

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMISSION

To take part in exercising your constitutional right to petition for redress of grievances **regarding the following serious constitutional violations**:

**I. Traffic stops executed without reasonable articulable suspicion of a crime;**

**II. Improper and unlawful activation of emergency lights and sirens in the absence of a legally defined emergency;** and

**III. Violation of constitutionally protected rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution —**

**1. Download and Print**

Download this petition document and print it on standard 8.5” x 11” paper.

**2. Read Carefully**

Before autographing, please read the entire petition to ensure you understand the statements, purpose, and legal foundations asserted therein.

**3. Autograph and Date**

At the bottom of the petition, print your full name clearly, autograph your name, and include the current date.

**4. Mail to Your County Sheriff**

Send the completed and autographed petition by U.S. Mail to your county sheriff’s official office address.

- You may look up the **mailing address** of your county sheriff online or on your local county government website.
- It is recommended to send it via **Certified Mail with Return Receipt Requested** so you have proof of delivery.

**5. (Optional) Make a Copy for Your Records**

Before mailing the original, make a copy or take a clear photo of the autographed petition to keep for your personal records.

By following these simple steps, you are taking a powerful stand to hold public officials accountable and demand adherence to the Constitution they swore to uphold. This petition is more than a document—it is a lawful and peaceful exercise of your God-given and constitutionally protected rights. When multiplied by thousands of like-minded people across your county and state, this collective action becomes an undeniable voice that no sheriff or public servant can ignore. Your participation matters. Let your autograph be a signal that the people are awake, informed, and no longer silent.

# VERY IMPORTANT - PLEASE READ!

## How to Lawfully Autograph This Petition as a Living, Breathing Man or Woman

When autographing this petition, it is essential that you do so in a manner that affirms your status as a living, breathing, flesh-and-blood man or woman—not as a legal fiction or corporate entity. This distinction carries significant weight in matters of lawful jurisdiction and individual sovereignty. By autographing in your true capacity, you are asserting your inherent rights, standing outside the commercial jurisdiction that presumes consent through artificial constructs, and reclaiming your lawful voice as one of the people.

## DO NOT USE BLACK INK. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO USE RED INK WHEN AUTOGRAPHING THE PETITION—AND HERE'S WHY:

Red ink symbolizes life, blood, and living status. It stands in contrast to black or blue ink, which is associated with corporate or administrative processes under commercial law. By using red ink, you are giving notice that you are autographing in your private, sovereign capacity and not as a representative of a legal entity or artificial person created by the state.

## How to Write and Autograph Your Name Correctly:

When autographing, do not use your name in all capital letters (e.g., JOHN DOE), as this denotes the corporate fiction tied to your birth certificate, social security card, and government-issued identification. Instead, write your name in proper format to signify your living status. For example:

**trevor-allen: winchell**

Here's what each part means:

- **Lowercase given name (trevor-allen):** The use of lowercase and hyphenation reflects the belief that this formatting distinguishes the living man from the capitalized, corporate legal fiction. It is a conscious declaration of one's status as a private individual, outside the jurisdiction of statutory constructs and commercial codes. This style serves as a form of notice—asserting that one does not consent to being identified as a corporate entity or trust, but rather stands as a sovereign man or woman under common law.
- **Colon (:):** The colon between the given and family name signifies a separation from the corporate surname. It's seen as a declaration of your given name as distinct from any legal entity or trust. This punctuation is used deliberately to assert one's living status and to reclaim identity from state-issued constructs. By placing the colon between your given and family name, you are emphasizing that your lawful person is not subject to the assumptions and obligations associated with the all-caps, artificial persona created by government registration systems.
- **Family name (winchell):** Written in lowercase to avoid identifying with the capitalized surname tied to government documents. This practice underscores the distinction between the living, natural human being and the corporate entity represented in legal and financial systems using capital letters. By rejecting the conventional formatting, individuals aim to reclaim their lawful identity and assert their status outside the jurisdiction of administrative and commercial law.

## Why This Matters in the Common Law Context:

1. **Distinguishing the Living Man/Woman from the Legal Entity:** The idea is that the government creates a *legal person* (e.g., JOHN DOE) which exists on paper, tied to your birth certificate and social security number. By default, statutory law governs only the legal fiction—not the living being.
2. **Reclaiming Sovereignty:** Writing your name in this manner is used in affidavits, declarations, or court documents to make it clear that you are not consenting to corporate/statutory jurisdiction.
3. **Notice of Status:** The unique name formatting is intended to give constructive notice to courts or agencies that you are appearing as a sovereign, living soul—not a subject of corporate or maritime law.

This style indicates the given name (Trevor Allen) followed by the family name (Winchell), separated by a colon and written in lowercase, as is customary in certain lawful declarations.

## Add Your Right Thumbprint in Red Ink Beside Your Autograph:

Next to your autograph, place your **right thumbprint in red ink**. This further affirms your identity as a living soul and marks your petition with a biological, irrefutable seal. The thumbprint acts as a physical witness and personal authentication, adding another layer of lawful recognition.

Red ink is used specifically because it symbolizes the life force—blood—and signifies that you are acting in your private, sovereign capacity as a flesh-and-blood man or woman. It stands in direct contrast to black or blue ink, which are traditionally used in corporate or administrative settings. By using red ink, you make a bold, visible statement that you do not consent to be treated as a legal fiction or subject to statutory jurisdiction.

## The Importance of Knowing the Difference Between Your Signature and Your Autograph in Regard to Jurisdiction When Filling Out Documents

Understanding the distinction between your signature and your autograph is critical when it comes to establishing jurisdiction in any document you fill out. A signature is commonly used in the context of commercial, administrative, and statutory transactions. It binds the signer under corporate or governmental jurisdiction and is associated with the legal fiction created by the state denoted in all capital letters (e.g., JOHN DOE). Conversely, an autograph is a personal mark made by a living, breathing, man or woman, done with full intent and acknowledgment of one's sovereign capacity. It is not tied to any corporate entity or artificial construct.

This distinction becomes especially important when you are filling out "legal" or governmental documents. If you use your signature in a context that presumes commercial or statutory jurisdiction, you inadvertently subject yourself to obligations or authority not rightfully applicable to a private, sovereign individual. On the other hand, by using your autograph—accompanied by clarifying language such as "without prejudice" or "all rights reserved"—you reserve your rights under common law and express that you are not consenting to corporate or statutory control.

Knowing when and how to use your autograph instead of your signature is a powerful tool in asserting your lawful status and jurisdiction. It is a matter of conscious intent and lawful awareness. Taking the time to educate yourself on these differences ensures that your rights are protected, your status is preserved, and your actions align with your principles of self-governance and individual liberty.

## **Reserving Rights and Asserting Sovereignty: The Meaning and Power of “Without Prejudice, UCC 1-103 & 1-308. Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent**

The phrase **“Without Prejudice, UCC 1-103 & 1-308. Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent”** is a powerful and lawful reservation used to assert and preserve one's rights in legal or commercial communications. “Without Prejudice” means that nothing stated or done should be construed as a waiver of any rights, claims, or legal defenses, and such communication cannot be used against the individual in court as an admission of liability. UCC 1-103 reinforces that the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) must be interpreted alongside established principles of common law and equity—such as agency, fraud, duress, and mistake—thereby affirming that natural and constitutional rights remain intact even when dealing with commercial statutes. UCC 1-308 allows individuals to engage in or perform contractual or statutory obligations while explicitly reserving their rights, meaning they do not consent to any contractual or jurisdictional assumptions that may arise through silence, performance, or compliance. Writing this phrase is a clear notice that the individual is acting under protest and not voluntarily waiving their legal protections.

The final part, **“Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent; Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal,”** draws from agency law and ensures that any lawful notice served to a representative (agent) is deemed equally served to the represented party (principal), and vice versa. This statement helps secure accountability and due process when interacting with public officials, corporations, or government agents. When the full phrase is used—**“Without Prejudice, UCC 1-103 & 1-308. Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent”**—the individual is affirming that they do not waive any rights, that they retain their lawful standing outside presumed contracts or corporate jurisdictions, and that any notice served carries full weight across all responsible parties. It's a formal declaration of sovereignty, lawful awareness, and lawful reservation of rights in a commercial or administrative jurisdiction.

### **Final Reminder:**

Taking these steps may seem unusual to some, but they serve a critical purpose in distinguishing the living man or woman from the artificial legal construct used in commercial and statutory systems. By autographing in red ink, using the correct name format, and applying your thumbprint in red ink, you stand firmly in your rightful capacity as a living, breathing, flesh and blood man or woman—protected by natural law and endowed with unalienable rights. Proceed with boldness, confidence, and clarity of purpose.

## **IMPORTANT NOTICE!**

These three constitutional violations are occurring daily in all 83 county sheriff departments across the state of Michigan. The reason these violations continue is not because sheriffs or their departments possess lawful authority to commit them—it is because too few people are aware of the law and the truth behind it. Ignorance among the public has created an environment where abuse of power can go unchecked.

A core purpose of this petition is to help the people of Michigan learn and understand the constitutional violations being committed, and to recognize that the sheriff and their deputies do not have the ***lawful right*** to infringe upon the constitutional rights of the people. These infringements persist only because the system believes it can get away with them—largely due to a lack of informed resistance from the public.

When a critical mass of people becomes educated on these issues and realizes that their constitutional rights are being trampled daily, the tide will begin to turn. By standing up and sending this petition to their sheriff's department as a formal demand for redress of grievances, people will collectively assert their authority and call their elected sheriffs to account.

We have reached a turning point where silence is no longer an option. The more people who understand their constitutional rights and take action, the more powerful our movement becomes. This petition is not just a document—it's a declaration that the people are awake, aware, and ready to restore constitutional accountability in every county across Michigan.

## **MOBILIZING THE PEOPLE: WHY MASS PETITIONING MATTERS**

Since We the People hold the power, and since the authority of the sheriff's badge originates from that very power granted by the people, it stands to reason that when enough people in a county send in these petitions to their county sheriff, the sheriff will be compelled to respond. They will not be able to ignore the unified voice of the people.

That being said, while we do possess this inherent authority, isolated efforts—such as one, five, ten, or even twenty-five people sending in the petition—will likely not be sufficient to provoke a meaningful response. The unfortunate reality is that such small numbers are often overlooked. However, if 1,000, 5,000, or even 10,000 to 20,000 patriots of a single county each submit this petition, the collective pressure will be undeniable. The sheriff and their department will have no choice but to acknowledge and address the concerns raised. Our power is absolute, but that power becomes amplified and enforced through unity and numbers.

This is why it is critical that we aim to have at least 10%, 15%, or ideally 20% of each county's population participate by sending in these petitions. The greater the participation, the stronger the message—and the more likely it is that we will see action and accountability from those who have sworn an oath to serve the people.

As I've mentioned before, I've done all the legwork. I've conducted the research, documented the relevant constitutional violations, and compiled everything into a ready-to-use petition. All that is left for people to do is download it, print it, autograph it, and send it to their county sheriff via certified mail. The process is simple, but the impact can be monumental—if enough people rise up together.

Please share this petition widely—with your neighbors, friends, coworkers, fellow assembly members, and those you worship with. Share it with anyone who cherishes liberty and wants to live without fear of unconstitutional harassment from law enforcement, particularly in regard to free travel and unjustified traffic stops. Our rights are not granted by government—they are protected by it. It's time the sheriffs are reminded of that truth.

**NOTE: ONLY SEND AN AUTOGRAPHED AND PRINTED COPY OF THE FOLLOWING PAGES TO YOUR SHERIFF; THIS PART—PAGES 1–5—is FOR YOUR OWN INSTRUCTION AND REFERENCE.**

# PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

## REGARDING UNLAWFUL SEARCH AND SEIZURE THROUGH TRAFFIC STOPS CONDUCTED WITHOUT REASONABLE ARTICULABLE SUSPICION AND MISUSE OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

To The County Sheriff

We, the people and lawful inhabitants of the Free State of Michigan, hereby submit this **formal Petition for Redress of Grievances** pursuant to our **unalienable right**, as secured by the **First Amendment to The Constitution for the united States of America (Circa 1787)**. This sacred right, rooted in our nation's founding principles and reaffirmed through centuries of jurisprudence, empowers the People to hold their public servants accountable for violations of law, liberty, and trust.

We remind you, our elected Sheriff, that your **primary duty is not to enforce administrative statutes or regulatory codes**, but to **uphold, defend, and protect the rights of the People** as secured by the **Constitution, Common Law, and Natural Law**. Your oath binds you not to the state legislature, but to the Constitution and to the People of your county. You were not elected to serve the interests of a corporate government structure, but to stand as a constitutional officer and guardian of liberty.

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### I. NATURE OF THE COMPLAINT

We bring forth this formal petition in response to a pattern of conduct by **County Sheriffs across Michigan's 83 counties** involving:

1. **Traffic stops executed without reasonable articulable suspicion of a crime;**
2. **Improper and unlawful activation of emergency lights and sirens in the absence of a legally defined emergency;** and
3. **Violation of constitutionally protected rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution.**

These practices constitute ongoing and systemic violations of federal constitutional law by established U.S. Supreme Court precedents.

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### Lack of Injured Party Nullifies Probable Cause

It is a fundamental principle of law that for a crime to exist, there must be an **injured party**—one who has suffered harm, loss, or damage to person or property. If an individual has **not injured another individual, has not damaged another individual's property, and has not stolen the property of another**, then **no crime** has been committed, and thus **no injured party** exists. In such instances, a law enforcement officer **does not have probable cause, does not possess Reasonable Articulable Suspicion (RAS)**, and cannot assert even a **Single Articulable Fact (SAF)** indicating a crime has occurred. Without these essential elements, the officer has **no lawful basis to initiate a traffic stop**, no justification for a seizure under the Fourth Amendment, and no authority to detain or question the individual. Any stop under such circumstances is inherently **unlawful and unconstitutional**, amounting to an abuse of power and a violation of the individual's rights.

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## Definition of a Crime Under Constitutional Law

It is a **fundamental principle of American constitutional law**—rooted in both **common law and natural law**—that for a crime to exist, there must be an **injured party**. A true crime involves a **violation of natural rights**, meaning there must be evidence of **harm, loss, or damage** to another individual or their property. The elements that define a crime under constitutional standards include:

1. **A harmed individual (corpus delicti);**
2. **An act or omission by another person that directly caused the harm;**
3. **Intent or negligence leading to that harm.**

If an individual has **not injured another individual, has not damaged another individual's property, and has not stolen the property of another**, then **no actual crime has occurred**. In such circumstances, **there is no victim**, and therefore **no probable cause, no Reasonable Articulate Suspicion (RAS), and no Single Articulate Fact (SAF)** on which to lawfully initiate a stop or investigation.

Any law enforcement officer acting without these constitutional prerequisites is operating **outside the bounds of lawful authority**. A traffic stop based solely on statutory or code enforcement, absent an actual crime and an injured party, is a **violation of the Fourth Amendment's protections against unreasonable searches and seizures**, and undermines the **Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of due process**.

Such actions are not only **unconstitutional**, but **constitute an abuse of power** and a direct infringement upon the liberties of the People. We the People demand that our county sheriffs recognize and uphold this definition of a crime and **refuse to enforce administrative codes** that do not rise to the level of a true crime under the Constitution.

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## II. LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

### A. Traffic Stops as Seizures Under the Fourth Amendment

Under the **Fourth Amendment**, “The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.” A **traffic stop** is a “**seizure**” within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment, triggering the full protection of constitutional scrutiny.

The Supreme Court has firmly established in:

- **Terry v. Ohio**, 392 U.S. 1 (1968), that law enforcement may **only stop an individual when there exists a “reasonable articulable suspicion”** that a crime is being committed, has been committed, or is about to be committed.
- **Delaware v. Prouse**, 440 U.S. 648 (1979), that **random or suspicionless stops of motorists are unconstitutional** and violate the Fourth Amendment.
- **Whren v. United States**, 517 U.S. 806 (1996), that even pretextual stops require a **lawful basis** under either **probable cause or reasonable suspicion**.

Any deviation from these requirements is unlawful and renders the resulting detention constitutionally void ab initio.

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## B. Improper Use of Emergency Equipment Constitutes Misrepresentation and Unlawful Seizure

The improper use of **emergency lights and sirens** outside the scope of a true emergency constitutes an abuse of power and a deceptive act that misleads the public. **In Michigan**, this misuse **violates MCL 257.603**, which restricts the use of emergency equipment to situations involving:

- Immediate threats to life, health, or property,
- Active crime in progress or pursuit of a fleeing suspect, or
- Genuine emergencies involving serious injury, death, or catastrophic interference.

Absent any such emergency, activation of police emergency equipment amounts to a **false signal of lawful authority**, constituting **a seizure without lawful justification**. This deception renders the stop unconstitutional, and all derivative actions—citations, searches, arrests, or seizures—become “**fruit of the poisonous tree**” under **Wong Sun v. United States**, 371 U.S. 471 (1963).

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## C. Violation of Due Process Rights Under the Fourteenth Amendment

The **Fourteenth Amendment** guarantees **due process of law**, which requires that **all governmental actions be conducted within constitutional bounds from the inception** of any interaction. This includes:

- Lawful justification for any seizure or detention,
- Proper use of government-issued authority (e.g., emergency signals),
- Respect for the people’s civil rights and liberties throughout the encounter.

When a traffic stop originates from **an unlawful pretense or absence of probable cause or reasonable suspicion**, due process is denied from the outset. This delegitimizes the entire process—including any citation issued—and subjects the officer and department involved to potential civil liability under **42 U.S. Code § 1983** for deprivation of rights under color of law.

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## III. PETITIONER’S DEMANDS

In light of the foregoing, we hereby demand the following:

1. That **County Sheriffs and all law enforcement personnel across Michigan’s 83 counties be immediately instructed and retrained** to:
  - Cease conducting traffic stops without clearly articulated and documentable reasonable suspicion;
  - Refrain from using emergency lights and sirens in non-emergency scenarios contrary to state law and constitutional standards.
2. That **all citations and arrests** stemming from such unconstitutional stops be **subject to immediate independent review and dismissal** if found lacking lawful foundation, probable cause, reasonable

articulable suspicion (RAS), or any single articulable fact (SAF).

3. That **civil liability be pursued** where Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment violations are proven, including:
  - Suppression of all evidence resulting from unconstitutional seizures;
  - Compensatory relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for aggrieved individuals.
4. That an official **public statement be issued** by each County Sheriff affirming their oath to the Constitution and disavowing unlawful traffic enforcement practices.

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## IV. CONCLUSION

We affirm that **liberty is not a privilege granted by the state, but a birthright given to us by the Creator and secured by the Constitution**. The misuse of emergency authority, lack of lawful suspicion, and arbitrary detentions are not mere technical violations—they are **direct assaults on the rights of the People**.

We respectfully submit this petition not merely as a grievance, but as a declaration of our insistence that **constitutional governance be restored and preserved** in all traffic enforcement actions undertaken by public officers.

**Dated this day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2025**

**Autographed by:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ (Optional)

County: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Autograph: \_\_\_\_\_

**All natural rights reserved, nunc pro tunc, ab initio.**

**Without prejudice, UCC 1-103 & 1-308. Notice to principal is notice to agent.**

**Autograph of living man or woman. Without the United States. All rights preserved.**

**Non-assumpsit. No contract. No joinder. Without prejudice.**