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300-Year SNF Disposal &
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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT
333 Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 5523
Washington, DC 20001-2866
Phone: 202-216-7290 Facsimile: 202-219-8530

William (Bill) D. Peterson, Engineer
for 300-Year SNF Disposal Solution &
3-year Fuel and Economy Recovery Plan,
Petitioner

vs.

United States of America
Nuclear Regulatory Commission, et al.*
Federal Respondents

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! MOTION for DECISION
! Appeal of Patent Office Activity
! S/N No. 11/899,209, Filed 09/04/07
! ref parent 10/736-858
!
! Case No. 10-1007
!
! Rogers, Garland & Brown
! Circuit Judges

* Fuel Independence and Spent Nuclear Fuel plan – Respondent parties are: NRC - **Dr. Gregory B. Jaczko**, Commission Chairman, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Atomic Safety and Licensing Board; DOE - **Dr Steven Chu**, Secretary of Energy, Director DOE, Department of Energy; EPA - **Lisa P. Jackson**, Director, Environmental Protection Agency; NAS - **Dr. Ralph J. Cicerone**, President, National Academies of Science, and NEI - **Marvin S. Fertel**, Chief Executive Officer, Nuclear Energy Institute.

* Deficit and Economic recovery plan, including Fuel Independence – Respondent parties are: DOC - **Gary Locke**, Secretary, Department of Commerce; DOL - **Hilda Solis**, Secretary, Department of Labor; DOT - **Timothy F. Geithner**, Secretary, Department of the Treasury; FTC – **Jon Leibowitz**, Chairman, Federal Trade Commission; and the TPCC - **Joe Hurd**, Senior Director Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee.

* Other Federal Administrative parties of interest are: Former Nuclear Waste Negotiator, Idaho Congressman Richard Stallings, and President Barack Obama.

MOTION FOR PATENTS
Workable Solutions for Fuel and Economies

01) If our nation's nuclear power industry knew they had a way to dispose of spent nuclear fuel (SNF), 02) the industry could expand and develop and build electricity-hydrogen fuel to replace our ending consumption of the World's oil.

03) If our nation's leaders would understand and face up to America's loss of its operating monies by its imbalance of international trade, 04) they could bring our lost jobs back to the U.S., 05) put our idled workers back to work, 06) keep our money home, 07) and America could get solvent again.

08) Peterson's 300-year SNF disposal solution and his deficit recovery rules can make America energy independent and monetarily sound. 09) There may be other ways; but, 10) in a quarter century of studying and working on these problems, 11) Peterson believes this how America must fix its economic and fuel ills, 12) and he believes that there is no other way of it being done. 13) Neither situation can be patched any more. 14) Its been going on too long.

15) The U.S. deficit is out of control and accelerating. 16) Previous fixed situations of bankruptcy are reoccurring. 17) The U.S. Treasury cannot continue to borrow and fix the failing economy. For example, 18) here are three news articles of just this week:

19) **US Sinks \$2 Trillion Deeper Into the Red as Debt,** 20) **Benefits Soar:** 21) Accounting methods to Washington, 22) showed the government's liabilities exceeded assets by \$13.473 trillion. 23) That compared with an \$11.456 trillion gap a year earlier. 24) The U.S. government fell deeper into the red in fiscal 2010 with net liabilities swelling more than \$2 trillion as commitments on government debt and federal benefits rose, 25) a U.S. Treasury report showed Tuesday.

²⁶⁾ **Bailed Out Banks on Brink of Bankruptcy –** ²⁷⁾ **Again:** ²⁸⁾ About 100 banks bailed out by the government are teetering on the brink of bankruptcy again, ²⁹⁾ The Wall Street Journal reports. ³⁰⁾ Some 132 such banks, ³¹⁾ community lenders mainly, ³²⁾ have failed to make at least one dividend payment to the government as of the third quarter of 2010. ³³⁾ "It just shows the weakness . . . of the banking sector in general."

³⁴⁾ **Today's \$35 billion 5-year Treasury note auction bombed!** ³⁵⁾ The Treasury Department had to sell the new notes at a yield of 2.15 percent, ³⁶⁾ well above the 2.10 percent yield 5-year notes were sporting before the sale. ³⁷⁾ That's a sign of weak demand.

³⁸⁾ Peterson has mapped the flow of U.S. money. ³⁹⁾ He has determined that for the monetary system to work, ⁴⁰⁾ America's money must stay in America. ⁴¹⁾ In other words, ⁴²⁾ international trade must balance. ⁴³⁾ Where it doesn't, ⁴⁴⁾ where it falls short, ⁴⁵⁾ it's deficit. ⁴⁶⁾ In a confined economy, ⁴⁷⁾ debt is OK. ⁴⁸⁾ It is just an economy boost. ⁴⁹⁾ It is not deficit. ⁵⁰⁾ Deficit occurs only when U.S. money escapes the U.S. economy. Again, ⁵¹⁾ deficit is imbalance of trade.

⁵²⁾ Peterson's December 7th, 2010, motion for Patent reads in part as follows:

⁷⁴⁾ Peterson's two inventions here are extremely profound. ⁷⁵⁾ They are more profound than Peterson's 1974 invention Patent No. 3810367 for the way life is retained for live organ for transplant, ⁷⁶⁾ which maintains life in thousands of people every day. ⁷⁷⁾ Peterson does not understand why the Patent Office has not long before now issued letters Patent for his 300-year way of disposing of SNF, ⁷⁸⁾ and also for his way of deficit recovery in the present downfall of the U.S. and the rest of the World.

⁷⁹⁾ Peterson moves for a Court Order finding Peterson's 300-year SNF disposal and his Deficit-Recovery rules are invention that require letters of Patent by the U.S. Patent and Trademarks Office (PTO). Also, ⁸⁰⁾ Peterson's way of SNF disposal and

national economic operation needs to be published to the U.S. and World by the U.S. Patent Office.

53) Patents do give somewhat of stamp of validity, 54) In these two situations of Peterson, 55) patents would indicate that here is a way to dispose of spent nuclear fuel, 56) and explain that there is a way the American economy can work. 57) In other words, 58) it is saying if something needs to be done, 59) here is a way, 60) and unless there is another patent for the same need, 61) this may be the only way this can be done. 62) So letters of patent for a way to dispose of SNF and operating the economy must be liberally issued to Peterson. 63) Otherwise, there are no fixes. 64) And in these two instances, 65) not fixing are failures catastrophic to America, 66) and major destruction.

67) The Patent Office's failure to timely answer Peterson's prior pleading is an admission that pleadings. 68) Peterson moves the court for orders for issuance of letters of Patent to Peterson for his 300-year spent nuclear fuel disposal solution 69) and for Peterson's rules for deficit-less operation of the economy. 70) Peterson moves for the Court to find that the United States current situation of huge deficit to foreign nations is Unconstitutional.

71) Dated this 31st day of December, 2010.

William D. Peterson,

Copyrights retained, December 03, 2010

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10-1007 docket 12-28-2010

Court of Appeals Docket #: 10-1007 **Docketed:** 01/11/2010 William Peterson v. NRC
Appeal From: Nuclear Regulatory Commission **Fee Status:** IFP

Case Type Information: 1) Petition for Review 2) Review 3) -

Originating Court Information: **District:** NRC-1 : NRC-63-001 **Date Filed:**
12/30/2009

08/23/2010 MODIFIED EVENT FROM FILED TO LODGED--APPENDIX [1261854]
lodged [Volumes: 1] [Service Date: 08/23/2010] [10-1007]--[Edited 08/23/2010 by SMC]

08/23/2010 RESPONDENT BRIEF [1261855] filed by NRC [Service Date: 08/23/2010]
Length of Brief: 4,496 words. [10-1007]

09/08/2010 CLERK'S ORDER filed [1264644] granting motion for leave to file [1261852-2]; The Clerk is directed to file certified index to the record [1261853-2], and respondents' appendix [1261854-2] [10-1007]

09/08/2010 PER ABOVE ORDER lodged record [1261853-2] is filed [10-1007]

09/08/2010 PER ABOVE ORDER lodged appendix [1261854-2] is filed [10-1007]

09/09/2010 PETITIONER REPLY BRIEF [1264912] filed by Mr. William D. Peterson
[Service Date: 09/08/2010] [10-1007]

10/08/2010 CLERK'S ORDER filed [1270625] scheduling oral argument before Judges
GINSBURG, GRIFFITH, KAVANAUGH 11/18/2010 AM [10-1007]

11/06/2010 UNOPPOSED MOTION filed [1275983] by Mr. William D. Peterson to govern
future proceedings [Service Date: 11/05/2010] Pages: 16-20. [10-1007]

11/08/2010 PER CURIAM ORDER filed [1276313] that the court will dispose of the appeal
without oral argument on the basis of the record and presentations in the briefs pursuant to Fed.
R. App. 34(a)(2); D.C.Cir.Rule 34(j). Before Judges: Ginsburg, Griffith and Kavanaugh. [10-
1007]

12/09/2010 MOTION filed [1282137] by Mr. William D. Peterson Seeking Court
order for issuance of patents 1. 300-year spent nuclear fuel disposal 2. deficit is imbalance of
trade rules. (Response to Motion served by mail due on 12/23/2010) [Service Date: 12/09/2010
by CM/ECF NDA] Pages: 16-20. [10-1007]

US Sinks \$2 Trillion Deeper Into the Red as Debt, Benefits Soar

Wednesday, 22 Dec 2010 06:52 AM

Article Font Size

The U.S. government fell deeper into the red in fiscal 2010 with net liabilities swelling more than \$2 trillion as commitments on government debt and federal benefits rose, a U.S. Treasury report showed Tuesday.

The Financial Report of the United States, which applies corporate-style accrual accounting methods to Washington, showed the government's liabilities exceeded assets by \$13.473 trillion. That compared with an \$11.456 trillion gap a year earlier.

Unlike the normal measurement of government intake of receipts against cash outlays, accrual accounting measures costs such as interest on the debt and federal benefits payable when they are incurred, not when funds are actually disbursed.

The report was instituted under former Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill, the first Treasury secretary in the George W. Bush administration, to illustrate the mounting liabilities of government entitlement programs like Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security.

The government's net operating cost, or deficit, in the report grew to \$2.080 trillion for the year ended Sept. 30 from \$1.253 trillion the prior year as spending and liabilities increased for social programs. Actual and anticipated revenues were roughly unchanged.

The cash budget deficit narrowed in fiscal 2010 to \$1.294 trillion from \$1.417 trillion in 2009. But the \$858 billion tax cut extension package enacted last week is expected to keep the deficit well above the \$1 trillion mark for another year.

BUDGET CUT DEBATE

The latest Treasury report should fuel debate in Congress over spending cuts next year as a new Republican majority in the House of Representatives takes office.

The U.S. Senate Tuesday approved a compromise bill to fund the government until March 4, 2011. After that, Republicans will have the chance to push through dramatic budget cuts.

"Today, we must balance our efforts to accelerate economic recovery and job growth in the near term with continued efforts to address the challenges posed by the long-term deficit outlook," U.S. Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner said in a letter accompanying the report.

"The administration's top priority remains restoring good jobs to American workers and accelerating the pace of economic recovery."

Among key differences between the operating deficit and the cash deficit were sharp increases in costs accrued for veterans' compensation, government and military employee benefits and anticipated losses at mortgage finance giants Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac.

The biggest increase in net liabilities in fiscal 2010 stemmed from a \$1.477 trillion increase in federal debt repayment and interest obligations, largely to finance programs to stabilize the economy and pull it out of recession.

The federal balance sheet liabilities do not include long-term projections for social programs such as Medicare, Medicaid and Social Security, but these showed a positive improvement.

The report said the present value of future net expenditures for those now eligible to participate in these programs over the next 75 years declined to \$43.058 trillion from \$52.145 trillion a year ago — a change attributed to the enactment of healthcare reform legislation aimed at boosting coverage and limiting long-term cost growth.

The overall projection, including for those under 15 years of age and not yet born, is much rosier, with the 75-year projected cost falling to \$30.857 trillion from last year's projection of \$43.878 trillion.

The report noted, however, that there was "uncertainty about whether the projected reductions in healthcare cost growth will be fully achieved."

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Bailed Out Banks on Brink of Bankruptcy — Again

Tuesday, 28 Dec 2010 09:15 AM

By Forrest Jones

About 100 banks bailed out by the government are teetering on the brink of bankruptcy again, The Wall Street Journal reports.

Based on a review of third-quarter results, 98 banks were battling weakening capital levels, mounting bad loans and heat from regulators, up from 86 in similar trouble in the second quarter.

The banks in question took more than \$4.2 billion from the Treasury Department under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), which was created for healthy banks only.

"The depth of today's problems for some of the institutions, however, suggests that a number of them were in parlous shape from the beginning," The Wall Street Journal says.

Seven TARP recipients have gone under already, taking more than \$2.7 billion in TARP funds with them.

Treasury Department officials recognize the trouble.

"We certainly understand and recognize that some of the smaller institutions are experiencing stress," David Miller, chief investment officer at the Treasury Department's Office of Financial Stability, which runs TARP, tells the newspaper.

The Obama administration says it will keep a closer watch on banks that received TARP money but are failing to pay dividends back to the Treasury Department, a requirement for receiving the bailout money.

Some 132 such banks, community lenders mainly, have failed to make at least one dividend payment to the government as of the third quarter of 2010.

While big banks are paying back bailout money, the failure of little banks to do so reflects poor planning by the government, Linus Wilson, an assistant professor of finance at the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, tells The Washington Post.

"It just shows the weakness of the government's selection process and the weakness of the banking sector in general."

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Read more: [Bailed Out Banks on Brink of Bankruptcy — Again](#)

Dear Olie,

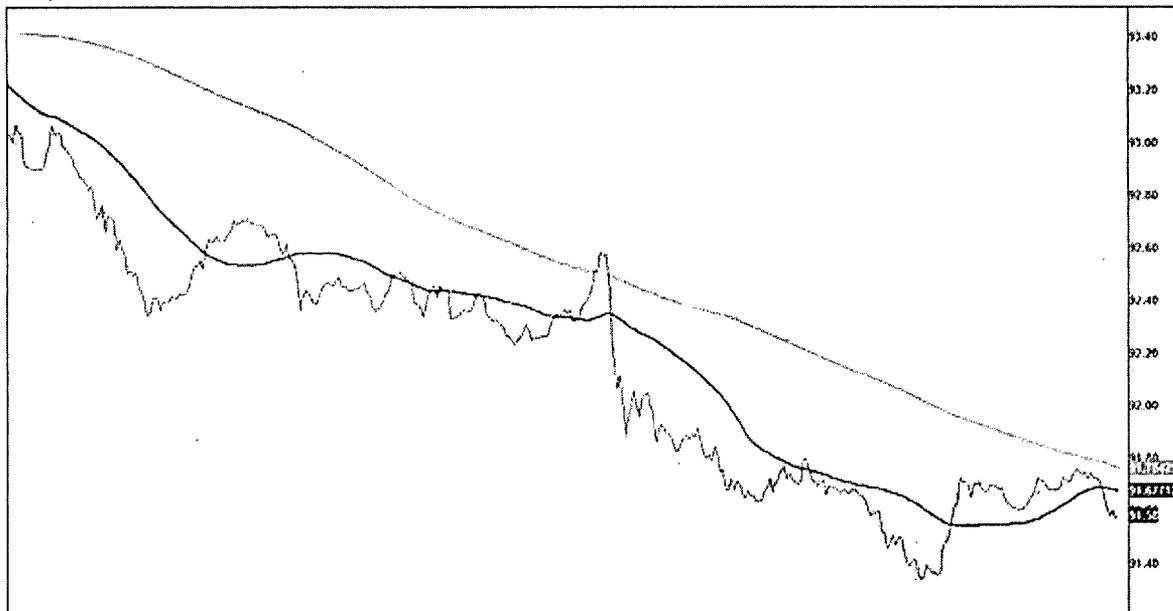
December 28, 2010



We've been warning you to stay the heck away from longer-term Treasuries for some time. Now the rest of the world is running for the exits, too!

I say that because today's \$35 billion 5-year Treasury note auction bombed! The Treasury Department had to sell the new notes at a yield of 2.15 percent, well above the 2.10 percent yield 5-year notes were sporting before the sale. That's a sign of weak demand. Indeed, buyers bid \$2.61 for every \$1 of notes sold, down from the recent average of \$2.82. Even Bill Gross, the manager of the biggest bond fund in the world, called the sale a "stinker" on live TV.

You can see the impact of the lousy auction in this chart. It shows the performance of the TLT, an ETF that tracks the value of long-term bonds. It was already selling off, and after 1 p.m. EST when the results came out, the ETF tanked even further.



With the budget deficit exploding ... bond supplies surging ... and Washington cutting taxes and pledging to spend even more to combat the recession, Treasury prices have only one way to go. Down.