

No. 20-1166

In the
Supreme Court of the United States

Jorel Shophar, Sasuah Shophar,
R.S., Z.S., E.S.
Petitioners

v.

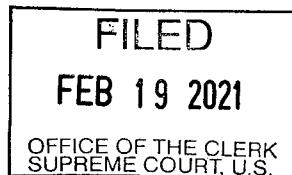
ORIGINAL

United States of America, et al.,

Respondents.

**On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the
United States Court of Appeals for
the Tenth Circuit**

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI



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Questions Presented for Review

1. Is the **1974 Child Welfare Act** of Child Protective Services violating U.S. Citizens Constitutional Rights of the **Fourth Amendment, Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause**, for Funding States that “illegally seize” children from parents based on allegations, or frivolous claims, or false reports by case workers, without evidence, and without trial before seizures?
2. Does the **Eleventh Amendment Immunity** for judges in County Courts, exemplify judges from criminal charges of state abuse of children, and lawsuits in Federal Courts for these abuses and violations and deprivations of Constitutional Rights?
3. Is it a violation of **First Amendment Rights** to prohibit Parents or siblings from litigating Pro Se for children in the Court of Law?
4. Should the Federal Courts be a remedy to Illegal Seizures of children when a State violates State and Federal Laws pertaining to the **Fourth Amendment**, concerning Seizures of children?
5. Does an Opinion of a Federal Judge triumph over **Constitutional Law**?

List of Parties

Petitioners

Jorel Shophar, biological father of children J.S. and B.S., illegally made WARDS OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

Sasuah Shophar, biological mother of Petitioner's 3 other children, with a legal marriage to Petitioner in the State of Illinois in 2000

Petitioners below were named in the caption on the initial suit filed in the State of Illinois, however, were not named by the Kansas Federal Court order.

R.S. The eldest son of the Petitioners and blood related brother of J.S and B.S

Z.S. Daughter of the Petitioners and blood related sister of J.S and B.S.

E.S. Youngest son of Petitioners and blood related younger brother of J.S. and B.S.

Respondents

United States of America
Legislative, Judicial and Executive Government

Kathleen L. Sloan – County Judge
Johnson County, Kansas Court, Division 10
Child in Need of Care Cases ("CINC")

Erica Miller – Assistant District Attorney
Johnson County, Kansas Court
Child in Need of Care Cases (“CINC”)

Kansas Department of Children and Families
Child Welfare Agency in the State of Kansas

KVC Health - Child welfare agency contracted by
Kansas Department of Children and Families

Stacey Bray, case worker
Kansas Department of Children and Families

Saarah Ahmad, case worker
KVC Health

Kimberly Smith, caseworker
KVC Health

Richard Klein - Guardian Ad Litem; J.S. and B.S.
Legal Clinic, LLC appointed by Judge Sloan

Marc Berry – Appointed Attorney for Krissy Gorski
Legal Clinic, LLC appointed by Judge Sloan

Paul LaFleur – 29 yrs estranged brother of Shophar

Teena Wilkie – affiliate of Krissy Gorski
Appointed by Court, foster guardian for children

Nathan Wilkie – affiliate of Krissy Gorski
Appointed by Court, foster guardian for children

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1. <https://www.facebook.com/jorelrshophar/posts/1482300731789099>
2. <https://www.facebook.com/jorelrshophar/posts/1489615544390951>
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6. <https://www.facebook.com/jorelrshophar/posts/1525056220846883>
7. <https://www.facebook.com/jorelrshophar/posts/1527144833971355>

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Part 1: <https://www.vimeo.com/279097759>

Part 2: <https://www.vimeo.com/278003779>

Part 3: <https://www.vimeo.com/279064934>

Appendix 10: Krissy Gorski has practiced prostitution in the State of Missouri and State of Kansas, and State of Michigan, even to this day in the dangerous times of COVID-19, using the name **KAYLA KRISSY KAYCE**, publically soliciting herself for prostitution with strangers, which resulted in children being sexually abused in her home. All Courts in State and Federal are aware of the online attachments, which were used in State and Federal Courts as evidence**8,23 and 56a**

<https://sumosear.ch/images/phone/913-265-1764/5>

<https://eccie.net/showthread.php?p=1061575590>

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<https://www.vimeo.com/279097759> Time 2:57 – 4:04

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<https://www.vimeo.com/279097759> Time 9:05 - 9:28

<https://www.vimeo.com/279097759> Time 9:57-10:09

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Victims of Abuse Act 1990

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Fostering Connection Act

ICPC (Interstate Compact Placement of children)

Regulation 7

42 U.S. Code § 1983 - Deprivation

28 U.S. Code § 2241 - Power to grant writ

28 U.S. Code § 1331 - Federal Question

28 U.S. Code § 4101 - Defamation

18 U.S.C. Code § 2258 - Failure to Report

18 U.S.C. Code § 1591 - Exploitation

18 U.S.C. Code § 1519 - Cover-up

18 U.S.C. Code § 1201(a) - Kidnapping

18 U.S. Code § 2261A (2)(b) – Harassment

18 U.S.C. Section 241 – criminal deprivation

18 U.S.C. Code § Section 242 – criminal deprivation

Petition for a Writ of Certiorari

I, Jorel Shophar, respectfully petition for a Writ of Certiorari to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit.

Opinions Below

The panel's opinion of the U.S. Court of Appeals of the Tenth Circuit affirmed the District Court's dismissal for lack of subject matter.

Statement of Jurisdiction

The order and judgment of the U.S. Court was entered on December 2, 2020.

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions

First Amendment Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

Fourth Amendment ~ The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Fourteenth Amendment ~ All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

I. Statement of Case

On March 28, 2018 Krissy Gorski the mother of J.S. and B.S. was arrested for DUI on METH and HEROIN in the State of Kansas. The State of Kansas illegally “seized” the children based on drug abuse by the mother. The father, the Petitioner, Jorel Shophar is not the offending parent, but was denied any knowledge of his children during Gorski’s arrest. Krissy Gorski was arrested on March 28, 2018, for crashing her vehicle at an Elementary School, with the children in the vehicle. Gorski was charged with DUI [driving under influence] of METH and HEROIN in the State of Kansas. The father was searching in the State of Michigan, for his children at the time of the mother’s arrest. The mother had previously absconded the children and took them illegally across State lines, through Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, to Michigan, without informing the father,

or the Kansas Court; violating a direct Kansas Order “*Not to leave the State of Kansas.*” Neither the Olathe Police Department nor the State of Kansas; case workers, contacted the father.

Krissy Gorski was allowed to sober up by the Olathe Police Department. The children were then returned to her by the Olathe Police the same day, without contacting the father. Krissy Gorski continued to drive under the influence of drugs, and was observed intoxicated, being witnessed by a respite guardian. On April 17, 2018, 21 days later, Judge Sloan, of the State of Kansas; “seized” the children, making them WARDS OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, without allowing the father the right to the hearing in Johnson County, Kansas.

Kansas Department of Children and Families violated the law, for deliberately not contacting the father, who was currently litigating with state actors in Federal Court, after filing a **Habeas Corpus** pursuant to **28 U.S. Code § 2241**, for state actors to produce the children. The father was denied Constitutional right to his children, before the **illegal seizure**. Kansas is holding the children illegally for nearly **3 years to this present time**, violating the children’s Constitutional rights and the father’s Constitutional rights of the First Amendment, Fourth Amendment, and Fourteenth Amendment.

II. Factual Background

i. Shophar v. State of Kansas

(2015 and 2016) Summary background

U.S. Supreme Court Case: 19-254

The Case of **Shophar v. Kansas** begin in **September of 2015** when the State of Kansas, state actors, “illegally seized” Shophar’s children, J.S. and B.S., the **first time**. The Petitioner was denied rights to the Court of Johnson County, or the right to make a claim to protect his children. On the contrary the mother of the children was abusing **opioids** and practicing **prostitution**, and criminal activity, but was awarded the children, by state actors who violated Federal and State laws to protect children.

Subsequently by and through the Petitioner’s Attorney, the Petitioner filed a complaint in the State Courts, and Appeals in the Appellate Court, but was denied the right to an Appeal by the lower state court judge, Kathleen Sloan. After being denied the right to an Appeal for the original “illegal seizure” of his children, and being denied rights to the Court, including hearings, meetings, sessions, and being denied any knowledge of his children, without any merit of law, the Petitioner filed a claim of Deprivation of Rights case, in Federal Court in the State of Kansas. Cases;

U.S. District Kansas Case: 5:15-cv-4961-DDC-KGS

U.S. District Kansas Case: 5:16-cv-4043-DDC-KGS

The original claims were dismissed in the U.S. Courts of Kansas;Appealed in the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals, then filed as a Writ of Certiorari in the U.S. Supreme Court **Case: 19:254.**

The Petitioner's First Amendment rights to exercise in the state courts, for Due Process of the matter, were denied continually in State Courts. After being denied **6 times**, in Kansas Appellate Court, including reviews by Kansas Supreme Court, Shophar then filed a Mandamus on **August 18, 2017, Case: 118143**, in Kansas Supreme Court, but was denied pleadings and dismissed. State actors would continue denying the Petitioner any rights to the Court, or knowledge of his children J.S. and B.S., for **nearly 3 more years**. The Petitioner continued to exercise in state courts, exhausting all remedies to resolve controversial matters, being denied every remedy allotted in the Courts. Shophar then filed another Mandamus on **October 19, 2020** in Kansas Supreme Court **Case: 123314**, to exercise his rights according to **state law**, after his children were illegally seized by the State of Kansas.

Shophar attempted to use every remedy possibly available in the Court of Law. The **Federal Courts** submitted Opinions stating "lack of jurisdiction" the **State Courts** would submit no adjudication of the matter, simply closing the cases without any rights of

Due Process. The Petitioner has been denied by both the **State Courts** and the **Federal Courts**, while being denied his Fundamental Rights to his children, as they were placed in extreme dangerous situations by state actors, with wanton and willing conduct, placing children with a 15 count felon, as she continued a life in criminal activity, prostitution; causing the children to be sex trafficked for meth and heroin. The Petitioner has exercised in the Courts for **over 5 years**, being denied continually. The Petitioner then filed a second Writ of Certiorari based on the **6th denials** by the **Kansas Appellate Court** and the **Kansas Supreme Court**, which was filed as a Writ of Certiorari; and is currently Docketed in the United States Supreme Court Case: **20-1068**.

*ii. **Shophar v. United States of America (2017 and 2020) Summary background***

The United States Supreme Court ruled in a case; *Smith v. Organization of Foster Families*, the Supreme Court attempted to define the scope of the family relationships protected by the **Due Process Clause**. The Court enumerated three guidelines to define the breadth of the family protected by the United States Supreme Court.

U.S. Supreme Court:

"the usual understanding of 'family' implies biological relationships....Id. at 843 " Second, familial relationships usually involve "emotional attachments that derive from the intimacy of daily association.... Id. at 844." Third, the "natural family" has "its origins entirely apart from the power of the State Id, at 844-45.

On December 12, 2016 Shophar and Gorski was granted **joint-custody** of the children, J.S. and B.S., though Shophar was denied any access to medical records, school records, children's place of residence, dental records, educational records, or any knowledge related to his children. Shophar continued to persisted to save his children, as do **millions of parents** in the United States, who are denied any knowledge of their children, without any probable cause, making the United States Supreme Court Rule null and void, having no effects on State Courts.

After **2 ½ years** of litigating, the Petitioner would finally have contact with his children. On his first visit with his children to his home; **March 29, 2017** his children were talking sexually explicit. Judge Gyllenborg and Judge Sloan placed children in direct danger with Krissy Gorski who was committing criminal prostitution, crimes, and abusing illegal drugs **even to this day.**

View Appendix 10:

<https://sumosear.ch/images/phone/913-265-1764/5>

<https://eccie.net/showthread.php?p=1061575590>

View Part 1 of Appendix 9 (time stamp)

<https://www.vimeo.com/279097759> Time 34:03-39:00

View Part 3 of Appendix 9 (time stamp)

<https://www.vimeo.com/279064934> Time 00:28-01:28

<https://www.vimeo.com/279064934> Time 20:05-21:28

On May 3, 2017 the father filed a protection order in Shawnee County Kansas Court case: **Case: 2017DM0846**. He also contacted the Topeka Police again who instructed him to hold the children overnight on May 10, 2017, and bring them to the Topeka Police for a review

View Part 3 of Appendix 9 (time stamp)

<https://www.vimeo.com/279064934> Time 00:28-01:28

<https://www.vimeo.com/279064934> Time 20:05-21:28

On May 10, 2017 the child J.S. expressed that he was being forced to “taste private parts” the father then started recording his child again, and played back the prior audio records of the child’s own words, he then requested his child to explain what he meant by the first admissions.

View Part 3 of Appendix 9 (time stamp)

<https://www.vimeo.com/279064934> Time 15:00-20:05

Shophar held the children over night as instructed but was also instructed to contact the Olathe Police Department. Shophar explained the situation to the Olathe Police. The officer then gave Krissy Gorski Shophar's address in Topeka Kansas. The Johnson County Judge Gyllenborg, then ordered the children back to the mother and would not allow the Topeka Police to review the children for sexual abuse.

View Part 3 of Appendix 9 (time stamp)

<https://www.vimeo.com/279064934> Time 01:47-13:49

The Petitioner sought every possible action to protect his children, utilizing **State** and **Federal** agencies to investigate the matter. Shophar would file documents and claims to protect his children, in the Kansas Bureau of Investigations, Kansas Department of Children and Families, KVC Health, Topeka Police Department, Overland Park Police Department, Olathe Police Department, the Federal Court of Topeka Kansas, the Kansas City FBI, the State of Michigan DHS Family Protection services, State Police, the Michigan FBI, **all to no avail**. State actors, and case workers in the **State of Kansas**, then assisted Krissy Gorski to abscond the children from the **State of Kansas** to hide them from the Petitioner, in the **State of Michigan**.

The father filed a complaint against Kansas State actors with a Kansas Legislator in the Topeka Capitol **Representative John Adams** who forwarded Shophar to **Representative Brenda Dietrich** of the State of Kansas. Rep. Dietrich was provided a detailed review of the situation involving his children being sexually abused, due to State actors, directly endangering the children.

The Petitioner contacted the FBI on **June 1, 2017**, and was contacted by a Child Exploitation Agent of the FBI on **June 12, 2017**. The Petitioner met, that day, with an Agent for **2 hours** at the FBI Headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri. The FBI agent requested the father to bring the child in for a Forensics Review. On **September 28, 2017**, Shophar informed Judge Gyllenborg that the FBI wanted to review the children, but was denied again. The Petitioner was denied any knowledge of his children, or the whereabouts of his children, violating his Fundamental rights. Shophar would then file a Complaint in the U.S. Court of Michigan, as the children were being hidden by Kansas state actors, in the **State of Michigan**. The Petitioner then filed an Emergency Habeas Corpus in the U.S. Eastern District pursuant to **28 U.S. Code § 2241**.

U.S. District Michigan: **2:17-cv-13322-MAG-EAS**

U.S. District Michigan: **2:17-cv-13900-MAG-EAS**

U.S. District Michigan: **2:18-cv-11567-MAG-EAS**

The cases were dismissed based on the U.S. Court's Opinion of "Lack of Jurisdiction." The father would file in the U.S. Appeals Court, who Affirmed the Michigan U.S. District's Opinion. After 10 months of being denied any knowledge of his children, on **March 28, 2018** Krissy Gorski was arrested for DUI on METH and HEROIN. The father was litigating in Federal Court due to children being hidden in Michigan for **6 months**. Judge Christina Gyllenborg then transferred the case back to Judge Sloan.

On **April 17, 2018** Judge Kathleen Sloan "illegally seized" the children, violating Shophar's Fourth Amendment, making them WARDOS OF THE STATE OF KANSAS. Kansas DCF sent a letter to the father in Michigan informing him that his children were involved in a DCF investigation on **April 22, 2018**. On Monday the father immediately contacted the Court, and filed an appearance on **April 23, 2018**.

Judge Kathleen Sloan then removed the Petitioner from the case involving his children, and documented him absent. Assistant district attorney **Erica Miller** also documented false records in the Petition to seize the children, stating "**the father left his children.**" State actors in the Kansas would document false information that the father was not able to be located and denied Shophar any access on **May 14, 2018** though the father filed an Appearance on the case.

The Petitioner was denied access to the Court of Kansas for hearings over 15 times in nearly 3 years.

1. Hearings in a Kansas Court

April 17, 2018 Shophar denied access to Court
May 14, 2018 Shophar denied access to Court
July 24, 2018 Shophar denied access to Court
September 11, 2018 Shophar allowed access to Court
October 18, 2018, Shophar allowed access to Court
November 19, 2018, Shophar allowed access to Court
January 23, 2019, Shophar denied access to Court
April 3, 2019 Shophar allowed access to Court
May 1, 2019 Shophar denied rights to children

May 24, 2019 Shophar filed an Habeas Corpus in the Illinois U.S. Court: **1:2019cv03512-CRN**

May 28, 2019 Shophar denied access to Court
July 9, 2019 Shophar denied access to Court
September 19, 2019 Shophar denied access to Court
October 2, 2019 Shophar denied access to Court
January 8th, 2020 Shophar denied access to Court
February 10, 2020 Shophar denied access to Court
April 14, 2020 Shophar allowed access to Court
May 15, 2020 Shophar denied access to Court
July 12, 2020 Shophar denied access to Court
September 16 2020 Shophar denied access to Court
December 9, 2020 Shophar denied access to Court

Judge Kathleen Sloan allowed all Krissy Gorski's affiliates and friends, to appear in the Court but denied the father any rights to the Court. Krissy Gorski would contact the father's immediate family and continued to slander the Petitioner to his own family. Shophar's estranged brother of **29 years**, Paul Lafleur, from the **State of Colorado**, would appear on the case on behalf of Krissy Gorski, and was allowed by Judge Sloan to participate in Court proceedings, and allowed to see the children, but denied the Petitioner, the natural father, any rights to the hearings. Sasuah Shophar, the Petitioner's wife and mother of his 3 other children, also traveled from out of State to the hearing, and upon entry to the Court in Kansas, was removed by Judge Sloan without any probable cause, or merit to law.

Assistant district attorney Erica Miller then conspired with LaFleur to secretly send the children to the **State of Colorado** to hide the children from Shophar. In **July 2018** Shophar contacted the **State of Colorado** DCF to inform the State of Colorado of the pending actions, to send the children illegally to the State of Colorado. LaFleur had previously demanded Shophar's address, and stated to Shophar and that if he did not give it, LaFleur would search his computer, citing his ability to hack computers. LaFleur also is on record stating if he received the children he "would enforce every Order by the judge."

The Petitioner, the father, wanted his children reviewed for **sexual abuse**, and abuse, based on the FBI and Law Enforcement's recommendation to have a Forensics Psychological Review on the children. Kansas state actors refused to review the children, and all parties, including Judge Gyllenborg, Judge Sloan, Erica Miller, Richard Klein, KVC Health case workers; Kimberly Smith, Saarah Admed, DCF case workers Stacy Bray, and Paul Lafleur refused to have the children reviewed for abuse. Due to the father wanting his children reviewed, all parties conspired to refuse Shophar any knowledge of his children, or any time with his children. The Petitioner then hired legal Counsel in the **State of Colorado**.

The Petitioner continued to communicate to State Actors through email and continued to send files and pleadings to the State of Kansas clerk, finally on **October 18, 2018**, the father was allowed on the case by Judge Sloan after **6 months** of denying the father the Fundamental right to the Court. The father would file a Motion of **ICPC** in the Kansas Court (**Interstate Compact Placement of Children**), to the father's residence. Judge Sloan forced a trial against the Petitioner without an Attorney, though he was not the offending parent, as to the cause of the illegal State "**seizure**" of the children.

On **April 3, 2019** Judge Sloan held a trial, and allowed Kansas DCF, and the GAL Richard Klein to place false allegations on Court record against the Petitioner though the Petitioner had no contact with his children or Krissy Gorski in over **2 ½ years**. The Petitioner was not allowed to cross examine any the witnesses, though the witnesses made false claims.

Judge Sloan allowed Shophar to have closing statements, and Granted Shophar an Order of ICPC (**Interstate Compact Placement of Children**) Regulation 7, (Expedite) to the father's residence on **April 3, 2019**. However, on the following hearing of **May 1, 2019**, Judge Sloan omitted her order, without any merit of law, and instructed the Assistant State Attorney **Erica Miller** and GAL **Richard Klein** to Motion the Kansas Court to return the children back to Krissy Gorski, thus Shophar filed a Habeas Corpus pursuant to **28 U.S. Code § 2241** in the State of Illinois U.S. District Court. Case:

U.S. District Illinois Case: 1:2019-cv-03512-CRN

The U.S. District of Illinois Court transferred the case "FORTHWITH" to the U.S. District Kansas as a Habeas Corpus.

U.S. District Kansas Case: 5:19-cv-4052-HLT-KGG

In May of 2019 the foster guardian requested the Guardian ad Litem, **Richard Klein** to allow the children to be taken to the **State of Texas**, against the father's wishes, though there was a current order to send the children to the **State of Illinois**. Against the father's rights, Judge Sloan and GAL Richard Klein ordered that the foster guardians, Nathan Wilkie and Teena Wilkie could take the children to the **State of Texas** even though there was an investigation against the Wilkie family, based on both children complaining of physical abuse.

On **September 18, 2019**, Judge Sloan was served by the U.S. Marshals, the Complaint filed in the U.S. District Kansas Court. On **September 19, 2019**. Judge Sloan proceeded with another Ex parte hearing and **reordered** the children to be sent to the father in the **State of Illinois**, under ICPC Regulation 7, based on approval by the State of Illinois view **Appendix 4 and 5**.

The father was approved by the **State of Illinois** on **October 17, 2019** to be placement for his children. However, the **State of Kansas** would not return the children to Shophar in the State of Illinois. In the Federal case, Shophar cited violations of Constitutional Rights under the Fourth Amendment of wrongful "**Seizure**" of his property to State Custody. The Kansas U.S. Court dismissed the case

stating “Lack of Jurisdiction.” After the U.S. District Court of Kansas dismissed the case, Judge Sloan denied the Shophar any more access to the State Court, again. Shophar then filed an Appeal in the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals, which Affirmed the U.S. Kansas District.

The children complained of abuse by the foster guardian, Nathan Wilkie. Kansas DCF and KVC Health then placed J.S. in a Psychiatric Ward at **Pathway's of Topeka** Kansas. J.S. would remain in a Psychiatric Ward for **over a year**, and complained of sexual abuse at Pathway's in Topeka, Kansas. The father contacted Kansas Legislator; **Representative Brenda Dietrich** of the Kansas Capitol, and **Representative John Adams** again, concerning the matter of violations in the State of Kansas, however the Representatives did not return correspondence.

In March of 2020, State of Kansas assistant attorney **Erica Miller** filed a fraudulent Petition to take away all rights of father to his children though the father is not the offending parent to the case. Guardian ad Litem, **Richard Klein** also supported the Petition and also Motioned the Court to place the children back with **Krissy Gorski** in the **State of Missouri**, directly endangering the children with Gorski, being just convicted of 3 more felony crimes, and currently prostituting in Kansas City, Missouri.

III. Relevant Proceedings Below

Johnson County Kansas Court – 2015CV5047
Kansas State CINC Court 15JC581 and 15JC582
Kansas Appellate Court Cases: 15JC581 and 15JC582
Kansas Supreme Court Petition for review 10/16
Shawnee County Court – Kansas Case: 2017DM0846
Oakland County Court – Michigan Case: 2017-856409-DC
Wayne County Court – Michigan Case: 2017-113070-DC
Kansas Supreme Court - Mandamus - 118143
Wayne County Court – Michigan Case: 18-157491-DS
Johnson County Court Kansas 18JC00229
Johnson County Court Kansas 18JC00230
Cook County Court – Illinois Case: 2019D079387
Kansas Supreme Court - Mandamus – 123314 (10/19/20)

Federal District Courts

U.S. District Kansas Case: **5:15-cv-4961-DDC-KGS**
U.S. District Kansas Case: **5:16-cv-4043-DDC-KGS**
U.S. District Michigan Case: **2:17-cv-13322-MAG-EAS**
U.S. District Michigan Case: **2:17-cv-13900-MAG-EAS**
U.S. District Michigan Case: **2:18-cv-11567-MAG-EAS**
U.S. District Illinois Case: 1:2019-cv-03512-CRN
U.S. District Kansas Case: 5:19-cv-04052-HLT
U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals: **0:2017cv03143**
U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals: **0:2017cv03144**
U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals: **0:2019pr03281**
U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals: **0:2020cv03248**
U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals: **0:18-cv-02115**
U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals: **0:18-cv-02125**
U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals: **0:18-cv-01787**
U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals: **0:18-cv-02045**
U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeal: 19-3281

United States Supreme Court Washington D.C.

U.S. Supreme Court case: 19-254 – not taken
U.S. Supreme Court case: 20-1068 – pending

IV. Additional Facts

The United States of America is the Funding source to States under **1974 Child Welfare Act**. All States have an agency under Child Protective Service. The Legislation of the State Body writes the Laws concerning children and families in their State. There is Funding by the U.S. Government based on family claims submitted to the Federal Government, by the States under the **1974 Child Welfare Act**. However, the U.S. Government does not audit or investigate corruption by the States. **93%** of all claims of abuse are proven “unsubstantiated” however children in are being **“illegally seized”** and more likely to be abused under State Control than with the family of origin.

The **Fourth Amendment** guarantees the rights of U.S. citizens to protect their home and belongings, especially their children, but when a citizen files a complaint of violations of the **Fourth Amendment**, the U.S. Courts diverts the cases back to the State, though the Federal Court, under **Article IV**, is the Supreme Law, in accordance to the **Fourth Amendment** right, and any Constitutional Law. And to deny a citizen the right to a Court is now a violation of the citizen’s **First Amendment Right**. Then if a citizen’s rights are denied, in the Courts but another citizen rights are allowed in the Court, then the Court is now violating the **Fourteenth Amendment** and the current Federal Statute of **42 U.S. Code § 1983**.

The Petitioner made claims on the rights of the **Fourth Amendment** of the Constitution, in which his children, J.S. and B.S. were “illegally seized” by a State, who had no complaint or claim against the Petitioner. The Constitution protects a U.S. citizen from such acts by a State.

V. Arguments

i. Violation of Biblical Law

Romans 2:11

“¹¹For there is no respect of persons with God.”

Deuteronomy 1:17

“¹⁷Do not show partiality in judging; hear both small and great alike. Do not be afraid of anyone, for judgment belongs to God. Bring me any case too hard for you, and I will hear it.”

The orders by the U.S. District Court and Tenth Circuit Court are written in *respect of person*. The false narrative by the State Respondents is highly magnified to mislead and mischaracterize the Petitioner as the pro se litigate. On the contrary, the orders highlight criticism to Petitioner’s lawsuits, to discredit his efforts to protect the rights of his children, from abuse of power, by the Respondents, which have never been resolved in the State of Kansas at any level of their legal system, being described as a *hard case*, but dismissed by the U.S. Courts.

ii. Violations of Constitutional Law

The U.S. District Court and Tenth Circuit Appeal Panel presents Shophar's case as *domestic relations* case, in order to dismiss the case on the grounds of **“Lack of subject matter.”** The interpretation of both panels perpetuate the mischaracterization of Shophar, by the Respondents. The background of the U.S. District Court and the Tenth Circuit Appeal, are written one sided, geared to shed a negative light against Shophar, inserting the false narrative that Gorski took children to a safe home and Shophar was investigated for domestic reasons, but fails to clearly state the facts that **“Gorski lied.”** These claims can be found in *Shophar v Kansas*. In addition, the cases involving the origin of the claims are all closed, with no adjudication against the Petitioner, after evidence was provided by Shophar, showing Gorski committed fraud on the Court, from the beginning, but is viewed as a *damsel in distress*, which is a far cry from the facts. Krissy Gorski committed crimes of illegal drug distribution and consumption, which lead to prostitution and convictions which endangered children. But the State Courts violated **Federal law** to protect children, to cover their errors.

View Appendix 12

<https://www.vimeo.com/279097759> Time 9:05 - 9:28
<https://www.vimeo.com/279097759> Time 9:57-10:09
<https://www.vimeo.com/279097759> Time 12:30 -13:18
<https://www.vimeo.com/279097759> Time 13:49 -15:21

The U.S. District Court and U.S. Appellate Court interpreted the matter as a custody case between a “husband and wife” making egregious orders to dismiss the case. The claims by the Petitioner is not based on a custody of Krissy Gorski, but the fact that the State of Kanas **“seized”** the children placing them in a State as WARDS OF THE STATE, without “Due Process” being given to Shophar, the Petitioner.

The current claims at hand in the State and Federal Court are now based on actions of **criminal conduct** that was committed by Krissy Gorski, which have nothing to do with Jorel Shophar. Johnson County, Kansas, has no legal grounds, or merit of law, to illegally hold the Petitioner’s children as WARDS OF THE STATE. The Federal Court’s interpretation that the case is a “Custody Case” is egregious. Krissy Gorski was arrested for DUI, driving under the influence of illegally drugs, and endangering the children. The State of Kansas executed a case against Krissy Gorski, not Jorel Shophar. The State of Kansas has no probable cause against Shophar, as seen in the Court’s admission of the **April 3, 2019 Order**. *“As to the Father the State rests.”* This is clear record that the Father has no claim by the State of Kansas or Krissy Gorski against him, therefore the Seizure by the State of Kansas, of the Petitioners children is **illegal**.

View Appendix 4 and Appendix 5

Also the Order by the Tenth Circuit Appellate Court, only states Mr. Shophar accused Ms. Gorski of prostitution, drug use and extortion but fails to state that his claims were **corroborated** by the conduct of Gorski. DCF affirmed, “Krissy Gorski endangered Petitioner’s children by *“driving under the influence of drugs with the children in the car.”* Gorski’s return to prostitution was affirmed; All courts in the State of Kansas are aware of the online attachments that corroborate her illegal conduct.

View Appendix 10:

<https://sumosear.ch/images/phone/913-265-1764/5>

<https://eccie.net/showthread.php?p=1061575590>

Therefore, the State of Kansas has a case against Krissy Gorski, and not Jorel Shophar, the Petitioner. Gorski does not have a right to the children, based on “Due Process” with proven evidence of criminal activity, illegal drug abuse, convictions of additions crimes in the State of Kansas and the State of Missouri. The Petitioner has no claims against him, being placed as a **Defendant** in a case that he is not an **offender**, then having to prove himself worthy to have his own children in his home, all a while being denied to “right of Due Process” even though he did not commit any wrong doing. This conduct by the Kansas Court, is nefarious, egregious and illegal.

iii. Supreme Court and Federal Acts

- 1974 Child Welfare Act (CAPTA), Victims of Abuse Act 1990, Social Security Act, Fostering Connection Act, ICPC Regulation 7, 28 U.S. Code § 2241

According to 14th Amendment Due process clause, Shophar and his children's have rights to a fair "trial" if there was probable cause, but there are no claims against him. The Respondents were required to contact him to return his children under his custodial care. Respondents were required to diligently seek Petitioner Shophar as the non-offending parent, in order to inform him about DCF investigation, and hearing for the removal of the children from the mother, in order to give Petitioner Shophar the opportunity to retrieve his children before a "seizure" by State.

- *In Stanley v. Illinois, 405 U.S. 645, 92 S. Ct. 1208 (1972) The United States Supreme Court held that Under the Due Process Clause of the 14th Amendment, the unmarried father was entitled to a hearing on his parental fitness before his children could be placed with the State. Further, the Court held such denial of hearing to the father and granting to the mother violated the Equal Protection Clause of the Amendment.*

- *U.S. Supreme Court:*
"the usual understanding of 'family' implies biological relationships....Id. at 843 " Second, familial relationships usually involve "emotional attachments that derive from the intimacy of daily association.... Id. at 844." Third, the "natural family" has "its origins entirely apart from the power of the State Id, at 844

The U.S. Court denied due process concerning Shophar's claims. The Federal Statutes submitted to the Court were never addressed by the U.S. Court.

- *Truax v. Corrigan (1921) as follows:* "The due process clause requires that every man shall have the **protection of his day in court**, and the benefit of the general law, a law which hears before it condemns, which proceeds not arbitrarily or capriciously, but upon inquiry, and renders judgment only after trial, so that every citizen shall hold his life, liberty, property and immunities under the protection of the general rules which govern society. It, of course, tends to secure equality of law in the sense that it makes a required minimum of protection for every one's right of life, liberty, and property, which the Congress or the Legislature may not withhold."

Dismissal base on lack of subject matter is based on respect of person.

The Appeal Panel and the Federal Court both claim the suit was a domestic relations case. As a resident of Illinois, Petitioner Shophar initially filed the **Habeas Corpus** in Illinois on **May 24, 2019**. Illinois issued summons to Petitioner Shophar, to serve Respondents. On 6/21/19 all SUMMONS were executed on all Respondents and answers were due on 7/1/19. On 7/1/19 Illinois Federal Court ordered for the case to be transferred “Forthwith” to Kansas as a **Habeas Corpus** action. Illinois Federal Court recognized the suit as a Habeas Corpus Complaint.

View Appendix 3

The order stated, *“Petitioners...under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 seeking the release of Jorel Shophar’s children.”* Illinois recognized the children as **Wards of the State of Kansas** and that the Petitioners were suing for their release. This was not a challenge of a custody matter but a challenge of an “illegally detainment” by a Kansas State agency. Illinois demonstrated that their Federal Court was willing to use its discretion to review Shophar’s case, under the Federal Corpus procedure, to review the legality of the children’s detainment as wards but because children were located in Kansas, the case was transferred instead. Kansas dismissed the case.

- *State Judges, as well as federal, have the responsibility to respect and protect persons from violations of federal constitutional rights.* *312 F 2d 247; (1963) – Goss v. State of Illinois*
- *The right to procedural due process is implicated where a constitutionally protected liberty or property interest is concerned.* *Bd. of Regents of St. Colleges v. Roth, 408 U.S. 564, 570, 92 S.Ct. 2701, 2705 (1972).* *The crux of procedural due process is the right to notice and an opportunity to be heard at a meaningful time and in a meaningful manner.* *Fuentes v. Shevin, 407 U.S. 67, 80, 92 S.Ct. 1983, 1994 (1972)*

In the Writ of Habeas Corpus, Petitioner Shophar clearly states the federal violations which the Kansas Court chose not to address. The Analysis is written to esteem the strategic defense of the Defendants to mislead the case as a challenge to a custody order from a domestic relation case citing the Opinion of ***"Rooker v Feldman"*** which was not the interpretation of the case. Shophar did not file an Habeas Corpus to overturn a custody matter between a “mother and father.” Shophar filed an Habeas Corpus against the “State” who placed the children in “State Custody” as WARDS OF THE STATE, which is against the will of the children, and against their Constitutional Rights.

Child, J.S. was then placed in a Psychiatric home after he complained of physical abuse by a “state appointed guardian”, Nathan Wilkie, who allegedly threw the children across a room, and struck his face. This conduct against the child is “State Abuse” based on a “state seizure” – the State being the guardian, which must fall under the Constitutional Law of the **Fourth Amendment**, due to an illegal seizure of the children. This case is not a matter between a *“mother and a father.”* Shophar’s Federal claim violations were mentioned in the orders, briefly in foot notes, to reduce the importance of the federal violations, which were never addressed by either the U.S. Kansas Court, or the 10th Circuit Appeals Court.

Federal courts may exercise jurisdiction when a parent seeks the return of their children based on Constitutional rights violations.

- *State Judges, as well as federal, have the responsibility to respect and protect persons from violations of federal constitutional rights.*
312 F 2d 247; (1963) – Goss v. State of Illinois

Jurisdiction and Habeas Corpus established - Fourteenth Amendment Violations

Parents denied their rights to the custody of the children, without due process and a child placed in state custody without having probable cause against a parent, is an illegal detainment of the children by Kansas. Without giving notice to the Petitioner Shophar as the father, the children were placed into Kansas State Custody on **April 17, 2018** in violation to 14th Amendment right.

- *In California, "[h]abeas corpus may be 'used in various types of child custody matters.'" In re Paul W., 151 Cal. App. 4th 37, 53 (Cal. App. 6 Dist. 2007) (citation omitted). "The 'writ will lie when a person entitled to custody of a minor child is denied possession thereof.'" Id. (citing In re Barr, 39 Cal. 2d 25, 27 (1952)).*

Jurisdiction establish by Complete Diversity

Pursuant to **28 U.S. Code§ 1332** Diversity of citizenship: Complete diversity exist because none of the Plaintiffs are from the same state of any of the Defendants. Both Courts failed to acknowledge the Petitioner's claim of Diversity. The Courts' rulings are egregious in interpretation of the facts of the matter. The children are **WARDS OF A STATE**.

Federal law under title IV-E of the Social Security Act requires preference to a relative adult over non relative placement.

Title IV-E further requires all states to exercise due diligence to identify and provide notice to all parents of a sibling of the child, where such parent has legal custody of the sibling.

Petitioner Sasuah traveled from Illinois to the State of Kansas in **September 11, 2018** to attend a CINC hearing for an opportunity for placement and to establish visitation between the siblings. In violation to Federal law and **IV-E of the Social Security Act**, Respondent Sloan denied Petitioner Shophar access to the court. In addition, Respondent KVC and DCF refused to establish contact visits between siblings without merit. The children's GAL Respondent Klein, did not make any efforts to make communication with the Shophar's for preserving the sibling connection as required by child welfare laws.

It has been nearly **3 years** that the children have been in state custody and Petitioner Sasuah has never been contacted by anyone from the State of Kansas as required by law.

Violation to The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act

Pursuant to **The Fostering Connection Act**, Kansas Respondents were required to make reasonable efforts to provide frequent visitation or other ongoing interaction between siblings. Respondents violated the law and have denied and deprived the children any contact or visitation between the siblings in over **3 ½ years**.

Sibling Connection Constitutional Rights

Siblings' rights under the Fourteenth Amendment Due Process Clause and the First Amendment right, protects the right to maintain and preserve the relationship with their siblings.

The Supreme Court has held that “certain rights associated with the family can be protected under the Due Process Clause.”

- 1) *“Children who have positive relationships with their siblings are less likely to exhibit internalizing behaviors (i.e., behavior problems, such as anxiety or depression, that are directed inward or “kept inside”) after experiencing a traumatic event”... (Gass, Jenkins, & Dunn, 2007; Wojciak, McWey, & Helfrich, 2013).*

- 2) “*Being placed with siblings or maintaining sibling connections while in care serves as a protective factor for children’s mental health*”...(*Jones, 2016; McBeath et al., 2014*).
- 3) “*Being placed with all their siblings may improve children’s school performance*”(*Hegar & Rosenthal, 2011*)

Violations of Due Process

The Petitioner has never been given a day in Court in State or Federal, after being falsely accused by a 15 count criminal women, who is currently prostituting and abusing drugs, however the State courts perpetual Gorski’s fraud in the State Courts, and Federal Courts likewise, denying “Due Process” to the Petitioner and also perpetuating a complete contrived, fairytales that has affected Opinions of the U.S. Courts. Judge Holly Teeter states in the Opinion Background;

- “*This action is essentially a challenge to a state court child custody order...*”

The initial description of the case, by Judge Teeter, is immediately egregious, in error, and one sided, to promote an idea of a “*damsel in distress*.” The Court revisits false claims from the State of Kansas which caused the suit of *Shophar v Kansas*, which were never address, however proven false in State Court

and Federal Court, after Shophar presented evidence that Krissy Gorski lied 5 years ago. Judge Teeter violates **Res ju dicata** to revisit claims that are not a part of the current matter. The current matter is a State **illegal seizure** of children, based on [Krissy Gorski] driving under the influence of drugs, acquired through her prostitution – **this is the matter.**

iv. Conspiracy to Cover-up child sex abuse

From the beginning **September 28 and 29 2015**, state judges, Christina Gyllenborg and Kathleen Sloan violated State and Federal Laws to protect children, denying Shophar the right of Due Process in their Courts, to show Gorski was involved in drugs and prostitution and an imminent threat to the life of children. The Petitioner filed in the U.S. Courts for civil deprivations, after continual discrimination against Shophar and his two Attorneys; and after false reporting by agencies KVC Health, and DCF, in Johnson County Courts. When Shophar filed claims in the Kansas U.S. Court; Johnson County State Actors retaliated against him with harsh orders, pursuant to **18 U.S. Code § Section 242:**

- *Section 242 of Title 18 makes it a crime for a person acting under color of any law to willfully deprive a person of a right or privilege protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States*

Shophar's rights to the matter in the Court was denied, and his free speech in the Court was denied pursuant **42 U.S. Code § 1983**, denying him, hearings, reports, access to the Courts, access to sessions involving his children, while granting Krissy Gorski the rights to all hearings, sessions, meeting. State actors then retaliated, defaming Shophar's character, pursuant to **28 U.S. Code § 4101**, falsifying reports to mischaracterize the Petitioner. Their actions were proven successful when the U.S. Courts labeled Shophar as one being "*investigated*", directly contrary to the facts from the beginning, in which Shophar contacted the State to "*investigate*" Gorski for abuse of drugs, erratic behavior and abuse of children. These matters were never settled in the State Court, neither was there ever an adjudication based on facts. The cases were dismissed.

After the judges advocated for Krissy Gorski, and **not the law**; to protect children, the children were placed in a dangerous situation, involving criminals and illegal drugs, which resulted in the children being sexually abused pursuant to **18 U.S.C. Code § 1591**. When admissions from the children came to manifestation, Judge Gyllenborg and Judge Sloan covered up the abuse of the children and placed the children back in Krissy Gorski's home where there was sex trafficking, illegal drugs of; Meth, Heroin, Crack, Cocaine, and Opioids. These State Actors then

concealed the new severe dangerous events, pursuant to **18 U.S.C. Code § 1519**,

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The judges attempted to avoid liability of Shophar's Federal Claims, and to mischaracterize the Petitioner to cause the U.S. District Courts to deny Shophar justice. The acts to place children in direct danger, caused the children to be abused and sexually abused, based on the nefarious rulings by County judges, who abused their authority, in a conspiracy to cover up their errors, causing even greater damage.

Pursuant to 18 U.S. Code § Section 242

- *Section 242 of Title 18 makes it a crime for a person acting under color of any law to willfully deprive a person of a right or privilege protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States*

The State of Kansas, State Actors had a duly requirement to report sexual abuse and physical of minors pursuant **18 U.S. Code § 2258**. Failure to report child abuse, is a crime. The Petitioner made these claims in the U.S. Courts, the judges were then *Granted "Immunity of the Eleventh Amendment"*. The Conduct of the judges worsened, as the U.S. Courts opinion was that the judges may "Enjoy" absolute Immunity, which is at the expense of two children,

who were abused under State Seizure and abused based on nefarious Orders by judges, and agencies of the state, who placed children in direct danger. The *Eleventh Amendment Immunity* must not be a bridge for State Actors to commit crime, if so, we are living in a land of tyranny and grave injustice.

As Shophar persisted to protect his children, they were sent by State Actors and Krissy Gorski, through; Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, then sent to Texas, with a final conspiracy to send the children secretly to Paul LaFleur in the State of Colorado, because he friended the State attorney and guaranteed that he would **not allow** Shophar to see or talk to his children, if the children were awarded to him in Colorado. State Attorney Erica Miller, and Guardian ad Litem Richard Klein, conspired to place the children in Colorado for months, allowing LaFleur to visit with children, though LaFleur had only seen the children one time in their life, while denying the natural father any access to the children, or knowledge of their whereabouts.

- *The Fourteenth Amendment "forbids the government to infringe ... 'fundamental' liberty interests of all, no matter what process is provided, unless the infringement is narrowly tailored to serve a compelling state interest."* - *Washington v. Glucksburg*, 521 U.S. 702 (1997)

Agencies, Krissy Gorski, the foster guardians Teena Wilkie, allowed LaFleur to visit with the children, commuting from the **State of Colorado** to **Kansas**, monthly. LaFleur even sold his home secretly, buying a larger home to accommodate more children in his home. Judge Sloan never required LaFleur to file an appearance in the Court matter, and was allowed to speak in the Court, having no record or identity in the Court of law. Shophar was denied all access to the Kansas Court. When Shophar became aware of the plan to place the children in Colorado, and hired an Attorney, State actors retaliated against him with harassment, pursuant **18 U.S. Code § 2261A (2)(b)**, sending threats to take away his rights to his children altogether.

All Respondents hands are “*unclean*” having malicious motives to deny the father his God given rights. The children are yet in the State of Kansas, based on illegal conduct by a criminal mother. The father has sought to protect his children from the beginning and has been rewarded evil for his good. The **illegal seizure** of the children by the State of Kansas was a retaliatory action against the Petitioner because he wanted his children to undergo a Law Enforcement “*Review for sexual abuse*.” All Respondents, are complicit with malicious conduct, gross misconduct, nefarious orders, conspiracy to deny Shophar any knowledge of his children, all in efforts to cover up sexual crimes against children.

Reasons for Granting Petition
NATIONAL CRISIS OF STATES' CHILD ABUSE

Psalm 127:3

Lo, children are an heritage of the LORD: and the fruit of the womb is His reward.

Pursuant to the Law of God, parents have the right to their children and are required to care for their children. It is of national importance to all families and children in the United States that the United States Supreme Court grant this Writ of Cert in order to review the matter and make a declaration that Parents are the corner stone to raising their children, in order to close the door of corruption by State Officials, who are stripping children from their parents illegally in the absence of due process. Child Protective Services is the driving force that the States use to put a **bounty on the heads of children** in order to receive the Federal funding and incentives.

The **Adoption and the Safe Families Act** has been infiltrated by corruption. The cash bonus for adoption incentives, former President Clinton set in motion has become an incentive to states to put a bounty on the head of children in American, with the sole purpose not to protect children but remove children from parents and place them into Children Protective services for profit. The more children that

are placed in Child Protective Services the greater the Funding the States will receive.

Child Protective Services has decrease in protecting children and increased in destroying children's lives. This Petition of Writ of Cert is one of many million cases, and serves as a testament that clearly depicts the destructive nature of the corruption of the Child Welfare System in the United States of America. There are many accounts of fraud by caseworkers, investigators, lawyers, GALS, judges, therapists who work in conjunction to keep children in State Custody even when there is no probable case.

- *Research shows separating a child from her parent(s) has detrimental, long-term emotional and psychological consequences that may be worse than leaving the child at home.* Shanta Trivedi, *The Harm of Child Removal*, 43 NEW YORK UNIVERSITY REVIEW OF LAW & SOCIAL CHANGE 523 (2019).

It is estimate that **60%** of child sex trafficking victims have a history in the **child welfare system**. A John Hopkins University study of a group of foster children in Maryland found that children in foster care are four times more likely to be sexually abused than “**their peers not in this setting**”, and children in group homes are 28 times more likely to be abused. In 2019 over **672,000** children spent time in the U.S. Foster Care. Researchers have found

that 43% of foster care participants report diagnoses of depression and 29% percent report suffering from PTSD. *Bruskas & Tessin, supra note 20, at 134.*

- *Other studies have found that the rate of PTSD in foster children is almost twice as high as the rate in United States war veterans. 214. Id. at 132 (citing PECORA, KESSLER, WILLIAMS, O'BRIEN, DOWNS, ENGLISH, WHITE, HIRIPI, WHITE, WIGGINS, & HOLMES, supra note 152, at 1).*

Children in foster care are unnecessary Institutionalization and are prescribed powerful **psychotropic medications** at a rate much higher than kids overall. Family connections are severed while in the system. Siblings are alienated being deprived unreasonable contact or visitations.

View url:

<https://www.childrensrights.org/our-kids/who-were-fighting-for/>

Researchers of a study of investigations of abuse in New Jersey foster homes, concluded that “*no assurances can be given*” that any foster child in the state is safe. Children in foster care: (“Those placed in foster care are far more likely than other children to commit crimes, drop out of school, join welfare, experience substance abuse problems, or enter the homeless population.”).

- *See, e.g., Joseph J. Doyle Jr., Child Protection and Child Outcomes: Measuring the Effects of Foster Care, 97 AM. ECON. REV. 1583, 1583 (2007)*

In Nancy Shaefer's November 16, 2007, report title, "**The Corrupt business of Child Protective Services**", *there are conclusions about Child Protective Services Systems corrupt conducts that can no longer be ignored. It is the responsibility and duty of the United States of America's Government to hold States and Child Protective Services accountable for their corrupt conduct that has been and is offending the least of God's children.*

Proverbs 31:8-9

"Open your mouth for the mute, for the rights of all who are destitute. Open your mouth, judge righteously, defend the rights of the poor and needy."

Luke 17:2

"It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he cast into the sea, than that he should offend one of these little ones."

Final remarks by Georgia, Senator Nancy Shaefer in her report, "*Children deserve better. Families deserve better. It's time to pull back the curtain and set our children and families free.*"

Matthew 19:14

But Jesus said, Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto Me: for of such is the kingdom of heaven.

The United States Supreme should execute and act for the citizens of America, to safeguard citizens from nefarious orders by County court judges, and States who deny Constitutional rights, and cause death, medical emergencies, physical abuse, and sexual abuse to children. The authorities of the government abroad, are denying parents their fundamental rights to their children. The Law of the Land, is to foresee injustices, maintain *“liberty and freedom”* which propels citizens to higher heights in their aspirations in a free Nation.

If the United State Supreme Court does not act upon such dereliction of duty of judges, in regards to families, and their wellbeing, the Land will become desolate, and destitute of righteousness, and bring forth another generation of children that are broken.

Statement of Children

My brothers were taken from me at the age of 12 on August 12th, 2015. At the young age of twelve, I thought that the United States governments and courts all provided people justice and always "did the right thing." The pledge states "liberty and justice for all." In the following 5 years, I have missed my brothers. I have not been able to spend time with them on any holiday or birthday. My heart has been bleeding silently for 5 years. In these 5 years, which is more than a fourth of my life, I have seen the true despicable reality of the "justice" system. From ages 12-18, I was constantly rudely awakened to the horrendous actions of "powerful" people who go unchecked or are checked by acquaintances. From the lower district courts to the federal courts, they all strive for the best interest of their beliefs, money, and name. Nothing is based on the truth or events. I miss my brothers and the bond we had.



I miss my brothers daily. I miss the years of making them laugh and playing with them. I miss their joy. I love them and pray to God that they will be brought home here, where they belong, a family who will love and care for them for the rest of their lives. I miss you, JS and BS, come home, please.



I haven't seen my brothers in a while. I really want to play with them and have fun.



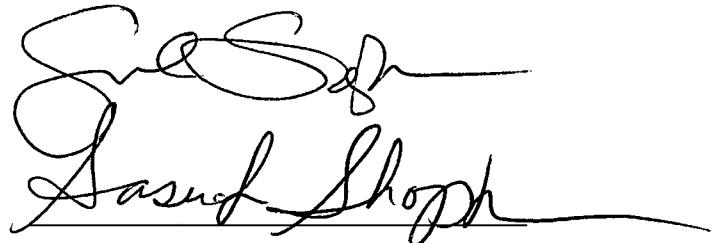
Conclusion

The State of Kansas, and the above Respondents have conducted in a conspiracy, Federal Statute violations, violating Constitutional Laws of the First, Fourth, and Fourteenth Amendments, committing fraud of the Court, false representation of Kansas Law, and Federal Laws to protect children, by cover-up of sexual abuse to minors, child endangerment. The State of Kansas practiced discrimination, showing partiality, and bias conducting; deprivations of Due Process, criminal false communication, aiding and abetting a criminal, and many more acts of wanton, and willing misconduct and gross misrepresentation of the Law, which must have a Day in Court. It is imperative that the Higher Court act, and decree New Laws to protect the innocence of children, and the rights of fathers and mothers, to protect and raise them in freedom and liberty, in a Nation under God, in whom we trust.

1 Samuel 24:12

The LORD judge between me and thee, and the LORD avenge me of thee: but mine hand shall not be upon thee.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sasuah Shophar" and "Jorel Shophar" stacked vertically, with a horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

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