



02-25-00171-CV

**MANDAMUS
CONSOLIDATION**

04.16.25

No.02-25-00171-CV

IN THE

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS
AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS

IN RE: CHARLES DUSTIN MYERS, RELATOR.

Original Proceeding Arising from
the 233rd Judicial District Court, Tarrant County
Cause Number 233-765358-25
Hon. Kenneth E. Newell Presiding

**PETITION FOR WRIT OF
MANDAMUS**

Respectfully submitted by:

Charles Dustin Myers
chuckdustin12@gmail.com
Tel.: 817-546-3693

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Pro-se Relator

ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

Emergency Relief Requested before 04/24/2025

Identity of Parties and Counsel***Relator***

Charles Dustin Myers
[REDACTED]
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817-546-3693

Respondent

Hon. Kenneth E. Newell
District Judge of the 233rd District Court,
Tarrant County, Texas
200 E. Weatherford St. 5th Floor
Fort Worth, TX 76196-0227
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Real Party in Interest

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Identity of Parties and Counsel	2
Table of Contents	3
Index of Authorities	4-5
Statement of the Case.....	6
Statement of Jurisdiction.....	7
Issue Presented.....	8
Statement of Facts.....	9-12
Argument.....	13
A. Mandamus Standard.....	13
B. Consolidation and EX-Parte Procedure	13-19
I. The Respondent clearly abused his discretion when he <i>sua sponte</i> granted Real Party's contested consolidation motion without notice and hearing to the parties.	18
C. Abuse of discretion.....	19
D. No adequate remedy.....	20
E. Ongoing and irreparable harm.....	20
Conclusion and Prayer	21,22
Certification (TRAP 52.3(j)).....	23
Certificate of Compliance	24
Certificate of Service	25

Index of Authorities

Cases	Page
<i>In re BP Prods. N. Am., Inc.</i> ,	
244 S.W.3d 840, 845 (Tex.2008) (orig.proceeding)	20
<i>In re Columbia Med. Ctr. of Las Colinas, Subsidiary, L.P.</i> ,	
290 S.W.3d 204 (Tex. 2009))	13
<i>In re Coppola</i> ,	
535 S.W.3d 506, 508 (Tex. 2017) (orig. proceeding) (per curiam)	13
<i>In re C.J.C.</i> ,	
603 S.W.3d 804, 809 (Tex. 2020)	20
<i>Crestway Care Ctr., Inc. v. Berchelmann</i> ,	
945 S.W.2d 872, 874 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1997).....	14
<i>Johnson v. Fourth Court of Appeals</i> ,	
700 S.W.2d 916, 917 (Tex. 1985)	13
<i>Lone Star Ford, Inc. v. McCormick</i> ,	
838 S.W.2d 734, 737 (Tex. App.- Houston, [1st Dist.] 1992.....	13
<i>Perry v. Del Rio</i> ,	
66 S.W.3d 239, 257 (Tex.2001) (orig.proceeding)	20
<i>University of Tex. Med. Branch v. Than</i> ,	
901 S.W.2d 926, 930 (Tex. 1995)	20

Walker v. Packer,

827 S.W.2d 833, 839–40 (Tex. 2006) (orig. proceeding) 13

Statutes

Tex. Fam. Code § 153.002 17

Tex. R. Civ. P. § 174(a) 13

Tex. R. Civ. P. § 680 15

Local Rules

Tarrant County Local Rule 4.01(11)(e) 15

Statement of the Case

Nature of Underlying Proceeding: This original proceeding arises from a Suit Affecting the Parent-Child Relationship ("SAPCR") involving two minor children, M.E.M. and C.R.M., that was consolidated into a prior-filed divorce action (cause# 322-744263-23) on April 11, 2024.

Respondent Judge: The Respondent Judge is the Honorable Kenneth E. Newell, the District Judge of the 233rd District Court of Tarrant County, Texas. His office is located at 200 E. Weatherford St. 5th Floor Fort Worth, TX 76196-0227.

Respondent's Challenged Actions: The Respondent (through his Associate Judge) declined jurisdiction over an emergency SAPCR TRO only to then exercise jurisdiction by granting Real Party's consolidation motion *sua sponte* without addressing the Relator's objections.

Statement of Jurisdiction

This Petition for Writ of Mandamus is filed in the Second Court of Appeals, which has jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus to District Judges within its district. See Tex. Gov't Code § 22.221(b). The respondent is the District Judge of the 233rd District Court of Tarrant County, which lies within the Second Court of Appeals District. Accordingly, this Court has jurisdiction over this original proceeding, and there are currently two related matters pending before this Honorable Court. Cause# 02-25-00166-CV, ("The Void-Order Mandamus"), and (Cause# No. 02-25-00164-CV ("The SAPCR/TRO Mandamus"). This is "The Consolidation Mandamus".

Issue Presented

- I. The Respondent clearly abused his discretion when he *sua sponte* granted Real Party's contested consolidation motion without notice, hearing, and in the face of an objection.

Statement of Facts

“MR” in this section refers to the mandamus record.

“APP” refers to the relator’s appendix attached hereto.

1. On March 19, 2025, the Relator, (“Mr. Myers”) filed a cover letter addressed to District Clerk Tom Wilder, an application for emergency injunctive relief, and opened an original SAPCR in the 233rd district court to seek relief. (MR 1, MR 2, MR 3)
2. On March 20, 2025, RODERICK D. MARX filed an answer and MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE on behalf of COOPER L. CARTER. (MR 4, MR 4.5, MR 5, MR 5.4)
3. On March 20, 2025, Mr. Myers filed a MOTION TO STRIKE RESPONDENT’S ANSWER AND MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE with an attached exhibit showing Cooper Carter’s EFM registration is registered with Caney Hangar. (MR. 6.2, MR. 6.8)
4. On March 21, 2025, Mr. Myers filed a verified RULE 12 MOTION TO SHOW AUTHORITY challenging the authority of COOPER L. CARTER to represent MORGAN MYERS. (MR. 7.2)
5. On March 24, 2025, Mr. Myers filed an EX-PARTE EMERGENCY TRO seeking emergency relief for himself and the minor children in this suit. (MR. 8, MR. 8.11)

6. On March 24, 2025, Mr. Myers filed an OBJECTION TO CONSOLIDATION. (MR. 9.1)
7. On March 26, 2025, Relator contacted the court coordinator, was told he may present the TRO, and notified the opposing counsel that he would present the motion at 9:00 A.M. on March 28, 2025. (MR. 12.9)
8. On March 27, 2025, Mr. Myers served a copy of the TRO and proposed order (MR. 12.19) to the opposing party and informed them of the relief being sought. (MR. 12.15)
9. On the evening of March 27, 2025, opposing counsel directly contacted the court coordinator to inform her of the intent to file a consolidation motion in the 322nd district court. (MR. 12.20)
10. On March 28, 2025, the court recognized Mr. Myers' objection. (MR. 12.25)
11. On March 28, 2025, Mr. Myers appeared before the coordinator to set a date for the full hearing on the TRO. (MR. 12.24)
12. Mr. Myers conferred with counsel and agreed to have the hearing on April 10, 2025. (MR. 12.26)
13. The coordinator memorialized this agreement by setting the date on the SAPCR Order. (MR. 12.29)
14. On April 1, Mr. Myers filed a PETITIONER'S STATEMENT with the court and provided a STATEMENT OF FACTS to the court. (MR. 10.2)

15. On April 2, Mr. Myers filed a PETITIONER'S NOTICE to “provide a different perspective into the current situation.” and “stark differences in the children’s quality of life, parental involvement, and household stability before and after the removal of the Father from the family home.” (MR. 11.2)
16. On April 3, 2025, RODERICK D. MARX filed a MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE in the 322nd District Court. (MR 13.2, MR 13.3)
17. On April 11, 2025, Relator filed a PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDAMUS in the Second Court of Appeals seeking relief from being unable to present his emergency TRO on March 28, 2025. (APP 4)
18. On April 10, 2025, Respondent granted Real Party’s MOTION TO CONSOLIDATE sua-sponte and without addressing Relator’s objections, without notice, and without holding a hearing. (APP. 1.1)
19. On April 12, 2025, Respondent’s mandamus under #02-25-00164-CV was denied per curiam with no substantive explanation. (APP 4)
20. On April 15, 2025, Respondent’s mandamus under #02-25-00166-CV was denied per curiam with no substantive explanation. (APP 3)

A Dragon in Triplicate

"I filed a dragon in triplicate. (02-25-00164-CV, 02-25-00166-CV,)

Stamped it with a notary seal made of toast.

The clerk blinked Morse code at me, each dot a denial, each dash a delay.

I whispered back: "Due process, maybe...?" (MR 12.25)

She shrugged.

Per curiam.

I wore a tie made of subpoenas, each one ignored like a bedtime story read to no one.
 Shoes made of unserved motions, my footsteps echoing through halls where justice used to live. I approached the bench riding a unicycle of hearsay. The judge levitated, the record evaporated, and Real Party's counsel dissolved into a fog of alleged representation. I asked, "Do you even have authority?" (MR 7.2)
 The fog replied: Per curiam. (APP 3) (APP 4)

The bailiff offered me a lemon — bright yellow, bitter as the day;
 they took my children without a hearing. I objected. (MR 9.2)

He smiled like he'd heard that line before.

Per curiam. (APP 3) (APP 4)

I cried out, "But I never agreed!" (MR 15.1)

The courtroom answered in silence.

The Temporary Orders danced across the floor, signed in invisible ink.

They spoke in tongues: "As evidenced by the signatures below..." There were none. But the judge still nodded.

Per curiam. (APP 3) (APP 4)

M.E.M. drew a picture of our house. Said: "Daddy, when are you coming home?"

C.R.M. left his shoes by the door — still waiting. I filed my heart as Exhibit A. (MR 1.1)

They struck it. Hearsay. I tried again. (MR 8.19)

Filed their laughter, their drawings, their birthdays I missed.

The clerk stapled it to a stack of motions never read. (MR 3)

Per curiam. (APP 3) (APP 4)

Somewhere, a gavel bangs.

But not for me.

Not for them.

Just another ghost echo in a court that doesn't listen, doesn't look, doesn't feel.

But still I file.

Still I write.

Still I fight.

For them.

Per curiam."

– Relator Charles Dustin Myers

ARGUMENT

A. Mandamus Standard

Mandamus relief is warranted when the trial court clearly abused its discretion, and the Relator (“Mr. Myers”), has no adequate appellate remedy. *In re Coppola*, 535 S.W.3d 506, 508 (Tex. 2017) (orig. proceeding) (per curiam). “A trial court clearly abuses its discretion if ‘it reaches a decision so arbitrary and unreasonable as to amount to a clear and prejudicial error of law’ [or if it clearly fails] to analyze or apply the law correctly .” *Walker v. Packer*, 827 S.W.2d 833, 839–40 (Tex. 2006) (orig. proceeding) (quoting *Johnson v. Fourth Court of Appeals*, 700 S.W.2d 916, 917 (Tex. 1985), disapproved of on other grounds by *In re Columbia Med. Ctr. of Las Colinas, Subsidiary, L.P.*, 290 S.W.3d 204 (Tex. 2009)). In any event, as shown in the next section, appeal is no remedy at all under these urgent circumstances.

B. Consolidation and EX-Parte Procedure

Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 174(a) permits consolidation of actions that involve common questions of law or fact. (APP 6.1) See also *Lone Star Ford, Inc. v. McCormick*, 838 S.W.2d 734, 737 (Tex. App.-Houston [1st Dist.] 1992, writ denied). A trial court cannot arbitrarily consolidate cases in a manner that prejudices one of the parties. Even when consolidation is permissible in principle, the court must balance judicial convenience against any risk of unfair prejudice or

confusion, and it must respect the parties' right to be heard on the issue. *Crestway Care Ctr., Inc. v. Berchelmann*, 945 S.W.2d 872, 874 (Tex. App.—San Antonio 1997, orig. proceeding) (en banc). Consolidation decisions are reviewed for abuse of discretion, and “a trial court may abuse its discretion by … consolidating cases when the consolidation results in prejudice to the complaining party.” (citing *Lone Star Ford*, 838 S.W.2d at 738)

In other words, when deciding whether to consolidate, the trial court must balance the judicial economy and convenience that may be gained by the consolidation against the risk of an unfair outcome because of prejudice. See *Dal-Briar*, 833 S.W.2d at 615. Even if the cases share common questions of law and fact, an abuse of discretion may be found if the consolidation results in prejudice to the complaining party. *Lone Star Ford, Inc.*, 838 S.W.2d at 738.

Here, that is precisely what occurred. Mr. Myers has three concurrent mandamus now before this court, and cause number 02-25-00164-CV, (“the TRO/SAPCR mandamus”) sought emergency relief in March 2025. (MR 8.2) The court’s procedural handling of his Application for Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) was highly irregular and violated the letter and spirit of Texas procedural rules.

Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 680 provides that no TRO shall be granted without notice to the adverse party unless specific facts show immediate

irreparable injury will occur before notice can be given. Even when an ex parte TRO is justified, TRCP 680 requires the order to be narrowly time-limited (14 days) and promptly set for hearing on a temporary injunction. (APP 7) Here, Mr. Myers followed the rules by giving notice to the opposing party and coordinating with the Court for a presentation of his TRO. (MR 12.1-12.9) Tarrant County Local Rule 4.01(11)(e) (likewise requires a party seeking ex parte relief to certify to the Court the efforts made to notify the opposing side or explain why notice should not be given. Mr. Myers never received a response from the opposing side.

Notably, on March 27, 2025, the Court (through its coordinator) insisted that Mr. Myers appear in person to present the TRO and inform opposing counsel of the scheduled time. The coordinator wrote:

“This order needs to be presented in person. Likewise, you need to inform opposing counsel of the date and time you intend to present this order to the court.” (MR 12.9)

Mr. Myers promptly complied. He emailed Ms. Allison on March 27 confirming that he had informed the opposing counsel of the intended presentation at 9:00 a.m. the following day and that he would update both the Court and opposing party if anything changed. (MR 12.9)

After receiving no response from either the opposing counsel or real party in interest, Mr. Myers served the documents he intended to present to the court. (MR 12.19) Rather than corresponding with Mr. Myers directly, the opposing counsel contacted the court coordinator, where she stated via email:

“I have received communication from opposing party who is pro se that he will be walking through an Emergency TRO. Our office has a hearing scheduled for tomorrow morning in Parker County and is unable to attend. However, I will be available by cell phone regarding this matter if the Judge would like to speak to me regarding the Emergency TRO. Please contact our office to patch me in for any calls that Judge would like to have.” (MR 12.20)

and most critically, the opposing counsel went on to say:

“Additionally, this case already is pending in the 322nd for a divorce proceeding regarding property and children matters. We will be consolidating the case and walking it through the 322nd for signature next week.” (MR 12.20)

The following morning, Mr. Myers made an appearance, as confirmed by the coordinator.

“Mr. Myers appeared before me to schedule the hearing for the TRO; my apologies I did not realize this was that same case. We can go ahead and set the TRO with us, but most likely the case will be transferred prior to the hearing date and the case needs to be transferred prior to that date. Mr. Myers will be emailing with dates available for the hearing.” (MR 12.24)

This was followed by the following email:

“Additionally, since there is an objection to the consolidation, y'all will need to reach out to request how to proceed with the 322nd as I am unsure of their procedures.” (MR 12.25)

Mr. Myers then promptly provided dates at 9:59 a.m. on March 28, 2025, (MR 12.26) the hearing was agreed to be set for April 10, 2025. (MR 12.29) Despite following the correct procedure, Mr. Myers was not permitted to present his emergency TRO, and was denied the opportunity to be heard outright because of the consolidation motion that *would be filed* the following week. (MR 12.20)

In short, Mr. Myers, acting *pro se*, did exactly what the rules required and what the Court directed: he gave notice and appeared in person as instructed. The

threshold matters should have came second to the best interests of the children. See Tex. Fam. Code 153.002. (APP 5)

That statement – “*I did not realize this was that same case*” (MR 12.24) – is a stunning acknowledgment of a procedural lapse. It indicates that the Court failed to connect the dots that Mr. Myers’ new case concerning the child was related to the ongoing divorce case. As a result, instead of promptly hearing Mr. Myers TRO on its merits, the Court stalled and immediately contemplated moving the case away, leaving Mr. Myers’ emergency request in limbo. The only individuals who followed proper procedure here were the undersigned and the court coordinator, non-licensed individuals. (MR 12.24)

In summary, the procedure leading up to Respondent’s abuse of discretion was an abuse of discretion itself, warranting the “TRO/SAPCR Mandamus” that was denied *per curiam* without any substance. (APP 4)

It was made very clear by the 233rd court that the consolidation motion filed by the opposing party on March 20, 2025, was filed in the incorrect court. (MR 5) (MR 12.17) This was used against Mr. Myers at the 11th hour to prevent the TRO hearing, as shown above. The *forward-looking* consolidation motion that was used to justify denying Mr. Myers his day in court was filed by RODERICK D. MARX, a non-party in either the SAPCR suit or the divorce matter on April 3, 2025. (MR 13.5) see also (MR 7.18)

Shortly thereafter, the opposing counsel emailed Mr. Myers stating:

“This is to inform you that I will be walking through the attached Motion for Consolidation and Proposed Order tomorrow morning at 9:00 a.m. in the 322nd for signature.” (MR 12.31)

Mr. Myers promptly replied, stating:

“I've already objected.
You have no legal authority to do so until you address my objection filed and served to you.” (MR 12.32)

This procedural gamesmanship is the exact reason why the undersigned opened a new SAPCR, as it has left the divorce to languish outside of one-sided attempts to pursue relief, as clearly pointed out in his pleadings. There has been no meaningful discussion on the merits of this matter with the opposing side and no attempt to prosecute outside of the latest stunt to block emergency relief. (MR 1.1) From there, Mr. Myers filed a NOTICE OF INTENT TO SEEK MANDAMUS RELIEF in the 233rd (MR 14) and began preparing his first mandamus brief, which was submitted to this court on April 10, 2024.

I. The Respondent clearly abused his discretion he *sua sponte* granted Real Party's contested consolidation motion without notice and hearing to the parties.

C. ABUSE OF DISCRETION

Immediately after submitting his first mandamus petition, Mr. Myers was served with an ORDER GRANTING CONSOLIDATION. (MR 15) This motion, which was used as a barrier to relief, was granted *sua sponte* by the same court who just declined to hear an emergency TRO before it.

The record leaves no doubt that Respondent's decision to consolidate the cases without notice or a hearing was a gross departure from the fair administration of justice. It is difficult to imagine a more textbook abuse of discretion: a contested motion was granted *sua sponte*, with no opportunity for the opposing party to be heard. This is not a close call or a minor procedural wrinkle. The facts speak for themselves – equity, due process, and basic procedural fairness were all denied in one fell swoop. The only question is whether they will continue to be ignored.

Texas courts have held that a trial court clearly abuses its discretion by granting a contested motion *sua sponte* without providing notice or a hearing. In *D.A. Buckner Constr., Inc. v. Hobson*, for example, the trial judge entered an order (imposing sanctions) even though the affected party had no notice or opportunity to be heard. The court of appeals declared that order *void* and emphatically stated: “Respondent’s order was without notice or hearing. Under these circumstances, the trial court’s order is void, and mandamus will lie to vacate such an order.” Such is the case here. Therefore, the law should apply equally.

D. NO ADEQUATE REMEDY

In determining whether an appeal is an adequate remedy, courts have weighed the benefits over the detriments. *In re BP Prods. N. Am., Inc.*, 244 S.W.3d 840, 845 (Tex. 2008) (orig. proceeding). A party establishes that no adequate appellate remedy exists by showing it is in real danger of losing its substantial rights. *Perry v. Del Rio*, 66 S.W.3d 239, 257 (Tex. 2001) (orig. proceeding). As repeatedly stated throughout these proceedings, Relator has been deprived of the most fundamental rights one can have: the right to possess and protect his home, and the right to care for, maintain contact with, and make decisions regarding his minor children. These rights are not abstract — they are protected by the U.S. Constitution, the Texas Constitution, and longstanding precedent.

E. ONGOING AND IRREPARABLE HARM

The Texas Supreme Court has repeatedly reaffirmed that “a parent’s rights to the care, custody, and control of their children are constitutional in nature and must be afforded heightened protection.” *In re C.J.C.*, 603 S.W.3d 804, 809 (Tex. 2020). Likewise, property rights — including the right to remain in and possess one’s home — are protected under Article I, Section 19 of the Texas Constitution and the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. See also *University of Tex. Med. Branch v. Than*, 901 S.W.2d 926, 930 (Tex. 1995)

When such rights are denied without valid order, hearing, or opportunity to be heard — as occurred here — the violation is not merely procedural: it is a constitutional injury, and one that warrants immediate mandamus relief. For all reasons incorporated herein, Mandamus should be issued, as deprivation is ongoing, and will occur until justice is rightfully served.

Relator has clearly established the Respondent's consolidation was both procedurally improper, and prejudicial. For all reasons incorporated herein, the court should uphold Texas precedent, and issue mandamus relief to restore justice to these proceedings.

CONCLUSION

With a *prima facie* showing of systemic abuse laid bare across the trilogy of mandamus petitions now before this Court, it is no longer credible to characterize the lower court's conduct as isolated error. Two of the three heads of this procedural dragon—embodied by the 233rd, the 322nd, and this very Court—have already rendered per curiam denials, offering no explanation in the face of documented, unrebutted misconduct. The record in each petition stands unopposed. No adversary response has been filed. No evidentiary challenge has been made. The silence against Relator's claims is not merely strategic—it is telling. A dangerous precedent is being forged in silence. This court must act.

PRAYER

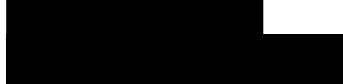
WHEREFORE, PREMISES CONSIDERED, Relator CHARLES DUSTIN MYERS respectfully prays that this Honorable Court:

1. Issue a writ of mandamus compelling the Hon. Kenneth Newell, Judge of the 233rd District Court, to vacate the April 2025 consolidation order, as it was entered sua sponte on a contested motion;
2. Take judicial notice of the procedural irregularities and record-supported adversity faced by Relator throughout these proceedings, including the refusal to hear his emergency TRO while simultaneously granting relief to the opposing party;
3. Grant all other relief to which Relator may be justly entitled, at law or in equity, in light of the extraordinary circumstances and ongoing deprivation of due process.

Relator has before this Court three petitions for writ of mandamus. Two have already been denied per curiam without explanation—perhaps the result of routine disregard for pro se filings. But on rehearing, this Court is urged to evaluate this petition in conjunction with its sister mandamuses to fully grasp the depth of systemic abuse, procedural evasion, and judicial inconsistency present in the courts below.

Individually, each mandamus reveals a failure of process. Together, they form a “Dragon in Triplicate” — a coordinated denial of justice across courts that were sworn to protect it.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Charles Dustin Myers
CHARLES DUSTIN MYERS

817-546-3693
CHUCKDUSTIN12@GMAIL.COM

Certification (TRAP 52.3(j))

Relator, Charles Dustin Myers, certifies that he has reviewed this petition and concluded that every factual statement in the petition is supported by competent evidence included in the appendix or record.

/s/ Charles Dustin Myers
CHARLES DUSTIN MYERS
PRO-SE RELATOR

Certificate of Compliance (TRAP 9.4(i)(3))

Pursuant to Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 9.4(i)(3), Relator certifies
that this document contains **3231 words**.

/s/ Charles Dustin Myers

CHARLES DUSTIN MYERS
PRO-SE RELATOR

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Relator certifies that on April 16, 2025, a true and correct copy of the foregoing Petition for Writ of Mandamus was served on all parties and counsel of record as follows:

Hon. Kenneth Newell

District Judge, 233rd District Court
Tarrant County Family Law Center
200 E. Weatherford St. 5th Floor
Fort Worth, TX 76196

Via electronic submission to the court coordinator
Via email: ADWierzbicki@tarrantcountytexas.gov

Morgan Michelle Myers

Real Party in Interest
VIA the EFM at:
MORGANMW02@GMAIL.COM

Cooper L. Carter

Marx, Altman & Johnson
2905 Lackland Road
Fort Worth, TX 76116
Via email: coopercarter@majadmin.com

/s/ Charles Dustin Myers

Charles Dustin Myers,
Pro Se Relator

No. _____-CV

IN THE
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS
AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS

IN RE: CHARLES DUSTIN MYERS, RELATOR.

Original Proceeding Arising Out of
the 233rd Judicial District Court of Tarrant
County, Texas

Cause Number 233-765358-25

Hon. Kenneth E. Newell Presiding

RELATOR'S APPENDIX

Respectfully submitted by:

Charles Dustin Myers
chuckdustin12@gmail.com
Tel.: 817-546-3693


AFFIDAVIT VERIFYING RELATOR'S APPENDIX**APP#****NAME**1..... ORDER GRANTING CONSOLIDATION (233rd)2..... ORDER GRANTING CONSOLIDATION (322nd)

3..... DENIAL PER-CURIAM (No. 02-25-00166-CV)

4..... DENIAL PER-CURIAM (No. 02-25-00164-CV)

5..... Tex. Fam. Code § 153.002

6..... Tex. R. Civ. P. § 174(a)

7..... Tex. R. Civ. P. § 680

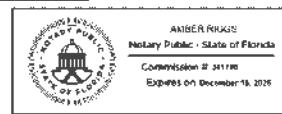
AFFIDAVIT CERTIFYING RELATOR'S APPENDIX

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, personally appeared **Charles Dustin Myers**, who, being duly sworn by me, stated upon oath as follows:

1. **My name is Charles Dustin Myers.** I am over the age of eighteen, competent to make this affidavit, and I am the Relator in the above-captioned cause. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein, and each is true and correct.
2. I am familiar with the documents included in Relator's Appendix submitted in support of the Petition for Writ of Mandamus filed in the Second Court of Appeals at Fort Worth, Texas, arising from cause number 233-765358-25 in the 233rd District Court of Tarrant County, Texas and hereby certify that each of the documents contained in Relator's Appendix is a true and correct copy of the original document under penalty of perjury.
3. The Appendix is submitted in accordance with Texas Rule of Appellate Procedure 52.3(k)(1)(A) and is tendered as a proper record of the matters complained of in the mandamus proceeding.

FURTHER AFFIANT SAYETH NOT.

Charles Dustin Myers
/s/ Charles Dustin Myers
Charles Dustin Myers
 Relator



State of Florida County of
 Bay County

This foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by means of online notarization, this
 04/16/2025 by Charles Dustin Myers.

Amber Riggs
 Amber Riggs
 Notarized remotely online using communication technology via Proof.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Relator certifies that on April 16, 2025, a true and correct copy of the foregoing Petition for Writ of Mandamus was served on all parties and counsel of record as follows:

Hon. Kenneth Newell

District Judge, 233rd District Court
Tarrant County Family Law Center
200 E. Weatherford St. 5th Floor
Fort Worth, TX 76196

Via electronic submission to the court coordinator
Via email: ADWierzbicki@tarrantcountytexas.gov

Morgan Michelle Myers

Real Party in Interest
VIA the EFM at:
MORGANMW02@GMAIL.COM

Cooper L. Carter

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Fort Worth, TX 76116
Via email: coopercarter@majadmin.com

/s/ Charles Dustin Myers

Charles Dustin Myers,
Pro Se Relator

Automated Certificate of eService

This automated certificate of service was created by the efiling system. The filer served this document via email generated by the efiling system on the date and to the persons listed below. The rules governing certificates of service have not changed. Filers must still provide a certificate of service that complies with all applicable rules.

Envelope ID: 99721652

Filing Code Description: Affidavit of Indigence (TRAP 20.1(c),(2))

Filing Description: IFP

Status as of 4/16/2025 10:05 AM CST

Case Contacts

Name	BarNumber	Email	TimestampSubmitted	Status
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COOPER LCARTER		COOPERCARTER@MAJADMIN.COM	4/16/2025 7:49:45 AM	SENT
KENNETH ENEWELL		adwierzbicki@tarrantcountytx.gov	4/16/2025 7:49:45 AM	SENT
MORGAN MICHELLEMYERS		MORGANMW02@GMAIL.COM	4/16/2025 7:49:45 AM	SENT