Executive Summary by Larry Downs Jr. Rationale for Optional Vaccination Policies

This executive summary outlines key arguments frequently presented in support of making vaccination voluntary rather than mandatory for school eligibility or employment eligibility. These perspectives focus primarily on individual rights, risk assessment, public trust, and policy effectiveness.

1. **Individual Autonomy and Bodily Integrity-** Advocates argue that medical decisions, medical procedures, should remain a matter of personal choice. Vaccination involves a medical intervention, and many believe individuals have a fundamental right to decide what is introduced into their bodies. From this viewpoint, informed consent is a cornerstone of ethical healthcare policy.

2. **Risk–Benefit Assessment at the Individual Level**- While corporate vaccines have been promoted as safe and effective at the population level, risk tolerance wildly varies by individual. Supporters of optional policies argue that individuals should weigh potential benefits and risks based on their own health status, age, medical history, and personal values.

3. **Medical and Religious Freedom-** Some individuals object to vaccination due to medical contraindications, warnings and precautions, adverse reactions, religious beliefs, or philosophical convictions. Optional policies are seen as a way to protect freedom of conscience and accommodate diverse belief systems within pluralistic societies.

4. **Trust and Public Confidence**- Proponents contend that voluntary vaccination programs may foster greater trust in public health institutions. When individuals feel coerced, resistance can increase. Allowing choice may reduce polarization and encourage open dialogue between healthcare providers and communities.

5. **Proportionality in Public Health Policy**- In contexts where disease risk, vaccine risk, or alternatives (medicines, natural remedies, natural immunity) are available, some argue mandates are disproportionate. Optional approaches can allow flexibility and freedom for individuals to make their own informed risk assessments with their healthcare provider depending on epidemiological conditions.

6. **Legal and Ethical Consideration-** Supporters point to the constitutionality and our inalienable human rights framework that emphasize limits on state power over individual medical decisions. Where there is risk of side effects, debilitating adverse reactions, and death, there must be choice

7. Corporate chemical vaccine ingredients list known to be present in most of the childhood and adult vaccinations- gelatin from pig skin, chicken embryo protein, blood from the hearts of cow fetuses, albumin from human blood plasma, oil extracted from shark livers, protein from caterpillar ovaries, monkey kidney DNA fragments, canine kidney cells, polysorbate 80, potassium chloride, aluminum hydroxide, aluminum phosphate, formaldehyde, mercury, inactive/killed viruses, live attenuated viruses, messenger ribonucleic acid, tiny fragment of HIV, residual SV 40, dextrose, casein, cell-culture proteins and/or DNA fragments, trypsin, sucrose, sodium phosphate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium chloride, sodium citrate, sodium hydroxide, sorbitol, squalene, polysorbate 20, mannitol, and more.

Conclusion: Opponents of vaccine mandates argue that such requirements conflict with core constitutional principles of individual liberty, bodily autonomy, and limited government power. From this perspective, compelling a medical intervention—particularly as a condition of employment, education, or participation in public life—raises serious concerns under protections related to due process, equal protection, religious freedom, and personal privacy. Critics contend that constitutional rights are not suspended during public health emergencies and that any restriction on the basic principles of liberty are a violation our Bill of Rights and God Given Inalienable Rights. Indemnifying corporate chemical vaccine manufacturers from liability is counterintuitive to vaccine mandate policies (42 U.S.C 300aa-22)

2-24-2026

Master Ingredient List Mentioned Earlier

Childhood vaccines (varies by product) — consolidated list with notes

Notes:

- There is no single fixed ingredient list for all childhood vaccines. Ingredients vary by vaccine brand, country, year, and formulation.
- No single vaccine contains all items listed here.
- Some items may be present only as trace/residual amounts depending on the product.

Alphabetized Master List (with animal/source notes where applicable)

- 2-phenoxyethanol — Preservative
- Aluminum hydroxide — Adjuvant (aluminum salt)
- Aluminum phosphate — Adjuvant (aluminum salt)
- Bacterial polysaccharides and conjugates — Active component category
- Bacterial toxoids (e.g., diphtheria toxoid, tetanus toxoid) — Active component category
- Beta-propiolactone — Residual inactivating agent (manufacturing; in some processes)
- Bovine serum albumin (BSA) — Animal-derived residual (cow serum)
- Carbonates (e.g., calcium carbonate) — Buffer/pH adjuster (in some formulations)
- Casein / casein hydrolysate — Animal-derived residual (cow milk protein)
- Cell-culture proteins and/or DNA fragments (residual) — Residuals from manufacturing (trace; varies by substrate and purification)
- Chicken embryo / egg-based substrate — Animal-derived substrate (manufacturing; may leave trace egg protein)
- Citric acid — Buffer (citrate system)
- Dextrose — Stabilizer (sugar)
- Egg protein traces (e.g., ovalbumin) — Animal-derived (egg)
- Fetal bovine serum (FBS) components — Animal-derived residual (cow serum)
- Formaldehyde — Residual inactivating agent (manufacturing)
- Gelatin — Animal-derived (usually porcine; sometimes bovine)
- Gentamicin — Antibiotic residual (manufacturing; in some products)
- Glutaraldehyde — Residual inactivating agent (manufacturing; in some products)
- Glycine — Stabilizer (amino acid)
- Inactivated/killed viruses (antigen) — Active component category
- Kanamycin — Antibiotic residual (manufacturing; in some products)
- Lactalbumin hydrolysate — Animal-derived (cow milk protein derivative)
- Lactose — Stabilizer (sugar; also milk-derived)
- Live attenuated viruses (antigen) — Active component category

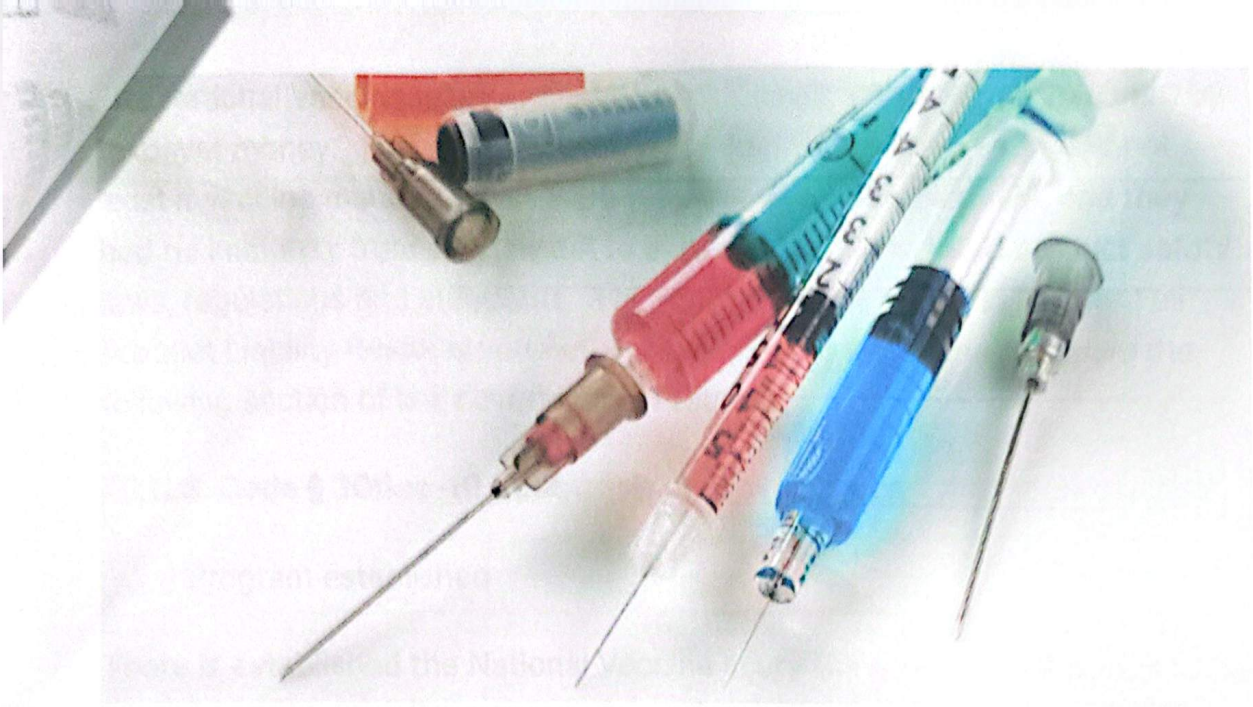
- Mannitol — Stabilizer (sugar alcohol)
- Mixed aluminum salts / alum-type formulations — Adjuvant (aluminum salts category)
- Neomycin — Antibiotic residual (manufacturing)
- Polymyxin B — Antibiotic residual (manufacturing)
- Polysorbate 20 — Stabilizer/surfactant (in some formulations)
- Polysorbate 80 — Stabilizer/surfactant
- Potassium phosphate (monobasic/dibasic) — Buffer (phosphate)
- Purified viral proteins (antigen) — Active component category
- Sodium bicarbonate — Buffer/pH adjuster
- Sodium chloride — Buffer/salt
- Sodium citrate — Buffer (citrate system)
- Sodium hydroxide — pH adjuster (used in small amounts)
- Sodium phosphate (monobasic/dibasic) — Buffer (phosphate)
- Sorbitol — Stabilizer (sugar alcohol)
- Squalene — Animal-derived in some products (historically shark liver) or plant-derived depending on product
- Streptomycin — Antibiotic residual (manufacturing; in some products)
- Sucrose — Stabilizer (sugar)
- Thimerosal — Preservative (used less in routine pediatrics today; present in some multi-dose products depending on vaccine)
- Tromethamine (TRIS) — Buffer (in some formulations)
- Trypsin — Animal-derived in some processes (often porcine); may be recombinant/non-animal in some products
- Vero cell substrate (African green monkey kidney cells) — Animal-derived cell substrate (manufacturing; residual cellular material may remain at very low levels)
- Yeast proteins (residual) — Residual from recombinant production systems

Quick Animal-Related Checklist

- Gelatin
- Egg protein traces (e.g., ovalbumin)
- Milk proteins (casein / casein hydrolysate; lactalbumin hydrolysate; lactose)
- Bovine serum components (BSA; FBS components)
- Trypsin (often porcine in some processes)
- Squalene (shark-derived in some products; plant-derived in others)
- Animal cell substrates (Vero cells; chicken embryo/egg-based systems)

VACCINE MANUFACTURER PRODUCT LIABILITY RESTORATION ACT

March 31, 2021 by Greg Penglis



Rationale:

Currently vaccine manufacturers enjoy complete immunity from any product liability civil suit against any vaccine they manufacture, distribute, advertise, market, or benefit from because of any government program or action. This is insane. No other product has this blanket immunity. If vaccines are completely safe, then there should be minimal injuries and deaths. No product is perfect. And being subject to product liability laws and lawsuits should pose no significant burden. However, granting absolute immunity encourages complete recklessness and negligence, if not criminal conspiracy, to produce known dangerous products, without the possibility of any legal or financial consequences, regardless of the rate of injury, severity of injury, or loss of life. That crime has to be redressed immediately. *This Act reverses current law and puts full product liability for vaccines where it belongs* — on the manufacturers of those vaccines.

All the text from the US Code comes from the Cornell Law School – Legal Information Institute.

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program:

In response to vaccine manufacturer product liability full immunity, the federal government, in order to not look completely devoid of emotion or caring, set up the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program. According to the Department of Justice, National Vaccine Compensation Program site, at: https://www.justice.gov/civil/vicp – "More than 6,000 people have been paid in excess of $3.9 billion (combined) since the Program's 1988 inception."

The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program should not be funded by taxpayer money. This program should not exist. This program would not exist if vaccine manufacturers were fully liable for their products, and they had no immunity from civil lawsuit to enforce compliance with product safety laws, regulations and standards. Therefore our Vaccine Manufacturer Full Product Liability Restoraction Act *shall abolish the Program and delete* the following section of law covering this Program.

42 U.S. Code § 300aa–10 – Establishment of program

(a) Program established

There is established the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program to be administered by the Secretary under which compensation may be paid for a vaccine-related injury or death.

(b) Attorney's obligation

It shall be the ethical obligation of any attorney who is consulted by an individual with respect to a vaccine-related injury or death to advise such individual that compensation may be available under the program [1] for such injury or death.

(c) Publicity

The Secretary shall undertake reasonable efforts to inform the public of the availability of the Program.

Current law:

42 U.S. Code § 300aa–22 – Standards of responsibility

(a) General rule

Except as provided in subsections (b), (c), and (e) State law shall apply to a civil action brought for damages for a vaccine-related injury or death.

(b) Unavoidable adverse side effects; warnings

(1) No vaccine manufacturer shall be liable in a civil action for damages arising from a vaccine-related injury or death associated with the administration of a vaccine after October 1, 1988, if the injury or death resulted from side effects that were unavoidable even though the vaccine

was properly prepared and was accompanied by proper directions and warnings.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), a vaccine shall be presumed to be accompanied by proper directions and warnings if the vaccine manufacturer shows that it complied in all material respects with all requirements under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act [21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.] and section 262 of this title (including regulations issued under such provisions) applicable to the vaccine and related to vaccine-related injury or death for which the civil action was brought unless the plaintiff shows—

(A) that the manufacturer engaged in the conduct set forth in subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 300aa–23(d)(2) of this title, or

(B) by clear and convincing evidence that the manufacturer failed to exercise due care notwithstanding its compliance with such Act and section (and regulations issued under such provisions).

(c) Direct warnings

No vaccine manufacturer shall be liable in a civil action for damages arising from a vaccine-related injury or death associated with the administration of a vaccine after October 1, 1988, solely due to the manufacturer's failure to provide direct warnings to the injured party (or the injured party's legal representative) of the potential dangers resulting from the administration of the vaccine manufactured by the manufacturer.

(d) Construction

The standards of responsibility prescribed by this section are not to be construed as authorizing a person who brought a civil action for damages against a vaccine manufacturer for a vaccine-related injury or death in which damages were denied or which was dismissed with prejudice to bring a new civil action against such manufacturer for such injury or death.

(e) Preemption

No State may establish or enforce a law which prohibits an individual from bringing a civil action against a vaccine manufacturer for damages for a vaccine-related injury or death if such civil action is not barred by this part.

Restoring Liability to Vaccine Manufacturers:

Our Amended law:

42 U.S. Code § 300aa–22 – Standards of responsibility

(a) General rule

State law shall apply to any civil action brought for damages for a vaccine or vaccine-related, side effect, reaction, injury, death, or other compensational event, in any State court.

(b) Side effects, reactions, injuries and deaths.

*(1) Vaccine manufacturers **shall be fully liable** in any civil action, for damages arising from a vaccine or vaccine-related: side effect, reaction, injury, death, or other compensational event; resulting from or a defect of, their participation in, the manufacture, testing and evaluation, certification, authorization, approval, distribution, administration, use, storage, transportation, or other responsibility of the manufacturer relating to their vaccines.*

*(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), a vaccine **shall be accompanied** by proper directions and warnings, known as an "insert," which shall be provided in hard copy to every person before the administration of any vaccine, mRNA genetic modification shot, or any medical product designed to boost the immune system against a particular virus, bacteria, germ, or other disease, in sufficient time beforehand to allow for the slow and careful reading of the entire insert. Persons before receiving any vaccine or other medical product as mentioned in this paragraph, **shall sign a permission slip,** where they and the medical provider of the vaccine retain a copy, that they have read and understood all the warnings and disclaimers in the insert, and then consent to the vaccine procedure.*

(c) Direct warnings

*Vaccine manufacturers **shall be fully liable** in a civil action for damages arising from a vaccine or vaccine-related, side effect, reaction, injury, death, or other compensational event, whether or not the manufacturer provided direct warnings to the injured party, or the injured party's legal representative.*

(d) Preemption

No federal agency, department or court, ***may establish or enforce*** *any law, regulation, declaration including emergencies, mandate, or policy, which prohibits, restricts, discourages, threatens, burdens, or creates a chilling effect, upon an individual from bringing a civil action against a vaccine manufacturer, for damages for a vaccine or vaccine-related, side effect, reaction, injury, death, or other compensational event.*

No State ***may establish or enforce*** *a law, regulation, declaration including emergencies, mandate, or policy, which prohibits an individual from bringing a civil action against a vaccine manufacturer for damages for a vaccine or vaccine-related, side effect, reaction, injury, death, or other compensational event.*

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IN THE
BEGINNING OF A
CHANGE,
THE PATRIOT IS
A SCARCE MAN AND
BRAVE, HATED AND
SCORNED. WHEN HIS
CAUSE SUCCEEDS
HOWEVER, THE
TIMID JOIN HIM,
FOR THEN IT COSTS
NOTHING TO BE
A PATRIOT.

Mark Twain

The New York Times

Florida Hearing on Ending School Vaccine Mandates Draws Fervent Crowd

The hearing was the first concrete step toward repealing some of the state's vaccine requirements. Rolling back others would require legislative action.

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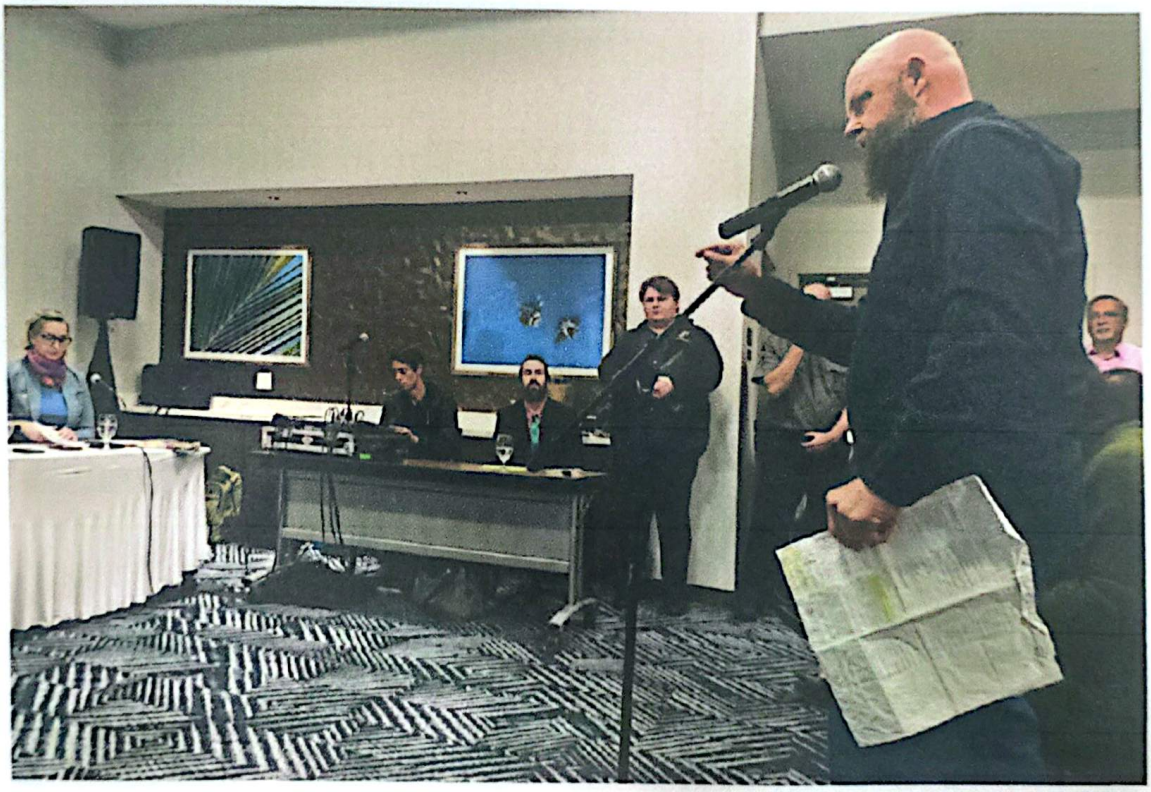

Larry Downs Jr., of Pensacola, Fla., speaks against childhood vaccine mandates at a public hearing held by Florida's Department of Health on Friday in Panama City Beach, Fla. Kate Payne/Associated Press