

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS

TYCE A. BONJORNO,

Plaintiff,

v. Case No. 6:25-cv-01163-DDC-GEB

Rush County, Kansas et al.,

Defendants.

PLAINTIFF'S JUDICIAL NOTICE OF VOID STATE ORDER, COLLAPSE OF DUE
PROCESS, AND SYSTEMATIC CLERK MISCONDUCT UNDER COLOR OF STATE
LAW

Plaintiff respectfully files this Judicial Notice to bring to the Court's attention adjudicative facts establishing a systemic pattern of constitutional violations and unlawful enforcement actions in Rush County District Court Case No. 18-DM-19. These facts are central to the § 1983 and Monell claims in this case and are submitted pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201(b)."

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

This Judicial Notice is not merely a procedural formality—it is a formal invocation of federal judicial oversight in response to a breakdown of due process, record access, and jurisdiction in Kansas state proceedings. The facts herein are not speculative, disputed, or interpretive—they are documented, admitted, and un rebutted. Plaintiff respectfully submits this Notice not to relitigate state matters, but to preserve the federal record of ongoing constitutional violations under color of state law, consistent with the mandates of 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and *Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

“No jurisdiction. No adjudication. No hearing. No justice.”

— Summary of constitutional violations documented in Rush County Case No. 18-DM-19.

I. VOID ORDER ENTERED WITHOUT ADJUDICATION OR HEARING

On July 11, 2025, Defendant Judge Meryl D. Wilson issued an order “EXHIBIT B” denying Plaintiff’s pending pro se Motion for Relief from Judgment and Supplemental Emergency Motion — without holding any hearing, and without adjudicating the core constitutional claim: no paternity has ever been adjudicated in this case, rendering the March 30, 2020 custody/support order void ab initio.

“A judgment is void if the court that rendered it lacked jurisdiction of the subject matter.”

— *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458, 468 (1938)

Federal courts have repeatedly held that judgments rendered without jurisdiction are a legal nullity. *United States v. Bigford*, 365 F.3d 859, 865 (10th Cir. 2004); *Windsor v. Garland*, 23 F.4th 871, 877 (10th Cir. 2022).

Moreover, the failure to provide a hearing before depriving a parent of liberty and custodial rights violates the most fundamental elements of procedural due process. See *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 333 (1976); *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67, 80–81 (1972).

The Tenth Circuit has held unequivocally that “a court cannot acquire jurisdiction over a matter where the statutory preconditions have not been satisfied.” *United States v. Naranjo*, 660 F.3d 406, 411 (10th Cir. 2011). Paternity adjudication is a precondition for jurisdiction under Kansas law. See *In re Marriage of Ross*, 245 Kan. 591, 783 P.2d 331 (1989).

“Jurisdiction is power to declare the law, and when it ceases to exist, the only function remaining to the court is that of announcing the fact and dismissing the cause.” — *Ex parte McCardle*, 74 U.S. 506, 514 (1868)

The refusal to hold a hearing—despite an explicit emergency request—while enforcing a judgment issued without a jurisdictional foundation, is not merely erroneous; it is unlawful. The continued enforcement of that judgment places the federal judiciary on notice of an active constitutional crisis.

The Court’s refusal to address a jurisdictional void—while simultaneously enforcing custody and support—shocks the conscience and violates the most basic principles of law.

See *Rochin v. California*, 342 U.S. 165, 172 (1952) (acts that “shock the conscience” violate substantive due process).

II. CLERK CONCEALMENT OF EVIDENCE ESTABLISHING VOIDNESS

Rush County Court Clerk Erin Werth, named as a Defendant herein, initially refused to provide Plaintiff file-stamped copies of his own exhibits, including the exhibit where Clerk Werth herself confirmed in writing that paternity was never adjudicated. “EXHIBIT G”

This concealment was not accidental. When confronted, Werth reversed her position, stating:

“I always thought that exhibits were confidential and copies weren’t given to anyone. I am not concealing anything...”

— Clerk Erin Werth, July 2025 email (Defendant)

Yet this contradicts standard practice, and Werth’s reversal only occurred after Plaintiff cited federal liability for concealment of court records.

“Clerks of court are not entitled to immunity for administrative or ministerial acts.”

— *Antoine v. Byers & Anderson, Inc.*, 508 U.S. 429, 436 (1993)

“Concealing or refusing to file court documents that impact a person’s rights can itself form the basis for § 1983 liability.”

— *Ryland v. Shapiro*, 708 F.2d 967, 975 (5th Cir. 1983)

This act obstructed Plaintiff's access to the court record and involved direct suppression of an exhibit containing Werth's own admission—an admission confirming the core jurisdictional defect at the heart of the entire state custody action.

"Access to court records is a fundamental component of due process." — *Publicker Industries, Inc. v. Cohen*, 733 F.2d 1059, 1070 (3d Cir. 1984)

The concealed exhibit—which includes Clerk Werth's own admission that paternity was never adjudicated—directly nullifies the legal foundation of all child support and custody orders issued in 18-DM-19.

"The intentional withholding of material evidence by court officials fundamentally undermines judicial integrity and denies parties their constitutional right of access." — *Christopher v. Harbury*, 536 U.S. 403, 415 (2002)

III. SYSTEMIC MISCONDUCT AND PATTERN OF COVER-UP

The pattern of events across this case — from the issuance of a void custody/support order without adjudicated paternity, to:

- the denial of an emergency hearing on a Motion to Vacate a void judgment,
- the court clerk's interference with filing and access, and
- the failure to provide record transparency to the moving party,

When combined with the clerical concealment of material evidence and the refusal to grant a hearing on voidness, this pattern forms the foundation of institutional misconduct that violates both procedural and substantive due process.

“A scheme to deprive a party of fair adjudication by suppressing jurisdictional facts is not protected by judicial immunity.” — *Dennis v. Sparks*, 449 U.S. 24, 28–29 (1980)

— demonstrate a systemic breakdown of judicial ethics, procedural fairness, and constitutional compliance.

This pattern is not a one-time error; it represents an ongoing violation of rights by actors operating under color of law to shield themselves from accountability.

“When the unconstitutional actions of local officials are not isolated, but flow from a custom or practice of the county, Monell liability attaches.”

— *Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 694 (1978)

“Judicial immunity is not a license for systemic abuse. When courts collude in jurisdictional fraud or perpetuate unconstitutional enforcement, federal redress is not optional—it is mandatory.”

— *Pulliam v. Allen*, 466 U.S. 522, 541–42 (1984) (judges may be subject to injunctive relief and attorney’s fees under § 1983).

Rush County must answer not only for the acts of its officers, but for the institutional policies that allowed this level of concealment, abuse, and constitutional erosion to persist.

Because this void judgment is still being enforced, Plaintiff and his minor children remain under the daily threat of unlawful state intrusion and retaliation, elevating this from mere misconduct to a live constitutional emergency.

IV. WIDESPREAD KNOWLEDGE AND PARTICIPATION BY MULTIPLE STATE ACTORS

The conduct documented herein was not the result of isolated oversight. Defendant Wilson personally enforced a void judgment. Clerk Werth actively suppressed filings exposing that voidness. Other Rush County judges signed enforcement orders without confirming jurisdiction.

These acts occurred over multiple years and reflected shared knowledge, deliberate indifference, and active concealment—hallmarks of Monell liability.

The conspiracy of silence among state actors to deny, conceal, and retroactively justify void orders establishes not only individual liability under § 1983 but also a systemic failure warranting federal redress.

V. CONTRADICTORY STATE ORDERS NULLIFY DUE PROCESS DEFENSE

Defendant Judge Meryl D. Wilson’s July 11, 2025 order falsely asserts that Plaintiff “has been provided numerous hearings” and “adequate notice.” This representation is facially contradicted by an earlier August 2, 2024 order issued by Judge James Fleetwood in the same underlying case (Rush County Case No. 18-DM-19), which barred Plaintiff from receiving any hearing unless he paid over \$5,800 in legal fees and retainers to opposing counsel:

“The clerk of the court will not, nor will any staff of the court set any matter for hearing brought by the petitioner until after the petitioner pays in full the bill invoiced June 5, 2024... in the amount of \$807.56... The petitioner must also pay \$5,000.00 as a retainer fee for the respondent’s selected attorney in advance of setting any further pleadings for hearing...”

— Order of Judge James Fleetwood, August 2, 2024

This order, still in effect at the time Judge Wilson issued his July 11, 2025 ruling, renders Wilson’s claim of “numerous hearings” categorically false. No hearing was ever held on the two emergency motions filed in June and July 2025. Instead, Plaintiff was trapped in a closed-loop system of procedural obstruction.

Such tactics constitute a flagrant denial of due process under both federal and Kansas constitutional law. See *M.L.B. v. S.L.J.*, 519 U.S. 102 (1996) (conditioning access to courts on

payment of costs violates due process in family law context); *Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U.S. 371, 377 (1971) (access to court is fundamental in matters involving family rights).

The contradiction between these two orders reinforces the systemic and deliberate nature of the constitutional violations at issue. These are not isolated judicial errors—they reflect a policy-level obstruction of justice in Rush County.

VI. CONTRADICTORY ORDERS BY STATE JUDGES DENYING ACCESS TO THE COURTS

On August 2, 2024, Judge James Fleetwood issued an unconstitutional order in Case No. 18-DM-19, explicitly barring the undersigned Plaintiff from setting any matter for hearing unless he prepaid over \$5,800 to opposing counsel, including a \$5,000 retainer. This order was never appealed because it was structurally void and procedurally unreviewable under Kansas rules without first satisfying the illegal financial barrier.

Judge Fleetwood stated:

“The clerk of the court will not, nor will any staff of the court set any matter for hearing brought by the petitioner until after the petitioner pays in full...”

This order imposed a financial paywall on Plaintiff’s constitutional right to be heard, violating clearly established law:

“Access to courts is a fundamental constitutional right... State-imposed filing fees or cost barriers that condition access to the judiciary are unconstitutional when they deny meaningful relief.”

— *Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U.S. 371, 377 (1971); see also *Tenn. v. Lane*, 541 U.S. 509, 522 (2004)

Then, on July 11, 2025, Judge Meryl D. Wilson denied Plaintiff's Motion for Relief from Judgment and Emergency Motion without a hearing, falsely claiming that Plaintiff had "numerous hearings" and received "adequate notice."

These two orders directly contradict each other:

- Fleetwood's 2024 order explicitly barred any future hearings unless exorbitant prepayments were made;
- Wilson's 2025 order falsely claimed Plaintiff had full access to hearings and due process.

This inconsistency confirms intentional suppression of Plaintiff's right to be heard, in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments.

"It is a denial of due process to prevent a party from being heard based on a procedural technicality that has no basis in law."

— *Logan v. Zimmerman Brush Co.*, 455 U.S. 422, 429 (1982)

"Judicial immunity does not extend to orders that deprive litigants of fundamental access to the court or that are rendered without jurisdiction."

— *Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 11 n.1 (1991); *Dennis v. Sparks*, 449 U.S. 24, 27–28 (1980)

These conflicting state orders — one blocking access and one pretending access was granted — illustrate not mere negligence, but a calculated scheme to deny Plaintiff redress and conceal jurisdictional defects regarding the March 30, 2020 void custody/support order.

VII. WILLFUL MISREPRESENTATION OF PROCEDURAL MOTION AS JURISDICTIONAL ADMISSION

In his July 11, 2025 order, Defendant Judge Meryl D. Wilson made a knowingly false and inflammatory claim that Plaintiff had "apparently forgotten" a so-called "verified petition" filed

on September 24, 2018, which allegedly acknowledged that jurisdiction and venue were proper in Rush County, Kansas. “EXHIBIT E”

This is demonstrably false — and dangerously misleading. The document Wilson references is not a verified petition at all. It is a routine Motion for Temporary Orders filed by Plaintiff’s then-counsel requesting limited parenting time. It contains no language whatsoever admitting or conceding jurisdiction or venue. It does not reference K.S.A. 23-2204, 23-2208, or any statutory basis for subject matter jurisdiction.

This mischaracterization is not merely a judicial mistake — it is a deliberate distortion of the record to sustain enforcement of a void support and custody order issued in the absence of adjudicated paternity. It is a textbook example of constructive fraud under color of law and serves as direct evidence of bad faith and retaliation in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Kansas law is unambiguous: subject matter jurisdiction must be affirmatively established and cannot be conferred by implication, conduct, or silence. See *State v. Elliott*, 314 Kan. 516, 520, 501 P.3d 1063 (2022) (“Subject matter jurisdiction cannot be waived and must exist at all stages of a proceeding.”); *In re Marriage of Killman*, 264 Kan. 33, 42, 955 P.2d 1228 (1998) (“Jurisdiction must appear affirmatively from the record and cannot be presumed.”).

Judge Wilson’s effort to recast a non-jurisdictional motion as an implied concession is both legally indefensible and constitutionally offensive. It is a manipulative tactic designed to fabricate legitimacy for an order that remains facially void for lack of paternity adjudication.

Plaintiff never signed a Voluntary Acknowledgment of Paternity under K.S.A. 23-2204. No evidentiary hearing was held under K.S.A. 23-2208. The Clerk of the Rush County District Court has admitted in writing that no adjudication of paternity exists.

To rely on a benign custody motion filed seven years ago as evidence of jurisdiction—while ignoring the absence of statutory adjudication and the Clerk’s own admission—is a malicious abuse of judicial power, grounded in deception, not law.

This section alone justifies emergency federal injunctive relief, declaratory judgment, and personal liability under § 1983. It also justifies immediate referral for ethical and criminal investigation.

VIII. JUDICIAL MISREPRESENTATION AND DENIAL OF DUE PROCESS: JULY 11, 2025 ORDER

On July 11, 2025, Judge Meryl D. Wilson issued an order in the District Court of Rush County, Kansas, falsely asserting that Plaintiff “selected the venue” in 2018, that Rush County had proper jurisdiction, and that adjudication of paternity had occurred. These statements are demonstrably false.

Contrary to Judge Wilson’s order, Plaintiff never selected Rush County as the venue. Venue was assigned based solely on the mother’s residence in La Crosse, Kansas. Plaintiff has resided in Texas during the entire course of this litigation. His then-attorney was located in Norton, Kansas—three hours away from La Crosse—and filed the case for convenience, not by Plaintiff’s personal selection.

To falsely claim that Plaintiff “chose” the venue is not a misstatement of law—it is a misstatement of fact. It contradicts the case record and reflects either gross incompetence or deliberate judicial misrepresentation.

“Facts, not conclusions, establish jurisdiction, and jurisdictional allegations must be supported by competent evidence.”

United States v. Cotton, 535 U.S. 625, 630 (2002); *Steel Co. v. Citizens for a Better Environment*, 523 U.S. 83, 94 (1998)

FALSE CLAIM OF JURISDICTION BASED ON 2018 MOTION

Judge Wilson mischaracterized a September 24, 2018 “Motion for Temporary Orders”—filed by Plaintiff’s then-counsel—as a “verified petition” in which Plaintiff allegedly conceded jurisdiction and venue in Rush County. This is a deliberate misstatement.

The referenced motion contains no language conceding jurisdiction or venue, nor does it include any sworn or verified statement from Plaintiff. It is a standard procedural filing. To treat it as a legal admission of jurisdiction is patently false and contradicts controlling Kansas precedent:

“Subject matter jurisdiction cannot be conferred by consent, waiver, or estoppel and may be raised at any time.”

In re Marriage of Killman, 264 Kan. 33, 955 P.2d 1228 (1998)

State v. Elliott, 314 Kan. 516, 501 P.3d 1063 (2022)

This claim by Judge Wilson appears designed to retroactively manufacture jurisdiction, violating both federal and state law.

VOID ORDERS AND LACK OF PATERNITY ADJUDICATION

As Plaintiff has repeatedly shown—and the Rush County Clerk confirmed in writing—no adjudication of paternity ever occurred under K.S.A. 23-2204 (voluntary acknowledgment) or K.S.A. 23-2208 (judicial determination). Thus, the March 30, 2020 custody and support order is void ab initio. “EXHIBIT A”

“A judgment rendered by a court without personal or subject matter jurisdiction is void and subject to collateral attack.”

United States v. Bigford, 365 F.3d 859, 866 (10th Cir. 2004)

Burrell v. Armijo, 603 F.3d 825, 832 (10th Cir. 2010)

Stoldt v. Stoldt, 234 Kan. 957, 676 P.2d 153 (1984)

Despite this, Judge Wilson ordered enforcement of that void ruling and threatened sanctions and a bench warrant unless Plaintiff returned his children to Kansas—absent a valid custody order, hearing, or lawful basis. This amounts to retaliation and abuse of judicial office under color of law, in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

“The right to procedural due process is not a luxury to be dispensed with at the court’s convenience.”

Goldberg v. Kelly, 397 U.S. 254, 267 (1970)

NO HEARING, NO NOTICE – CLEAR DUE PROCESS VIOLATION

Judge Wilson’s July 11, 2025 order was entered without any docket entry, hearing, or notice to Plaintiff regarding his two pending motions—despite the fact that one of those motions explicitly requested an emergency hearing. This violates well-settled law:

“An elementary and fundamental requirement of due process...is notice reasonably calculated... and an opportunity to present objections.”

Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950)

“A court may not deny a litigant a hearing on the merits without adequate justification.”

Logan v. Zimmerman Brush Co., 455 U.S. 422, 429 (1982)

“Even courts must follow the law.”

Caperton v. A.T. Massey Coal Co., 556 U.S. 868, 889 (2009)

Judge Wilson’s July 11, 2025 order was not just erroneous—it was knowingly false, retaliatory, and procedurally illegitimate. It reinforces the central allegations of Plaintiff’s federal complaint: systemic judicial misconduct, fraudulent concealment, and denial of constitutional rights under color of state law.

This order should be viewed as a textbook example of judicial abuse and jurisdictional fraud, further necessitating immediate federal oversight and injunctive relief.

IX. FABRICATED JUDICIAL FINDINGS, CONTRADICTIONARY ORDERS, AND INTENTIONAL MISREPRESENTATION OF PATERNITY

In a July 11, 2025 order, Judge Meryl D. Wilson falsely declared that “paternity has already been established” and barred any further challenge to that issue. He cited a prior order dated July 16, 2020 by Judge Bruce Gatterman as the purported source of this determination. This claim is not only false — it is a judicial fabrication designed to create a veneer of legitimacy over a void custody and child support scheme.

The July 16, 2020 “Journal Entry of Motions Hearing” (now submitted as Exhibit F) is the very document Wilson relies on. It proves the opposite. It contains no judicial adjudication of paternity under K.S.A. 23-2204 (Voluntary Acknowledgment of Paternity) or K.S.A. 23-2208 (Judicial Determination of Paternity). It is devoid of the following statutory and constitutional requisites:

- No DNA test was ever ordered or submitted.
- No evidentiary hearing regarding paternity ever occurred.
- No findings of fact or legal conclusions regarding paternity were entered.
- No voluntary acknowledgment was executed by either parent.
- No adjudicative language exists anywhere in the body of the order.

The only mention of paternity appears in Paragraph 16, which states in conclusory fashion that “paternity has already been established.” This circular assertion lacks any citation to a prior order, any evidentiary foundation, or any statutory compliance. It is an uncorroborated statement embedded in a journal entry submitted and approved only by opposing counsel, Gregory A. Schwartz — not by Plaintiff, and not as part of any formal paternity proceeding. This fact alone renders the finding facially void under Kansas law.

Judge Gatterman’s signature appears only on the first page, while the order was “submitted and approved” by the mother’s attorney alone on the final page. There was no adversarial process and no mutual stipulation — just a single-party assertion repackaged as judicial fact.

CONTROLLING LEGAL AUTHORITIES

Under binding Kansas and federal law, the absence of subject matter jurisdiction voids all related orders. Fabrication or presumption of jurisdiction is not permitted under any doctrine:

- *In re Marriage of Killman*, 264 Kan. 33, 955 P.2d 1228 (1998):

“Jurisdiction cannot be conferred by consent, waiver, or estoppel.”

- *State v. Elliott*, 314 Kan. 516, 501 P.3d 1063 (2022):

“A court’s lack of subject matter jurisdiction renders a judgment void, and such defect can be raised at any time.”

- *In re T.S.W.*, 294 Kan. 423, 276 P.3d 133 (2012):

“Paternity adjudication requires strict compliance with statutory prerequisites.”

- *United States v. Bigford*, 365 F.3d 859 (10th Cir. 2004):

“A void judgment is a legal nullity and has no legal force or effect.”

- *Johnson v. Zerbst*, 304 U.S. 458 (1938):

“Jurisdiction is the authority to hear and determine. Without it, a court cannot proceed at all.”

JUDICIAL FRAUD AND DUE PROCESS VIOLATIONS

Judge Wilson's July 11, 2025 order — asserting a non-existent adjudication of paternity and seeking to bar future litigation — is not merely a misstatement. It is a knowing misrepresentation of legal authority and abuse of Article VI Supremacy Clause protections. His action represents:

- Fraud on the court
- Obstruction of federal rights
- Misuse of judicial office to enforce a void order
- Active retaliation against constitutionally protected parental conduct

This is judicial gaslighting under color of law, and it cannot stand in federal court. Courts may not fabricate jurisdiction post hoc. There is no immunity when a judge proceeds in the absence of jurisdiction or knowingly issues orders founded on falsehoods. See *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349 (1978) — judicial immunity does not protect acts taken in complete absence of all jurisdiction or with clear absence of judicial function.

X. DIRECT OBJECTION TO VOID ORDER AND CONSTITUTIONAL ABUSE

On July 28, 2025, Plaintiff emailed Defendant Judge Meryl D. Wilson to formally object to the unconstitutional July 11, 2025 state court order. Plaintiff had received the order by mail that same day and, having been denied any hearing or notice, issued a comprehensive objection invoking due process violations, jurisdictional voidness, and retaliatory threats.

The July 28, 2025 email (attached as Exhibit D) states in detail:

- That no hearing was held on either of Plaintiff's state motions;
- That there is no adjudication of paternity on the record under Kansas or federal law;
- That Rush County's own Clerk confirmed the absence of adjudication in writing;

- That the March 30, 2020 custody/support order is void and constitutionally unenforceable;
- That Judge Wilson's threat of sanctions or arrest constitutes retaliation under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Plaintiff also reminded Defendant Wilson that:

“EVERY order is void, acting without jurisdiction. There is no adjudication of paternity. PERIOD! I am not confused. I am not going away.”

This contemporaneous objection serves to preserve the federal record of denial of due process, falsification of jurisdiction, and threats of unlawful enforcement, all under color of law.

XI. ONGOING THREATS OF ENFORCEMENT DESPITE FACIAL VOIDNESS: ACTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL HARM

On or about August 2, 2025, Plaintiff received a written notice from Kansas Child Support Services (attached as Exhibit H) threatening imminent enforcement actions, including:

- Legal proceedings,
- Credit bureau reporting, and
- Financial penalties,

all based on the March 30, 2020 support order issued in state court case 18-DM-19.

This is no mere procedural oversight — it is an active, unlawful enforcement of a constitutionally void order. No adjudication of paternity has ever occurred under Kansas law or federal constitutional standards, and as such, the March 30, 2020 order lacks legal effect and is null ab initio.

“A void judgment is not entitled to the respect accorded a valid adjudication... It is not entitled to enforcement, and all proceedings founded on the void judgment are themselves regarded as invalid.”

— *Valley View Angus Ranch, Inc. v. Duke Energy Field Servs., Inc.*, 497 F.3d 1096, 1104 (10th Cir. 2007)

The U.S. Supreme Court has long held that enforcement of legal obligations without due process — including jurisdictional adjudication and proper notice — violates the Fourteenth Amendment:

“An elementary and fundamental requirement of due process... is notice reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action.”

— *Mullane v. Cent. Hanover Bank & Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950)

Here, Kansas CSS is acting under color of law to impose penalties for an obligation that has no lawful foundation. Paternity has never been judicially determined under K.S.A. 23-2208 nor voluntarily acknowledged under K.S.A. 23-2204. Plaintiff’s liberty and property are being threatened based on fiction, not fact.

“No judgment of a court is due process of law if it is rendered without jurisdiction in the court, or without notice to the party.”

— *Scott v. McNeal*, 154 U.S. 34, 46 (1894)

“Actions taken under a void judgment are themselves void, and all officers involved are liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.”

— *Katz v. United States*, 389 U.S. 347, 356 (1967); *Ryland v. Shapiro*, 708 F.2d 967, 975 (5th Cir. 1983)

By continuing to act on the March 30, 2020 order, Kansas DCF and CSS have proven that the voidness is not merely academic — it causes ongoing irreparable injury and forms the basis for immediate injunctive, declaratory, and monetary relief under federal law.

XII. PATTERN OF JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT, OBSTRUCTION, AND CONSTITUTIONAL COLLAPSE

Judge Wilson's July 11, 2025 order exemplifies not a mere legal error, but a systemic refusal to apply constitutional law and statutory procedure. He:

- Denied Plaintiff a hearing despite an emergency request;
- Claimed paternity had been established when the record proves otherwise;
- Mischaracterized past filings to create the illusion of jurisdiction;
- Enforced a void order threatening arrest and deprivation of custody;
- Ignored controlling law on subject matter jurisdiction and paternity adjudication.

When state actors—judges included—abandon constitutional limits and enforce legal fictions under color of law, their immunity is not absolute. See *Mireles v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9 (1991); *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349 (1978) (judicial immunity does not apply to actions taken in clear absence of jurisdiction).

This pattern, now thoroughly documented in Exhibits A–H, supports claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, *Monell v. Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978), and potentially 18 U.S.C. § 242 for willful deprivation of rights under color of law.

The federal courts are now the only avenue of redress.

XIII. CLARIFICATION REGARDING FEDERAL JURISDICTION.

Plaintiff does not ask this Court to reverse a state court decision or assume appellate authority. Plaintiff asks this Court to exercise its original jurisdiction over ongoing constitutional violations that state courts have refused to correct. This is not a disagreement over outcome—it is a collapse of lawful process. Kansas state actors have acted outside their jurisdiction, and their refusal to acknowledge that renders federal intervention the only remedy.

Plaintiff respectfully submits that due process, equal protection, and access to a fair tribunal are not luxuries—they are guarantees. In Rush County, Kansas, those guarantees have collapsed. Plaintiff seeks only to be treated fairly, impartially, and in accordance with clearly established constitutional law. That objective is not attainable in the current state forum, where judicial and clerical actors have demonstrated systemic misconduct and obstructed even basic record access.

“Plaintiff does not seek to relitigate state court issues, nor to invoke this Court as an appellate tribunal.”

Where state courts have abdicated their duty to provide due process, the federal courts not only may intervene—they must.

When a state court enforces a void judgment, conceals exculpatory filings, denies hearings on emergency motions, and threatens arrest based on fictitious jurisdiction, that is not due process—it is abuse cloaked in robes. Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Honorable Court acknowledge the documented facts, preserve jurisdiction over this matter, and prepare to issue emergency relief should further harm occur.

Plaintiff does not ask this Court for sympathy. He asks for enforcement of law. Where state officials mock due process, distort facts, conceal exhibits, and issue threats based on fictitious jurisdiction, the Constitution has already been violated. Federal court is not only the proper venue—it is the last refuge of liberty.

XIV. RETALIATORY ABUSE OF PROCESS UNDER COLOR OF LAW

The conduct of the Kansas state judiciary, particularly the 24th Judicial District, reveals a paradigm shift: this case is no longer — and arguably never was — about the best interests of the children. It is now a coordinated effort to punish Plaintiff for exposing judicial misconduct,

challenging fabricated orders, and exercising First Amendment-protected speech in both state and federal forums.

Plaintiff has submitted irrefutable evidence that:

- No adjudication of paternity ever occurred;
- Court clerks engaged in concealment and obstruction;
- Orders were issued without hearings, notice, or jurisdiction;
- State judges falsified records and then cited their own fabrications as binding law;
- Plaintiff's attempt to protect his children and uphold federal rights was met with threats of arrest, denial of access to school enrollment, and forced compliance with a void support order.

These are not judicial errors — they are acts of systemic retaliation, committed under color of law, and in direct violation of:

- 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (Deprivation of rights)
- 42 U.S.C. § 1985(2) (Obstruction and intimidation of a litigant)
- 18 U.S.C. § 242 (Willful deprivation of rights under color of law)

Plaintiff respectfully submits that federal intervention is no longer optional — it is urgently necessary to protect both his constitutional rights and the safety and welfare of his children.

XV. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court:

1. Accept judicial notice of the attached Exhibits A–H pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 201, as they reflect indisputable facts central to this case;
2. Declare that no adjudication of paternity exists in Case No. 18-DM-19, as required under K.S.A. 23-2204 and K.S.A. 23-2208, and that all findings to the contrary are legally and factually false;

3. Declare that the March 30, 2020 custody and support order—and all subsequent orders enforcing it—are void ab initio due to lack of subject matter jurisdiction and failure to adjudicate paternity;
4. Recognize that Plaintiff's emergency motions were denied without notice or hearing, in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment and applicable state procedural rules;
5. Declare that Judge Meryl D. Wilson, acting under color of state law, fabricated findings, denied Plaintiff access to the courts, and enforced facially void orders, stripping Plaintiff of parental rights without lawful process;
6. Declare that Rush County Court Clerk Erin Werth unlawfully concealed filed exhibits, interfered with access to the record, and withheld documents that expose constitutional violations, in furtherance of systemic misconduct;
7. Issue declaratory relief that the State of Kansas, its agents, and its courts may not enforce custody, support, or arrest orders premised on void judgments, and that such enforcement constitutes an ongoing federal constitutional injury;
8. Grant injunctive relief barring any further enforcement actions, child support collection, or custodial interference premised on the March 30, 2020 order, unless and until lawful adjudication of paternity occurs in full compliance with federal and state law;
9. Retain jurisdiction over this action to enforce constitutional compliance and protect Plaintiff from retaliation, denial of educational rights, or further deprivation of parent-child contact;
10. Award Plaintiff all available relief under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, including compensatory and punitive damages against all named Defendants in their individual and official capacities;
11. Hold Defendant Rush County, Kansas liable under *Monell v. Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978), for maintaining customs and practices that facilitated the ongoing constitutional violations;

12. Award costs, attorneys' fees (if applicable), and any other relief the Court deems just, proper, and necessary to remedy the substantial deprivation of Plaintiff's constitutional rights.
13. Declare that the pattern of retaliation, denial of hearings, concealment of records, and enforcement of void orders constitutes abuse of process and deprivation of rights under color of law, and grant relief accordingly under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1985.

XVI. DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY

I, Tyce A. Bonjorno, declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the facts stated herein, and in the attached exhibits, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I further declare that these facts are corroborated by court orders, clerk correspondence, and prior state filings, all submitted under penalty of perjury and attached herein.

Plaintiff does not seek to relitigate resolved matters nor invite this Court to act as a super-appellate body. Rather, Plaintiff invokes this Court's jurisdiction under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to remedy constitutional violations that are ongoing, systemic, and unrecoverable through the state forum. Fair treatment is not available in state court. Due process, transparency, and judicial impartiality have collapsed. Plaintiff seeks only the protection of his federal rights in a forum capable of enforcing them

Executed on this 2nd day of August, 2025.

Tyce A. Bonjorno

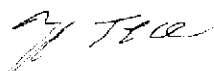
/s/Tyce A. Bonjorno

605 West South St. Suite 271

Leander, TX 78641

Tyceanthony@me.com

512-579-1329



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on August 2, 2025, I filed the foregoing Judicial Notice of Systemic Due Process Violations, Clerk Misconduct, and Void State Order, along with all attached exhibits, with the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Kansas via [CM/ECF filing system or in-person/mail, depending on your method].

As of the date of this filing, no Defendant has entered an appearance. Plaintiff will serve this Judicial Notice on all named Defendants after appearance or as otherwise ordered by the Court.

Respectfully submitted,

this 2nd day of August, 2025.



Tyce A. Bonjorno

/s/Tyce A. Bonjorno

605 West South St. Suite 271

Leander, TX 78641

Tyceanthony@me.com

512-579-1329

ATTACHMENTS:

EXHIBIT A – Email thread with Clerk Erin Werth confirming no adjudication of paternity and disputing exhibit handling

EXHIBIT B – July 11, 2025 Order from Judge Meryl Wilson denying emergency motions and enforcing void orders

EXHIBIT C – Plaintiff's Motion for Relief from Judgment and Supplemental Motion (State Court filings)

EXHIBIT D – Plaintiff's Formal Objection to Void Order and Denial of Hearing (July 28, 2025 email to Judge Wilson)

EXHIBIT E – September 24, 2018 Motion for Temporary Orders (submitted by prior counsel; contains no jurisdictional admissions)

EXHIBIT F – July 16, 2020 Journal Entry of Motions Hearing; rubber-stamped and submitted by opposing counsel; contains no lawful adjudication of paternity

EXHIBIT G – Email thread between Plaintiff and Rush County Court Clerk Erin Werth (July 2025) showing:

1. Plaintiff was denied notice and hearing,
2. Exhibits were initially withheld and falsely claimed to be confidential,
3. Clerk's later admission of error and retroactive compliance,
4. Pattern of concealment regarding paternity adjudication evidence.

EXHIBIT H — Document mailed to plaintiff from CSS.

EXHIBIT A

Email Thread with Clerk Erin Werth

This exhibit includes a series of email exchanges with Rush County Clerk Erin Werth confirming no adjudication of paternity exists.



Handymanlawns.com

Paternity Documents Request

To: Erin Werth

Page 1 of 8

June 20, 2025 at 2:42 PM

Exhibit B



Siri Found a Contact

Handymanlawns.com
tyceanthony@me.com

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

June 20, 2025 at 4:49 PM

RE: Paternity Documents Request

To: Handymanlawns.com

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

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



Forwarded from

Case 6:25-cv-01163-HLT-GEB Document 6-2 Filed 08/04/25 Page 4 of 10



Handymanlawns.com

June 20, 2025 at 5:05 PM

Re: Paternity Documents Request

To: Erin Werth

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

Yesterday at 4:49 PM

Re: Paternity Documents Request

To: Erin Werth

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). Unauthorized interception, review, use, or disclosure is

TO: [REDACTED]

Case 6:25-cv-01163-HLT-GEB Document 6-2 Filed 08/04/25 Page 6 of 10

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

Erin

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

Sent: Sunday, June 22, 2025 4:49 PM

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

Subject: Re: 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](mailto:tyceanthony@me.com)

Case 6:25-cv-01163-HLT-GEB Document 31-2 Filed 08/23/25 Page 8 of 9



Handymanlawns.com

12:19 PM

Re: Paternity Documents Request

To: Erin Werth

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

Case 6:25-cv-01163-HLT-GEB Document 6-2 Filed 08/04/25 Page 8 of 10



Erin Werth

1:13 PM

RE: Paternity Documents Request

To: Handymanlawns.com

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

Erin

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

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

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

Subject: Re: 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

See More from Handymanlawns.com

Found in Sent - iCloud Mailbox



Handymanlawns.com

Re: Paternity Documents Request

To: Erin Werth

1:26 PM



Siri Found a Contact

Handymanlawns.com
tyceanthony@mg.com

Add



Thank you Erin

Tyce Bonjorno
512-579-1329

**KANSAS CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES
PO BOX 497
TOPEKA, KS 66601-0497**

**KANSAS CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES
PO BOX 497
TOPEKA, KS 66601-0497
PHONE(S) (866) 757-2445**

JULY 17, 2025

**** CONTACT ADDRESS ABOVE ****

250707

T63 P1

023080

TYCE BONJORNO
605 W SOUTH ST UNIT 271
LEANDER TX 76641-5402



SSN
☆☆☆ ☆★ ☆☆☆☆

CASE NUMBER
0003543704

LOCAL ID
224

PAST DUE AMOUNT CLAIMED
\$905.00 (NON-TANF)

The agency identified above has determined that you owe past-due child and/or spousal support. Our records show that you owe at least the amount shown above. If your case was submitted to the United States Department of the Treasury for collection in the past, this amount is subject to collection at any time by Administrative Offset and/or Federal Tax Refund Offset. If your case has not already been submitted to the United States Department of the Treasury and you do not pay in full within 30 days from the date of this notice, this amount will be referred for collection by Administrative Offset and/or Federal Tax Refund Offset. Under Administrative Offset (31 U.S.C.3716), certain Federal payments that might otherwise be paid to you will be intercepted, either in whole or in part, to pay past-due child and/or spousal support. Under Federal Tax Refund Offset (42 U.S.C.664;26 U.S.C.6402), any Federal Income Tax Refund to which you may be entitled will be intercepted to satisfy your debt. The amount of your past-due support will also be reported to consumer reporting agencies.

If you owe or owed arrearages of child support in an amount exceeding \$2,500, the agency identified above will certify your debt to the State Department pursuant to 42 USC 654(31). Once you are certified, the Secretary of State will refuse to issue a passport to you, and may revoke, restrict or limit a passport that was previously issued.

Your debt will remain subject to Federal Tax Refund Offset, Administrative Offset, and/or passport certification until it is paid in full. Important: If you owe current support, any further arrears accruing due to payments missed may be added to your debt and will be subject to collection by Federal Tax Refund Offset and/or Administrative Offset now or in the future without further notice. To determine additional amounts owed or the total amount past-due which the agency has submitted for collection, you may contact us at the address or phone number listed above.

You have a right to contest our determination that this amount of past-due support is owed, and you may request an administrative review. To request an administrative review, you must contact us at the address or phone number listed above within 30 days of the date of this notice. If your support order was not issued in our state, we can conduct the review or, if you prefer, the review can be conducted in the state that issued the support order. If you request, we will contact that state within 10 days after we receive your request and you will be notified of the time and place of your administrative review by the state that issued the order. All requests for administrative review, or any questions regarding this notice or your debt, must be made by contacting the agency identified above.

If you are married, filing a joint income tax return, and you incurred this debt separately from your spouse, who has no legal responsibility for the debt and who has income and withholding and/or estimated tax payments, your spouse may be entitled to receive his or her portion of any joint Federal Tax Refund. If your spouse meets these criteria, he or she may receive his or her portion of the joint refund by filing a Form 8379 - Injured Spouse Claim and Allocation. Form 8379 should be attached to the top of the Form 1040 or 1040A when you file, or filed according to other instructions as indicated on the Form 8379.

EXHIBIT B

July 11, 2025 Order from Judge Meryl Wilson

This order denies Plaintiff's emergency motions without a hearing or notice, falsely asserting paternity had been adjudicated. It enforces void orders and demonstrates judicial misconduct under color of law.

ELECTRONICALLY FILED

2025 Jul 11 PM 2:52

CLERK OF THE RUSH COUNTY DISTRICT COURT

CASE NUMBER: 2018-DM-000019

PII COMPLIANT



Court: Rush County District Court
Case Number: 2018-DM-000019
Case Title: Tyce Bonjorno vs. Tara Lynn Jennings
Type: ORD: Order (Generic) Order and Memorandum of
the Court

SO ORDERED,

/s/ Honorable Meryl D. Wilson, District
Court Judge

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF RUSH COUNTY, KANSAS

TYCE A. BONJORNO, Individually
and as Father and Next Friend of
DOMINIC A. BONJORNO,
INDI L. BONJORNO, and
HENDRIX A. BONJORNO Petitioners

Vs

Case no. 2018-DM-0019

TARA L. JENNINGS Respondent

ORDER and MEMORANDUM of the COURT

Petitioner filed his pro se Motion for Relief from Void Judgement on July 4th, 2025. Said motion now comes before the court for disposition. There are no appearances.

This case has a long history, which has included multiple motions, hearings, orders and judges. Petitioner now alleges the

order of March 30, 2020 is a void judgement for the following reasons:

1. Lack of Jurisdiction

2. No adjudication of paternity

3. Lack of due process

LACK OF JURISDICTION

Petitioner claims that Kansas and Rush County lacked jurisdiction when the Honorable Judge Bruce Gatterman entered his Memorandum and Decision, and subsequent Parenting Plan. Apparently, the petitioner has forgotten his verified petition filed September 24th, 2018 which states:

“jurisdiction and venue are proper in Rush County Kansas”

Respondent never denied jurisdiction and the petitioner at numerous hearings never objected to this court having jurisdiction.

The order of March 30, 2020 was never appealed and the time for the appeal has long since expired. Almost eight years after filing his petition he now seeks to challenge jurisdiction. As a general rule jurisdiction can be challenged at any time however in this case it was the petitioner that selected the venue. It is clear from the pleadings and orders that Rush County Kansas had jurisdiction in 2018 and continues to have jurisdiction in 2025.

NO ADJUDICATION OF PATERNITY

Once again the petitioner has failed to review his own verified petition which states:

“he is the natural father of the minor children”

Petitioner now claims he never signed a voluntary acknowledgement of paternity. This court finds that the verified petition is a signed voluntary acknowledgement. A review of Judge Gatterman's order of July 16, 2020, states:

"...that paternity has already been established and neither party shall bring the issue before the court again."

No appeal to this order was filed and time for appeal has expired.

LACK OR DUE PROCESS

Petitioner alleges he has been denied Due Process. On August 2, 2024, the Honorable Judge James Fleetwood entered his order which reflected a hearing held on July 29, 2024. Judge Fleetwood stated:

"this case has a long history of contentious litigation...driven by the petitioner..."

Judge Fleetwood further found that the petitioner has misused and abused the court system and judicial process by using it solely for the purpose of harassing and punishing the respondent. The order of August 2, 2024, was never appealed and the time for appeal has expired. This order states:

"The clerk of the court will not, nor will any staff of the court set any matter for hearing brought by the petitioner until after the petitioner pays in full the bill invoiced June 5, 2024 by Law Office of Donald E. Anderson for services rendered by Audra Asher in the amount of \$807.56 ...The petitioner must also pay \$5,000.00 to

counsel as a retainer fee for the respondent's selected attorney in advance of setting any further pleadings for hearing..."

Due Process requires that a party be provided a hearing with adequate notice. Petitioner has been provided numerous hearings, allowed to present evidence and testimony and he has received adequate notice.

For the reasons stated herein and a review of the courts file the petitioner's motion is denied. THE COURT FURTHER ORDERS the children shall be returned to Kansas and to the respondent pursuant to the previous orders issued in the District Court of Rush County Kansas. Should the petitioner fail to return the minor children to the respondent, the court will order appropriate sanctions.

IT IS SO ORDERED

EXHIBIT C

Plaintiff's Motion for Relief from Judgment and Supplemental Motion (State Court Filings)

Filed in July 2025, these motions challenge the March 30, 2020 order as void due to the absence of paternity adjudication. They request emergency relief, which was denied without any hearing.

ELECTRONICALLY FILED
07/07/2025 1:07:54 PM Central Standard Time
CLERK OF THE RUSH COUNTY DISTRICT COURT
CASE NUMBER: 2018-DM-000019

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.

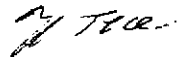
6. Recognize that continued enforcement of a void judgment may subject all actors, including judicial officers, to exposure under prevailing constitutional standards.

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:

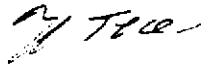
Petitioner notes that Respondent Tara Jennings has changed residences on at least three occasions since the entry of the void March 30, 2020 order, without providing the statutorily required thirty

(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

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 17852222748
 FROM: Office Depot #6822 P. 1 / 17 RM CO COURT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF RUSH COUNTY, KANSAS

Tyce Bonjorno,
Petitioner.

v

Case No. 2018-DM-000019

Tara Jennings,
Respondent.

**SUPPLEMENT TO PLAINTIFF'S RULE 60(b)(4) MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM VOID
 JUDGMENT**

COMES NOW Petitioner Tyce A. Bonjorno, pro se, and respectfully submits this supplement to his pending Rule 60(b)(4) Motion for Relief from Void Judgment, filed on June 27, 2025. This supplemental memorandum reinforces the constitutional and statutory violations at issue and demands immediate judicial action under Kansas law.

1. THE COURT HAS AN OBLIGATION TO VACATE A VOID JUDGMENT

A void judgment is a legal nullity that carries no force and must be vacated. "A judgment is void if the court that rendered it lacked jurisdiction over the parties or the subject matter or acted in a manner inconsistent with due process." *In re Marriage of Belliver*, 869 P.2d 653, 657 (Kan. Ct. App. 1994).

Under K.S.A. 60-260(b)(4), "[o]n motion and upon such terms as are just, the court may relieve a party ... from a final judgment [that is] void." This provision mandates relief where jurisdiction or due process is absent.

FILED BY FAX^{GW}
7-4-2025 11:30am

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FROM: Office Depot #6822 P. 2 / 17

Here, the March 30, 2020 order falsely asserted that paternity was adjudicated, but no adjudication of paternity ever occurred. The Rush County Court Clerk has confirmed that no paternity order or signed Voluntary Acknowledgment of Paternity (VAP) exists. Therefore, the order is jurisdictionally void and unenforceable.

II. DUE PROCESS REQUIRES A HEARING—NOT SILENT DENIAL

It is a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment and Kansas procedural law for the Court to issue or uphold any order without granting Petitioner hearing. “Where a party is denied the opportunity to be heard, a judgment entered is void.” *State v. Smith*, 261 Kan. 438, 450 (1997).

Further, “due process requires notice and an opportunity to be heard at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner.” *State v. Snodgrass*, 46 Kan. App. 2d 523, 532 (2011). A ruling on Petitioner’s motion must not be delayed or silently denied.

III. THE COURT HAS A LEGAL DUTY TO RULE PROMPTLY

Under Kansas Supreme Court Rule 16.01, “A district judge must decide and enter a judgment on any motion or matter taken under advisement within 120 days of final submission.”

However, Petitioner respectfully asserts that this matter cannot wait 120 days, as enforcement of a void judgment constitutes ongoing constitutional injury each day it remains in effect.

Furthermore, under K.S.A. 20-3102, all Kansas judges are subject to the Kansas Code of Judicial Conduct, which requires impartiality, timeliness, and respect for litigants’ constitutional rights. Specifically,

- Canon 2, Rule 2.2: “A judge shall uphold and apply the law and shall perform all duties of judicial office fairly and impartially.”

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 17852222/48
FROM: Office Depot #6822 P. 3 / 17

- Canon 2, Rule 2.5(A): "A judge shall perform judicial and administrative duties competently and diligently."
- Canon 2, Rule 2.6(A): "A judge shall accord to every person who has a legal interest in a proceeding... the right to be heard."

IV. JUDICIAL DUTY TO EXPEDITE EMERGENCY CONSTITUTIONAL MOTIONS

Petitioner's Rule 60(b)(4) Motion, now supplemented and requested to be converted to an Emergency Motion, addresses ongoing constitutional harm and the enforcement of a void order, making it legally urgent.

Kansas courts have recognized that "a court has not only the authority but the obligation to promptly address motions implicating ongoing constitutional violations."

In *re Marriage of Welliver*, 19 Kan. App. 2d 510, 657, 869 P.2d 653 (1994) precedent is consistent: "A party is entitled to an expedited hearing where the ongoing deprivation of constitutional rights is alleged." See *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67, 80 (1972); *Elrod v. Burns*, 427 U.S. 347, 373 (1976). Delay is constitutionally impermissible where fundamental rights are implicated. *Bell v. Barson*, 402 U.S. 535, 542 (1971).

V. AUTHORIZATION TO SUPPLEMENT AND EXPAND EMERGENCY RELIEF REQUESTS

Petitioner is authorized to submit this supplemental filing under Kansas law and general civil procedure. Pursuant to K.S.A. 60-215(d) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(d) (adopted as persuasive authority), a party may supplement a motion based on events or clarifications occurring after the original filing.

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 1/852222/48
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This supplement provides:

- Updated facts (current custody status);
- Expanded legal authority for emergency conversion; and
- Amplified constitutional context requiring immediate judicial action.

Any attempt to dismiss or ignore this supplemental emergency filing without ruling would itself violate due process under *State v. Snodgrass*, 46 Kan. App. 2d 523, 263 P.3d 1250 (2011).

Petitioner for the record that no state remedy remains available, adequate, or effective. Abstention doctrines such as *Younger* or *Rooker-Feldman* do not apply because the judgment in question is void ab initio, and Petitioner has been categorically denied access to a meaningful state forum. This Court's failure to rule, or to correct a fabricated and jurisdictionless order, guarantees that federal review will proceed unimpeded.

VI. FAILURE TO VACATE THE JUDGMENT MAY TRIGGER FEDERAL CONSEQUENCES

This Court is on notice that continued enforcement of a void order, or failure to provide due process on a constitutional motion, will be treated as judicial misconduct and may trigger further federal civil rights action. This includes potential claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for denial of procedural and substantive due process.

VII. REQUEST TO CONVERT TO EMERGENCY MOTION AND JUDICIAL DISQUALIFICATION FOR JURISDICTIONAL MISCONDUCT

Petitioner respectfully requests that the Court convert this Rule 60(b)(1) Motion into an Emergency Motion for Immediate Relief. The underlying judgment is facially void, and its ongoing enforcement results in daily constitutional violations. The urgency is magnified by the fact that Petitioner currently exercises physical custody of two of the minor children, while

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 17852222748
FROM: Office Depot #6822 P. 5 / 17 PM CL COURT

Defendants and state agencies continue to enforce a void order—including for a child Petitioner is not legally or biologically obligated to support.

All judges who have participated in issuing or enforcing orders based upon the void March 30, 2020 judgment are now jurisdictionally disqualified. Under both Kansas law and federal precedent, a judge who continues to act in reliance on a void order acts in the complete absence of jurisdiction and loses judicial immunity. See *Stump v. Sparkman*, 435 U.S. 349, 356-57 (1978); *Forrester v. White*, 484 U.S. 219 (1988); *Mfirelex v. Waco*, 502 U.S. 9, 12 (1991).

This Court has been presented with clear, un rebutted proof that no adjudication of paternity ever occurred. Continued enforcement or failure to vacate the void order constitutes judicial misconduct, actionable under K.S.A. 20-3102 and Canon 1, Rule 1 F of the Kansas Code of Judicial Conduct.

Petitioner warns this Court that any attempt to issue or enforce a custody directive without a valid motion from a party, and based solely on an order now challenged as void, will be treated as an extrajudicial abuse of power. Courts cannot act sua sponte to fabricate or impose custody jurisdiction where none exists; such action would constitute a further deprivation of Petitioner's constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment and will warrant immediate federal intervention under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

VIII. ADDITIONAL FEDERAL NOTICE AND RESERVATION OF SUPPLEMENTAL USE

Petitioner further places this Court on notice that, regardless of whether a ruling is issued, all materials in this Rule 60(b)(1) motion and this supplement will be submitted as evidence of constitutional deprivation in federal proceedings, including *Bonjour v. Kansas DC F et al.*, Case No. 6:25-cv-01042-PWB-GEB (D. Kan.).

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 17852222748 FROM: Office Depot #6822 P. 6 / 17 RH CD CLERK

This Court's decision—or failure to decide—will be presented as proof of institutional misconduct, bad-faith obstruction, and willful judicial inaction under color of state law.

Petitioner states that he is fully aware that all four judges involved since March 30, 2020, who have issued or enforced orders based on a judgment lacking any adjudicated paternity, have done so in the complete absence of jurisdiction, and therefore forfeit all claims to judicial immunity under *Stump*, *Forrester*, and *Mirelex*.

Continued silence or inaction by this Court is not mere delay — it is active concealment of known violations and will be treated as such in federal litigation.

IX. PREEMPTIVE NOTICE OF SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL OBSTRUCTION

Petitioner respectfully places this Court on formal notice that the opposing party, Tara Jennings, may file a motion or emergency request on or around September 18, 2025, seeking enforcement of a custody arrangement or return of the children — despite the fact that this Court has been clearly notified that the March 30, 2020 judgment is void for lack of an adjudicated paternity determination. As of June 30, 2025, no valid court order governs custody or return of the children. Petitioner has legal and physical custody. Any future emergency request by the mother would have no lawful basis without a valid judgment. Any hearing on such a motion—without first ruling on this Rule 60(b)(4) motion—would compound the constitutional injury and violate both procedural and substantive due process.

Petitioner affirms under oath that he is currently exercising lawful physical custody of the children and that there exists no valid, enforceable order governing their return.

It would constitute a flagrant violation of the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of due process and equal protection if this Court were to (1) refuse to rule on Petitioner's properly filed Rule

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 17852222748 PH CD COURT
FROM: Office Depot #6822 P. 7 / 17

60(b)(4) Motion and Supplement, while simultaneously (2) granting or hearing any new motion by the opposing party based on a judgment that this Court now knows to be jurisdictionally void.

This Court is bound by Canon 2, Rule 2.6(A) of the Kansas Code of Judicial Conduct, which provides:

"A judge shall accord to every person who has a legal interest in a proceeding ... the right to be heard according to law."

See also *State v. Snodgrass*, 46 Kan. App. 2d 523, 532 (2011) (due process requires a meaningful opportunity to be heard).

Federal law affirms the same principle:

"An individual must be given an opportunity for a hearing before he is deprived of any significant property interest."

Boddie v. Connecticut, 401 U.S. 371, 379 (1971).

"Selective enforcement or delay that favors one party and obstructs another violates the Equal Protection Clause."

Hick v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886); *Freight v. Oregon Dept. of Agriculture*, 553 U.S. 591, 598 (2008).

If this Court schedules or rules on any motion by the opposing party while continuing to ignore or delay action on Petitioner constitutional filings, such behavior will be treated as intentional judicial obstruction, retaliatory conduct, and selective enforcement under color of law, in violation of both the Fourteenth Amendment and 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Accordingly, Petitioner hereby notifies the Court that if any motion by the opposing party is heard or ruled upon before a ruling is issued on Plaintiff's Rule 60(b)(4) Motion and Supplement, Petitioner will pursue immediate emergency injunctive relief in federal court and file additional civil rights claims against all judicial officers involved. Continued adence or

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 17952222748 RH CO COURT
FROM: Office Depot #6822 P. 8 / 17

selective responsiveness by this Court will serve as direct evidence of systemic bias and willful suppression of constitutional rights.

X. STATEMENT ON JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT PROCESS AND MANDAMUS DENIAL

Petitioner asserts that filing a judicial misconduct complaint in Kansas is not only pointless— it is emblematic of the very structural corruption now under federal scrutiny. The judiciary in Kansas has demonstrated time and again that it protects its own, even in the face of clear constitutional violations, fabricated orders, and complete absence of jurisdiction. Petitioner previously submitted a detailed and well-supported Petition for Writ of Mandamus to the Kansas Supreme Court, documenting irrefutable evidence of due process violations, ex parte misconduct, and orders issued without legal foundation. That petition was denied without hearing, without explanation, and without any legal justification—proving that Kansas courts are not interested in remedying unlawful conduct when it implicates their own judges.

The refusal to enforce constitutional rights, despite direct evidence and formal filings, exposes the internal judicial complaint process as a hollow procedural formality—one designed to protect power, not justice. Petitioner therefore makes clear for the record: further complaints to state judicial conduct authorities are futile. The Kansas judiciary has already had its opportunity to act lawfully and failed. Its silence and denial only confirm that it is complicit in shielding judges who have operated without jurisdiction and outside the bounds of law. That pattern of evasion and protectionism will now be exposed in federal court.

This Court and its judges are further cautioned that any future attempt to retroactively create or reference a non-existent adjudication of paternity will be met with judicial estoppel and treated as bad faith fraud on the court. The record is closed on this issue. Fabricating authority post hoc only increases legal liability under § 1983.

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 17852222748 RH CO COURT
 FROM: Office Depot #6822 P. 9 / 17

XI. DEMAND FOR EMERGENCY RULING

THIS SUPPLEMENT SERVES AS BOTH A DEMAND FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF AND A FORMAL NOTICE OF JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY. IF THIS COURT REFUSES TO VACATE A VOID JUDGMENT OR TO HOLD A HEARING ON A RULE 60(b)(4) MOTION, IT BECOMES COMPLICIT IN THE ONGOING VIOLATION OF FEDERAL AND STATE LAW.

Petitioner demands this Court rule within no more than 14 days from receipt, or in the alternative, set a hearing within 10 days, as required when emergency relief is sought to halt unconstitutional harm.

Failure to act will be treated as judicial silence in the face of known federal violations, and Petitioner reserves the right to initiate further action under both 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the Kansas Commission on Judicial Conduct.

XII. NOTICE TO ALL JUDICIAL OFFICERS:

CONTINUING TO ENFORCE OR REMAIN SILENT ON A JUDGMENT THIS COURT KNOWS TO BE VOID IS NOT A CLERICAL OVERSIGHT. IT IS A WILLFUL CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATION. IMMUNITY ENDS WHERE JURISDICTION ENDS.

XIII. NOTICE REGARDING FEDERAL CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION AND TEXAS DOMICILE

Petitioner further asserts that because the minor children are currently residing in Texas and have been in Petitioner's custody for several months, any future custody action must comply with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act (UCCJEA). Kansas no longer qualifies as the children's home state under K.S.A. 20-37.2a(1)(a) and any attempt by this Court to sua

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 17852222748 RM CD COURT
FROM: Office Depot #6822 P. 10 / 17

sponte reassert jurisdiction—absent a valid motion from the opposing party—would violate the UCCJEA and exceed the scope of this Court’s lawful authority.

If the Court fails to vacate the void order and instead attempts to enforce custody or child support provisions that derive from a non-adjudicated paternity order, it will be considered a direct violation of the Supremacy Clause of the United States Constitution and a breach of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

Continued refusal to vacate a facially void order despite proper notice and evidence places the Court and its officers at risk under 18 U.S.C. § 242 (Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law). Each day the judgment remains in place despite known invalidity constitutes a separate constitutional violation and will be treated as such in federal proceedings.

Petitioner further asserts that a court acting in the complete absence of jurisdiction has no lawful power to revise, modify, or perpetuate the void judgment. Once a judgment is void ab initio, the only lawful remedy is vacatur. See *United States v. Espinosa*, 559 U.S. 260, 271 (2010) (“A void judgment is null from the beginning and incapable of legal effect.”); *Ex parte Rowland*, 101 U.S. 644, 647 (1881) (“The law is well settled that a judgment rendered by a court without jurisdiction is a nullity, and may be so declared in any collateral proceeding.”). Any judicial act taken to alter or “clarify” the March 30, 2020 order while knowingly lacking jurisdiction will constitute further bad-faith action under color of law and expose the responsible officers to liability under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 18 U.S.C. § 242.

XIV. FORMAL OBJECTION TO RETURN OF CHILDREN TO THE STATE OF KANSAS BASED ON DUE PROCESS VIOLATIONS AND FEAR FOR THEIR SAFETY

Petitioner hereby submits a formal objection to the return of his minor children to the State of Kansas and respectfully notifies the Court that he refuses to surrender physical custody of the children due to a well-founded and legally supported fear for their safety. This objection is made

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:38 17852222748 PH CO COURT
FROM: Office Depot #6822 P. 11 / 17

in accordance with the rights guaranteed to Petitioner and his children under the United States Constitution, including but not limited to the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause, which protects the fundamental liberty interest of parents and children to remain together free from arbitrary and abusive state action.

As the Supreme Court has held, "[t]he liberty interest . . . of parents in the care, custody, and control of their children . . . is perhaps the oldest of the fundamental liberty interests recognized by this Court." *Iraxel v. Granville*, 530 U.S. 57, 65 (2000). Further, "[w]hen the State seeks to alter, terminate, or interfere with a parent's custody of their child, it must do so in a fundamentally fair manner, consistent with due process." *Santosky v. Kramer*, 455 U.S. 745, 753 (1982).

In this case, the State of Kansas, through its courts and agencies, has failed to act in a constitutionally lawful or fair manner. The Rush County District Court knowingly enforced an order based on a nonexistent paternity adjudication, and the court has never provided Petitioner or the children with a constitutionally sufficient hearing. Multiple emergency filings were denied or ignored, and substantial evidence of child endangerment was never addressed by any Kansas tribunal or agency. These systemic failures constitute clear violations of both procedural and substantive due process.

Petitioner's children have now been in his care for the duration of his summer parenting time totaling nearly four months. During that time, Petitioner has ensured their safety, stability, and well-being. To now force the children to return to a jurisdiction where the courts have repeatedly demonstrated disregard for their constitutional rights and safety would not only be unjust — it would be unlawful.

The Fourteenth Amendment prohibits states from depriving any person of "life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." U.S. Const. amend. XIV, § 1. That clause has been interpreted to include the right of children to be free from harm inflicted by the state. See *DeShaney v. Winnebago County Dept. of Soc. Servs.*, 489 U.S. 189, 195 (1989) (recognizing substantive due process protections for children in state custody from harm by state actors).

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 17852222748 RH CO COURT
FROM: Office Depot #6822 P. 12 / 17

Petitioner also invokes the right to familial integrity, which has been repeatedly upheld by federal courts. "The right to family integrity is a fundamental liberty interest protected by the Fourteenth Amendment." *Hallis v. Spencer*, 202 F.3d 1126, 1136 (9th Cir. 2000). When the state interferes with that relationship without proper cause or procedure, it violates the Constitution.

Given the documented and ongoing constitutional violations --- including

- enforcement of a void child support order,
- denial of hearings,
- systemic refusal to acknowledge critical motions and evidence,
- and complete institutional failure to protect the children from harm

Petitioner cannot, in good conscience or law, return the children to a state where their safety and rights are at imminent risk.

Accordingly, Petitioner respectfully requests that this Court take notice of the children's current lawful placement and withhold any action that would require their return to Kansas pending full adjudication of the constitutional claims now before the federal courts. Plaintiff further gives notice that federal court jurisdiction has been properly invoked under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for systemic constitutional violations arising out of this Court's actions. Accordingly, this Court is prohibited from engaging in further enforcement, modification, or retaliation under the doctrines of *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971) and *Rooker v. Fidelity Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 413 (1923). Any attempt to relitigate or override matters already before the U.S. District Court may itself constitute a separate violation of Plaintiff's federal rights.

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 17852222748 RH CO COURT
FROM: Office Depot #6822 P. 13 / 17

XV. EMERGENCY LEGAL NOTICE AND DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF UNLAWFUL ENFORCEMENT

This filing serves as formal legal notice and emergency warning to this Court that any further attempt to enforce custody or child support orders—based on a jurisdictionally void judgment and absent a lawful adjudication of paternity—will result in immediate federal emergency

intervention, including a motion for injunctive relief, declaratory relief, and protective orders under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

The Kansas state court's prior enforcement actions—absent jurisdiction and in willful disregard of due process—constitute a continuing violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. As the Supreme Court held in *Ex parte Rowland*, 104 U.S. 604, 617 (1881), “If a judgment is void, it is not merely erroneous but is entirely null and without legal force.” Any further action by this Court to enforce that void judgment will constitute not just civil liability, but a deliberate constitutional trespass.

Plaintiff hereby places this Court and all affiliated state actors on notice that the return of the minor children to Kansas is categorically refused. Based on the overwhelming record of systemic misconduct, abuse of discretion, and denial of rights, Plaintiff no longer recognizes Kansas as a safe or constitutionally valid jurisdiction for his children.

If the Court proceeds with any enforcement action, without adjudicating the Rule 60(b)(4) motion, or issues orders ex parte, without notice or hearing, Plaintiff will seek immediate federal restraining orders, emergency relief, and monetary sanctions.

The right to be heard before one is deprived of liberty or property is a bedrock principle of due process, protected by *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319 (1976), and *Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank*, 339 U.S. 306 (1950). Continued deprivation without jurisdiction is not judicial error—it is constitutional malpractice, and Plaintiff will hold every responsible actor to account in federal court.

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:38 17852222748 RH CO COURT
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XVI. FORMAL OBJECTION TO ENFORCEMENT, CONTEMPT, OR ARREST BASED ON VOID JUDGMENT — NOTICE OF FEDERAL CONSEQUENCES

Petitioner hereby issues formal and urgent notice to this Court that any attempt to arrest, detain, threaten contempt, or otherwise enforce custody or child support orders arising from the March 30, 2020 judgment will be treated as a retaliatory and unconstitutional act under color of state law, in direct violation of clearly established federal rights.

This Court has been presented with uncontested evidence that no paternity adjudication ever occurred, and that its prior orders are therefore facially void and legally unenforceable. Enforcement of a void judgment, particularly when it involves the deprivation of physical liberty, constitutes a fundamental due process violation under the Fourteenth Amendment. See *Turner v. Rogers*, 564 U.S. 431, 442 (2011) (“a defendant may not be incarcerated in a civil contempt proceeding unless the court affords him proper procedural protections.”); *Bearden v. Georgia*, 461 U.S. 660, 672 (1983) (state may not imprison without a meaningful inquiry into ability and due process).

Should this Court, or any actor under its authority, proceed with any form of coercive enforcement, arrest, or contempt, Plaintiff will immediately petition the U.S. District Court for emergency injunctive relief under *ex parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908), and pursue damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for retaliatory deprivation of liberty and obstruction of constitutionally protected proceedings.

Further, this Court is warned that:

- Plaintiff has properly invoked federal jurisdiction in two pending § 1983 lawsuits now before the U.S. District Court in Kansas;
- Any state action that interferes with or retaliates against those federal proceedings will be construed as bad-faith misconduct under *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971) and as impermissible relitigation under *Booker v. Eubank Trust Co.*, 263 U.S. 313 (1923).

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:38 17852222748 RH CD COURT
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- Any judicial or clerical actor involved in such enforcement shall be subject to individual-capacity liability for constitutional violations and stripped of immunity for knowingly acting outside the scope of lawful authority

This is not a request. This is formal notice that Petitioner will treat any arrest or detention attempt as unlawful, and will pursue all available remedies under federal law to expose and remedy the abuse of state power against both himself and his children.

XVII. RELIEF REQUESTED

Petitioner has standing to bring this motion as the subject of the void order, and the Court may not sua sponte dismiss or ignore a constitutional challenge to its jurisdiction.

WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully demands that this Court:

1. Immediately vacate the March 30, 2020 order as void for lack of adjudicated paternity;
2. Set this matter for an emergency hearing to determine the scope of constitutional violations and ongoing harm, and
3. Enter any other relief deemed just and proper under Kansas and federal law.

Petitioner reserves all rights to pursue additional federal actions against individual judges under *Pulliam v. Allen*, 466 U.S. 522 (1984), and to seek both injunctive relief and declaratory findings of judicial misconduct where immunity no longer applies due to absence of jurisdiction.

Plaintiff further requests that this Court temporarily stay all enforcement of custody and support orders pending full adjudication of this Rule 60(b)(4) motion, as the orders are alleged to be jurisdictionally void. Plaintiff also respectfully demands that the Court bar any ex parte or emergency motions from being scheduled or ruled upon without first providing Plaintiff with proper notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard, in accordance with *Mullane v. Central Hanover Bank*, 239 U.S. 306 (1956), and *Fuentes v. Shevin*, 407 U.S. 67 (1972). Proceeding

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 17852222748 RH CO COURT
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without such notice would constitute a separate and continuing violation of Plaintiff's Fourteenth Amendment due process rights.

Respectfully submitted,


Tyce A. Bonjorno
Pro Se
605 W. South St., Ste 271
Leander, TX 78641
Tyceanthony@me.com ; 512-579-1329

7/4/2025 12:03 PM RECEIVED 07/04/2025 11:30 17852222748 RH CO COURT
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing was sent by Fax to

Clerk of District Court
PO BOX 387
La Crosse, KS 67548
785-222-2718
785-222-2748 Fax

Petitioner is unable to serve Defendant Tara Jennings directly because her current address is unknown. Despite repeated requests and multiple motions filed in this case, the Rush County District Court has refused to compel or disclose her address. Therefore, pursuant to due process requirements and in good faith, petitioner is serving the Clerk of the Court with the expectation that this filing be made available to Defendant in the case file, as no alternative service method is available.

Respectfully submitted,

Tyce A. Bonjorno
Pro Se
605 W. South St. Ste 271
Leander, TX 78641
Tyceanthony@me.com (512) 579-1329

EXHIBIT D

Plaintiff's Formal Objection to Void Order and Denial of Hearing (July 28, 2025 Email to Judge Wilson)

A formal objection and notice to Judge Wilson following receipt of the July 11, 2025 order, detailing constitutional violations and notifying him of inclusion in federal litigation.

From: Handyman Lawns tyceanthony@me.com
Subject: Subject: Formal Objection to July 11, 2025 Order – Denial of Due Process, Void Orders, and Judicial Misconduct
Date: July 28, 2025 at 9:35 PM
To: Meryl D. Wilson wilsonm@kscourts.org



Date: July 28, 2025

Judge Wilson,

I am writing to formally object to your July 11, 2025 order, which I only received by mail today, July 28, 2025. I was never provided a hearing on either of my two pro se state court motions filed in June and July 2025. There were no docket entries, notices, or opportunities to be heard. Your statement that I have had "numerous hearings" and "adequate notice" regarding *these specific motions* is entirely false and unsupported by the record.

If your order is referencing past hearings on unrelated matters, that is legally irrelevant. Each motion stands on its own and demands present due process. You cannot bootstrap jurisdiction or procedure from past proceedings to justify denying emergency review today. This is a clear denial of my rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

Your July 11, 2025 order further misrepresents the record by declaring that adjudication of paternity has occurred. I challenge that finding directly:

- I **never signed a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity** under K.S.A. 23-2204.
- There was **no evidentiary hearing** or judicial finding of paternity under K.S.A. 23-2208.
- The Rush County Clerk of Court **confirmed in writing** that no adjudication exists.
- Your reliance on a line in my 2018 pro se petition stating I am the "natural father" is not legally sufficient to satisfy statutory requirements or constitutional due process.
- Your own court has not produced a single order lawfully adjudicating paternity.

Your continued reliance on void orders—especially the March 30, 2020 custody and support order—is unconstitutional. A court cannot manufacture legitimacy after the fact. Your July 11, 2025 order merely perpetuates the use of void rulings to enforce custody and financial obligations where no lawful jurisdiction was ever established.

Further, your threat to issue sanctions or a bench warrant if I do not return my children to Kansas is retaliatory, unlawful, and in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 1983. I have legal custody of the children at this time pursuant to **documented extended parenting time agreed to by their mother**. On April 10, 2025, she sent me the following message:

"So hear me out please! Take a minute to think about it. So would it be possible if I would just keep the kids for Easter this year? The kids get out of school May so I will meet you May 16th. The kids don't start school until September 8 due to the new school they're building. So you will get them half of May all June all of July and all August. I will send you the new school calendar through our family wizard. I just got it today!"

In light of this agreement, and with no pending lawful custody determination, I intend to enroll the children in **Leander Independent School District** (Texas), which begins August 13, 2025. They are currently residing with me in Texas as agreed.

Your denial of a hearing, refusal to adjudicate the motion, and attempt to enforce a facially void order—all without legal basis—has now been submitted into the record in **three separate federal lawsuits**, all of which are now pending:

1. **Bonjorno v. Kansas Department for Children and Families et al.**, Case No. 6:25-cv-01042-JWB-GEB
2. **Bonjorno v. Audra Asher et al.**, Case No. [Insert]
3. **Bonjorno v. Gatterman, Wilson, Sanders, Fleetwood, Davis, Werth, and Rush County (under Monell)**, filed July 28, 2025 (you will be receiving your summons in the next 5 to 10 days)

Since you refused to hear my emergency motions and ruled in absentia based on inaccurate and fabricated premises, I am now addressing you via email. I will not be trapped in a sealed echo chamber of judicial misconduct. This is no longer just a state matter—it is a matter of **federal enforcement, due process, and personal accountability.**

You are now personally named as a Defendant in my third federal lawsuit. Your July 11, 2025 order will be attached as a key exhibit in support of my claims of judicial fraud, retaliation, and denial of fundamental rights.

If any further enforcement action is taken based on your order—including the issuance of a bench warrant—I will immediately file for emergency injunctive relief in federal court and move for sanctions.

EVERY order is void, acting without jurisdiction. There is no adjudication of paternity. PERIOD! I am not confused. I am not going away. I will not allow your court to strip me of my rights with falsehoods, mischaracterizations, and threats from behind the bench. You are not above the law and you will be held accountable. I promise you, so govern yourself accordingly.

This is your notice.

/s/ Tyce Bonjorno

Tyce Bonjorno

EXHIBIT E

September 24, 2018 Motion for Temporary Orders

Filed by Plaintiff's prior counsel, this document is mischaracterized by Judge Wilson as a "verified petition" admitting jurisdiction. It contains no such admission and provides no basis for jurisdiction.

ELECTRONICALLY FILED
2018 Sep 24 PM 4:07
CLERK OF THE RUSH COUNTY DISTRICT COURT
CASE NUMBER: 2018-DM-000019

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF RUSH COUNTY, KANSAS

TYCE A. BONJORNO, Individually	)
and as Father and Next Friend of	)
DOMINIC A. BORJONO,	)
INDI L. BORJONO, and	)
HENDRIX A. BONJORNO,	)
Petitioners	)
vs	)
	)
TARA L. JENNINGS,	)
Respondent	)

MOTION FOR TEMPORARY ORDERS

COMES NOW the Petitioner and moves the Court for the following temporary orders:

1. Granting the parties the joint care, custody, and control of their minor children. The Respondent shall have the primary residential custody of the minor children with the Petitioner having parenting time set forth below.
2. The Petitioner shall have parenting time with the minor children one weekend per month beginning on October 12, 2018. The Petitioner's weekend shall be the second Friday of each month beginning Friday at 4:00 p.m. until Sunday at 4:00 p.m. The Petitioner's will pick up the minor children from the Respondent's residence.
3. The Petitioner shall have holiday and special day parenting time with the minor children as follows:
 - (a) Thanksgiving - The Petitioner shall have parenting time with the minor children starting the Wednesday before Thanksgiving Day at 6:00 p.m. until the following Sunday at 2:00 p.m.
 - (b) Christmas Break - The Petitioner shall have parenting time with the minor children on Christmas Day at 6:00 p.m. until the day before school resumes at 2:00 p.m.

Tyce Bonjorno v Tara Jennings,
MOTION FOR TEMPORARY ORDERS,
Page 2

- (c) Spring Break - The Petitioner shall have parenting time with the minor children the day school is released from 6:00 p.m. until the day before school resumes at 2:00 p.m.
- (d) Summer- The Petitioner shall have summer parenting time beginning June 1st and ending August 1st.

The parties will meet in Norman, Oklahoma to exchange the minor children for all holiday and special day parenting time.

- 4. The parties shall only be permitted to communicate with each other regarding visitation and the well-being of the minor children.
- 5. Jointly restraining the parties from harming, bothering, or harassing each other at their respective residences or places of business or any other place where he or she may be; from disposing of, damaging, destroying or otherwise encumbering any assets of the parties; from canceling utilities or telephone service; from changing the beneficiary on any life insurance policies or retirement plans or pension funds.

/s/Andrew J. Walter
Andrew J. Walter, #25270
WALTER & WALTER, LLC
211 E. Main - PO Box 390
Norton, Kansas 67654
785 874-4440
Email: ajwalter03@gmail.com
Attorneys for Petitioner

EXHIBIT F

July 16, 2020 Journal Entry of Motions Hearing

This order, rubber-stamped and submitted by opposing counsel Gregory A. Schwartz, contains no lawful adjudication of paternity. It includes a conclusory statement in paragraph 16 that is unsupported by evidence or statutory procedure.

ELECTRONICALLY FILED
2020 Jul 16 PM 4:49
CLERK OF THE RUSH COUNTY DISTRICT COURT
CASE NUMBER: 2018-DM-000019



Court: Rush County District Court
Case Number: 2018-DM-000019
Case Title: Tyce Bonjorno, Petitioner vs. Tara Lynn Jennings,
Respondent
Type: Journal Entry of Motions Hearing

SO ORDERED.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "B. Gatterman", written over a horizontal line.

/s/ Honorable Bruce Gatterman, Chief District Judge

Gregory A. Schwartz, #19902
Schwartz & Park, L.L.P.
1401 Main St. Ste A
P.O. Box 1144
Hays, Kansas 67601
(785) 625-0024 (phone)
(785) 261-9044 (fax)
greg@splaw.legal
Attorney for Respondent

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF RUSH COUNTY, KANSAS

**TYCE BONJORNO, Individually
and as Father and Next Friend of
DOMINIC A. BONJORNO,
INDI L. BONJORNO, and
HENDRIX A. BONJORNO,**

Petitioner,

and

Case No. 18-DM-19

**TARA LYNN JENNINGS,
Respondent.**

JOURNAL ENTRY OF MOTIONS HEARING

NOW on this 9th day of July, 2020, the above-captioned matter comes before the Court for hearing, by Zoom, on Respondent's *Motion to Compel and Motion or Sanctions and Emergency Motion to Modify Parenting Time and Motion for Citation In Contempt*. The Petitioner appears in person and *pro se*. The Respondent appears in person and by her attorney, by and through his attorney, Gregory A. Schwartz, of Schwartz & Park, L.L.P., Hays, Kansas. There are no other appearances.

WHEREUPON, the Court reviews the file herein, and determines that Respondent filed a *Motion to Compel and Motion for Sanctions* herein on June 23, 2020, and an *Emergency Motion to Modify Parenting Time and Motion for Citation In Contempt* in this matter on June 24, 2020. That following receipt of Respondent's *Emergency Motion*, Petitioner filed five (5) Motions in this matter, via facsimile.

WHEREUPON, the Petitioner presents testimony and rests.

WHEREUPON, the Respondent presents testimony and exhibits and rests.

THEREUPON, the Court, after reviewing the admitted exhibits, taking into account the testimony and remarks of Counsel, HEREBY ORDERS, ADJUDGES AND DECREES the following:

1. That the Court only received Respondent's Exhibits as the hearing had begun. The Court will take additional time to review both Petitioner's and Respondent's Exhibits and issue additional rulings, if necessary.
2. That Petitioner's Motions were not verified even though the Petitioner filed verification the day of the hearing.
3. That Petitioner must plead with specificity a material change in circumstance in order to proceed with a motion to change custody or parenting time, and the burden of proof is on the Petitioner.
4. That much of what was raised by the Petitioner in his various motions was litigated at Trial. That those issues cannot be revisited, only new evidence pled with specificity.
5. That Petitioner's Motion on Attorney Misconduct was not properly before the Court.
6. That Petitioner's Motion requesting Respondent submit to a hair follicle test is the same issue raised by the Respondent at Trial. The Petitioner's Motion was not plead with specificity, so the Court cannot grant the Petitioner's request.
7. Should the Petitioner elect to file a new Motion that is plead with specificity, raising a new issue not previously addressed at Trial, the Court will entertain such Motion.
8. The Court denies all relief requested by the Petitioner in his Motions. However, if the Court, in reviewing the exhibits of the parties, finds evidence to support

additional findings, the Court will issue a supplemental order.

9. That the Court acknowledges receipt and review of Petitioner's letter to the Court in response to the Court's *Memorandum Decision and Order* and informs Petitioner he has a right to disagree with the Court's Ruling, but the Petitioner has not filed a motion to appeal and therefore does not have a right to disregard the Court's orders in this matter. Failure to follow the Court's orders will subject the offending party to sanctions.
10. That the Court reiterates that the parties are to utilize Our Family Wizard, as set out in the Court's previous order is in the best interest of the children, for all communication regarding the parties' children. That the Court will only consider communications between the Parties, through Our Family Wizard at future hearings.
11. That Respondent's *Motion to Compel and Motion for Sanctions* is granted, and Petitioner is compelled to respond to the Respondent's discovery requests within fourteen (14) calendar days from July 9, 2020. Petitioner must fully respond to *Respondent's Interrogatories and Request for Production to Petitioner* on or before July 23, 2020.
12. That the Court will not immediately suspend Petitioner's parenting time. However, the Court will review the exhibits filed with the Court, related to the issues addressed in Respondent's *Emergency Motion to Modify Parenting Time and Motion for Citation in Contempt* and make additional rulings if necessary.
13. That the Court reiterates the Petitioner will need to return the children to Respondent at the scheduled parenting time exchange on July 31, 2020, at 1:00 p.m., at the 7-11 Convenience Store, 800 W. Robinson, Norman, Oklahoma, pursuant to the

Memorandum Decision and Order and subsequent *Parenting Plan Pursuant to Memorandum Decision* filed herein.

14. That should Petitioner fail to return the minor children to Respondent at the scheduled exchange, the Court will issue sanctions against Petitioner and will order a complete psychological evaluation of Petitioner before he can have further parenting time with the children.
15. That Respondent shall take any necessary measure to have law enforcement stand-by for parenting time exchanges, and that both parties must be on-time for all parenting time exchanges.
16. That the Court further reiterates that the paternity has already been established, and neither party shall bring the issue before the Court again.
17. That Respondent is awarded a judgment against Petitioner in the amount of \$5,387.50, for her attorney's fees. That the Respondent shall make monthly payments in the amount of \$600.00, per month, beginning August 1, 2020, and continuing on the 1st day of each month thereafter, until the same is paid in full. That should Petitioner fail to pay attorney's fees in full, this judgment shall accrue interest at the statutory rate until paid in full and is subject to collection by any lawful means.
18. That following a full review of the file herein, the Court will issue a supplemental order and announce any additional findings.
19. That all previous orders, not modified herein, remain in full force and effect.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the above findings 1 through 19 constitute and are hereby made the Order and Judgment of this Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

SUBMITTED AND APPROVED BY:

/s/ Gregory A. Schwartz
GREGORY A. SCHWARTZ, #19902
Schwartz & Park, L.L.P.
1401 Main Street, Suite A
P.O. Box 1144
Hays, Kansas 67601
(785) 625-0024
(785) 261-9044 – facsimile
greg@splaw.legal
Attorney for Respondent

EXHIBIT G

Email Thread between Plaintiff and Rush County Court Clerk Erin Werth (July 2025)

This thread shows:

- Plaintiff was denied notice and a hearing,
- Exhibits were initially withheld and falsely claimed confidential,
- Clerk later admitted error and retroactive compliance,
- A pattern of concealment surrounding paternity adjudication evidence.

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,

Erin Werth

Erin Werth

Clerk of the District Court

Rush County Kansas

Found in Sent - iCloud Mailbox



Handymanlawns.com

Re: Petitioners Notice

To: Erin Werth

July 18, 2025 at 2:13 PM



Siri Found a Contact

Handymanlawns.com
tyceanthony@me.com

Add



Erin were you able to refile those exhibits that were previously attached to the motions filed last week?

Tyce Bonjorno
512-579-1329

Found in Blake Gods Attorney Mailbox



Erin Werth

July 18, 2025 at 2:16 PM

RE: Petitioners Notice

To: Handymanlawns.com

They are in the file

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

Sent: Friday, July 18, 2025 2:13 PM

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

Subject: Re: Petitioners Notice

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](mailto:tyceanthony@me.com)

Found in Sent - iCloud Mailbox



Handymanlawns.com

July 18, 2025 at 2:42 PM

Re: Petitioners Notice

To: Erin Werth

Were they filed with this latest filing? I did not see them in the file stamped copy. Normally everything is included when I receive a copy through email of what was filed. Please let me know. 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). Unauthorized interception, review, use, or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, or authorized to receive for the intended recipient, please contact the sender and delete all copies of the communication. Thank you for your attention.

Found in Blake Gods Attorney Mailbox



Erin Werth

July 18, 2025 at 2:45 PM

RE: Petitioners Notice

To: Handymanlawns.com

They were filed as Exhibits

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

Sent: Friday, July 18, 2025 2:42 PM

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

Subject: Re: Petitioners Notice

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](mailto:tyceanthony@me.com)



Handymanlawns.com

Re: Petitioners Notice

To: Erin Werth

July 18, 2025 at 2:50 PM



Siri Found a Contact

Handymanlawns.com
tycebonjorno@gmail.com

Add

Ok. Please send that filing over to me with the updated exhibits included. 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). Unauthorized interception, review, use, or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic

Found in Blake Gods Attorney Mailbox



Erin Werth

July 18, 2025 at 2:52 PM

RE: Petitioners Notice

To: Handymanlawns.com

Exhibits are filed different, it's in the case but we don't give copies of exhibit's

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

Sent: Friday, July 18, 2025 2:51 PM

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

Subject: Re: Petitioners Notice

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[See More](#) from Handymanlawns.com



Handymanlawns.com

Re: Petitioners Notice

To: Erin Werth

July 20, 2025 at 7:47 AM

Erin,

Your claim "Exhibits are filed different, it's in the case but we don't give copies" is false. Every time I've filed motions, and when my attorney did, I received full, file-stamped copies with exhibits included.

You know this. Don't insult my intelligence.

The exhibit you're withholding includes your own written admission that paternity was never adjudicated. Blocking that from the record isn't a clerical decision it's a deliberate act of concealment to protect the system.

Continuing to withhold or conceal exhibits that implicate constitutional violations may further increase your exposure in my forthcoming federal action, where you are named individually for these acts. This is not a threat it is a notice that such conduct carries personal liability under clearly established law.

Enough.

Tyce Bonjorno
512-579-1329



Erin Werth

RE: Petitioners Notice

To: Handymanlawns.com

July 22, 2025 at 8:56 AM

Tyce, after consulting with another person from our administration, I can indeed give you a copy of **Your** exhibits. I have always thought that exhibits were confidential and copies weren't given to anyone. I am not concealing anything from you or anyone else.

Erin

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

Sent: Sunday, July 20, 2025 7:47 AM

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

Subject: Re: Petitioners Notice

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[See More](#) from Handymanlawns.com

Found in Sent - iCloud Mailbox



Handymanlawns.com

Re: Petitioners Notice

To: Erin Werth

July 30, 2025 at 3:12 AM

Erin,

Please give me a **FULL** complete filing including the exhibits with a filing date and stamp of the latest motions filed.
Thank you

True Response



Erin Werth

July 30, 2025 at 8:10 AM

RE: Petitioners Notice

To: Handymanlawns.com

Tyce, I have sent you by email or Everything that has been filed, including the Exhibits Attached to the Motions, if you want more copies I will gladly send them to you but I will need a list of all the documents you want.
Thank you

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

Sent: Wednesday, July 30, 2025 3:12 AM

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

Subject: Re: Petitioners Notice

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



Erin Werth

July 30, 2025 at 8:12 AM

RE: Petitioners Notice

To: Handymanlawns.com

Tyce, I have sent you by email or by USPS of **Everything** that has been filed, including the Exhibits Attached to the Motions, if you want more copies I will gladly send them to you but I will need a list of all the documents you want. Thank you

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

Sent: Wednesday, July 30, 2025 3:12 AM

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

Subject: Re: Petitioners Notice

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.

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Found in Sent - iCloud Mailbox



Handymanlawns.com

Re: Petitioners Notice

To: Erin Werth

July 30, 2025 at 10:39 AM



Siri Found a Contact

Handymanlawns.com
tysonm@handymanlawns.com

Add

Erin

Can you please email me the last three filings that were entered in my case?

Also, I just received Judge Wilson's July 11, 2025 order in the mail regarding my latest filings, but I was never given any notice of a hearing beforehand. Was there even a hearing? If not, that's a denial of due process, and I'd like to know why I wasn't notified.

Thanks,



Erin Werth

RE: Petitioners Notice

To: Handymanlawns.com

July 30, 2025 at 11:06 AM

Here are the last 3 Documents you filed that you requested plus the Order from Judge Wilson, because it was filed in that same time frame.

Erin

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

Sent: Wednesday, July 30, 2025 10:39 AM

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

Subject: Re: Petitioners Notice

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

EXHIBIT H

Document from Kansas Child Support Services (CSS)

A letter mailed to Plaintiff threatening legal enforcement and credit bureau reporting based on a March 30, 2020 support order that is facially void due to lack of adjudicated paternity.

