



FIRST AMENDMENT PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

**Relating to Violations of the United States Constitution
BAILOUTS OF PRIVATE CORPORATIONS
AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

WE THE FREE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, *by and through the unalienable, individual Rights guaranteed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution for the United States of America, hereby Petition the President of the United States and the members of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States Congress for Redress of our Grievances, to honor their Oaths or Affirmations of office and their constitutional obligations by responding to this Petition within forty (40) days, providing a formal acknowledgement of its receipt with a rebuttal of its legal arguments and statement of facts, or demonstrating a good faith effort to comply with its remedial instructions.*

WHEREAS, by the terms and conditions of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution for the United States of America, We the People have expressly established a republican form of government, empowering it to act only in certain ways, while purposely and patently restricting and prohibiting it from acting in certain other ways without Amendment, and;

WHEREAS, We the People are entitled, by Right, to the constitutionally valid use of public funds and credit, and;

WHEREAS, the recent use of public funds for a definitively and decidedly private purpose has had a devastating, adverse impact on America's economy, contributing to the pauperization of Her People, and;

WHEREAS, the recent use of public funds and credit for a definitive and decidedly private purpose has violated the principle of enumerated powers, as follows:

1. the Constitution for the United States of America does not include a grant of authority to the Executive or Legislative Branches to give or lend public money or credit to private companies for any definitively and decidedly private purpose, and;
2. In September, 2008 the Treasury Department and Federal Reserve, without an appropriation act by Congress, and without any constitutional grant of authority whatsoever, loaned \$85 Billion in public funds to American International Group ("A.I.G."), a private, for profit company, for a definitively and decidedly private purpose, and;

3. Between October 1, 2008 and October 3, 2008, the Senate, then the House of Representatives and then the President passed the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (“EESA”) into law, “authorizing” up to \$700 Billion of public, taxpayer funds, to purchase or insure bad debts (worthless or near worthless investments) from private, for-profit, corporate balance sheets of firms in the financial industry, domestic or foreign, and;
4. In January, 2009, the Government loaned \$29.5 billion of public funds to General Motors and Chrysler for a decidedly and definitively private purpose, and;

WHEREAS, the recent use of approximately \$350 billion in public funds to regulate the value of foreign “coin,” without approval or appropriation by Congress, has violated the Constitution for the United States of America, as follows:

1. Article I, Section 9, Clause 7 of the Constitution for the United States of America reads, “No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of Appropriation made by law; and a regular Statement and Account of the receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time,” and;
2. On or about May 10, 2010, without approval and an appropriation by Congress, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting at the direction of the Federal Reserve System’s Federal Open Market Committee, entered into a U.S. Dollar-GBP swap agreement (“Swap Agreement”) with the Governor and Company of the Bank of England to purchase British Pounds and U.S. Dollars (Federal Reserve Notes) from each other to facilitate the functioning of financial markets and provide liquidity in U.S. Dollars, and;
3. On or about May 10, 2010, without approval and an appropriation by Congress, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting at the direction of the Federal Reserve System’s Federal Open Market Committee, entered into a U.S. Dollar-Euro swap agreement (“Swap Agreement”) with the European Central Bank to purchase Euro and U.S. Dollars (Federal Reserve Notes) from each other to facilitate the functioning of financial markets and provide liquidity in U.S. Dollars, and;
4. On or about May 10, 2010, without approval and an appropriation by Congress, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting at the direction of the Federal Reserve System’s Federal Open Market Committee, entered into a U.S. Dollar-CHF swap agreement (“Swap Agreement”) with the Swiss National Bank to purchase Swiss Francs and U.S. Dollars (Federal Reserve Notes) from each other to facilitate the functioning of financial markets and provide liquidity in U.S. Dollars, and;
5. On or about May 10, 2010, without approval and an appropriation by Congress, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting at the direction of the Federal Reserve System’s Federal Open Market Committee, entered into a U.S. Dollar-YEN swap agreement (“Swap Agreement”) with the Bank of Japan to purchase Yen and U.S. Dollars (Federal Reserve Notes) from each other to facilitate the functioning of financial markets and provide liquidity in U.S. Dollars, and;

6. On or about May 10, 2010, without approval and an appropriation by Congress, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, acting at the direction of the Federal Reserve System's Federal Open Market Committee, entered into a U.S. Dollar-Canada Dollar swap agreement ("Swap Agreement") with the Bank of Canada to purchase Canadian Dollars and U.S. Dollars (Federal Reserve Notes) from each other to facilitate the functioning of financial markets and provide liquidity in U.S. Dollars, and;
7. On November 30, 2011, the U.S. Federal Reserve, the Bank of Canada, the Bank of England, the Bank of Japan, the European Central Bank and the Swiss National Bank announced a coordinated action to enhance their capacity to provide liquidity support to the global financial system by lowering the pricing on the existing U.S. dollar liquidity swap arrangements referred to in paragraphs 2-6 above by 50 basis points so that the new rate will be the U.S. dollar overnight index swap (OIS) rate plus 50 basis points. This pricing will be applied to all operations conducted from December 5, 2011. The authorization of these swap arrangements has been extended to February 1, 2013.

WHEREAS, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution for the United States of America guarantee to every American the unalienable Right to hold the government accountable to each and every principle, prohibition, restriction, and mandate set forth in those documents,

NOW THEREFORE:

WE THE PEOPLE do hereby seek the following Remedies and Instruct the President and the members of Congress to respond to this Petition as follows:

1. Within forty (40) days following the service of this First Amendment Petition for Redress, repeal the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act ("EESA"), and;
2. Publicly apologize to the American People for violating the Constitution for the United States of America by using public funds under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act ("EESA"), for a decidedly and definitively private purpose, without first seeking and obtaining authorization from the States and the People through an amendment to the Constitution, and;
3. Demand the return of all outstanding public funds given or loaned to private entities under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act ("EESA"), regardless of the potential consequences.
4. Terminate the five Swap Agreements referred to above and reverse the flow of currencies that have occurred under those Agreements.

Respectfully submitted this day of , 2012, by:

<u>First Name</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State</u>