1	Pro Se: XP Technology 1001 Bridgeway, #166		
2	Sausalito, CA 94965 1-877-947-8958 (.tel)		
3	1-877-947-8958 (fax)		
4	IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS		
5	Negligence Protest		
6	XP Technology ) Case No.:		
7	Al reclinicity)1001 Bridgeway, #166)Sausalito, CA 94965)Collusion, Negligence, Tortious		
8	) Interference		
9	) Plaintiff,		
10	) ) VS. )		
11	) )		
12	Defendant		
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17	Dated this November 16, 2012		
18	Pro Se: XP Technology		
19	1001 Bridgeway, #166 Sausalito, CA 94965		
20			
21	COMPLAINT		
22	Plaintiffs XP Technology (XP) Pro Se, upon personal knowledge as to themselves,		
23	their own acts, and the contents of the documents referred to herein, and upon		
24	information and belief as to all matters, hereby bring this corruption and		
25	negligence protest action against Defendant, The United States of America, and		
26	for the Complaint allege as follows:		
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28	NATURE OF THE ACTION		
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31	1. This action protests the actions of the U.S. Department of Energy ("DOE") in		
32	the evaluation and awarding of funding for its loan programs in light of		
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criminal investigations underway against the agency by multiple investigation organizations including the FBI, The GAO, The Senate Ethics Committee, The U.S. Treasury, The I.R.S. major media organizations and multiple community organizations wherein the initial results of those investigations have found that criminal activities did take place by DOE staff and affiliates. Plaintiff seeks preliminary and permanent injunctions against DOE proceeding with all loan programs, or any related programs, without first complying with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements wherein said compliance is confirmed, in writing, by, the FBI, The GAO, The Senate Ethics Committee, The U.S. Treasury, and The I.R.S. and said compliance is conducted in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Further, as DOE officials and affiliates have been shown, by these investigations, to have engaged in intentional and malicious attempts to damage our business, and the business of others, in retaliation for reporting these crimes, and in intentional interference on behalf of competing ventures, damages in an amount commensurate with the actions by these parties is sought.

#### JURISDICTION

2. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this Complaint pursuant to the Tucker Act, as amended by the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-340, §12(a), (b), 110 Stat. 3870 (Jan. 3, 1996), codified at 28 U.S.C. § 149 (b)(1).

#### THE PARTY OR PARTIES

1. Plaintiff is a small American business located in San Francisco, California doing business under the laws of the State of California. Plaintiffs backgrounds include extensive issued patents on seminal technologies in use world-wide, White House and Congressional commendations and an engineering team of highly experienced auto-makers. Plaintiff brought a vehicle design which was proposed as the longest range, safest, lowest cost electric vehicle, to be built in America in order to deliver extensive American jobs nationwide. No other applicant, or award "winner", has succeeded in meeting, or intending to meet, that milestone. XP Technology developed a patented lightweight, low-cost, long-range, electric vehicle using air-expanded foam-skinned material for a portion of the polymer body and received numerous patents, acclaim and superior computer modeling metrics over any competing solution. XP presented a vast set of letters of support to DOE from pending customers. Major auto-industry facilities and engineers had joined forces to bring the vehicle to the defense, commercial and consumer market.

 Plaintiff reserves the right to join this case with the cases of other applicants should those parties elect to further participate.

 Defendant, the United States of America, for all purposes relevant hereto, acted by and through the Department of Energy ("DOE"), an agency of the federal government.

#### FACTUAL BACKGROUND

#### Overview

The DOE ATVM and Loan Guarantee were offered to XP by elected officials. As originally worded, the program was applicable only to four-wheeled passenger vehicles. In October 2009, a bill sponsored by California Representatives Brian Bilbray and Adam Schiff, on behalf of Aptera, was passed extending the program's coverage to include high mileage (75 mpg equivalent) two- and threewheeled vehicles

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) announced in December 2008 the selection of six cost-shared research projects for the development and demonstration of alternative vehicle technology projects totaling a DOE investment of up to \$14.55 million over three years, subject to annual appropriations. Private sector contributions will further increase the financial investment for a total of up to \$29.3 million. The selections announced are part of DOE's continuing work to develop high efficiency vehicle technologies and are not part of the recently announced \$25 billion Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program. These projects were selected under three diverse topic areas: lithiumion battery materials and manufacturing (3M Company for developing advanced anode; BASF Catalyst for domestic production of low cost cathode materials and FMC Corporation for scaling up production of stabilized lithium metal powder for high energy cathodes); thermoelectric heating, ventilation and air conditioning (TE HVAC system); and aerodynamic heavy-duty truck trailers (Navistar International Corporation).

USDOE announced in 2009 \$8 billion in conditional loan agreements for Ford Motor Company; Nissan North America, Inc.; and Tesla Motors, Inc. to fund the development of advanced vehicle technologies. The loan commitments include a \$5.9 billion loan to Ford for upgrading factories in five states to produce 13 more fuel-efficient models, a \$1.6 billion loan to Nissan to build advanced electric vehicles and advanced batteries, and a \$465 million loan to Tesla Motors to manufacture its new electric sedan. These are the first conditional loans released under DOE's Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing (ATVM) Loan Program, which is using an open, competitive process to provide about \$25 billion in loans to companies that produce cars or vehicle components in the United States. To qualify, companies must propose projects that increase fuel economy to at least 25% above 2005 fuel economy levels.

Ford Motor Company will receive its loans through 2011, using the funds to upgrade its engine plants in Dearborn, Michigan; Cleveland, Ohio; and Lima, Ohio, and to upgrade its transmission plants in Livonia, Michigan; Sterling Heights, Michigan; and Sharonville, Ohio. Ford will also upgrade its assembly plants in Chicago, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky; Dearborn, Michigan; Wayne, Michigan; and Kansas City, Missouri, converting two of the truck factories into assembly plants for cars. In addition, the Ford loans will finance advances in

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traditional combustion engines and electrified vehicles and help raise the fuel efficiency of more than two dozen popular models.

Nissan aims to manufacture a cost-competitive electric vehicle with a lithiumion battery pack in Smyrna, Tennessee, and plans to eventually reach a production capacity of 150,000 vehicles per year.

Tesla Motors will use its funding to finance a California-based manufacturing facility for the Tesla Model S sedan, an all-electric sedan that can be recharged at a conventional 120-volt or 220-volt outlet. Production will begin in 2011 and ramp up to 20,000 vehicles per year by the end of 2013.

The fourth conditional commitment the Department of Energy has entered into under the ATVM Loan program is a \$528.7 million loan for Fisker Automotive for the development of two lines of plug-in hybrids by 2016.

Unfairly processed applications, based on public statements in national media, include:

A loan request under this program was denied for Carbon Motors Corporation in March 2012 after the latter had spent 2 years prior addressing the DOE's concerns. Complaints by Carbon Motors have been widely published.

Aptera Motors' initial application was denied because its product was a threewheeled vehicle; the wording on the program was modified to allow high-mileage three-wheelers and Aptera reapplied, however the company went out of business before the DOE responded to their second application. Complaints by Aptera have been widely published.

Bright Automotive, who filed their application in 2008, went out of business in March 2012 after waiting 4 years for the DOE to respond and being unable to sustain continued operations. Complaints by Bright have been widely published. Currently, though, numerous respected agencies, offices and organizations have published investigations which charge DOE staff and associates with unethical, and/or criminal actions in the management of these funds.

XP is seeking to have applicants who were "targeted" receive fair re-reviews, in a transparent manner, if they so desire. Investigations have shown that DOE officials intentionally stalled numerous applicants' reviews in order to force them out of business and protect favored players.

XP has received information demonstrating that the unprecedented number of failures in the DOE program relative to what DOE officials have claimed to be "the most expensive and extensive due diligence in history" is explained by manipulated reviews, in the due diligence effort, on behalf of what the United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) investigations found to be "favoritism" in published investigation reports. A senate ethics investigation states, in published reports, that "negligence and mismanagement by DOE officials" was a regular occurrence.

After XP staff first reported the incidents, becoming "whistle-blowers", by reporting the evidence to GAO, Justice Department, The White House Press Office and The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, among others, they received threats and personal attacks. Over time, the volume of third party investigations, which have validated the charges of questionable acts by DOE staff have become voluminous. Within accordance, XP demands "Whistle-Blower" protections and offsets under applicable laws.

Published and pending reports by federal agencies, congressional investigators and others were provided to XP. The data in those investigations was so compelling, that XP felt a moral obligation to proceed with the litigation as a matter of public interest.

Evidence has now been provided by the parties listed in EXHIBIT A that plaintiffs applicant was manipulated in order to favor others.

Evidence has now been provided by the parties listed in EXHIBIT A that plaintiffs was intentionally delayed in the process in order to force the company, and other applicants, out of business.

Evidence has now been provided by the parties listed in EXHIBIT A that plaintiffs were punished and had punitive measures taken for "whistle-blower" activities in reporting misdeeds by Defendant.

Evidence has now been provided by the parties listed in EXHIBIT A that plaintiffs were interfered with because public money was used to give competitors an unfair advantage.

Evidence has now been provided by the parties listed in EXHIBIT A that rules for public money were changed, by the administrators, associated with competitors, of the public money, in a manner which disadvantaged Plaintiff while assisting Plaintiffs competitors.

Evidence has now been provided by the parties listed in EXHIBIT A with evidence that plaintiffs application may have won funding in a fair evaluation but reviewers were ordered to modify results in order to disfavor Plaintiff while favoring competitors and a side-by-side comparison of common metrics would prove this.

Evidence has now been provided by the parties listed in EXHIBIT A that plaintiffs provided their tax money to an agency which then used their tax money for illegal purposes.

Evidence has now been provided by the parties listed in EXHIBIT A that plaintiffs are part of a group of applicants who, combined, experienced the same kind of targeting and organized disadvantages.

Evidence has now been provided by the parties listed in EXHIBIT A that show that certain applicants were hand-walked through the process while Plaintiff and other applicants were intentionally stone-walled. Evidence has now been provided by the parties listed in EXHIBIT A that can demonstrate that the best practices and generally accepted standards of the last 100 years of commercial bank loans were so extremely deviated from, purposefully delayed and layered into intentionally burdensome terms so as to be so far outside of commonly accepted practice that an intent-to-interfere is obvious by the means.

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Evidence has now been provided by the parties listed in EXHIBIT A that can demonstrate that additional unethical and potentially illegal acts which DOE staff and associates may have engaged in, unfairly disfavored applicants ability to equitably participate in the process.

COUNT II

COUNT I

(VIOLATION OF 'THE COMPETITION IN CONTRACTING ACT' AND FAR)

## (AGENCY ACTION IN SELECTION OF APPLICANT IS ARBITRARY, FAVORED-PARTY BASED, CAPRICIOUS, AN ABUSE OF DISCRETION, AND CONTRARY TO LAW)

COUNT III

(AGENCY STAFF AND OUTSIDE PERSONALL ILLEGALY ENGAGED IN FAVORING APPLICANTS IN EXCHANGE FOR POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL BENEFITS TO THE DETRIMENT OF AMERICAN BUSINESS)

COUNT IV

(AGENCY STAFF AND OUTSIDE PERSONLL ILLEGALY VIOLATED SHERMAN ACT AND FTC REGULATIONS)

### PRAYER FOR RELIEF

5. WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that this court enter judgment for Plaintiffs on this Complaint for injunctive and declaratory relief prohibiting DOE from

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proceeding with all loan programs, or any related programs, without first complying with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements wherein said compliance is confirmed, in writing, by, the FBI, The GAO, The Senate Ethics Committee, The U.S. Treasury, and The I.R.S. and said compliance is conducted in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Further, as DOE officials and affiliates have been shown, by these investigations, to have engaged in intentional and malicious attempts to damage our business, and the business of others, in retaliation for reporting these crimes, and in intentional interference on behalf of competing ventures, damages in an amount commensurate with the actions by these parties is sought. In addition, Plaintiffs request that this Court afford Plaintiffs such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper. Respectfully submitted, Pro Se: XP Technology 1001 Bridgeway, #166 Sausalito, CA 94965 1-877-947-8958 (tel.) 1-877-947-8958 (fax) Pro Se Dated: Nov. 12, 2012 [Summary of pleading] - 9

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# EXHIBIT A

The following entities hold repositories of evidence which validate the charges made in this case. Plaintiff has been advised by the entities below that additional evidence repositories exist which require subpoena support from federal offices in order to acquire:

The Senate Ethics Committee The website WIKI at: http://atvmdoe.wordpress.com The website at: http://corruptiondoe.weebly.com The Washington Post ABC News The General Accounting Office (GAO) The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) The United States Treasury CBS News Heritage.org NLPC.org The Wall Street Journal The New York Times Americanspectator.org Autonews.com The Detroit News The Hill The Washington Times Author Peter Schweizer Huffington Post Bright Automotive Carbon Motors

1	Aptera Motors
2	Brammo
3	The blog: greencorruption.blogspot.com/
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