20-7407

No.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

ALBERTO SOLAR-SOMOHANO, *Petitioner*

v.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, *Respondent*

&

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, *Respondent*

ORIGINAL

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

/ASUS/
ALBERTO SOLAR-SOMOHANO/
Petitioner
736 SE 8th Place
Miami, Fl. 33101
(305)903-8532
coki@cocaking.com

February 8th, 2021

QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL MAGNITUDE

Whether the 2002 Intellectual Property High Technology Technical Amendments Act be repealed-*the enrolled bill was missing the section that made the entire act inoperable*-that is why 2008 Amendment 35 USC 6/ 15 USC 1067 Act which is why appointment clause problem*

---

*

This case relates to *U.S v Arthrex,* unconstitutionality appointments of "trademark judges" in which this case should be lead case law of the case the question presented *swallows* the Government's questions this Court granted review on October 13th, 2020. The Federal Circuit as stay oral argument in a similar case on the constitutionality of trademark judges on account of *Arthrex* pending review. *Federal Circuit 20-1196*

PARTIES TO THE PROCEEDINGS BELOW

The Petitioner is the Appellant in the Federal Circuit pending cases 19-2414; **20-1245** & 20-1406 **

The Respondents in this Court is Appellee the Coca-Cola Company and the United States which intervened in the Court of Appeals in all 3 cases.

**

Federal Circuit Court Case No. 20-1406 was filed on December 12th, 2020 under Rule 11 being before judgment of 2/3/2020. The Petition was returned 3 times to Mr. Solar by Clerk Duggen saying first "new you to correct it so I can conclude you are sending a writ before judgment and not instead after judgment. Mr. solar again send it a 2nd time as Mr. Duggen said although it was not require, he then said "I did not receive it" I said it was proof delivery receipt as deliver" He then send it again, I send it a third time and today it was return back again, letter saying you cant filed a writ before judgment when the judgment was enter already. I called him and left him message of what I known why he is obstructing the law.

RELATED PROCEEDINGS

The following proceedings indirectly relates to this case within the meaning of Rule 14.1(b)(iii); *United States v. Arthrex, Inc.*, 19-1434; 19-1452; 19-1458 *(cert. granted Oct. 13. 2020)*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Appendix D

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

CONGRESS ACTS

No.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

ALBERTO SOLAR-SOMOHANO, *Petitioner*
v.
THE COCA-COLA COMPANY, *Respondent*
&
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, *Respondent*

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

This case is the most important case of all times it came first preserved early as 2014 that there was an Article II appointment clause problem going on at the Patent Trademark Appeal Board because there never was an *Article I Vesting, Presentment and Elastic Clauses involved in the enactment of law process* and that is why is not *Arthrex* the lead case shouldn't have even been any case at all instead the Petitioner Mr. Solar is the case law of the case law of the case the appointment clause problem never was the problem and the problem is bound by ***Field v. Clark,*** 143 US 649 (1892) which means this Court taking *Arthrex* is now a worst problem so handle it you all sworn.

OPINION BELOW

The order of dismissal for non-submission of the appendix was entered on February 3rd, 2021 (App, infra, 1a-2a) the *Order denying Summary Disposition was enter* on March 23rd, 2020 (App, infra 3a-4a)), the Court of Appeals Certifying the Constitutional Question Challenge was entered on February 19th, 2020 (App, infra 5a-6a)

JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1) and 28 U.S.C. 2101I.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Vesting Clause

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Art. I, § 1,

Presentment Clause

Before a bill passed by both houses of Congress can become law, it must be "presented to the President of the United States. Art. I, § 7 cl. 2, 3

Elastic Clause

Congress power to make all laws shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution. Art. I, § 8

Take Care Clause

The president must take care that the law be faithfully executed. Art. 2, § 3

STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Section 106 of Title I

Every bill or joint resolution in each House of Congress shall, when such bill or resolution passes either House, be printed, and such printed copy shall be called the engrossed bill or resolution as the case may be. Said engrossed bill or resolution shall be signed by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate, and shall be sent to the other House, and in that form shall be dealt with by that House and its officers, and, if passed, returned signed by said Clerk or Secretary.

When such bill, or joint resolution shall have passed both Houses, it shall be printed and shall then be called the enrolled bill, or joint resolution, as the case may be, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses and sent to the President of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL JOURNALS

After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be duly enrolled on Parchment by the Clerk of the House of

Representatives or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one or the other House, before it shall be presented to the President of the United States.

When bills are enrolled they shall be examined by a joint committee for that purpose, who shall carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed bills as passed in the two Houses, and, correcting any errors that may be discovered in the enrolled bills, make their report forthwith to their respective Houses. [1]

Enrolled Bill Rule

The principle of judicial interpretation of rules of procedure in legislative bodies. Under the doctrine, once a bill passes a legislative body and is signed into law, the courts assume that all rules of procedure in the enactment process were properly followed. That is, "if a legislative document is authenticated in regular form by the appropriate officials, the court treats that document as properly adopted. [2]

Engrossed Bill Rule

Engrossed in the House is the official copy of the bill or joint resolution as passed, including the text as amended by floor action and certified by the Clerk of the House before

---

1

1st Cong., 1st sess., July 27, 1789, p. 67. The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills was established on July 27, 1789, with the responsibility for the enrollment of engrossed bills. The enacting resolution states the following: In 1876 the joint rules of Congress were allowed to lapse, and although the committee continued to be referred to as a "joint committee," it consisted thereafter of a separate committee in each house, each supervising the enrolling of bills originated in its own house. Under the Reorganization Act of 1946 the functions of the Committee on Enrolled Bills were incorporated into those of the House Administration Committee. The Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills has since that date been composed of three members from the House Administration Committee and three members from the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

2

United States v. Thomas, 788 F.2d 1250 (7th Cir. 1986), *cert. denied*, 107 S.Ct. 187 (1986), citing *Field v. Clark*, 143 U.S. 649, 36 L.Ed. 294, 12 S.Ct. 495 (1892)

it is sent to the Senate. (EH) [3]

Engrossed in the Senate is the official copy of the bill or joint resolution as passed, including the text as amended by floor action, and certified by the Secretary of the Senate before it is sent to the House. (ES) [4]

Members of Congress do not vote on legislation in the abstract; they vote on printed bills and the only Senate bill on which the House can vote is an engrossed Senate bill.

Indeed, the point of engross-ment is to print the text of a bill so that it can be sent from one chamber to the other and "in that form. . . dealt with" by the house that receives it.

Ominous Bill

Is a proposed law that covers a number of diverse or unrelated topics.

A bill with numerous other bills together with several measures into one or combines diverse subjects that is accepted by a single vote.

Because of their large size and scope, omnibus bills limit opportunities for debate and scrutiny.

Historically, omnibus bills have sometimes been used to pass controversial amendments.

For this reason, some consider omnibus bills to be anti-democratic also known as Big Ugly.

3

The official copy of a bill or joint resolution as passed, including the text as amended by floor action, and certified by the Clerk of the House before it is sent to the Senate. Often this is the engrossment of an amendment in the nature of a substitute, an amendment which replaces the entire text of a measure. It strikes out everything after the enacting or resolving clause and inserts a version which may be somewhat, substantially, or entirely different. (EAH)

4

The official copy of the amendment to a bill or joint resolution as passed, including the text as amended by floor action, and certified by the Secretary of the Senate before it is sent to the House. Often this is the engrossment of an amendment in the nature of a substitute, an amendment which replaces the entire text of a measure. It strikes out everything after the enacting or resolving clause and inserts a version which may be somewhat, substantially, or entirely different. (EAS)

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

I. Preliminary Matters

A. **Law of the Case:**

Since as early as 2013 through the years in (17) oppositions proceedings in the Trial Trademark Appeal Board (TTAB) Petitioner made the following constitutional challenge objections:

"„„*pursuant to Ryder v. U.S., 515 US 182 (2003); In re Alappat, 33 F.2d 1526 (Fed. Circuit 1994) en banc, interjecting Constitution objection to the present all related against all USPTO Appeal Board proceedings panel members consisting of quorum of Administrative Judges none appointees of the President as principle officers, thus, Titles 15, USC §1067(b) and 35, USC §3, are Unconstitutional*" [5]

B. **United States Consent:**

The United States gave consent to Petitioner filing of amicus brief in their pending stay writ of certiorari 20-74.

However, under this Court's rules a pro se is not allowed to file an amicus brief. Petitioner also requested consent from the United States for this present writ before judgment. The United States did not response. On October 28/29th, 2020 all parties, *counsel for Arthrex and Smith-Nephew of US v. Arthrex 19-1434, and United States* gave consent for amicus curiae brief filing.

---

5 September 24, 2013 #91210647; June 12th, 2014 #920574; November 20, 2014 #91210103; November 22 2014 #91211714; November 29th, 2014 #91216818/#91210103; January 9th, 2015 #91218529; March 2nd, 2016 #91224653; March 7th, 2016; #91224621; March 9th, 2016; #91224670/#91224653; January 24th, 2017#91232090; September 18th 2019 #91250956

II. Proceedings Below

C. **Trial Trademark Appeal Board:**

Since as early as 2013 thru the years now 2020 in 17 proceedings with the same 3 Administrative Judges, Petitioner objected pursuant to *Ryder v. US*, 515 U.S. 177 (1995) declaring the panel members must be appointed by the president because always the same 3 panel members 17 times all 3 were all compromised as a matter of law is called panel stacking the fix was in. [6]

6

The Trademark Administrative Judges named Peter Cataldo; Susan Greenbaum & Judy Taylor and a bonus for the Interlocutory Attorney named Christian English she got appointed as Trademark Judge herself for all the good work for Coke.

D. **Court of Appeals:**

On January 8th, 2020, Petitioner declared the following Constitutional Challenge:

Whether, if the Patent Act of 2002 that was signed by the President was not the law that was passed by both houses, does the entire Act must be invalidated as void [7]

(App., infra, 7a)

On January 17th , 2020, the Court of Appeals certify the question as an Appointment issue when the question was the invalidation of an Act of Congress:

"Somohano also notices the court that he is challenging the Board's decision as rendered by a panel of administrative trademark judges who were appointed in violation of the Appointments Clause of the Constitution"

(App., infra, 5a-6a)

On March 23rd, 2020, Court of Appeals did not rule on constitutional challenge instead summary disposition denied without prejudice. (App., infra, 3a-4a)

On June 5th, 2020, the Petitioner refiled and moved for clarification for the Court to re-notice amend the constitutional question to as it was proposed by Petitioner.

On or around late June, 2020, both Respondent and Government agreed on a joint appendix accepting responsibility to provide the appendix.

On July 17th, 2020, Petitioner filed his opening brief after receiving Respondent drafted joint appendix having no choice based on extension deadline was coming. Respondents via never docket on the record by Respondents for being a draft propose .on the merits was as follow:

Whether the Coca-Cola Company have rights to word "coca".

---

7 Petitioner also moved for summary disposition

III. Patent Appeal Board from 1770-1998

E. **Appointments by the President:**

Since the beginning of the Patent Office of 1790 [8] and throughout the years including decision from the Court of Appeals on the issue about who the members of the Patent Board of Appeals must consist of at least 2 principle officer appointed by the President [9] in which further the acts of Congress intentions [10] said so in fact [11] all the way till the year of 1982. [12]

The **Act of 1984** required that only one examiners-in-chief shall be a member of the Patent & Trademark Appeal

---

8

This Court in *Butterworth v. U.S,* 112 US 50 (1884), determined that the Commissioner of Patent Office by statute will have the same authority as a department head when finalizing appeals and appointments of the appeal panel board judges.

9

In the case of *In re Rudolf Wiechert.* 370 F.2d 927 (CCPA 1967) en banc a constitutional challenge to the composition of the appeal board was not consider for being waived the majority concluded notwithstanding gravity of constitutional problem voiced by dissenting *Judge Smith concluding that at least 2 out of the 3 panel members must be appointed by the president.*

10

The Patent Act of 1975 amended act of 1958 at *35 USC 3* providing not more than (15) examiners in chief as a member of the appeal board with 3 principle officers appointed by the president. 88 Stat. 1956.

11

The Patent Act of 1980 amended 15 USC 1067 (Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 540), and January 2,1975 (88 Stat. 1949) that the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board shall include the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners, and "members" appointed by the Commissioner". A total of 4 not 3 panel members.94 Stat. 2024

12.

The Act of 1982, Congress 35 USC 3 deleting the phrase "not more than fifteen"; and (2) inserting phrase "appointed under sec. 7 of title" immediately after the phrase "examiners in chief" 96 Stat. 319

Board with the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners, who appointed by the president in which will be pay grade GS-16 under 5332 of Board with the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioners, who appointed by the president in which will be pay grade GS-16 under 5332 of title 5 renamed as Senior Executive Services pay grade of appointee of the president. [13]

In 1994, the Court of Appeals heard a political turmoil case of *Alappat*, 33 F.3d 1526 Fed. Cir. 1994), *en banc* in which the Commissioner of the USPTO fix the decision of billion dollar patent approval by redesignating the panel members on reconsideration. The Majority holding knowing about *Wiechert en banc* in 1967 avoided it. [14]

F. **Appointments by the Secretary of Commerce:**

On account of the political turmoil of the Commissioner fixing the decision of the Patent Board by designated the members not being principle officers in which the Court of Appeals en banc in *Alappat* purposely passing on the constitutional disarray not doing the right thing, provoking Congress to act with legislature in 1999. [15], however Congress had doubts with it by again provoking new legislation in the 2nd session overhauling the names of the officers with another President appointee Board member.

---

13 98 Stat. 3386;98 Stat. 3392

14 Saying: "We acknowledge the *considerable debate and concern among the patent bar We leave to the legislature to determine whether any restrictions should be placed on the Commissioner's authority this regard. Absent any congressional intent to impose such restrictions, we decline to do so sua sponte"*

15 Renaming "Commissioner" as "Director" appointed by President having Secretary of Commerce appoint Commissioner of Patents (CoP) and Trademark (CoT) 113 Stat. 150A-572-577. and amending the Patent Appeal Board will consist of the "Director". "CoP" ; "CoT"and Administrative Judges (AJ) in which the Director appoints the AJ not the SoC. 113 Stat. 150A-580. Both the CoP and CoT pay grade of Senior Executive Service and bonus. 113 Stat. 150A-577.

IV. Intellectual Technology Technical Amendments Act

G. **106th Congressional Session 1999-2000:**

On Sept. 19th, 2000, H.R. 4870 was passed by the house having **9 sections** in which Sec. 2 amends the officers renaming Director back to Commissioner and adding a new officer as Deputy Commissioner. Sec. 3 amends 35 USC 134 by striking administrative judges inserting "Primary examiners" and section 4 made the Deputy Commissioner also member of both the Patent and Trademark Appeal Board. H7762-H7765

On Sept. 20th, 2000 H.R. 4870 was received by the Senate.

H. **107th Congressional Session 2001-2002**:

First Session

On February 13th, 2001, H.R. 4870 was re-introduced as H.R. 615 adopted by Senate as bill SB320 adding 3 other sections a **total of 12 sections**. On February 14th, 2001 it was **engrossed** and passed by the Senate 98-0. S1381-1384.

On March 12th, 2001, reported amended by Committee on Judiciary. House Rept. 118-17 On March 14th, 2001, SB320 was **engrossed amendment** and passed by the House H898-H901 [16]

On November 15th, 2001, the House amended SB320 having the Deputy Commissioner be *appointed by the President* and adding another principle officer named Special Counsel for intellectual property policy. S11926

On November 16th, 2001, the Senate agreed engrossed the House amendment (SA2162). S1966-1169 [17]

2nd Session

16

On July 10th, 2001 Appropriation Bill H.R. 2215 was introduced, H. Rept. 107-125 which passed engrossed by the House on July 23rd, 2001 Vol. 147, having the following sections only: 101-102; 201-2008; 301-307 and 401-402.

17

On December 20th, 2001, Appropriation bill H.R. 2215 was passed by the Senate.

On January 2nd, 2002, H.R. 2215 was engrossed by the Senate. [18] The bill did not contain neither SB320 nor SA2162 On January 23rd, 2002, HR 2215 was enrolled while having SB320/SA2162 inserted -printed however **Sec. 2** of SB 320 engrossed as SA2162 by both houses **went missing.** On September 25th, 2002, SB320/SA2162 and other bills was inserted into Appropriation bill H.R. 2215 making it an ominous bill, thus from having (12) sections now having (11) sections. H. Rept. 107-685.

On Sept. 26, 2002, the House agreed to conference report and on Oct. 1, 3, Senate considered and agreed to conference report. Vol. 148 On October, 8th, 2002, the House sent a message to the Senate to correct H.R. 2215 enrollment. H. Res. 503 The correction was not about anything to do with SA2162 missing Sec.2. (H.7188-89)

On October 17th, 2002 agreed by the Senate as corrected (S10771) presented to the President on October 23rd, enacted into law on 11/2/2002. Public Law No. 107-273

I. **Amendment of Title 35/1946 Act of 2008:**

Obviously since section 2 of the enrolled bill 320/2162 was eaten by the bugs missing appointment by President of "Deputy Commissioner" at section 4 having the Deputy Commissioner also as a panel member was inoperable especially when the officer was never renamed for the missing section 2 in the first place, thus provoking Congress to amend both 35 USC and 15 USC 1067 striking "Deputy Commissioner" as a member of the board and inserting that the "Secretary of Commerce" which will appoint the AJ. SB 3295 122 Stat. 3014 Public Law 110–313—Aug. 12, 2008 [19]

18

The Senate adding further the sections by the house as follow: section 301-312' 401-407; and amending further with 1101; 2101 thru sections 8005.

19

Was it because of Professor Duffy influences suggesting to Congress a Department Head must do the appointment of Judges when it wasn't so since a statutory officer is allow the same. See, *Butterworth v. U.S,* 112 US 50 (1884).

But, Congress forgot about section 3 of the 2002 Act also being inoperable at 35 USC 134 until 3 years later or was it intentional not to corrected it in the interest of others that could only have been to cover them up from the People to know the corrupted acts going on in the House and the Senate for benefits. [20]

Petitioner will also ask how is that Congress didn't get to see how is that that didn't make any sense or was it that Congress didn't want to tell the truth about all the *shenanigans* went on in 2002 about such *swindling* has been going on at the USPTO.

K. **Leahy-Smith America Invent Act 2011**:

It took Congress 9 years to figure it out obviously not left it like is that in 2002 section 134 of Title 35 replaced Administrative Judges as "primary examiner". [21]

So, they instead of overhauling the entire Act did the opposite thinking by striking it out completed fixes any prejudice that was caused throughout the years.[22]

20

Petitioner did make sure that Professor Duffy get to here that by sending him email messages and leaving messages that in fact was it that he was pay to do such a disgrace of law to cover it all for those wanting to everyone to stay mute about it.

21

125 Stat. 290 Public Law 112–29—Sept 16, 2011

22

H.R. Bill 7366, introduced in June, 2020, requests to replead the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (Public Law 112–29) enacted on September 16, 2011, Because several decisions of the Supreme Court have harmed the progress of Science and the useful Arts by eroding the strength and value of the patent system. REPEAL OF FIRST-TO-FILE SYSTEM UNDER THE AMERICA INVENTS ACT **Section 3** of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act including each amendment made by such section, is repealed and any amendment made by such section to any provision shall be effective as if the provision had not been amended. **Section 5.** ABOLISHING THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD. (a) REPEAL OF PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD **Section 7** of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act is repealed, including each amendment made by such section, and any amendment made by such section to any provision shall be effective as if the provision had not been amended by such section.

REASON FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

V. Truth is Unstoppable

K. **United States v. Arthrex, Inc, 19-1434 (2020)**:

By default this Court should grant writ here before judgment simply since this case is directly related to *Arthrex* involving "trademark judges" there is no sense as a matter of law not to also decided the appointment issue also as apply to Trademark Judges, thus granting the writ before judgement saves resources most of all to all those in the trial trademark appeal board. [23]

Whatever the case this case the real case and *Arthrex* the fake case this Court taken a fake reviewing *Arthrex* when *Arthrex* not real when the Court should have never taken *Arthrex* fore real while this Court taking the Govt. 2nd question when them the Intervenor not the party in interest that never proposed such a question in the first place. [24]

So, what is really going on here be obviously clear if the Court does not grant this writ here.

23

Furthermore, there is no sense in law as a matter of law to wait for judgment since there will be no relief what Petitioner seeks for judgment coming from the Federal Court of Appeals simply because hearing *en banc* was denied in which the authoring Judge of *Arthrex* avoided participating in the *en banc* request. What was that by Judge Moore not wanting to participate in deciding to grant the hearing to overturn her own decision obviously then it's clear by Moore not defending her own words concedes this here writ should be granted before judgment since judgment comes later anyways and here again, wait, what a waste won't wait, to bother the same waste.

24

Counsel of record for the Govt. of Arthrex, named the acting Solicitor General of the United States Jeff Wall should be disqualify since now Biden our President a Democrat in which the Democrat never wanted his processor Noel Francisco Trump appointee voted against by all the Democrat Senators 50-47. Furthermore Mr. Wall is a good friend of Professor Duffy in which the Court should know what they both said about this Court in 2016. "The Supreme Court has made it easier to invalidate patents because an invention is "obvious," not specific enough, or an "abstract idea." The Court has also made it more difficult for patent owners to stop or "enjoin" ongoing infringement of their rights.

L. **Article I, United States Constitution**

Obviously, Sec. 6 of Title 1 USC [25] was circumvented when the engrossed bill passed by both houses was printed as the enrolled bill that was an ominous bill in fact it was the last section of total of 167 pages. [26] Further, how is that that the House found errors in the enrolled bill H.R. 2215 but failed to catch that engrossed SB 320 as amended SA2162 was missing section2 that supports for sections 3 and 4 to exist in the first place. Whatever it was clerk printing error not well that day for catching a bug not that bug instead it was those 2 legged bugs walking the halls walls of Congress did do the tyrant act it was strong-arm jacking of Section 6 of Title 1 which means Article I of the Constitution never existed at all never was so never was the *Vesting* [27] *the Presentment* [28] *the Elastic* [29] Clauses [30]

25

Every bill or joint resolution in each House of Congress shall, when such bill or resolution passes either House, be printed, and such printed copy shall be called the engrossed bill or resolution as the case may be. Said engrossed bill or resolution shall be signed by the Clerk of the House or the Secretary of the Senate, and shall be sent to the other House, and in that form shall be dealt with by that House and its officers, and, if passed, returned signed by said Clerk or Secretary. *When such bill, or joint resolution shall have passed both Houses, it shall be printed and shall then be called the enrolled bill.....*

26

116 Stat. 1899-1922 (p.143-166)

27

All legislative Power wherein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. Art. I, § 1,

28

Before a bill passed by both houses of Congress can become law, it must be "presented to the President of the United States. Art. I, § 7 cl. 2, 3

29

Congress power to make all laws shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution. Art. I, § 8

30

Since Congress's intent not enacted by *Take Care Clause* then this Court w/o standing to provide any remedy only belonging to Congress.

M. **Field v. Clark, 143 US 649 (1892)**

You all here know about the Farm bill Act of 2008 [31] what happen when the bill was enrolled like here, there an entire title went missing well saying clerical error at printing. [32]

Only because the farm bill was vetoed is why it was catch on time if not what then would have been that was then and is now here being clear that *Field v. Clark* controls whatever this Court gets to *Arthrex* say.

What is here is as the farm bill enrolled error was not catch so what is the catch 18 years never being catch how is that did the Court of Appeals knew it let-it seems it is exactly it is *Arthrex* a coverup.

So, now what this Court did it took it questions exactly it is it is to cover it all it up Solar knows what's up. [33]

---

31 Public Law 110-234, 122 Stat. 923 (H.R.2419), May 22nd, 2008.

32 In the case of *Public Citizen v. Clerk of the Court*, cert. denied by this Court, 546 U.S. 320, (2006) is not like here this here is the farm bill that never got catch there involved the bill was not the same as engrossed by both houses, which as here engrossed by both houses the same.

33 Obviously, it's all about the *engrossed bill* by both houses being exactly the same. The enrolled bill law of ***Field v. Clark*** can no-longer be sustained. If the engrossed bill by both houses is not the enrolled bill then the law that was enacted as the enrolled bill is void ab The Supreme Court of Kentucky has held that "there is a prima facie presumption that an enrolled bill is valid but such presumption may be overcome by clear, satisfactory and convincing evidence establishing that constitutional requirements have not been met". *D&W Auto Supply v. Dept. of Revenue*, 602 S.W.2d 420 (Ky. 1980) The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has limited the application of the doctrine. It held, "When a law has been passed and approved and certified in due form, it is no part of the duty of the judiciary to go behind the law as duly certified to inquire into the observance of form in its passage", but the court also noted that "it would be a serious dereliction ... to deliberately ignore a clear constitutional violation". *Consumer Party of Pa. v. Commonwealth*, 507 A.2d 323 (Pa. 1986)

VI. Save the Union

N. **So help me God**

The Public trust to speak for God or so help you God, a she not a he. [34]

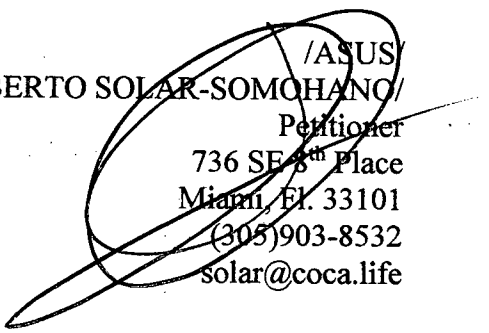
34

Each justice or judge of the United States shall take the following oath or affirmation before performing the duties of his office: "I, ___ ___, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as ___ under the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God." 28 USC 458

CONCLUSION

The truth is unstoppable that those here sworn it would handle it so will could you or so who help you for if you all don't history will show.....

Dated: 2/10/2021/



/ASUS/
ALBERTO SOLAR-SOMOHANO/
Petitioner
736 SE 8th Place
Miami, Fl. 33101
(305)903-8532
solar@coca.life