CONSOLIDATED CASE No. 21-7000; MCP No. 165

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

IN RE: OSHA RULE ON COVID-19 VACCINATION AND TESTING, 86 FED. REG. 61402
On Petitions for Review
MOTION TO INTERVENE

Proposed Intervenors Jose A and Nancy C PEREZ respectfully move, under Rule 24(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, to intervene as of right as Petitioners in this action, or, in the alternative, for permissive intervention as Petitioners under Rule 24(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

INTRODUCTION

On November 23rd, 2021 the Respondents submitted a "Motion to Dissolve the Fifth Circuit stay" – in their "Statement of Facts" ², in support thereof, the Respondents Claim that: (a) the novel COVID-19 virus is "highly transmissible"

¹ EC/CMF 65-2

² Ibid pp 6-8

and deadly; (b) That the same has killed more than 750,000 people in this country; (c) that the virus has caused, serious long lasting and potentially permanent health effects for many more; (d) that significant exposure and transmission, including numerous workplace clusters are occurring in workplaces throughout the nation and (e) employers may offer employees the choice to have regular COVID-19 testing.

The Perez' respectfully move the Court to take Judicial Notice of the pleadings and motions which the Perez' have filed in the Case styled: Perez v Becerra,

1:21-cv-02039-TNM which is pending adjudication in the District of Columbia
District Court. The Perez' have adopted and incorporated into their complaint
scientific and medical documents which show that the Respondents' claims, as
stated in their "statement of facts", are totally without a scientific or medical basis
– they are wholly without a factual foundation.

The Perez' will show hereinbelow that the Respondents merely adopted Pfizer's marketing propaganda – in essence they are acting as a wholly owned subsidiary of BigPharma, instead of government agencies which are supposed to protect the Perez', health and welfare. They are protecting, inter alia, BigPharma's quest to earn gazillions of dollars instead.

Specifically, the Perez' will show that Pfizer had no authority to approve the Pfizer experimental gene therapy concoction, consequently OSHA had no

authority to compel its use. The Perez' will also show that HHS is manipulating the present RT-PCR tests in order to vastly exaggerate deaths and cases .

In a recent judicial case, a Lisbon, Portugal court, ruled that the government could only verify 152 deaths, not the over 17,000 their CDC was claiming³.

ARGUMENT

Ī

THE PEREZ' ARE ENTITLED TO INTERVENE AS OF RIGHT

None of the factual issues identified by the Perez' hereinbefore is being questioned by present counsel.

Relying upon the Law Review "Science, Public Health Policy, and The Law", the Perez' allege that since March 24th, 2020 the Defendants have failed or refused to publish data which meets the highest standards for accuracy, quality, objectivity, utility and integrity⁴. The Perez' also alleged that the Defendants have intentionally, recklessly and willfully abandoned their statutory missions. and have consequently caused deaths, injuries and economic disruptions:

(a)

PFIZER LOST THE CLINICAL TRIAL CONTROL GROUP THEREFORE THE FDA HAD NO AUTHORITY TO RECOGNIZE THE PFIZER CONCOCTION AND

³ https://americasfrontlinedoctors.org/frontlinenews/lisbon-court-rules-only-0-9-of-verified-cases-died-of-covid-numbering-152-not-17000-claimed/

⁴ https://cf5e727d-d02d-4d71-89ff-

⁹fe2d3ad957f.filesusr.com/ugd/adf864 411c766e79174b17b8911fcae08722b1.pdf

OSHA HAS NO AUTHORITY TO COMPEL ITS ADMINISTRATION

1- On August 23rd, 2021 the FDA approved the use of the Pfizer-BioNTech coronavirus injections⁵. But, The National Public Radio (NPR) reported on February 21st, 2021 that <u>Pfizer lost the Clinical</u> <u>Trial Control Group Testing Vaccine efficacy and safety</u> ⁶:

- 2- On the November 2nd 2021 Edition, the British Medical Journal (BMJ) confirmed that Pfizer lost the Clinical Trial Control Group and falsified data⁷. According to the BMJ, a Pfizer whistleblower Ms. Brook Jackson reported that Pfizer "falsified data, unblinded patients, employed inadequately trained vaccinators, and was slow to follow up on adverse events reported in Pfizer's pivotal phase III trial."8
 . A copy of the report was given to the FDA reason Ms Brook was terminated from her employment⁹.
- 3- Top FDA investigators Phillip R Krause, MD and Marion F Gruber,
 PhD objected to the dissolving the placebo control group¹⁰ and

⁵ https://www.fda.gov/news-events/press-announcements/fda-approves-first-covid-19-vaccine

https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2021/02/19/969143015/long-term-studies-of-covid-

¹⁹⁻vaccines-hurt-by-placebo-recipients-getting-immuni

⁷ https://www.bmj.com/content/375/bmj.n2635

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ibid

¹⁰ TOP FDA INVESTIGATORS 5.pdf

subsequently resigned from the FDA because the agency has been so heavily politicized ¹¹.

- 4- According to the National Institute of Health without a control group the clinical trial is useless. It emphasizes that the "gold standard" for testing interventions in people is the "randomized, placebo-controlled" clinical trials¹². So purposefully dissolving the placebo group violates the scientific purpose to test¹³.
- 5- According to the HHS the Pfizer injection is 95% effective¹⁴. The defendants allegation lack candor because in order to calculate the effectiveness of a medication or vaccine a CONTROL GROUP IS

 NECESSARY¹⁵.
- 6- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has no authority to approve the Pfizer "vaccine" without a clinical trial. Congress enacted the Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007 in order to 'help patients, providers, and researchers learn new information and make

¹¹

 $[\]underline{https://www.biocentury.com/article/639085?editionId=ckt0uuvrsk6q60d75t6fhzok0\&editionTypedaily}$

¹² https://www.nia.nih.gov/health/placebos-clinical-trials

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Effectiveness of Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna Vaccines Against COVID-19 Among
Hospitalized Adults Aged >65 Years — United States, January—March 2021 | MMWR (cdc.gov)

¹⁵ <u>Relative risk, relative and absolute risk reduction, number needed to treat and confidence</u> intervals - Smart Health Choices - NCBI Bookshelf (nih.gov)

more informed healthcare decisions' by 'increasing the availability of information to the public' and 'communicating the risks and benefits of drugs¹⁶. "Congress plainly intended to enable the public to discern whether the results of clinical trials were reported completely and accurately.¹⁷

- 7- Since the FDA had no authority to recognize Pfizer's concoction, its sister agency, OSHA, has no authority to compel employers or employees to be injected with the same 18.
- 8- The FDA grossly abdicated its responsibilities because it knew, or should have known, that The Department of Justice disclosed that American pharmaceutical giant Pfizer Inc. and its subsidiary Pharmacia & Upjohn Company Inc. (hereinafter together "Pfizer") agreed to pay \$2.3 billion, the largest health care fraud settlement in the history of the Department of Justice, to resolve criminal and civil liability arising from the illegal promotion of certain pharmaceutical products ¹⁹.

¹⁶ Seife v. U.S. Dep't of Health & Servs., 440 F.Supp.3d 254 (S.D. N.Y. 2020) citing 42 USC 282 and 21 USC 355(b)(1)(A)

¹⁷ Ibid

¹⁸ 21 USC **§**, 360bb-3(e)(1)(A)(ii)(III)

¹⁹ https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-announces-largest-health-care-fraud-settlement-its-history

9- But It appears that when a company has earned \$24.1 billions²⁰ thus far paying a \$2.3 billions fine is not a deterrent from engaging in fraud.

(b)

SECONDLY, OSHA CAN NOT FOLLOW THE FDA'S RECOMMENDATION BECAUSE THE FDA HAS FAILED OR REFUSED TO FOLLOW ITS OWN RULES

(1)

THE PFIZER CONCOCTION IS NOT A VACCINE AS DEFINED BY CONGRESS AND THE SCIENTIFIC-MEDICAL COMMUNITY

The medical and scientific community, define a vaccine as the injection of a killed microbe in order to stimulate the immune system to **protect against the**microbe, thereby preventing disease^{21 22}.

Congress has adopted the same definition ²³. In rejecting an application to treat "HIV Related Peptides" as a vaccine pursuant to 35 USC sections 101 & 112, the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) examiner stated:

"These arguments are persuasive to the extent that an antigenic peptide stimulates an immune response that may produce antibodies that bind to a

 $[\]frac{^{20}\ https://investors.pfizer.com/investor-news/press-release-details/2021/PFIZER-REPORTS-THIRD-QUARTER-2021-RESULTS/default.aspx}{}$

²¹ https://www.medicinenet.com/vaccination/definition.htm

²² https://medical-dictionary.thefreedictionary.com/vaccine

https://patentcenter.uspto.gov/#!/applications/09869003/ifw/docs United States Patent Office, Application 09/869,003 Final Rejection 07/15/2004 pp 4-6 Citing Illustrated Dictionary of Immunology and Fundamental Immunology by William E Paul

specific peptide or protein but is not persuasive in regards to a vaccine . The immune response produced by a vaccine must be more than merely some immune response but must be protective. (emphasis added) As noted in the previous Office Action, the art recognizes the term "vaccine" to be a compound which prevents infection. Applicant has not demonstrated that the instantly claimed vaccine meets even the lower standard set forth in the specification, let alone the standard art definition, for being operative in this regards. Therefore, claims 5, 7, and 9 are not operative as an anti-HIV-1 vaccine and therefore lack patentable utility"²⁴

Amazingly, the CDC admits that the Pfizer concoction provides no protection: CDC director Rochelle Walensky. Speaking of the vaccines in her CNN interview on August 5 with Wolf Blitzer, Walensky said: "What they can't do anymore is to prevent transmission."²⁵

Congress has never amended 35 USC 101, et seq, to consider gene therapy injections as vaccines nor has congress included "the capacity to produce an S1 spike protein endogenously by the introduction of a synthetic mRNA

²⁴ Ibid

²⁵ https://www.cnn.com/2021/08/05/health/us-coronavirus-thursday/index.html

sequence" ²⁶ as a vaccine. The FDA has failed or refused to provide the scientific explanation for considering them as vaccines.

Amazingly and surreptiously, the Defendants have changed the definition of a vaccine in order to help Pfizer and the vaccinators ²⁷. The change had no congressional approval.

(2)

THE FDA HAS FAILED OR REFUSED TO ABIDE BY ITS OWN SCIENTIFIC/MEDICAL PRINCIPLES BY REFUSING TO DEMAND SEROLOGIC TESTS PRIOR TO VACCINATION

According to the FDA and other scientists "Serological tests play a critical role in the fight against COVID-19 by helping healthcare professionals identify individuals who have overcome an infection in the past and have developed an immune response.

This helps determine, together with other clinical data, that such individuals are no longer susceptible to infection and can return to work.²⁸ ²⁹ NIAID Director Anthony Fauci held the same opinion³⁰ - unfortunately the

²⁶ https://theconversation.com/how-mrna-vaccines-from-pfizer-and-moderna-work-why-theyre-a-breakthrough-and-why-they-need-to-be-kept-so-cold-150238

²⁷ (READ) CDC changes definition of "vaccines" to fit Covid-19 vaccine limitations | Sharyl Attkisson

²⁸ Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: Serological Tests | FDA

²⁹ Next coronavirus test can tell if you are now immune — and it's fast - News - Journal Star - Peoria, IL (pjstar.com)

³⁰ Email from Anthony Fauci to Ezekiel J Immanuel dated Wed, 4 Mar 2020 https://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/20793561/leopold-nih-foia-anthony-fauci-emails.pdf
@ page 22

same changed once President Trump and Congressional Republicans adopted the same opinion³¹.

But according to the FDA the serologic test must be conducted prior to receiving the covid19 vaccination: "While a positive antibody test result can be used to help identify people who may have had a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection, more research is needed in people who have received a COVID-19 vaccination. Currently authorized SARS-CoV-2 antibody tests have not been evaluated to assess the level of protection provided by an immune response to COVID-19 vaccination."³²

But the FDA and HHS have refused to intervene on behalf of The Perez' and equally situated individuals, to demand serologic tests be conducted prior to vaccination,

(3)

THE FDA NOR OSHA CAN COMPEL VACCINATIONS WITHOUT A VOLUNTARY CONTROL GROUP

The Medical Case, <u>U.S.A. vs. Karl Brandt</u>³³, et al. (also known as the Doctors' Trial), was prosecuted in 1946-47 against twenty-three doctors and administrators

³¹ https://www.ronjohnson.senate.gov/2021/9/sen-johnson-it-is-shocking-that-fauci-does-not-have-a-firm-grasp-on-the-effectiveness-of-natural-immunity

https://www.fda.gov/medical-devices/safety-communications/antibody-testing-not-currently-recommended-assess-immunity-after-covid-19-vaccination-fda-safety

³³ https://www.archives.gov/files/research/captured-german-records/microfilm/m887.pdf

accused of organizing and participating in war crimes and crimes against humanity in the form of medical experiments and medical procedures ³⁴.

The USA v Brandt, et al case law was responsible for the creation of the Nuremberg Code³⁵. The Nuremberg code ABSOLUTELY requires that individuals who participate in clinical trials be fully informed volunteers³⁶.

The Nuremberg Code was subsequently codified by congress, on July 12, 1974, Congress enacted the National Research Act (Pub. L. 93-348). It was signed into law, there-by creating the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research.³⁷ One of the charges to the Commission was to identify the basic ethical principles that should underlie the conduct of biomedical and behavioral research involving human subjects and to develop guidelines which should be followed to assure that such research is conducted in accordance with those principles³⁸.

In carrying out the above, the Commission was directed to consider³⁹: (i) the boundaries between biomedical and behavioral research and the accepted and routine practice of medicine, (ii) the role of assessment of risk-benefit criteria in

https://nuremberg.law.harvard.edu/nmt 1 intro https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuremberg Code

³⁶ https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/nejm199711133372006

³⁷ https://www.congress.gov/bill/93rd-congress/house-bill/7724

³⁸ Ibid

³⁹ Ibid

the determination of the appropriateness of research involving human subjects, (iii) appropriate guidelines for the selection of human subjects for participation in such research and (iv) the nature and definition of informed consent in various research settings.

Congress conferred upon Secretary Becerra and the Department of Health and Human Services, the responsibility to enforce the legislation⁴⁰. They have grossly ignored their responsibility because once Pfizer lost the all volunteer fully informed control group all Americans. including the Perez', were forced to become part of the experimental vaccine control group against their will.

II

IN ORDER TO CONCEAL ITS CRIMINALITY AND/OR MISMANAGMENT THE FDA IS TRYING TO STONEWALL AN FOIA REQUEST FOR 80 YEARS

The Perez' respectfully move the court to take judicial notice of the court case styled "Public Health & Medical Professionals for Transparency v Food and Drug Administration", 4:21-cv-01058-P, Northern District of Texas, CM/ECF Document 18, page 5, wherein the FDA is attempting to stonewall a simple FOIA request for 80 years. By then all the bureaucrats responsible for the gargantuan mismanagement will be dead

⁴⁰ https://www.hhs.gov/ohrp/sites/default/files/the-belmont-report-508c FINAL.pdf

(III)

HHS CAN NOT SCIENTIFICALLY TELL HOW MANY INDIVIDUALS HAVE DIED OF COVID NOR HOW MANY CASES EXIST

Health and Human Services – the CDC , FDA - nor any other scientist has been able to isolate and purify the pathogen – i.e. , the infectious agent – which causes the condition known as COVID-19.

The Respondents have not developed a test which can identify the pathogen which causes covid19 –

But assuming, arguendo, that they have developed such a test, no scientist has peer reviewed the same nor replicated its results.

According to US Patent Expert Doctor David E Martin⁴¹ the CDC illegally ⁴² patented the detection of SARS CoV using a number of methods including reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). With this patent, they precluded anyone outside of their licensed or conspiring interest from legally engaging in independent verification of their claim that they had isolated a virus, that it was a causative agent for SARS, or that any therapy could be effective against the reported pathogen.

https://www.corona-ausschuss.de/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/FauciDossierWordFileText.pdf

⁴² Citing Association for Molecular Pathology v. Myriad Genetics, Inc., 569 U.S. 576 (2013)

Former Pfizer Vice President and Chief Scientist, Doctor Michael Yeadon, states that the PCR tests are useless for testing viral illnesses and that its use therein is fraudulent 43.

The scientific community requires ⁴⁴, that in order for a test to be reliable scientists must know that the correct pathogen has been isolated and purified ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶, there is no evidence that the RT-PCR Test was calibrated to the SARS-CoV2⁴⁷ and there definitely no evidence that double blind clinical trials have been conducted ⁴⁸

HHS recently admitted that the RT-PCR tests as used were useless because it

has quietly abandoned the use of RT-PCR tests49 but it has failed or refused to

Level: Laboratory Alert

After December 31, 2021, CDC will withdraw the request to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) of the CDC 2019-Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Real-Time RT-PCR Diagnostic Panel, the assay first introduced in February 2020 for detection of SARS-CoV-2 only. CDC is providing this advance notice for clinical laboratories to have adequate time to select and implement one of the many FDA-authorized alternatives.

⁴³ https://www.bitchute.com/video/9Ci2jK1yFoOd

⁴⁴ https://bpa-pathology.com/covid19-pcr-tests-are-scientifically-meaningless/

https://www.aafp.org/family-physician/patient-care/current-hot-topics/recent-outbreaks/covid-19/covid-19-clinical-resources/testing-guide.html

⁴⁶ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EWNkJUDctdk @5:50

⁴⁷ Ibid @ 6:09

⁴⁸ Ibid @ 7:16

⁴⁹ https://www.cdc.gov/csels/dls/locs/2021/07-21-2021-lab-alert-Changes CDC RT-PCR SARS-CoV-2 Testing 1.html

retract the claim which alleges that SARS-CoV2 has caused 750,000 deaths or 33 and 659, 975 cases .

According to Montana medical doctor Ann M. Bukacek, MD ⁵⁰ the CDC encourages Medical providers to manipulate and use erroneous data when filling out death certificates ⁵¹.

Doctor Bukacek's allegations are confirmed by Steven Schwartz, PhD, the

Director of the Division of Vital Statistics who has directed Medical providers to:

"COVID-19 should be reported on the death certificates for all decedents

where the disease caused or is assumed to have caused or contributed to

death. Certifiers should include as much detail as possible based on their

knowledge of the case, medical records, laboratory testing, etc. If the decedent had

other chronic conditions such as COPD or asthma that may have also contributed,
these conditions can be reported in Part II. (See attached Guidance for Certifying

COVID-19 Deaths) 52

But Scott Jensen, MD states that Medicare pays a Hospital substantially more if they diagnosed a patient as having covid19 – up to \$39,000 per patient instead of

⁵⁰

https://www.acponline.org/system/files/documents/about_acp/chapters/mt/2019_laureate_a ward_brochure-dr. bukacek - final.pdf

⁵¹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LzoOZC9WT1E

⁵² https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvss/coronavirus/Alert-2-New-ICD-code-introduced-for-COVID-19-deaths.pdf

the typical \$5000.00 fee⁵³. That makes the diagnosis unreliable and the health care providers and hospitals are now conflicted by economic interest.

IV

THE MOTION TO INTERVENE IS PROPERLY BEFORE THE COURT

Although the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure do not expressly address intervention in a pending appeal, this Court has the authority to grant such intervention⁵⁴.

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24(a), a court must permit anyone to intervene when, as here, (1) makes a timely motion to intervene, (2) has "an interest in the subject matter (3) is so situated that "denial of the motion to intervene would impair or impede [his] ability to protect [that] interest," and (4) shows that his "interest is not adequately represented by existing parties⁵⁵.

Timeliness is a 'cardinal consideration . ⁵⁶ Proposed Intervenors must satisfy five requirements for intervention as of right.

⁵³ Fact check: Medicare pays hospitals more money for COVID-19 patients (usatoday.com)

⁵⁴ Please See Ne. Ohio Coal. for Homeless & Serv. Emps. Int'l Union, Local
1199 v. Blackwell, 467 F.3d 999, 1006 (6th Cir. 2006); see also Drywall Tapers & Pointers of Greater N.Y. v. Nastasi & Assocs., 488 F.3d 88, 94 (2d Cir. 2007);
Alstom Caribe, Inc. v. George P. Reintjes Co., 484 F.3d 106, 111 (1st Cir. 2007);
Bates v. Jones, 127 F.3d 870, 873 (9th Cir. 1997); United States v. Bursey, 515
F.2d 1228, 1238 n.24 (5th Cir. 1975); Atkins v. State Bd. of Educ., 418 F.2d 874, 876 (4th Cir. 1969) (per curiam); Hurd v. Ill. Bell Tel. Co., 234 F.2d 942, 944 (7th Cir. 1956).

Northeast Ohio Coalition for Homeless v. Blackwell, 467 F.3d 999, 1006-1007 (6th Cir. 2006 Ibid

In determining the timeliness of an application for intervention of right, the Sixth Circuit considers five factors⁵⁷:

1) the point to which the suit has progressed; 2) the purpose for which intervention is sought; 3) the length of time preceding the application during which the proposed intervenors knew or should have known of their interest in the case; 4) the prejudice to the original parties due to the proposed intervenors' failure to promptly intervene after they knew or reasonably should have known of their interest in the case; and 5) the existence of unusual circumstances militating against or in favor of intervention.

The issues identified hereinabove represent "significantly protectable" interests ⁵⁸ within the meaning of 5 USC 702, et seq. The Supreme Court has emphasized that the requirement of impairment of a legally protected interest is a minimal one: the requirement is met if the applicant shows, as here, "that representation of his interest 'may be' inadequate."

⁵⁷ Jansen v. City of Cincinnati, 904 F.2d 336, 340 (6th Cir.1990)...

⁵⁸ Comm. on the Judiciary of the U.S. House of Representatives v. McGahn, 968 F.3d 755, 766 (D.C. Cir. 2020) (en banc) citing "FEC v. Akins, 524 U.S. 11, 118 S.Ct. 1777, 141 L.Ed.2d 10 (1998) - Scanwell Laboratories, Inc. v. Shaffer, 424 F.2d 859 (D.C. Cir. 1970) citing "5 U.S.C. § 702 (1976) and 3 K. Davis, Administrative Law Treatise 217 (1958).

⁵⁹ Northeast Ohio Coalition for the Homeless v Blackwell, 467 F.3d 999 (6th Cir. 2006) citing *Tribovich v. United Mine Workers of Am.*, 404 US 528, 538 n 10 (1972)

The Perez' pleading shows that they have standing within the meaning 5 USC 702, et seq 60 , 21 USC 355, et seq, the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), the Information Quality Act (IQA), as well as pursuant to the American With Disabilities Act 61 – 29 USC 794a, 42 USC 12188(a)(1) and 28 CFR 36.501 the Fifth Amendment 62 (Right to Life Clause 63) and therefore they can also proceed pursuant to the Tenth Amendment 64 .

Wherefore the Perez' respectfully moved the Court to allow them to intervene, or in the alternative, to stay the appeal, until the District of Columbia District Court disposes of the referenced issues.

Respectfully Submitted,

Jose A. Perez

⁶⁰ Indian River Cnty. v. U.S. Dep't of Transp., 945 F.3d 515 (D.C. Cir. 2019) citing "Lexmark International, Inc. v. Static Control Components, Inc., 572 U.S. 118, 129, 134 S.Ct. 1377, 188 L.Ed.2d 392 (2014); "The APA provides a cause of action to any 'person ... adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action citing 5 U.S.C. § 702." Gov't of Man. v. Bernhardt, 923 F.3d 173, 181 (D.C. Cir. 2019);

⁶¹ Attachment 1, CM/ECF Document 24 pp 4-5

 $^{^{62}}$ Agudas Chasidei Chabad of U.S. v. Russian Fed., 528 F.3d 934 , 940 (D.C. Cir. 2008) citing "Bell v. Hood, 327 U.S. 678, 682-83, 66 S.Ct. 773, 90 L.Ed. 939 (1946)

The Perez have a right to life and to defend the same, Rowe v. United States, 164 U.S. 546, 558 (1896), West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette, 319 U.S. 624, 638 (1943) United States v. Johnson, 932 F.3d 965 (6th Cir. 2019), Collins v. Mnuchin, 938 F.3d 553, 587 (5th Cir. 2019) (en banc) citing Bond v. United States, 564 U.S. 211, 225, 131 S.Ct. 2355, 180 L.Ed.2d 269 (2011) ("A plaintiff with Article III standing can maintain a direct claim against government action that violates the separation of powers. ... If the constitutional structure of our Government that protects individual liberty is compromised, individuals who suffer otherwise justiciable injury may object."

The Perez' pleading shows that they have standing within the meaning 5 USC 702, et seq ⁶⁰, 21 USC 355, et seq, the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), the Information Quality Act (IQA), as well as pursuant to the American With Disabilities Act ⁶¹ – 29 USC 794a, 42 USC 12188(a)(1) and 28 CFR 36.501 the Fifth Amendment ⁶² (Right to Life Clause ⁶³) and therefore they can also proceed pursuant to the Tenth Amendment ⁶⁴.

Wherefore the Perez' respectfully moved the Court to allow them to intervene, or in the alternative, to stay the appeal, until the District of Columbia District Court disposes of the referenced issues.

Respectfully Submitted,

⁶⁰ Indian River Cnty. v. U.S. Dep't of Transp., 945 F.3d 515 (D.C. Cir. 2019) citing "Lexmark International, Inc. v. Static Control Components, Inc., 572 U.S. 118, 129, 134 S.Ct. 1377, 188 L.Ed.2d 392 (2014); "The APA provides a cause of action to any 'person ... adversely affected or aggrieved by agency action citing 5 U.S.C. § 702." Gov't of Man. v. Bernhardt, 923 F.3d 173, 181 (D.C. Cir. 2019);

⁶¹ Attachment 1, CM/ECF Document 24 pp 4-5

⁶² Agudas Chasidei Chabad of U.S. v. Russian Fed., 528 F.3d 934, 940 (D.C. Cir. 2008) citing "Bell v. Hood, 327 U.S. 678, 682-83, 66 S.Ct. 773, 90 L.Ed. 939 (1946)

⁶³ The Perez have a right to life and to defend the same, Rowe v. United States, 164 U.S. 546,
⁵⁵⁸ (1896), West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette, 319 U.S. 624, 638 (1943)
⁶⁴ United States v. Johnson, 932 F.3d 965 (6th Cir. 2019), Collins v. Mnuchin, 938 F.3d 553,
⁵⁸⁷ (5th Cir. 2019) (en banc) citing Bond v. United States, 564 U.S. 211, 225, 131 S.Ct. 2355,
¹⁸⁰ L.Ed.2d 269 (2011) ("A plaintiff with Article III standing can maintain a direct claim against government action that violates the separation of powers. ... If the constitutional structure of our Government that protects individual liberty is compromised, individuals who suffer otherwise justiciable injury may object."

Mancy C Perez

713 E Greenville St – D220

Anderson SC 29621

347-552-2881

theaesculapius@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

It is hereby certified that a copy of the foregoing "The Perez' Motion to

Intervene" was served by **emailing** a copy thereof on this 25th Day of

November 2021 to the following counsel:

Government Attorney Designated to receive service of pleadings in this case:

Edmund C Baird US Department of Labor 200 Constitution AV, NW Washington DC 20210 Baird.edmund@dol.gov

Counsel for Republican National Committee (Case no. 21-1215, D.C. Cir.):

Michael E. Toner 1776 K St. N.W. Washington, DC 20006 Tel: (202) 719-7000

MToner@wiley.law

Counsel for UFCW (Case No. 21-1219, D.C. Cir.):

Peter Ford

Anderson SC 29621 347-552-2881 theaesculapius@gmail.com

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

It is hereby certified that a copy of the foregoing "The Perez' Motion to

Intervene" was served by **emailing** a copy thereof on this 25th Day of

November 2021 to the following counsel:

Government Attorney Designated to receive service of pleadings in this case:

Edmund C Baird US Department of Labor 200 Constitution AV, NW Washington DC 20210 Baird.edmund@dol.gov

Counsel for Republican National Committee (Case no. 21-1215, D.C. Cir.):

Michael E. Toner 1776 K St. N.W. Washington, DC 20006 Tel: (202) 719-7000 MToner@wiley.law

Counsel for UFCW (Case No. 21-1219, D.C. Cir.):

Peter Ford 1775 K Street NW Washington, DC 20006

(202) 320-0724 pford@ufcw.org

Counsel for AFL-CIO (Case No. 21-1219, D.C. Cir.):

Harold Craig Becker 815 Sixteenth Street NW Washington, DC 20006 (202) 637-5397 cbecker@aflcio.org

Andrew D. Roth Bredhoff & Kaiser, P.L.L.C. 805 Fifteenth Street NW Suite 1000 Washington, DC 20005 aroth@bredhoff.com

Randy S. Rabinowitz OSH Law Project, LLC P.O. Box 3769 Washington, DC 20027 randy@rsrabinowitz.net

Counsel for National Association of Home Builders Case 21-1232 (DC Cir)

Felicia K Watson Thomas Jon Ward <u>fwatson@nahb.org</u> <u>tward@nahb.com</u>

Counsel for Massachusetts Building Trades Council Case No 21-1926 1st Cir

Nicole Horberg Decter ndecter@segalroitman.com

Counsel for Local 32BJ - Case 21-2800 2nd Cir

Allyson L Belovin abelovin@levyratner.com

Counsel for AFT Pa Case - Case 21-3088 - 3rd Cir

Irwin W Aronson Amy L Rosenberger iaronson@wwdlaw.com arosenberger@wwdlaw.com

Counsel for United Association of Journeymen

Ellen O Boardman
Keith R Bolek
eboardman@odonoghuelaw.com
kbolek@odonoghuelaw.com

Counsel for Associated General Contractors of America – Case No 21-2283 (4th Cir)

Thomas P Gies
Daniel W Wolff
tgies@crowell.com
dwolff@crowell.com

Counsel for BST Holdings LLC Case No 21-60845-5th Cir)

Daniel R Suhr
Jeffrey D Jennings
Sarah Harbison
dsuhr@libertyjusticecenter.org
jjennings@libertyjusticecenter.org
sarah@pelicaninstitute.org

Counsel for Burnett Specialists, et al Case no. 21-60845 5th Cir

Matthew R Miller Robert Henneke mmiller@texaspolicy.com rhenneke@texaspolicy.com

Counsel for Answers in Genesis - Case No 21-60845 5th Cir

Jeffrey C Mateer jmateer@firstliberty.org

Counsel for the State of Texas - Case No 21-60845 - 5th Cir

Judd E Stone II

juddstone@oagtexas.gov

Counsel for State of Louisiana - Case 21-60845 - 5th Cir-

Elizabeth B Murrill murrille@ag.louisiana.gov

Counsel for the State of Mississippi – Case 21-60845- 5th Cir

Scott G Stewart

Scott.stewart@ago.ms.gov

Counsel for State of South Carolina - 21-60845 5th Cir

Thomas T Hydrick

thomashydrick@scag.gov

Counsel for State of Utah - case no 21-60845 -5th Cir

Melissa A Holyoak

melissaholyoak@agutah.gov

Counsel for Texas Trucking, et al - Case 21-60845 - 5th Cir

Scott A Keller

scott@lehotskykeller.com

Counsel for Greg Abbott - case 21-60845 - 5th Cir

James P Sulivan

Sully.jps@gmail.com

Counsel for Bentkey - Case 21-4027- 6th Cir

Harmeet K Dhillon

harmeet@dhillonlaw.com

Counsel for Phillips Manufacturing - Case 21-4028 6th Cir

Robert Alt

robert@buckeyeinstitute.org

Commonwealth of Kentucky

Victor B Maddox

Victor.maddox@ky.gov

State of Kansas

Jeffrey A Chanay

Jeff.chanay@ag.ks.gov

State of Ohio

Benjamin M Flowers

bflowers@ohio.gov

State of Oklahoma

Mithun Mansinghani

Mithum.mansinghani@oag.ok.gov

State of Tennessee

Clark L Hildabrand

Clark.hildabrand@ag.tn.gov

Answers in Genesis

Jeffrey C Mateer jmateer@firstliberty.org

State of West Virginia

Lindsay S See Lindsay.s.see@wvago.gov

Southern Baptist Theological

David A Cortman dcortman@adflegal.org

Tankcraft Corporation

Richard M Esenberg rick@will-law.org

State of Indiana

Thomas M Fisher
Tom.fisher@atg.in.gov

Job Creators Network

Jonathan Berry mccotter@boydengrayassociates.com

State of Missouri

D John Sauer John.sauer@ago.mo.gov

Arizona

Drew Ensign

Drew.ensign@azag.gov

Montana

David M S Dewhirst
David.dewhirst@mt.gov

Nebraska

James A Campbell Jim.campbell@nebraska.gov

Arkansas

Nicholas J Bronni Nicholas.bronni@arkansas.gov

Iowa

Jeffrey S Thompson Jeffrey.thompson@ag.iowa.gov

North Dakota

Matthew A Sagsveen masagsve@nd.gov

South Dakota

David M McVey
David.mcvey@state.sd.us

Alaska

Charles E Brasington

Charles.brasington@alaska.gov

Wyoming

Ryan Schelhaas Ryan.schelhaas@wyo.gov

New Hampshire

Anthony J Galdieri Anthony j.galdieri@doj.nh.gov

AAI, Inc

Jefferson Downing jd@keatinglaw.com

Doolittle Trailer Mfg

Matthew W Murphy matt@bmlaw.com

DTN Staffing

Kris W Kobach kkobach@gmail.com

Christian Employers Alliance

David A Cortman dcortman@adflegal.org

MFA Incorporated

John A Ruth

jruth@ncrpc.com

NABET & Union of American Physicians

David A Rosenfeld

drosen@unioncounsel.net

Counsel for Media Guild of the West (Case No 21-71374, 9th Cir.):

David A. Rosenfeld
Weinberg, Roger & Rosenfeld
A Professional Corporation
1375 55th Street
Emeryville, California 94608
(510) 337-1001
drosenfeld@unioncounsel.net
Lisl R. Soto
Weinberg, Roger & Rosenfeld
Suite 1020
800 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90017
lsoto@unioncounsel.net

Counsel for the Denver Newspaper Guild (Case No. 21-9592, 10th Cir.):

Stanley M. Gosch Rosenblatt & Gosch, PLLC 8085 East Prentice Avenue Greenwood Village, CO 80111 (303) 721-7399 sgosch@cwa-union.org

Counsel for State of Florida (Case No. 21-13866, 11th Cir.):

Henry C. Whitaker
Solicitor General
State of Florida
Office of the Attorney General
The Capitol, Pl-01
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1050
(850) 414-3300
Henry.whitaker@myfloridalegal.com

Counsel for State of Georgia (Case No. 21-13866, 11th Cir.):

Drew F. Waldbeser
Deputy Solicitor General
State of Georgia
Office of the Attorney General
40 Capitol Square, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
(404) 458 3378
dwaldbeser@law.ga.gov

Counsel for State of Alabama (Case No. 21-13866, 11th Cir.):

Edmund G. LaCour, Jr.

Solicitor General
Thomas A. Wilson
Deputy Solicitor General
State of Alabama
Office of the Attorney General
501 Washington Ave.
Montgomery, AL 36130
(334) 242-7300
Edmund.lacour@alabamaag.gov

Counsel for Georgia Highway Contractors Association, Georgia Motor Trucking Association, and Robinson Paving (Case No. 21-13866, 11th Cir.):

Josh Belinfante

Javier Pico-Prats
Robbins Alloy Belinfante
Littlefield LLC
500 Fourteenth Street NW
Atlanta, GA 30318
(404) 856 3262
Josh.belinfante@robbinsfirm.com
Javier.picoprats@robbinsfirm.com

Counsel for Scotch Plywood Company, Inc. (Case No. 21-13866, 11th Cir.):

Halron W. Turner
E. Tatum Turner
Turner, Onderdonk, Kimbrough,
Howell, Huggins & Bradley, PA
13212 West Central Avenue
Post Office Drawer 1389
Chatom, Alabama 36518

(251) 847-2237 hwt@tokh.com ett@tokh.com

Counsel for Cambridge Christian School and The King's Academy (Case No. 21-13866, - 11th Cir.):

David A. Cortman John J. Bursch Frank H. Chang Ryan J. Tucker

dcortman@adflegal.org jbursch@adflegal.org fchang@adflegal.org rtucker@adflegal.org

Counsel for FabArc Steel Supply and Tony Pugh (Case No. 21-13900, 11th Cir.):

Matthew J. Clark Alabama Center for Law and Liberty 2213 Morris Ave., Fl. 1 Birmingham, AL 35203 (256) 510-1828 matt@alabamalawandliberty.org

Contractors of Alabama (Case No. 21-13910, 11th Cir.):

J. Larry Stine
Wimberly, Lawson, Steckel, Schneider & Stine, PC
3400 Peachtree Road N.E.
Suite 400
Atlanta, Georgia 30326
(404) 365-0900
Jls@wimlaw.com

(404) 365-0900 <u>Jls@wimlaw.com</u>

31