

CDC Sells Out Kids, Adds Experimental COVID-19 Vaccines to Routine Child Immunization Schedule



The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) vaccine advisory panel voted 15 to 0 on Thursday to add experimental COVID-19 vaccines to the routine childhood immunization schedule, which will, in several states, force parents to either obtain a vaccine exemption or subject their children to experimental gene therapy in order for them to attend school.

The new [Child and Adolescent Immunization Schedule](#) will be rolled out in February 2023 and calls for children to begin receiving their first doses of a COVID-19 vaccine at 6 months old.

The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practice's (ACIP) [recommendations](#) include the Moderna or

Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine for children as young as 6 months old and the Novavax COVID-19 vaccine for children as young as 12.

All COVID-19 vaccines currently administered in the U.S to individuals under 18 are under Emergency Use Authorization (EUA). Although the U.S. Food and Drug Administration [fully approved](#) Pfizer's Comirnaty vaccine for ages 12 and older, it is not available in the U.S.

When asked whether a vaccine authorized for emergency use could be added to the schedule, Dr. A. Patricia Wodi, a member of ACIP said the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services confirmed to CDC the vaccines could be added.

A CDC spokesperson [told Fox News](#) on Wednesday that ACIP's decision does not alter official policy.

"It's important to note that there are no changes in COVID-19 vaccine policy, and this action would simply help streamline clinical guidance for healthcare providers by including all currently licensed, authorized and routinely recommended vaccines in one document," the spokesperson said.

Yet, this statement is not entirely true. Several states require children to be fully vaccinated before they can attend school and do not allow religious or philosophical vaccine exemptions. In most states, if the CDC adds a vaccine or an additional vaccine dose to its routine schedule, students are expected to receive it unless there is a legislative provision that requires the legislature to approve the change first.

Florida, Wyoming, Missouri, Utah, Iowa, Tennessee, Alabama and Virginia have said they will not require COVID-19 vaccines for kids to attend school despite changes to the CDC's recommended "immunization" schedule.

"CDC knows this will precipitate mandatory COVID shots for many schools and sports leagues," [Rep. Thomas Massie](#) (R-Ky)

tweeted ahead of the vote. Massie included a screenshot of a slide from Wednesday's meeting where the CDC alluded to the inclusion of COVID-19 vaccines in its "routine" vaccination program.

The CDC has great influence over which vaccines are mandated or required for children to attend schools. If it didn't, we wouldn't have been forced to stand six feet apart on ridiculous stickers in public, follow the arrows in aisles in the supermarket herding us along toward our destination like sheep, nor would we have been forced to wear face diapers and breathe in our on carbon dioxide for the sake of something other than science.

It's important to note that vaccine manufacturers are not liable for injuries or deaths associated with EUA vaccines but can be held liable for injuries caused by a fully licensed vaccine – unless that vaccine is added to the CDC's childhood vaccination schedule.

Parents of children injured by vaccines listed on the childhood schedule can normally seek compensation through the taxpayer-funded [National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program](#) (VICP), a no-fault alternative to the traditional legal system for resolving vaccine injury claims designed to protect pharmaceutical companies.

However, the revisions voted on Thursday by ACIP [explicitly state](#) (slide 24) that the newly added pneumococcal polysaccharide and COVID-19 vaccines are not covered under the VICP, but will remain covered by the Countermeasures Injury Compensation Program (CICP).

To date, only [six claims](#) of the thousands filed with the CICP have been approved for compensation and no payouts have actually been awarded.