

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF RUSH COUNTY, KANSAS

Tyce Bonjorno,
Petitioner,

v.

CaseNo. 2018-DM-000019

Tara Jennings,
Respondent.

MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM JUDGMENT

Pursuant to K.S.A. 60-260(b)(4)

(Void Judgment: No Adjudicated Paternity, No Due Process)

COMES NOW the Petitioner, Tyce Bonjorno, pro se, and respectfully moves this Honorable Court for relief from the Memorandum Decision and Order entered on March 30, 2020, pursuant to K.S.A. 60-260(b)(4), which mirrors Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b)(4). This motion is based on the fact that the order is void for lack of jurisdiction, absence of paternity adjudication, and multiple violations of constitutional due process protections.

I. STATEMENT OF FACTS

1. On March 30, 2020, the Court entered an order stating:

“The Court finds there has been a temporary adjudication of paternity.”

2. That statement is false. No temporary or permanent adjudication of paternity exists in the court record.
3. Petitioner never signed a Voluntary Acknowledgment of Paternity (VAP), and no hearing was ever held to lawfully adjudicate paternity.
4. On June 21, 2025, the Rush County Court Clerk confirmed in writing that no paternity adjudication and no signed VAP are present for the three minor children:
 - Hendrix Bonjorno
 - Indi Bonjorno
 - Dominic Bonjorno
5. Despite this, the March 30, 2020 Order imposed child support obligations, awarded custody, and triggered long-term enforcement—all without legal basis.

II. LEGAL GROUNDS FOR RELIEF

6. A judgment is void if the court lacked jurisdiction or constitutional authority.
State ex rel. SRS v. Castro, 235 Kan. 704, 708 (1984)
7. Void judgments are nullities and must be treated as though they never existed:
In re Marriage of Welliver, 257 Kan. 259, 262 (1994)
8. K.S.A. 23-2208 requires that paternity be established via court order or signed VAP before custody or child support may be imposed.
9. In *In re Marriage of Ross*, 245 Kan. 591, 783 P.2d 331 (1989), the Kansas Supreme Court confirmed that no paternal obligations may be imposed without formal adjudication or acknowledgment.

10. As reiterated by the 10th Circuit:

“A judgment entered without proper jurisdiction is void and must be vacated.”

United States v. Rich-Metals Co., 168 F.2d 107, 108 (10th Cir. 1948)

11. This includes all derivative orders—support, custody, garnishments, tax seizures—built upon false adjudication

III. CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS

The continued enforcement of custody and support obligations without lawful adjudication of paternity violates multiple provisions of the U.S. Constitution:

- Substantive Due Process (14th Amendment):

Protects fundamental rights from arbitrary government interference—especially the right to family integrity and parental status. The state may not impose legal fatherhood or parental obligations without legal foundation.

Stanley v. Illinois, 405 U.S. 645 (1972) – Held that an unwed father is constitutionally entitled to a hearing on his fitness before being stripped of parental rights.

- Procedural Due Process (14th Amendment):

Requires that before depriving a person of life, liberty, or property, the state must provide adequate notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard.

Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank, 339 U.S. 306 (1950) – Held that fundamental fairness demands actual, timely notice and a chance to defend one’s rights.

- Equal Protection Clause (14th Amendment):

Forbids the government from treating similarly situated individuals differently without a legitimate basis. Here, Petitioner is being burdened with legal and financial obligations not imposed on others lacking adjudicated paternity.

- Fifth Amendment – Takings Clause:

Prohibits the government from seizing private property—such as tax refunds or wages—without lawful justification or due process of law.

Armstrong v. United States, 364 U.S. 40 (1960) – Reinforced that financial takings by the government require just cause and legal process.

- State-Created Danger Doctrine (14th Amendment):

When the state, through affirmative actions, places an individual in greater danger than they would otherwise face, it violates the Due Process Clause.

DeShaney v. Winnebago County, 489 U.S. 189 (1989) – While the government is not always required to protect, it cannot actively make a situation worse through misuse of its power. Enforcing a void order and ignoring evidence of falsity heightens Petitioner’s legal and financial danger.

IV. VOIDNESS OF FUTURE ORDERS

13. All orders entered after March 30, 2020—including those in 2021, 2022, 2023, and beyond—are void ab initio.

As reaffirmed in *In re Marriage of Welliver*, 257 Kan. 259, 262, 869 P.2d 653 (1994):

“A void judgment is a nullity and subject to attack at any time. It is a complete nullity and without any legal effect.”

As stated in *State ex rel. Secretary of SRS v. Castro*, 235 Kan. 704, 708 (1984):

“A void judgment is a nullity and may be vacated at any time. It is as though it never existed.”

And as emphasized by the Tenth Circuit in *Federal Trade Commission v. Kuykendall*, 371 F.3d 745, 752 (10th Cir. 2004) (en banc):

“A void judgment is not entitled to the respect accorded a valid adjudication. It is not entitled to enforcement and is not entitled to res judicata effect.”

V. JUDICIAL IMMUNITY DISCLAIMER

14. Petitioner affirms that this motion does not seek monetary damages against any judge.

15. However, judicial immunity does not shield enforcement of a void judgment. See *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 356–57 (1978); *Rankin v. Howard*, 633 F.2d 844 (9th Cir. 1980).

16. All four judges who have entered or enforced post-2020 orders based on the March 30, 2020 void judgment did so without valid jurisdiction.

17. Each future action relying on the 2020 order is null and void, regardless of the presiding judge.

VI. FEDERAL LITIGATION NOTICE

18. On June 23, 2025, Petitioner filed a Judicial Notice in *Bonjorno v. Kansas DCF*, Case No. 6:25-cv-01042-JWB-GEB (D. Kan.), alerting the federal court of:

- the false March 30, 2020 adjudication;
- systemic denial of due process;
- ongoing unconstitutional enforcement under color of law.

20. This motion will be attached to the federal docket as further evidence of void state action and preserved for future § 1983 claims.

VII. JUDICIAL INTEGRITY AND IMPROPER CURE ATTEMPTS

16. The Petitioner acknowledges that the Court may be tempted to retroactively justify the March 30, 2020 Order or deny this motion without a full review of the record. Petitioner respectfully submits that such approaches would only compound the constitutional harm and increase potential liability under federal law.

17. Improper or illegitimate attempts to fix the 2020 Order include:

- a. Retroactive Justification

Suggesting that the Court's 2020 reference to a "temporary adjudication" was harmless, implied, or later confirmed is unsupportable. As held in *Welliver and Castro*, a void judgment is a legal nullity. It cannot be cured retroactively and must be vacated. Any attempt to validate it after the fact risks collateral estoppel and § 1983 exposure.

- b. Denial Without Explanation

A summary denial of this motion—despite clear evidence that no paternity adjudication occurred—would constitute a procedural due process violation, expose the court to state-created danger liability, and could be deemed willful misconduct under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The record shows ongoing enforcement based solely on a false foundation.

- c. Assertion of "Off-Record" or Informal Findings

The Rush County Clerk has confirmed no adjudication or Voluntary Acknowledgment of Paternity exists. Any judicial suggestion of an undocumented or oral adjudication would itself violate due process, fabricate legal authority, and create additional grounds for federal claims of judicial impropriety and constitutional deprivation.

18. These risks further support Petitioner's request that this Court take appropriate corrective action to vacate the March 30, 2020 Order and restore the integrity of the court's record before further harm is done.

VIII. NOTICE OF HEIGHTENED LEGAL CONSEQUENCES IF DENIED

Petitioner respectfully notifies this Court that denial of this Rule 60(b)(4) motion—despite the absence of any paternity adjudication or signed acknowledgment—would knowingly uphold a void judgment in violation of clearly established constitutional rights.

Any such denial may be construed as willful misconduct, waiving judicial immunity and exposing the Court to further scrutiny under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See *Rankin v. Howard*, 633 F.2d 844 (9th Cir. 1980).

Petitioner has preserved this issue for federal review in two pending civil actions and will seek all appropriate remedies if this Court fails to vacate the March 30, 2020 order in full.

IX. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests this Court:

1. VACATE the March 30, 2020 Memorandum Decision and Order in full under K.S.A. 60-260(b)(4);
2. DECLARE VOID all subsequent orders stemming from the 2020 judgment, including child support, custody orders, garnishments, and tax enforcement;
3. UPDATE THE RECORD to reflect that no paternity adjudication or signed VAP exists;
4. ENJOIN FURTHER ENFORCEMENT until lawful adjudication occurs under K.S.A. 23-2208;
5. ACKNOWLEDGE THIS MOTION as an opportunity to correct the record before further liability is imposed under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

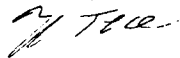
6. Recognize that continued enforcement of a void judgment may subject all actors, including judicial officers, to exposure under prevailing constitutional standards.

HEARING REQUEST AND SCHEDULING REQUIREMENT

Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court schedule a hearing on this Motion for Relief from Judgment at the earliest available date, in accordance with K.S.A. 60-206(c). Under Kansas law, any hearing on a written motion must be preceded by at least five (5) days' advance notice unless the Court orders otherwise. Petitioner requests that such hearing be set promptly, with due notice, to ensure compliance with due process and to allow the record to be corrected without further delay. The urgency of this matter—given the absence of any lawful paternity adjudication and the risk of continued unconstitutional enforcement—warrants expedited judicial review.

Respectfully submitted,
June 27, 2025

/s/ Tyce Bonjorno
Tyce Bonjorno
Pro Se Petitioner
605 W. South Street, Suite 271
Leander, TX 78641
(512) 579-1329
tyceanthony@me.com



X. EXHIBITS

Exhibit A – Clerk Confirmation of No Paternity Adjudication

Petitioner attaches as Exhibit A. File Judicial Notice with the Federal Court for the District of Kansas which includes the written confirmation from the Rush County Court Clerk dated June 21, 2025, which affirms that no adjudicated paternity order or signed Voluntary Acknowledgment of Paternity (VAP) exists for any of the three minor children named in this case. This

documentation conclusively proves that the March 30, 2020 Order was entered without legal foundation and must be vacated as void.

See *In re Marriage of Welliver*, 257 Kan. 259, 262 (1994); *State ex rel. SRS v. Castro*, 235 Kan. 704, 708 (1984).

Exhibit B – Petitioner’s Formal Legal Notice to State Officials

Petitioner also attaches as Exhibit B the formal legal notice sent to Kansas DCF, Child Support Services, the Kansas Attorney General, and the United States Attorney for the District of Kansas. This notice advises state and federal officials of the constitutional violations arising from enforcement of a void judgment, and places them on notice of additional federal claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The inclusion of this exhibit further supports the urgency and seriousness of correcting the record in this Court.

XI. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing Motion for Relief from Judgment Pursuant to K.S.A. 60-260(b)(4), including Exhibits A and B, was served on the following party on June 27, 2025, via Rush County Court

Tara Jennings

Service directed to the Clerk of the District Court of Rush County, Kansas, pursuant to K.S.A. 60-205(b)(2), due to Respondent’s refusal to disclose her residential address as required under Kansas law.

Notice of Address Withholding and Prior Motions:

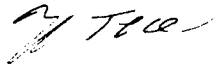
Petitioner notes that Respondent Tara Jennings has changed residences on at least three occasions since the entry of the void March 30, 2020 order, without providing the statutorily required thirty

(30) days' notice of relocation as mandated by Kansas law governing material changes in circumstances. Petitioner filed multiple motions requesting disclosure of Respondent's residential address for purposes of lawful notice, service, and to protect the best interest of the minor children. Despite clear evidence and legal support, the Court has repeatedly denied those motions without explanation, effectively concealing the location of the children and obstructing Petitioner's due process rights.

Accordingly, all filings and service efforts have been directed to the Clerk of the Court until such time as Respondent's address is properly disclosed or compelled by court order.

Service complies with K.S.A. 60-205 and relevant Kansas Rules of Civil Procedure.

Respectfully submitted,
June 27, 2025



/s/ Tyce Bonjorno
Tyce Bonjorno
Pro Se Petitioner
605 W. South Street, Suite 271
Leander, TX 78641
(512) 579-1329
Tyceanthony@me.com

Exhibit A

1

- No adjudication of paternity (temporary or final) exists in the record for August 23, 2019 or at any later time.
- No signed Voluntary Acknowledgment of Paternity (VAP) exists for any of the three children subject to DCF/CSS enforcement.

(See Exhibit B – Email from Clerk Confirming No Adjudication or VAP)

3. Plaintiff filed a formal ex parte motion in December 2024, alerting the Court to improper judicial bias and ex parte communications involving Judge Meryl D. Wilson. That motion was assigned to Judge Meryl D. Wilson but:

- No hearing was ever scheduled, ruled upon, or entered into the docket. (Its been 6 Months to date).
- The Clerk confirmed that the motion was never acted upon.

(See Exhibit C – Plaintiff’s Ex Parte Motion)

(See Exhibit D – Clerk’s Email Confirming Motion Was Ignored)

II. LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE UNDER 42 U.S.C. § 1983

These facts establish a foundation of unconstitutional state action, including:

A. SUBSTANTIVE DUE PROCESS (FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT)

DCF/CSS enforced child support and deprived parental rights without a lawful paternity determination, violating Plaintiff’s fundamental liberty interest in familial association.

B. PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS (FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT)

Plaintiff was denied a fair hearing and subjected to enforcement without any signed paternity order or VAP, resulting in direct injury to his financial, familial, and legal status.

C. STATE-CREATED DANGER

DCF and CSS knowingly enforced unconstitutional orders, placing Plaintiff in ongoing harm without legal justification. Their inaction constitutes state-created danger.

D. FIRST & FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS – DENIAL OF ACCESS TO THE COURTS

Plaintiff's December 2024 ex parte motion, raising legitimate concerns of judicial misconduct, was never heard. The denial of that motion foreclosed access to a remedy under state law.

E. RETALIATION AND INDIFFERENCE

Plaintiff's protected activities—including reporting abuse, challenging enforcement, and asserting parental rights—were met with continued suppression and procedural obstruction by DCF personnel.

III. RELEVANT CASELAW

- *Zinerman v. Burch*, 494 U.S. 113 (1990) – Procedural due process cannot be bypassed by state actors.

- *DeShaney v. Winnebago Cnty.*, 489 U.S. 189 (1989) – The state may be liable when it affirmatively places a person in harm’s way.
- *Christopher v. Harbury*, 536 U.S. 403 (2002) – Denial of meaningful access to courts violates the Constitution.
- *Monroe v. Pape*, 365 U.S. 167 (1961) – §1983 provides remedy against state officers who abuse constitutional rights.
- *Dennis v. Sparks*, 449 U.S. 24 (1980) – Judicial immunity does not shield judges conspiring with private parties in unconstitutional acts.

IV. NOTICE OF PRESERVED FEDERAL REMEDIES

Plaintiff hereby reserves the right to file a third federal civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against any additional individuals, state officials, or entities whose conduct contributed to the constitutional violations described herein or who may be discovered through further investigation or subpoenaed evidence.

This reservation includes, but is not limited to:

- Child Support Services (CSS) enforcement personnel who continued to pursue financial penalties without any lawful paternity adjudication;
- Judicial officers who may have knowingly relied upon or issued false orders, or who failed to provide due process by denying motions or hearings without cause;
- Court clerical staff or administrative employees who participated in suppressing critical filings or enabling due process violations;

- School teachers, counselors, or administrators who may have unlawfully shared information, interfered with parent-child communication, concealed known abuse, or assisted state agents in retaliatory enforcement without legal basis;
- Other individuals or officials, whether named or unnamed, who engaged in obstruction, concealment of evidence, retaliation, or deprivation of federally protected rights.

These future claims may arise under the First, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments, including, but not limited to: violations of due process, familial association, equal protection, retaliation for protected conduct, and denial of access to the courts.

Plaintiff makes this reservation to preserve all legal and equitable remedies, including compensatory damages, punitive damages, declaratory relief, and injunctive relief, based on ongoing and newly discovered facts stemming from this unconstitutional enforcement structure.

V. EXHIBITS

- Exhibit A – March 30, 2020 Memorandum Decision and Order (Gatterman)
- Exhibit B – Email from Rush County Court Clerk (June 21, 2025) confirming no adjudication or VAP
- Exhibit C – December 2024 Ex Parte Motion filed by Plaintiff
- Exhibit D – Clerk’s Confirmation Email that Motion Was Never Scheduled or Heard

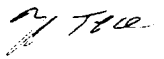
VI. CONCLUSION

The deliberate enforcement of child support orders without any lawful paternity adjudication is a gross violation of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights. Combined with the suppression of Plaintiff’s

ex parte motion, these facts reveal an unconstitutional pattern of abuse, indifference, and systemic failure.

Judicial notice of these matters is necessary to properly assess the scope and validity of Plaintiff's federal claim(s) under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Respectfully submitted,



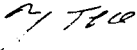
/s/ Tyce Bonjorno
Tyce Bonjorno
605 West South Street, Suite 271
Leander, TX 78641
Tyceanthony@me.com
(512) 579-1329
Pro Se Plaintiff

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 23, 2025, I electronically filed the foregoing Judicial Notice with the clerk of the court using the CM/ECF system, which will send a notice of electronic filing to all counsel of record.

Marc Altenbernt, SC#28745
General Counsel
Kansas Department for Children and Families
555 S. Kansas Ave., 6th Floor
Topeka, KS 66603
Tel: (785) 250-0380
Fax: (785) 296-4960
Marc.Altenbernt@ks.gov
Attorney for Defendants, DCF

Respectfully submitted,



/s/ Tyce Bonjorno
Tyce Bonjorno
605 West South Street, Suite 271
Leander, TX 78641
Tyceanthony@me.com
(512) 579-1329
Pro Se Plaintiff



Handymanlawns.com

Paternity Documents Request

To: Erin Werth

Exhibit B

June 20, 2025 at 2:42 PM

Siri Found a Contact



Add

Hi Erin,

Can you check and let me know if there's any signed court order adjudicating paternity or a signed VAP on file for any of the three kids in my case? If so, I'd like to get a copy.

Thanks,

Tyce Bonjorno



Erin Werth

RE: Paternity Documents Request

To: Handymanlawns.com

June 20, 2025 at 4:49 PM

Type do you by any chance know when this would have been filed?

From: [Handymanlawns.com . <tyceanthony@me.com>](mailto:tyceanthony@me.com)

Sent: Friday, June 20, 2025 2:43 PM

To: Erin Werth <Erin.Werth@kscourts.gov>

Subject: Paternity Documents Request

CAUTION: This email originated from outside the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

See More from Handymanlawns.com



Handymanlawns.com

Re: Paternity Documents Request

To: Erin Werth

June 20, 2025 at 5:05 PM

It should've been filed shortly after March 30, 2020. I believe Greg Schwartz was supposed to take care of it.

**Tyce Bonjorno
512-579-1329**

Confidentiality Notice: This electronic communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use, or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the



Handymanlawns.com

Re: Paternity Documents Request

To: Erin Werth

Yesterday at 4:49 PM

Erin

The March 30, 2020 order states that there was a "temporary adjudication for paternity" August 23, 2019. I cannot locate that and I have searched. That same 2020 order also states that a final order for adjudication for paternity will be prepared by council. I cannot locate that adjudication order either. If by chance you have the temporary adjudication on file and the current adjudication order on file, could you send those over? Please let me know either way if they have been filed or not. Thank you.

Tyce Bonjorno
512-579-1329

Confidentiality Notice: This electronic communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). If you have received information outside the intended audience, please do not disseminate it.

Hey Tyce, I'm not finding a Order of Paternity.

Erin

From: Handymanlawns.com . <tyceanthony@me.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 22, 2025 4:49 PM
To: Erin Werth <Erin.Werth@kscourts.gov>
Subject: Re: Paternity Documents Request

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[See More from Handymanlawns.com](mailto:Handymanlawns.com)



Handymanlawns.com

Re: Paternity Documents Request

To: Erin Werth

12:10PM

OK, thank you Erin. Is there a "temporary" paternity for adjudication that may have been filed in August sometime of 2019?

Tyce Bonjorno
512-579-1329



Erin Werth

RE: Paternity Documents Request

To: Handymanlawns.com

1:13 PM

Unless it is written in another Order in the case I don't see an Order just for Temporary either.

Erin

From: Handymanlawns.com . <tyceanthony@me.com>

Sent: Monday, June 23, 2025 12:19 PM

To: Erin Werth <Erin.Werth@kscourts.gov>

Subject: Re: Paternity Documents Request

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See More from Handymanlawns.com



Handymanlawns.com

Re: Paternity Documents Request

To: Erin Werth

1:26 PM

Siri Found a Contact



Add

Thank you Erin

**Tyce Bonjorno
512-579-1329**

Exhibit B

Tyce Bonjorno
605 West South Street, Suite 271
Leander, TX 78641
Tyceanthony@me.com
(512) 579-1329

Date: June 27, 2025

SUBJECT: Legal Notice of Constitutional Violations and Pending Federal Litigation

To:

Marcie Martinez
Director, Child Support Services
Kansas DCF – Child Support Services
555 S. Kansas Ave.
Topeka, KS 66603
(785) 220-8405
marcilyn.martinez2@ks.gov

Laura Howard
Secretary, Kansas Department for Children and Families
555 S. Kansas Avenue, 6th Floor
Topeka, KS 66603

Terri Greer
Deputy Director, Child Support Services
Kansas DCF – Child Support Services
555 S. Kansas Ave., 3rd Floor
Topeka, KS 66603
(785) 230-7735
terri.greer2@ks.gov

Theresa Bogner
Lead Attorney, Child Support Services
Kansas DCF – Child Support Services
555 S. Kansas Ave., 3rd Floor
Topeka, KS 66603
(785) 230-7560
theresa.bogner@ks.gov
Marc Altenbernt
General Counsel, DCF

Kansas DCF – Office of General Counsel
555 S. Kansas Ave.
Topeka, KS 66603
(785) 296-6752
marc.altenbernt@ks.gov

Kris W. Kobach
Attorney General, State of Kansas
Office of the Attorney General
120 SW 10th Ave., 2nd Floor
Topeka, KS 66612-1597
(785) 296-2215
general@ag.ks.gov

Duston J. Slinkard
Acting U.S. Attorney – District of Kansas
Robert J. Dole U.S. Courthouse
500 State Ave., Suite 360
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-6730

U.S. Department of Justice – Civil Rights Division
950 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20530-0001
(202) 514-4609

**RE: FORMAL LEGAL NOTICE – ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT WITHOUT
ADJUDICATION OF PATERNITY**

Formal Legal Notice to Named Officials and Counsel

I am placing the Kansas Department for Children and Families (DCF), Child Support Services (CSS), and associated legal and supervisory personnel on formal notice regarding the unconstitutional enforcement of child support obligations against me, Tyce Bonjorno, without any adjudication of paternity.

I have received written confirmation from the Rush County District Court Clerk that no signed judicial order adjudicating paternity and no signed Voluntary Acknowledgment of Paternity (VAP) exists on file for any of the three children referenced in your enforcement actions. This confirmation has been entered into the record as Exhibit A in federal civil litigation.

Despite this, your agency has imposed and continues to enforce child support obligations, including for a child to whom I have no biological or legal relation. I never signed a VAP, was

never granted a due process hearing, and have been denied visitation for the non-biological child — in direct violation of both state and federal law.

Additionally, in 2024, your agency unlawfully intercepted my federal tax refund in the amount of \$5,917.00, despite lacking any legal basis for paternity enforcement. These violations have persisted for more than five years without remedy or legal justification.

Additional damages are accruing, including lost income, medical costs, and reputational harm, with total damages currently exceeding \$18 million.

On March 30, 2020, a court order was issued in Rush County, Kansas, falsely referring to a “temporary adjudication of paternity” that never occurred. I was not present, no hearing took place, and no VAP was signed. This order has been entered into the federal record as a falsified judicial act and may result in additional § 1983 liability for all individuals enforcing it without confirmation or correction.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL VIOLATIONS

Your actions violate multiple federal and constitutional protections, including:

- Fourteenth Amendment – Substantive Due Process: Arbitrary enforcement without legal fatherhood is egregious and unlawful.
- Fourteenth Amendment – Procedural Due Process: No hearing or adjudication has occurred before enforcement.
- Equal Protection Clause: I am being treated differently from others not legally recognized as fathers.
- First Amendment – Retaliation: Enforcement intensified following protected federal filings.
- Fourth & Fifth Amendments: Seizure of tax refunds without legal basis constitutes financial taking without due process.
- State-Created Danger Doctrine: Your inaction and enforcement knowingly caused emotional and financial harm.

Kansas law, including K.S.A. 23-2208, requires that paternity be established by court order or signed VAP prior to any enforcement. Your agency has never obtained either.

REQUIRED RESPONSE TIMELINE

You are hereby requested to respond in writing within 14 calendar days of receipt of this letter. If no response is received:

I will file a formal Notice of Nonresponse with the U.S. District Court for the District of Kansas (Case No. 6:25-cv-01042-JWB-GEB), attaching this letter as an exhibit. Your silence will be presented as evidence of willful disregard for constitutional rights and a refusal to correct known unlawful conduct. I will also seek appropriate injunctive, declaratory, and monetary relief.

Please be advised that I currently have an active federal civil rights case pending in the District of Kansas (Case No. 6:25-cv-01042-JWB-GEB) against the Kansas Department for Children and Families and Child Support Services. In addition to claims of unlawful child support enforcement without paternity adjudication, the case includes undisputed factual allegations and documentary evidence of child abuse, child neglect, medical neglect, and systemic failure to protect my constitutional rights as a parent.

This filing will reinforce pending § 1983 claims, establish additional liability under federal law, and support forthcoming injunctive and monetary relief.

Also note that a Judicial Notice has been formally filed in federal court under Case No. 6:25-cv-01042-JWB-GEB, District of Kansas, documenting the confirmed absence of any adjudication of paternity, as well as the unconstitutional enforcement actions at issue. A copy of that filing, without exhibits, is attached for reference. All referenced exhibits are already entered into the federal docket and available upon request.

ONGOING INVESTIGATION AND ANTICIPATED FEDERAL ACTION

I am currently preparing a third federal civil rights complaint concerning the systematic failures of court officials, state actors, and enforcement agencies. This notice is being served in anticipation of future litigation, and you are required to preserve all internal records, emails, and enforcement-related communications.

Please note: This letter is not directed at the U.S. Department of Justice. It is submitted in good faith to request federal oversight and intervention regarding serious violations of constitutional rights by Kansas state agencies.

This matter may also be referred to federal law enforcement authorities for review under 18 U.S.C. §§ 241 and 242, which criminalize civil rights violations under color of law.

JUDICIAL COMPLICITY

Multiple judges in the underlying state court matter either failed to hear ex parte motions, allowed false orders to stand, or ignored documented fraud. These failures are central to the constitutional violations raised in federal court and will be further addressed through ongoing litigation, subpoenas, and witness depositions.

RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

This letter shall serve as formal legal notice of unconstitutional conduct. I expressly reserve all rights to pursue declaratory relief, injunctive relief, and full compensatory and punitive damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Failure to act upon this notice may result in individual liability for state actors operating outside clearly established law.

This notice shall also be introduced in any future filings as evidence of prior knowledge, willful indifference, and bad faith under color of state law.

State actors who knowingly enforce unconstitutional orders or fail to intervene after receiving actual notice may be held individually liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See *Monroe v. Pape*, 365 U.S. 167 (1961); see also *DeShaney v. Winnebago Cty.*, 489 U.S. 189 (1989).

This letter will be introduced in federal court as evidence that all named officials had prior knowledge of unconstitutional enforcement and refused to correct it, defeating any claim to qualified or absolute immunity.

Copies sent via Certified Mail to all listed recipients for legal documentation.

PUBLIC INTEREST, WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS, AND MEDIA INQUIRIES

This matter raises substantial concerns of public interest, institutional misconduct, and potential violations of federally protected rights. As a whistleblower to ongoing constitutional violations by state agencies and officers acting under color of law, I assert my rights under federal whistleblower statutes and the First Amendment, including protections against retaliation for exposing unlawful government conduct. I reserve the right to communicate with media, elected officials, and civil rights organizations, and to pursue additional public disclosures consistent with applicable law.

Respectfully,
/s/ Tyce Bonjorno
Tyce Bonjorno
Pro Se Plaintiff



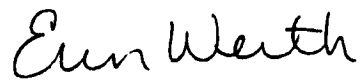
Exhibit D

Tyce Bonjorno

RH18DM19

Tyce, I am returning the exhibits you mailed, without a Rush County Heading and Case Number we are not allowed to file this Exhibit in your case.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Erin Werth".

Erin Werth

Clerk of the District Court

Rush County Kansas