosmetics Act, 21 USC 360bbb-3(c)(2)(A). 1997, 2004.**
- **There are no informed consent duties for those who administer the products (to provide risk and benefit information and obtain consent) or rights for those who receive the products (to receive risk and benefit information and give consent). 21 USC 355(i)(4), for drugs, and 21 USC 360j(g)(3), for devices. 2016.**
- **There are no labeling requirements regarding the contents or ingredients in the products marketed as Covid-19 vaccines.**
- **There is no consumer fraud because the only legal party to the financial transactions is the government as buyer.**

Through August 12, 2022, there have been 1,385,398 adverse events from the COVID-19 injection reported to VAERS with 30,347 deaths. See Openvaers.com.
On August 27, CDC Director Rochelle Walensky, head of the US CDC. announced plans to overhaul the agency, while admitting to major "mistakes" in handling the pandemic.

Despite the admitted failure of the COVID-19 vaccines to prevent infection or spread of COVID, and based upon modification of federal law that infringes on constitutional rights, US Supreme Court rulings, and evidence of coercion, fraud, and injury from COVID-19 mRNA injections,

THE US PUBLIC HAS LITTLE TO NO CIVIL OR CRIMINAL RECOURSE FOR PROTECTION AGAINST UNLAWFUL ACTS WHICH ARE DEEMED LAWFUL UNDER DECLARATIONS OF EMERGENCY.

1. In the May 2020 South Bay United Pentecostal v. Gavin Newsom case, the SCOTUS gave "stand down" directions to federal judges to "*owe significant deference (submission) to politically accountable officials*" involving "state of emergency" actions".

2. Changes to federal laws during "Public Health Emergencies of International Concern", such as those in the PREP Act, have suspended US citizens' constitutional rights and provided complete indemnification for all "covered parties", except in cases of fraud. See The American Domestic Bioterrorism Program.

3. Pfizer admits to fraud but states in the case of BROOK JACKSON V. VENTAVIA RESEARCH GROUP, LLC; PFIZER INC., that the case should be dropped based upon opinions from the 2016 SCOTUS case which ruled, "*if the government continued paying a contractor despite the contractor's fraudulent activity, the fraud was not considered "material" to the contract*"

4. In the Robert v. Austin appeal documents, claims assert that individuals whose DNA is altered due to the COVID-19 injections would be deemed as chattel property under current 2013 SCOTUS rulings.

American Domestic Bioterrorism Program.
Building the case to prosecute members of Congress, presidents and HHS secretaries for treason under 18 USC 2381.

- 2004 Project Bioshield Act[22] - PL 108-276, 118 Stat. 835. (30 pages.) Amendments to Public Health Service Act (42 USC 201) and Federal Food Drug and Cosmetics Act (21 USC 9). Amended and expanded 21 USC 360bbb (first adopted in PL 105-115 in 1997), relating to authorization for investigational drugs and devices to be used in emergencies (Emergency Use Authorization). Established program for 'qualified countermeasure' research, procurement, contracting, manufacture, use and liability exemptions. Expanded authority of NIAID Director (Fauci). Appropriated $640,000,000 for the Strategic National Stockpile for FY2002, $590,000,000 for smallpox vaccine development for FY2002, and $5,593,000,000 for "procurement of security countermeasures." Expanded HHS power to subject citizens to involuntary relocation and indefinite detention on communicable disease predicates. Expanded coordination among Secretary of Health and Human Services, Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Homeland Security.

1. The use of the EUA products marketed as Covid-19 vaccines "shall not be considered to constitute a clinical investigation," and the products are exempt from laws regulating use of investigational, experimental drugs or devices on human beings. Federal Food Drug and Cosmetics Act, 21 USC 360bbb-3(k). 1997, 2004, 2005, 2013.
2. There are no required standards for product safety, and only one standard for efficacy: a declaration by the HHS Secretary that a product "may be effective." Federal Food Drug and Cosmetics Act, 21 USC 360bbb-3(c)(2)(A). 1997, 2004.
3. There are no human subjects or patients receiving the products marketed as Covid-19 vaccines. [Note to self: track statutory history authorizing 21 CFR 50, 21 CFR 56, 21 CFR 312, 21 CFR 812, 45 CFR 46A re: definition of human subjects, and protections for human subjects as amended 01/27/1981 to present.]
4. There are no informed consent duties for those who administer the products (to provide risk and benefit information and obtain consent) or rights for those who receive the products (to receive risk and benefit information and give consent). 21 USC 355(i)(4), for drugs, and 21 USC 360j(g)(3), for devices. 2016.
5. There are no clinical investigators studying the effects of products marketed as Covid-19 vaccines on human subjects; there are no doctors, nurses, or other treatment providers providing experimental

9. Manufacturers, as contractors, are considered HHS employees for purposes of sovereign immunity under Federal Tort Claims Act. 42 USC 247d-6a(d)(2)(A).
10. There is no treatment group and no control group, because there are no clinical investigations and no investigational products.
11. There are no required standards for quality-control in manufacturing; no inspections of manufacturing procedures; no prohibition on wide variability among lots; no prohibition on adulteration; and no required compliance with Current Good Manufacturing Practices. EUA products, even though unregulated and non-standardized, "shall not be deemed adulterated or misbranded." Federal Food Drug and Cosmetics Act, 21 USC 360bbb-3a(c). 2013.
12. There are no labeling requirements regarding the contents or ingredients in the products marketed as Covid-19 vaccines.
13. There is no limitation of administration of products past their expiration dates.

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