

EDWARD A. BERKOVICH
[REDACTED]
WEST JORDAN UT 84084
TEL: [REDACTED]
EMAIL: [REDACTED]

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Sent to attorneygeneral@doj.nh.gov (formatted and usage for email) and by regular U.S. mail

The Honorable John M. Formella
New Hampshire Attorney General
NH Department of Justice
33 Capitol Street
Concord, NH 03301

RE State criminal investigation of Centers for Disease Control (CDC) officials for reckless conduct under New Hampshire RSA 631:3

Dear Mr. Formella:

I support your signing the Section 553(e) Petition for Rulemaking sent to Secretary Becerra & Administrator Brooks-LaSure on November 17, 2022.

There may be reasonable suspicion to investigate CDC officials for reckless conduct toward New Hampshire residents, as follows:

The enclosed article asserts:

[T]he CDC delayed reporting the incidence of myocarditis to the general public for three months after the first statistically significant signal appeared in the VAERS database. The delay kept about 120,000,000 Americans in the dark until after they had already unknowingly exposed themselves to one or more doses of the COVID-19 injections that were, according to the analysis presented here, in all probability, the proximate cause of the increased incidence of myocarditis, especially in young male Americans from 8 to 21 years of age.¹

If that assertion is correct,² that level of omission may have provided reasonable suspicion to investigate CDC officials for "reckless[ly] engag[ing] in conduct [omitting to warn of the safety signal] which place[d] or may [have] place[d] [New Hampshire residents] in danger of serious bodily injury[,]" under RSA 631:3.

New Hampshire residents acting in reliance on CDC information, either directly or vicariously via state and county health agency recommendations (agencies that likely rely on CDC), may have

¹ Karl Jablonski & Brian Hooker, *Delayed Vigilance: A Comment on Myocarditis in Association with the COVID-19 Injections*, International Journal of Vaccine Theory, Practice, and Research 2(2), October 17, 2022 (quotation from abstract).

² On information and belief, at least one health freedom advocacy organization has filed, or will soon file, a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for relevant internal CDC emails.

decided not to get vaccinated if CDC had warned of the myocarditis risk it knew about. This is especially problematic considering emerging data about post-Covid-19 vaccination myocarditis.³

There cannot be "informed consent" without being "informed."

While a misdemeanor reckless conduct case for that CDC omission appears to be time barred, CDC's recent decision to recommend new omicron boosters for children as young as five years old, a recommendation reportedly made without even convening a meeting of CDC's panel of vaccine experts,⁴ similarly may give rise to reasonable suspicion to investigate for reckless conduct, because New Hampshire residents may (again?) directly or vicariously rely on CDC's recommendation and get their children vaccinated without full data.⁵

As you are aware, federal officials do not have absolute Supremacy Clause immunity from state law prosecution. *See, e.g., Wyoming v. Livingston*, 443 F.3d 1211 (10th Cir. 2006) (discussing Supremacy Clause, removal, and "reasonable and necessary").^{6 7}

I encourage your office to consider whether investigating federal officials for state law offenses is warranted for either the actions above or other pandemic response actions. While there is ongoing discussion of more comprehensive prosecutions related to the pandemic, there may be value in thinking smaller and starting somewhere.

I've recently sent similar letters to my home state's attorney general, some other state attorneys general, and a county prosecutor in Wyoming.

Sincerely,

/s/ Edward A. Berkovich
Attorney at Law, Utah Bar. No. 6180

Enc.

³ Sintaroo Watanabe & Rokuro Hama, *SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine and Increased Myocarditis Risk: A Population Based Comparative Study in Japan*, <https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2022.10.13.22281036v1> (preprint) and citations therein to already-published studies (accessed 11/05/2022); *see also*, Suzanne Burdick, *Too Little Too Late? Pfizer, Moderna to Study Long-Term Risk of Myocarditis After COVID Vaccines*, Children's Health Defense (childrenshealthdefense.org) (accessed 11/24/2022).

⁴ CDC recommends Covid omicron booster shots for kids as young as 5 years old (cnbc.com) (accessed 11/16/2022).

⁵ This CDC recommendation is further problematic, since it reportedly was made in reliance on the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)'s authorizing those shots for kids without direct human data on their effectiveness. *Id.* Relatedly, even an FDA panel member questioned a recent, separate FDA decision. Paul Offit, Philly's most vocal vaccine advocate, on science, truth, and why he's not a fan of the latest COVID boosters (inquirer.com) (accessed 11/19/2022).

⁶ This is a separate issue from the civil law realm where vaccine manufacturers enjoy broad products liability immunity.

⁷ Regarding jurisdiction, that would be a matter for staff to research. In Utah, if an offense is committed outside our state, but one of the resulting elements occurs within our state, a state court could possibly have jurisdiction.