

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF CRIMINAL COMPLAINT

Submitted to the Panola County District Attorney

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF PANOLA

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, personally appeared **Lisa Broomfield**, who being duly sworn, states as follows:

I. AFFIANT INFORMATION

My name is **Lisa Broomfield**. I am over the age of 18, competent to make this affidavit, and have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein. I am the Permanent Managing Conservator of minor child **B.B.**, and I have been involved in litigation in the Panola County Court at Law before **Judge Lauren Parish, Judge Rick McPherson, and in which County Judge, Rodger McLane meddled in.**

The facts below describe **criminal violations, abuse of official capacity, retaliation, misuse of official information, official oppression, and civil-rights violations** committed by multiple public officials and officers of the court.

1. Judicial Immunity Is NOT Absolute

Judicial immunity protects judges only when they are:

- Performing **judicial acts**,
- **Within their jurisdiction**,
- And **not engaging in criminal conduct**.

It does **not** protect:

- Non-judicial acts
- Administrative acts
- Acts taken **without jurisdiction**
- Acts taken in **clear absence of all authority**
- Criminal acts
- Conspiracies
- Retaliation

- Misuse of official information
- Tampering with government records
- Violations of federal civil-rights statutes

This is black-letter law.

2. Judicial Immunity DOES NOT APPLY to Criminal Acts

Texas and federal courts are explicit:

Judicial immunity does not protect a judge from criminal prosecution.

This is settled law under:

- *United States v. Lanier*, 520 U.S. 259 (1997)
- *O'Shea v. Littleton*, 414 U.S. 488 (1974)
- *Forrester v. White*, 484 U.S. 219 (1988)
- Texas Penal Code §§39.02, 39.03, 39.06
- 18 U.S.C. §§241, 242, 1503, 1512

If a judge commits a crime, immunity **does not apply**.

3. Judicial Immunity DOES NOT APPLY When a Judge Acts Without Jurisdiction

A judge loses immunity when:

- They act **without jurisdiction**,
- They enforce a **non-existent order**,
- They deny a **mandatory transfer**,
- They jail someone without a valid written order.

In your case:

- The August 2023 “order” **did not exist**.
- Mandatory transfer to Smith County was **required by law**.
- Judge Parish proceeded **without jurisdiction**.
- You were jailed based on a **non-order**.

This places her conduct **outside judicial immunity**.

4. Judicial Immunity DOES NOT APPLY to Administrative or Ministerial Acts

Examples:

- Using confidential information from another judge
- Coordinating with attorneys
- Directing law enforcement to arrest without a valid order
- Retaliating for PIA requests
- Influencing criminal cases
- Socializing with one party (amicus)
- Approving custody without evidence of rehabilitation

These are **not judicial acts** and are not protected.

5. Judicial Immunity DOES NOT APPLY to Conspiracies

If a judge:

- Works with an attorney
- Works with another judge
- Works with an amicus
- Uses confidential information
- Uses a false affidavit
- Retaliates for protected activity

Then immunity does not apply under:

- **18 U.S.C. §241 – Conspiracy Against Rights**
- **18 U.S.C. §242 – Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law**

These are **criminal civil-rights violations**, and immunity is not a defense.

6. Judicial Immunity DOES NOT APPLY to Fraud Upon the Court

Fraud upon the court includes:

- Filing a false affidavit
- Using a false affidavit

- Relying on false evidence
- Concealing evidence
- Manipulating criminal cases
- Misusing official information

Judges and attorneys are **not immune** from fraud upon the court.

7. Judicial Immunity DOES NOT APPLY to Child Endangerment

If a judge knowingly places a child with:

- An unrehabilitated parent
- A parent with active drug use
- A parent with criminal activity
- A parent who filed a false affidavit
- A parent with prior CPS removals

Then the judge may be criminally liable under:

- **Texas Penal Code §22.041 – Child Endangerment**
- **Texas Penal Code §39.03 – Official Oppression**
- **Texas Penal Code §39.02 – Abuse of Official Capacity**

Immunity does not protect a judge who **knowingly endangers a child**.

8. Judicial Immunity DOES NOT APPLY to Amicus Attorneys or Magistrates

Amicus attorneys and magistrates:

- Are **not judges**
- Do **not** receive judicial immunity
- Are subject to **criminal prosecution**
- Are subject to **civil liability**
- Are subject to **State Bar discipline**

Judicial immunity does not protect any of the individuals involved in this matter because their actions were taken in clear absence of jurisdiction, were administrative or retaliatory in nature, involved the enforcement of a non-existent order, relied on a false affidavit, constituted misuse of official information, and resulted in the unlawful incarceration of myself and my husband. Judicial immunity does not apply to criminal acts, conspiracies, fraud upon the court, child endangerment, or violations of federal civil-rights statutes. Therefore, none of the actors involved are shielded from criminal liability.

II. SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS BY EACH ACTOR

A. Judge Lauren Parish – Criminal Exposure

Based on my direct observations and the court record, Judge Parish engaged in conduct that satisfies elements of:

1. Official Oppression – Texas Penal Code §39.03

- Denied me the right to present evidence.
- Enforced a **non-existent order** with contempt and confinement to jail.
 - “Under controlling Texas law—including *Farmer v. Ben E. Keith Co.*, *Lehmann v. Har-Con Corp.*, *Ex parte Slavin*, *In re Marriage of Joyner*, and Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 306a—a letter ruling or email to attorneys directing them to prepare an order is not a written, signed, filed order and therefore cannot be enforced by contempt. Any attempt to jail a litigant based on such a letter constitutes official oppression, abuse of official capacity, tampering with a governmental record, and federal deprivation of rights under color of law.”
- My husband and I were each jailed for alleged violations of an ‘order’ that did not exist. The only document in effect at the time was an **August 2023 letter/email ruling** from Judge McPherson directing attorneys to prepare an order. Under controlling Texas law—including *Ex parte Slavin*, *Farmer v. Ben E. Keith Co.*, *Lehmann v. Har-Con Corp.*, *In re Marriage of Joyner*, and Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 306a—a letter ruling or email to counsel is **not a written, signed, filed order** and therefore **cannot be enforced by contempt**. Because no written, signed order existed until June 2024, it was legally impossible for us to violate any order in 2023 or early 2024. Our incarceration was therefore **unlawful, void**, and constitutes **Official Oppression (Texas Penal Code §39.03)**, **Abuse of Official Capacity (§39.02)**, **Tampering With a Government Record (§37.10)**, and **Retaliation (§36.06)**. The unlawful jailing also constitutes **federal**

civil-rights violations, including Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law (18 U.S.C. §242) and Conspiracy Against Rights (18 U.S.C. §241).”

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- Retaliated against me for filing **Public Information Act requests** and for political speech and comments to the Texas House of Representatives on constitutional amendments.
- Used my Chickasaw tribal identity as a negative factor.
- Allowed abusive conduct by opposing counsel.

2. Abuse of Official Capacity – Texas Penal Code §39.02

- Used judicial authority to retaliate for protected activity.
- **Used the bench to punish me for filing a lawsuit against county officials.**
- Ignored statutory requirements for **mandatory transfer** after 19 months of residency in Smith County.

3. Misuse of Official Information – Texas Penal Code §39.06

- Relied on confidential information improperly disclosed by Judge McLane.
- Allowed opposing counsel to weaponize that information in open court.

4. Retaliation – Texas Penal Code §36.06

- Harmed me procedurally and substantively for:
 - Filing PIA requests
 - Filing a lawsuit
 - Engaging in political speech
 - Reporting misconduct

5. Federal Civil-Rights Crimes

- **18 U.S.C. §242 – Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law**
- **18 U.S.C. §241 – Conspiracy Against Rights**
- **18 U.S.C. §1503/1512 – Obstruction of Justice**

Her actions resulted in the **unlawful award of sole custody** to a parent with:

- Admitted daily illegal drug use

- Admitted drug trafficking activity
- Admitted history of family violence
- A history of CPS removals due to neglect and/or abuse.
- **No** evidence of rehabilitation:
 - Based on the evidence available to me and the court record, there is no legally recognized evidence of rehabilitation for Carly Asher. Under Texas Family Code §§153.002, 161.001, and 263.307, and consistent with Texas appellate case law, a parent with a history of multiple CPS removals, positive drug tests, family-violence incidents, and continued criminal arrests must demonstrate sustained, verifiable, and professionally documented rehabilitation before being considered safe for expanded access to a child.
 - In this case, none of the required indicators of rehabilitation were present. Specifically:
 - - There is no record of sustained sobriety, no random drug-testing history, and no long-term negative hair-follicle results.
 - - There is no completion of any licensed substance-abuse treatment program, inpatient or outpatient.
 - - There is no documentation of domestic-violence counseling, anger-management programs, or trauma-informed therapy.
 - - There is no evidence of stable, safe housing, free from drug activity or criminal associates.
 - - There is no evidence of stable employment or financial stability, and the parent has never paid child support.
 - - There is no professional opinion from any therapist, counselor, evaluator, or CPS worker supporting reunification or expanded access.
 - - There is no positive visitation record, and the child has repeatedly exhibited distress and regression following visits.
 - - The parent has continued criminal involvement, including arrests, and admitted in sworn testimony to daily illegal drug use and drug deliveries to her home.

- - The parent filed a false affidavit in a criminal case—contradicted by police body-camera footage, police narrative, and a witness statement—which resulted in the dismissal of a felony hindering charge.
- Under Texas law, these facts do not constitute rehabilitation. They constitute ongoing endangerment. Granting expanded access or custody in the absence of rehabilitation contradicts the statutory “best interest of the child” standard and creates a foreseeable risk of harm. Judicial officers who knowingly disregarded these facts acted outside the bounds of lawful authority and contributed to an endangering situation for the child.

This created an **endangering situation** for the child. Because no evidence of rehabilitation existed, and because the parent’s history demonstrated ongoing endangerment, the decision by Judge Parish to award sole custody—and the amicus attorney’s support of that decision—constitutes criminal misconduct under Texas Penal Code §§39.02, 39.03, 22.041, and 37.10, as well as federal civil-rights violations under 18 U.S.C. §§241, 242, 1503, and 1512. Their actions knowingly placed a child in danger and deprived me of due process under color of law.”

B. Judge Roger McLane – Criminal Exposure

1. Misuse of Official Information – Texas Penal Code §39.06

Judge McLane disclosed:

- Confidential refund information
- Internal county communications
- Complaints about my PIA activity

This information was:

- Not public
- Obtained solely through his judicial office (my emails to him as county judge)
- Provided to opposing counsel
- Used against me in litigation

2. Abuse of Official Capacity – Texas Penal Code §39.02

- Used his office to retaliate for my PIA requests.

- Used judicial prestige to influence litigation.

3. Retaliation – Texas Penal Code §36.06

- Harmed me for exercising statutory rights.

4. Federal Civil-Rights Crimes

- §241 conspiracy (coordination with Parish and Dansby)
 - §242 deprivation of rights
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C. Attorney Kyle Dansby – Criminal Exposure

1. Misuse of Official Information – Texas Penal Code §39.06

- Used confidential information disclosed by Judge McLane.
- Weaponized it in litigation to harm me.

2. Official Oppression – Texas Penal Code §39.03

- Harassed, demeaned, and retaliated against me in court.

3. Retaliation – Texas Penal Code §36.06

- Used my PIA activity, political speech, and lawsuit as negative evidence.

4. Obstruction of Justice – 18 U.S.C. §§1503, 1512

- Coordinated with judges to impede my ability to present evidence.
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D. Amicus Attorney Vicki Haynes – Criminal Exposure

1. Abuse of Official Capacity (as a court-appointed officer) – §39.02

- Socialized with the Asher family before court, during breaks, and sat with them in the courtroom.
- Failed to investigate safety concerns.
- Approved an unsafe, unapproved supervisor (Carly's daughter [REDACTED]).
- Ignored evidence of drug use, trafficking, and CPS history, endangering a child.

2. Official Oppression – §39.03

- Withheld communication after I reported bias.
- Failed to perform statutory duties under Texas Family Code §107.003.

3. Federal Civil-Rights Exposure

- Participated in a coordinated deprivation of rights.
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E. Carly Asher – Criminal Exposure

1. Tampering With a Government Record – Texas Penal Code §37.10

Carly Asher filed a **false affidavit** into the court record that:

- Was contradicted by a witness
- Contradicted by police body-camera footage
- Contradicted by the police narrative

This affidavit was used to dismiss a **felony hindering charge**, and it remains in the court record.

2. False Report / Perjury – Texas Penal Code §§37.02, 37.08

- Knowingly made false statements in a sworn affidavit.
- Carly Asher filed a **false affidavit** into the court record in her criminal case, through her attorney, Kyle Dansby. This affidavit was later proven false by:
 - A witness statement
 - Police body-camera footage
 - The police narrative
- Despite this, the affidavit was used to secure the **dismissal of a felony hindering charge**, and it remains part of the official court record.
- Under Texas law, knowingly filing a false affidavit constitutes:
 - **Tampering With a Government Record** (Texas Penal Code §37.10 – felony)
 - **Perjury** (Texas Penal Code §37.02 – felony)
 - **Aggravated Perjury** (Texas Penal Code §37.03 – felony, because it occurred in an official proceeding)

- When an attorney knowingly files or presents a false affidavit, it also constitutes:
- **Fraud Upon the Court : Carly Asher's knowingly false affidavit, filed through her attorney Kyle Dansby, constitutes fraud upon the court under Texas case law, including *King Ranch v. Chapman*, *Montgomery v. Kennedy*, and *In re M.A.S.*. The conduct also violates Texas Penal Code §§37.02, 37.03, 37.10, 39.02, 39.03, and 39.06, and federal criminal statutes including 18 U.S.C. §§1503, 1512, 241, and 242. The false affidavit was used to dismiss a felony hindering charge and was later relied upon by Judge McPherson and Judge Parish in custody proceedings, corrupting the judicial process and resulting in the endangerment of a child."**
- **Misuse of Official Information (§39.06)**
- **Abuse of Official Capacity (§39.02)**
- **Official Oppression (§39.03)**
- **Obstruction of Justice (18 U.S.C. §§1503, 1512)**
- **Conspiracy Against Rights (18 U.S.C. §241)**
- Fraud upon the court occurs when a party or attorney:
- knowingly presents false evidence
- with intent to mislead the court
- in a way that corrupts the judicial process
- and affects the outcome of the case
- All of these elements are met here.
- The fraud is further aggravated because:
- Judge McPherson served as **ADA** on Carly's criminal cases
- He later presided as **judge** over the dismissals of those same cases
- He then presided over **my SAPCR case**
- He granted Carly **expanded access**
- He did so **without any evidence of rehabilitation**
- He did so **despite the false affidavit remaining in the record**
- He did so **despite the affidavit being disproven by police evidence**

- This sequence of events demonstrates a **corrupted judicial process**, where a false affidavit was used to eliminate criminal consequences for Carly and then leveraged to justify expanded access and custody in the SAPCR case.
- This constitutes **fraud upon the court** under:
 - Texas case law
 - Federal civil-rights law
 - Ethical rules governing attorneys
 - Criminal statutes governing public officials
 - The fraud directly contributed to:
 - the dismissal of a felony charge
 - the concealment of Carly's criminal conduct
 - the misrepresentation of her fitness as a parent
 - the endangerment of the child
 - the deprivation of my due-process rights

For these reasons, Carly Asher and attorney Kyle Dansby should be investigated for:

- **Tampering With a Government Record (§37.10)**
- **Perjury / Aggravated Perjury (§§37.02–37.03)**
- **Fraud Upon the Court**
- **Obstruction of Justice (18 U.S.C. §§1503, 1512)**
- **Conspiracy Against Rights (18 U.S.C. §241)**
- **Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law (18 U.S.C. §242)**

3. Child Endangerment – Texas Penal Code §22.041

- Admitted daily illegal drug use.
- Admitted facilitating drug deliveries to her home.
- Admitted failure to pay child support for six years.
- Has a history of CPS removals for neglect.

4. Federal Exposure

- Participation in a conspiracy to deprive rights (§241).
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F. Judge Rick McPherson – Criminal Exposure

1. Conflict of Interest / Abuse of Official Capacity – §39.02

- Served as ADA on Carly's criminal cases.
- Concealed the incapacity of DA Danny Buck Davidson committing fraud upon the public.
- Later presided as judge over the **dismissals** of those same cases.
- Then presided over my SAPCR case and granted Carly expanded access.

2. Official Oppression – §39.03

- Ignored evidence of drug use, trafficking, and CPS removals.
- Created an endangering situation for the child.

3. Tampering With a Government Record – §37.10

- Accepted and relied on Carly's false affidavit in dismissing her felony case.

4. Federal Civil-Rights Crimes

- §242 deprivation of rights
 - §241 conspiracy
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III. ADDITIONAL FACTS SUPPORTING CRIMINAL LIABILITY

1. January 15, 2026 Hearing – Proceeding Under Protest

- I filed an adoption case in Smith County, where the child had lived for 19 months.
- Mandatory transfer was required by law.
- Judge Parish denied transfer and deferred the issue.

2. February 17, 2026 Hearing – Mandatory Transfer Again Denied

- Judge Parish again denied mandatory transfer.

- She proceeded to award **sole custody** to Carly Asher despite:
 - Admissions of drug trafficking
 - Admissions of daily illegal drug use
 - No evidence of rehabilitation
 - CPS history of removals
 - A false affidavit used to dismiss a felony charge

3. Court Watchers Observed Amicus Misconduct

Multiple observers witnessed:

- Amicus Haynes socializing with the Asher family
- Sitting with them in the courtroom
- Ignoring evidence of drug use and trafficking
- Supporting expanded access for Carly

4. Enforcement of a Non-Existent Order

- Judge Parish enforced an order that was never written, signed, or filed.
- This violates:
 - Ex parte Slavin
 - TRCP 306a
 - Due process
 - Penal Code §37.10

IV. REQUEST FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

Based on the facts above, I respectfully request that the Panola County District Attorney open a criminal investigation into:

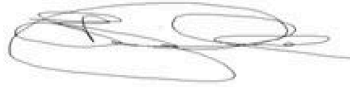
- Judge Lauren Parish
- Judge Roger McLane
- Judge Eric Scott “Rick” McPherson

- Attorney Kyle Dansby
- Amicus Attorney Vicki Haynes
- Carly Carroll Asher Jones

The conduct described constitutes violations of Texas criminal law, federal criminal law, and civil-rights protections and I request a full investigation, referral to State and/or Federal investigative bodies and prosecution for these crimes.

V. VERIFICATION

I swear under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



Lisa Broomfield
Affiant

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania - Notary Seal
Jimmy J Castillo, Notary Public
Schuylkill County
My commission expires June 2, 2027
Commission Number 1358435

State of Pennsylvania
County of Schuylkill
Signed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me on 02/24/2026
by Lisa L Broomfield.
My commission expires: 06/02/2027
Notarized remotely online using communication technology via Proof.

Jimmy J Castillo
Notary Public

1358435

