

SB156 PROHIBIT COVID-19 DISCRIMINATION 👍



- 1) No COVID19 mandatory injections
- 2) No COVID19 passports
- 3) No COVID19 discrimination
- 4) No COVID19 mandatory injections for employment (pubic or private)

Sponsor



Sen. Reinbold



inhauscreative/E+/Getty Images

Popular sovereignty, which is a type of governance based on the consent and approval of the people, appears in Article VII of the United States Constitution. Popular sovereignty is considered one of the most important, basic and essential rights of the American people. It is established as an irrevocable right, to be enjoyed by all citizens of the U.S., and was deemed so important by the drafters of the Constitution that it appears in the Preamble, introducing the document with the words "We the people of the United States..."

Alaska's Constitution Article 1 Section 1:

This constitution is dedicated to the principles that all persons have a natural right to life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, and the enjoyment of the rewards of their own industry; that all persons are equal and entitled to equal rights, opportunities, and protection under the law; and that all persons have corresponding obligations to the people and to the State.



The American Frontline Doctors “Vaccine Bill of Rights”

“Emergency Use products are **specifically prohibited** by federal law from being mandated:

The CDC Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) affirmed in August 2020 that under an **Emergency Use Authorization (EUA)**, experimental vaccines are not allowed to be mandatory;

Decades-old universally accepted Codes of Medical Ethics, including the Nuremberg Code and the Declaration of Helsinki **absolutely prohibits any form of coercion whatsoever to individuals participate in a medical experiment;**

“Vaccine Bill of Rights” Continued

It is **neither feasible nor safe to mandate experimental vaccination** given the large number of COVID-19 recovered patients in the general population and the FDA/Pfizer/Moderna protocols which **excluded COVID-19 recovered patients**;

It is **neither feasible nor safe to administer experimental vaccines to many groups of patients, such as persons with post-natural infections, waning titers, allergic reactions, as well as childbearing women, etc.;**

Vaccine passports, **“digital health IDs,”** and other such required documentation **pose substantial risks to personal privacy and equal treatment before the law for all citizens**;

The **doctors and nurses administering the inoculation are required by law to give informed consent and they cannot do they if they themselves are not informed**; And lastly,

Private businesses operating within the jurisdiction have no legal authority to require or mandate or coerce medication or experimental medication for any persons...”

History of Definition of “Vaccine” Changed By CDC

Vaccination (pre-2015): Injection of a killed or weakened infectious organism in order to prevent the disease.

Vaccination (2015-2021): The act of introducing a vaccine into the body to produce immunity to a specific disease.

Vaccination (Sept 2021): The act of introducing a vaccine into the body to produce protection from a specific disease.

Definition of Vaccine

Alaska Statute 18.09.990 (11)

“vaccine” means a preparation of a killed microorganisms, living attenuated organisms, living fully virulent organisms, or other substances that are administered to humans for the purpose of producing or artificially increasing specific immunity to life-threatening and disabling diseases.

Informed Consent

1. The nature of the patient's illness, the diagnosis, the proposed treatment plan and the prognosis.
2. A description of the recommended procedure or treatment and its purpose.
3. The probable outcome, particularly if it is difficult to predict, and the patient's expected post-procedure/treatment course.
4. The most likely risks and side effects and the potential benefits as well as the potential complications of the procedure or treatment.
5. Reasonable alternative methods of treatment or non-treatment including the risks, benefits, complications, and the prognosis associated with each alternative or with non-treatment



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Opt In Legal Memo

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

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MEMORANDUM

September 9, 2021

SUBJECT: Voluntariness of COVID-19 vaccines
(SCS CSHB 76(FIN) am S; Work Order No. 32-GH1011\R.A.E)

TO: Senator Lora Reinbold
Attn: Kelli Toth

FROM: Andrew Dunmire *AD*
Legislative Counsel

House Bill 76, which was passed by the Legislature, signed by the governor, and enrolled, contains this section:

* **Sec. 17.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to read:

PERSONAL OBJECTIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF COVID-19 VACCINES. An individual may object to the administration of a novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) vaccine based on religious, medical, or other grounds. A parent or guardian of a minor child may object to the administration of a COVID-19 vaccine to the minor child based on religious, medical, or other grounds. A person may not require an individual to provide justification or documentation to support the individual's decision to decline a COVID-19 vaccine or to decline a COVID-19 vaccine for a minor child.

However, Governor Dunleavy subsequently rescinded the declaration of disaster emergency that HB 76 enacted, which repealed the above-quoted section.¹ Therefore, sec. 17 is no longer enacted into law. You asked (1) whether Alaskans still retain an "ability to opt out" of receiving a COVID-19 vaccine "for any reason," and (2) whether Alaskans may "opt out" of a COVID-19 vaccine based upon a religious exemption.

Under Alaska law, an individual does not need to "opt out" of a vaccine administration. Instead, a patient must give informed consent in order to receive a vaccine. Informed consent is based upon the principle that each individual has a right to determine what

may be done to his or her own body.² Under this framework, adults may decline to receive any medical treatment for any reason, including religious beliefs.³ It would therefore be more accurate to state that individuals must "opt in" to receiving a COVID-19 vaccine.

In a memo dated April 5, 2021, this office provided your office a summary of existing law surrounding informed consent. I have attached that memo to this document in case you would like to review it again.

Federal Law Prohibits Mandates of Emergency Use COVID Vaccines, Tests, Masks — 3 Resources You Can Use to Inform Your School or Employer

The bottom line: Mandating products authorized for [Emergency Use Authorization status](#) (EUA) violates federal law as detailed in the following [legal notifications](#).

All COVID vaccines, [COVID PCR and antigen tests](#), and masks are merely EUA-authorized, not approved or licensed, by the federal government. Long-term safety and [efficacy](#) have not been proven.

EUA products are by definition [experimental](#), which requires people be given the right to refuse them. Under the [Nuremberg Code](#), the foundation of ethical medicine, no one may be coerced to participate in a medical experiment. [Consent of the individual](#) is “absolutely essential.”

FDA APPROVAL

COMINARTY NOT COMMERCIALY AVAILABLE IN U.S.

Senator Ron Johnson, R-Wisc., claimed that the U.S. still doesn't have an FDA-approved [vaccine](#) as he exposed what was really approved by the government agency on ["Fox News Primetime."](#)

SEN. RON JOHNSON: *We do not have an FDA-approved vaccine being administered in the U.S. The FDA played a bait and switch. They approved the Comirnaty version of Pfizer drugs. It's not available in the U.S. They even admit it. I sent them a letter three days later going "What are you doing?" What they did is they extended the emergency use authorization for the Pfizer drug vaccine that's available in the U.S., here that's more than 30 days later, they haven't asked that very simple question. If you're saying that the Pfizer drug is the same as the Comirnaty, why didn't you provide FDA approval on that? So, there's not an FDA-approved drug and, of course, they announced it so they could push through these mandates so that people actually think, "Oh, OK now these things are FDA approved." They are not and again, maybe they should be, but the FDA isn't telling me why.*

Coercion is Criminal

- **AS 11.41.530. Coercion.**

- **(a) A person commits the crime of coercion if the person compels another to engage in conduct from which there is a legal right to abstain or abstain from conduct in which there is a legal right to engage, by means of instilling in the person who is compelled a fear that, if the demand is not complied with, the person who makes the demand or another may**
 - (1) inflict physical injury on anyone, except under circumstances constituting robbery in any degree, or commit any other crime;
 - (2) accuse anyone of a crime;
 - (3) expose confidential information or a secret, whether true or false, tending to subject a person to hatred, contempt, or ridicule or to impair the person's credit or business repute;
 - (4) take or withhold action as a public servant or cause a public servant to take or withhold action;
 - (5) bring about or continue a strike, boycott, or other collective unofficial action, if the property is not demanded or received for the benefit of the group in whose interest the person making the threat or suggestion purports to act;
 - (6) testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to a person's legal claim or defense.
- **(b) It is a defense to a prosecution under (a)(2), (3), or (4) of this section that the defendant reasonably believed that the accusation or exposure was true or that the lawsuit or other invocation of official action was justified and that the defendant's sole intent was to compel or induce the victim to take reasonable action to correct the wrong that is the subject of the accusation, exposure, lawsuit, or invocation of official action or to refrain from committing an offense.**
- **(c) Coercion is a class C felony.**

54
ON pass

32-GS1011A.4
Dunmire
2/2/21

AMENDMENT

#13

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: SB 56

BY SENATOR REINBOLD

- 1 Page 1, line 7, following "shareholders;":
- 2 Insert "relating to personal objections to the administration of COVID-19
- 3 vaccines;"
- 4
- 5 Page 10, following line 4:
- 6 Insert a new bill section to read:
- 7 "** Sec. 10. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
- 8 read:
- 9 PERSONAL OBJECTIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF COVID-19
- 10 VACCINES. An individual may object to the administration of a COVID-19 vaccine based
- 11 on religious, medical, or other grounds. A parent or guardian of a minor child may object to
- 12 the administration of a COVID-19 vaccine to the minor child based on religious, medical, or
- 13 other grounds. A person may not require an individual to provide justification or
- 14 documentation to support the individual's decision to decline a COVID-19 vaccine or to
- 15 decline a COVID-19 vaccine for a minor child."
- 16
- 17 Renumber the following bill sections
- 18
- 19 Page 10, line 14:
- 20 Delete "5 - 9"
- 21 Insert "5 - 10"

54
ON pass

32-GS1011A.2
Dunmire
2/2/21

AMENDMENT

#14

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

TO: SB 56


BY SENATOR REINBOLD

- 1 Page 1, line 7, following "shareholders;":
- 2 Insert "relating to informed consent for COVID-19 vaccines;"
- 3
- 4 Page 10, following line 4:
- 5 Insert a new bill section to read:
- 6 "** Sec. 10. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
- 7 read:
- 8 INFORMED CONSENT FOR COVID-19 VACCINES. A health care provider may
- 9 not administer a COVID-19 vaccine to an individual without first obtaining the informed
- 10 consent of the individual or, if the individual is a minor child, of a parent or guardian of the
- 11 minor child."
- 12
- 13 Renumber the following bill sections accordingly.
- 14
- 15 Page 10, line 14:


**Health and Social Services Committee
Amendments
Personal Objections 5-o
Informed Consent 5-o
SB56 Extend Declaration
February 9, 2021**

[Read The CDC Disclaimer](#)

VAERS COVID Vaccine Adverse Event Reports

Reports from the Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting System. Our default data reflects all VAERS data including the "nondomestic" reports. 

All VAERS COVID Reports  US/Territories/Unknown

1,216,787 Reports
Through April 1, 2022 

26,693

DEATHS

DEATHS

147,677

HOSPITALIZATIONS

HOSPITALIZATIONS

126,639

URGENT CARE

URGENT CARE

186,550

DOCTOR OFFICE VISITS

DOCTOR OFFICE VISITS

9,580

ANAPHYLAXIS

ANAPHYLAXIS

15,021

BELL'S PALSY

BELL'S PALSY

4,478

Miscarriages

13,677

Heart Attacks

38,024

Myocarditis/Pericarditis

49,516

Permanently
Disabled

6,301

Thrombocytopenia/
Low Platelet

30,025

Life Threatening

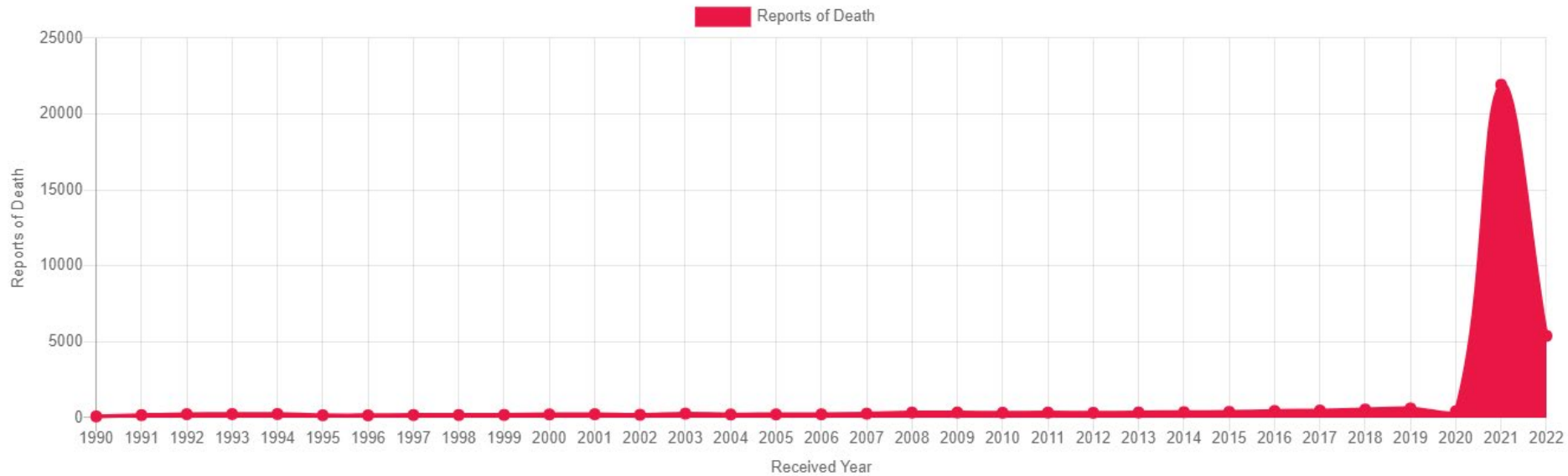
41,451

Severe Allergic
Reaction

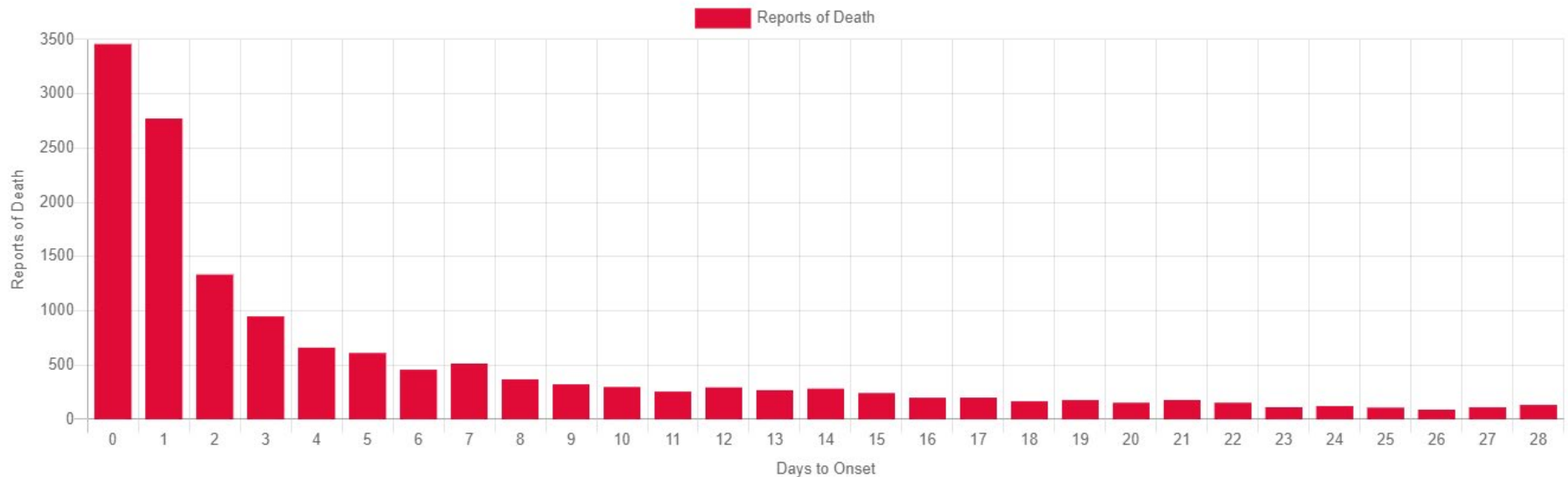
13,299

Shingles

All Deaths Reported to VAERS by Year



VAERS COVID Vaccine Reports of Deaths by Days to Onset-All Ages



COVID VAERS IN ALASKA, Open VAERS.com Through April 1, 2022

Ages	Died	Life Threat	PERM DISABLED	Hospitalized	Myocarditis	Anaphylaxis	Miscarriage	Total Reports
5-11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	88
12-18	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	119
19-30	0	3	3	8	3	3	0	290
31-49	1	16	14	27	8	14	5	780
50-64	2	3	5	17	1	2	0	530
65-80	16	6	2	14	3	0	0	398
80+	15	4	0	5	0	0	0	95
TOTALS	34	33	24	74	17	20	5	2300

per Curiam

NOTICE: This opinion is subject to formal revision before publication in the preliminary print of the United States Reports. Readers are requested to notify the Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D. C. 20543, of any typographical or other formal errors, in order that corrections may be made before the preliminary print goes to press.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Nos. 21A244 and 21A247

**NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT
BUSINESS, ET AL., APPLICANTS**

21A244

v.

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY
AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, ET AL.**

OHIO, ET AL., APPLICANTS

21A247

v.

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY
AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, ET AL.**

ON APPLICATIONS FOR STAYS

[January 13, 2022]

Supreme Court Per Curiam

"She (Solicitor General) instead argues that the risk of contracting COVID-19 qualifies as such a danger. We cannot agree. Although COVID-19 is a risk that occurs in many workplaces, it is not an occupational hazard in most. COVID-19 can and does spread at home, in schools, during sporting events, and everywhere else that people gather. That kind of universal risk is no Cite as: 595 U. S. ____ (2022) 7 Per Curiam different from the day-to-day dangers that all face from crime, air pollution, or any number of communicable diseases."

Supreme Court Justice Gorsuch- Concurring

“The federal government’s powers, however, are not general but limited and divided.

It must also act consistently with the Constitution’s separation of powers.

OSHA’s mandate fails that doctrine’s test. The agency claims the power to force 84 million Americans to receive a vaccine or undergo regular testing

Yet Congress has nowhere clearly assigned so much power to OSHA.

Congress has chosen not to afford OSHA—or any federal agency—the authority to issue a vaccine mandate.”

Supreme Court Justice Gorsuch- Concurring

"Yet that is precisely what the agency seeks to do now—regulate not just what happens inside the workplace but induce individuals to undertake a medical procedure that affects their lives outside the workplace."

Supreme Court Justice Gorsuch- Concurring

“But if this Court were to abide them only in more tranquil conditions, declarations of emergencies would never end and the liberties our Constitution’s separation of powers seeks to preserve would amount to little.”