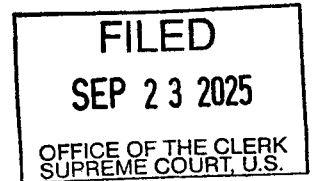


No. 25-5872

\_\_\_\_\_  
IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
\_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL

RAMON JACKSON — PETITIONER  
(Your Name)



vs.

JOCELYN BENSON, MICHIGAN SECRETARY OF STATE — RESPONDENT(S)

DETROIT CLERK, JANICE WINFREY  
ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO  
*United States Supreme Court*

6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals

(NAME OF COURT THAT LAST RULED ON MERITS OF YOUR CASE)

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

RAMON JACKSON

(Your Name)

19170 OHIO

(Address)

DETROIT, MI 48221

(City, State, Zip Code)

313-423-1076

(Phone Number)

**QUESTION(S) PRESENTED**

SEE ATTACHMENT

**SEE ATTACHMENT:**

1. Did the Michigan Secretary of State violate the Plaintiff Constitutional or Statutory voting rights by registering the Plaintiff to vote without the Plaintiff knowledge, consent or physical presence? Yes.

Explanation: According to the National Voter Registration Act, anytime a citizen visits the Secretary of State to obtain a license, renew or license/ID; that citizen is registered to vote with the exception of that citizen opting out.

Also, per the National Voter Registration Act, each Secretary of State must make a reasonable effort to maintain clean voter rolls. The Plaintiff case is about being registered to vote in Michigan after moving to the State of Ohio. The Plaintiff was registered to vote unlawfully in Michigan knowing that the Plaintiff was an Ohio resident.

Per the Defendant/Michigan Secretary of State, the Plaintiff was registered to vote during a faulty driver's license transaction. The day in question, January 19, 2017, the Plaintiff lived in the State of Ohio, and had a State of Ohio driver's license.

The Plaintiff was legally prohibited from being a registered voter in the State of Michigan, and never visited the Michigan Secretary of State for a driver's license transaction on the day in question.

Though it's recognized that one can be registered without their permission, but it must be absent of fraud or corruption. The Defendant(s) registered the Plaintiff knowing the Plaintiff wasn't legally able to be registered in Michigan.

2. Does the Plaintiff have legal standing to bring a claim under the NVRA, if the Plaintiff can demonstrate that inaccuracies in the voter rolls have affected them personally, as evidence through their own voting history. Yes

Explanation: According to the NVRA, a private citizen can maintain an action as long as a Pre-Suit is filed, and the citizen can show a personal distinct injury. The Plaintiff demonstrate and has proven that the Michigan Secretary of State registered the Plaintiff unlawfully to vote. The Plaintiff proved that on or around November 3, 2020, the defendant did fill out a fraudulent absentee application in the plaintiff name, and did cast a fake absentee vote in the Plaintiff name during that election. Per the Plaintiff voting history, and based on the defendants registering and voting for the Plaintiff unlawfully, makes Plaintiff voting history inaccurate.

If a citizen can be registered to vote by the SOS, knowing the citizen moved to another State. A absentee application and ballots created and cast in a the citizen's name without their permission; and all the above doesn't violate a citizens' voting rights, then what would violate a citizen's voting rights?

## LIST OF PARTIES

- ☒ All parties appear in the caption of the case on the cover page.
- ☐ All parties **do not** appear in the caption of the case on the cover page. A list of all parties to the proceeding in the court whose judgment is the subject of this petition is as follows:

## RELATED CASES

1. United States v. Commonwealth of KENTUCK (E.D. Ky 2018)
2. United States v. New York City Board of Elections (E.D. N.Y. (2016)
3. PILF v. Benson NO 24-198
4. Prichard v. United States 181 F. 2d. 326

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## TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CITED

### CASES

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- a. PILF v. Benson No-24-1255
- b. RNC v. Benson No-24-1985
- c. United Sovereign Americans. INC v. Benson 2:2024 cv-12256

### STATUTES AND RULES

- 1. NVRA (National Voter Registration Act of 1993). Section 8, Sec 11.
- 2. 15th Amendment US. Const.
- 3. 14th Amendment US. Const. Sec 1
- 4. Voting Rights Act-Section 11(52 U.S.C. 10307)

### OTHER

IN THE  
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Petitioner respectfully prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment below.

**OPINIONS BELOW**

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The opinion of the United States court of appeals appears at Appendix     B     to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☒ is unpublished.

The opinion of the United States district court appears at Appendix     A     to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☐ is unpublished.

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The opinion of the highest state court to review the merits appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☐ is unpublished.

The opinion of the \_\_\_\_\_ court appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_ to the petition and is

☐ reported at \_\_\_\_\_; or,  
☐ has been designated for publication but is not yet reported; or,  
☐ is unpublished.



## JURISDICTION

☐ For cases from **federal courts**:

The date on which the United States Court of Appeals decided my case was 6-27-2025.

☐ No petition for rehearing was timely filed in my case.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was denied by the United States Court of Appeals on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1254(1).

☐ For cases from **state courts**:

The date on which the highest state court decided my case was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A copy of that decision appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ A timely petition for rehearing was thereafter denied on the following date: \_\_\_\_\_, and a copy of the order denying rehearing appears at Appendix \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ An extension of time to file the petition for a writ of certiorari was granted to and including \_\_\_\_\_ (date) on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) in Application No. \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U. S. C. § 1257(a).

## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED**

1. Equal Protection(Fourteenth Amendment).
2. Fourteenth Amendment (Election Clause Art 1, Sec 4).
3. 14th Amendment Article IV. Sec 4
4. 5th Amendment
5. National Voter Registration Act (1993)
6. NVRA Sec. 11 (52 U.S.C 10307).

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

SEE ATTACHMENT

## **STATEMENT OF THE CASE:**

The Plaintiff is currently registered to vote on a fraudulent registration date of January 19, 2017. The Plaintiff never registered to vote on this day, nor visited the Michigan Secretary of State to be registered to vote on this day. In August 2016, the Plaintiff moved out of the State of Michigan to the State of Ohio; and was issued a new State of Ohio Driver's License.

After relocating to Ohio, the Defendant the Michigan Secretary of State registered the Plaintiff to vote to Detroit through a bogus Driver's License Transaction. The Plaintiff never visited the Secretary of State on January 17, 2017, to partake in any Transaction with them.

On the date in Question, the Plaintiff was legally prohibited from registering to vote in the State of Michigan. The Plaintiff also discovered that after moving to the State of Ohio, the Detroit Election Department created a fake absentee ballot application in the Plaintiff's name, and cast a fake absentee vote in the Plaintiff name in the November 3, 2020 Presidential Election. To date, the Plaintiff has never filled out an absentee ballot application, or voted using the absentee voting process.

The same instances happened to the Plaintiff longtime friend John F. Kennedy III, Kennedy lived in Detroit majority of his life never registered to vote. In 2018 Kennedy moved to Roseville Michigan, and was unlawfully registered to vote under a fraudulent Driver's License Transaction that Kennedy wasn't a part of. Kennedy like the Plaintiff, was legally prohibited from being registered to vote in Detroit after moving to Roseville Michigan.

The Plaintiff sued in the District Court of the Eastern District April 2024, and never was the claim addressed about the Plaintiff unlawfully registration after moving away. On May 6, 2025 the following residents testified to their names or addresses being unlawfully used in the Detroit Elections:

1. John F. Kennedy III
2. Melissa Love
3. Fudail Gibson
4. Charles Miles
5. Ramon Jackson
6. Joanne Warwick
7. Theresa Williams

The Committee title is "Election Integrity Committee" chaired by Michigan State Representative Rachel Schmit of the Michigan State House of Representatives. In 2024 there were 3 separate cases Appealed in the 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals, PILF v. Benson (24-1255), RNC v. Benson (24-1985), and then Jackson v. Benson (24-2006). Each case had the ingredient needed for the other case to show fraud, election irregularities and major inaccuracies and discrepancies in Michigan voter rolls; but the 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit did not consolidate the cases.

Each case was handled separate and given separate 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals panel. Right now, 3 cases should be appealed to this Honorable Court instead of just 1.

**REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION**

SEE ATTACHMENT

## **REASON FOR GRANTING THE PETITION:**

Because the detriment of Citizens voting rights being clarified and determined. The average American from an early age are taught the importance of voting. The average American assumes that nobody can registered you and vote for you without your permission under no circumstances. Plaintiff case touch on the heart of Citizens voting Rights, and what voting rights does a citizen really possess.

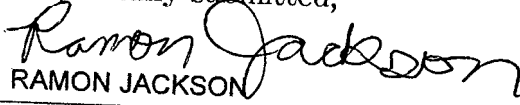
Evidence have been presented and proven that the Michigan Secretary of State are unlawfully registering voters through bogus Driver's License Transactions. Votes are unlawfully being cast in residents' names, and the Eastern District of Michigan and the 6<sup>th</sup> Circuit Courts have ruled no voter rights violations with all the evidence proven voter rights violations.

Michigan statutes makes it a felony under MCL 168.932a to vote for someone or impersonate someone to vote. This is clearly what Michigan Secretary of State and the Detroit Election Department has done to the Plaintiff in this case. If all what has been done to the Plaintiff can be done without injury, what has to be done to warrant an injury? This is all the reason to grant the Plaintiff petition.

## CONCLUSION

The petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

  
RAMON JACKSON

Date: SEPTEMBER 22, 2025