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JUDICIAL OVERSIGHT DOSSIER

Prepared for Review for the Tennessee Board of Professional Responsibility, the Board of Judicial Conduct, and All Relevant State and Federal Oversight Authorities

Judicial Oversight Dossier (Volume 1, No. 1 – Revised Edition) contains corrections to the Table of Contents and updated pagination.

No changes have been made to the evidentiary content, Certificate of Service, or to Exhibits 1–4, which remain in their original form and date.

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INTRODUCTION OVERSIGHT AND REFERRAL

In the event that a judicial officer exceeds the bounds of lawful authority, the violation is not administrative in nature, but criminal in character. The duty of oversight and reporting does not arise from discretion, convenience, or institutional loyalty—it arises from law. Under 18 U.S.C. § 4, every individual who becomes aware of a federal offense is obligated to report it, and that obligation attaches immediately upon notice. It does not wait for repetition, for wider acknowledgment, or for the slow accumulation of institutional consensus. And under 18 U.S.C. § 242, any person acting under color of law who deprives another of rights secured by the Constitution commits a federal offense. One violation is sufficient. One unlawful deprivation is enough to trigger oversight, invoke federal jurisdiction, and demand corrective action.

It is acknowledged that within Blount County’s judiciary, professional relationships span decades. Supreme Court Justice D. Kelly Thomas, Jr. administered the oath to Judge Tammy M. Harrington in 1998; Judge Harrington later administered the oath to Judge Kenlyn C. Foster in 2011. *Yet these historical connections—whether personal, professional, or ceremonial—hold no weight against the Constitution.* They confer no immunity, excuse no misconduct, and diminish no injury suffered by a parent or child. The law recognizes no hierarchy of allegiance above its own supremacy, and the victims of judicial overreach are not bound to honor the quiet traditions of the bench when those traditions have failed to honor them.

The provisions cited herein establish the lawful framework for this Board’s review. They exist for a singular and immutable purpose: to ensure that no judge, no magistrate, and no officer of the court—regardless of rank, tenure, or pedigree—stands above the Constitution or beyond the reach of accountability. Where credible evidence shows bias, deprivation of rights, suppression of speech, absence of due process, harm to children, destruction of evidence, falsification of records, unlawful seizure of property, obstruction of justice, or conspiratorial misconduct, oversight is not optional—it is required. Ignorance of the law is never a defense, especially for those entrusted with enforcing it.

RESPONDENTS — STATE AGENTS IDENTIFIED FOR REVIEW

JUDICIAL OFFICER	COURT	BPR #
A. Tammy M. Harrington	Blount County Circuit Court Judge	016828 (Active)
B. Kenlyn C. Foster	Blount County Juvenile Court Judge	028467 (Active)
C. William R. Brewer, Jr	Blount County General Sessions Court Judge	009136 (Active)
D. Jason E. Beddingfield	Blount County Juvenile Court Magistrate (Former)	022440 (Active)

US LAW

CONSTITUTIONAL, STATUTORY, & ETHICAL AUTHORITIES

Constitutional Provisions:

Article III §1; Article IV §1; Article VI (Supremacy & Oath Clauses); 1st Amendment; 4th Amendment; 5th Amendment; 6th Amendment; 7th Amendment; 8th Amendment; 9th Amendment; 10th Amendment; 13th Amendment; 14th Amendment §1; 14th Amendment §3; 14th Amendment §5; 15th Amendment

Federal and State Statutes:

18 U.S.C. § 241 (Conspiracy Against Rights); 18 U.S.C. § 242 (Deprivation of Rights Under Color of Law); 28 U.S.C. § 372(c) (Judicial Misconduct Complaints); 18 U.S.C. § 1001 (False Statements); 18 U.S.C. § 2071 (Concealment or Destruction of Records); T.C.A. § 39-16-402 (Official Misconduct); T.C.A. § 39-16-403 (Official Oppression); T.C.A. § 39-16-504 (Tampering with Government Records); T.C.A. § 39-16-505 (Tampering with or Fabricating Evidence); T.C.A. § 39-17-309 (Civil Rights Intimidation); T.C.A. § 37-1-406 (Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse); T.C.A. § 39-15-401 (Child Abuse and Neglect); T.C.A. § 8-18-101 (Oath of Office Requirement); T.C.A. § 8-18-109 (Effect

of Failure to File Oath); T.C.A. § 8-19-101 (Official Bond Requirement); T.C.A. § 29-9-102 (Limits on Contempt Power); T.C.A. § 40-7-103 (Unlawful Arrest / Detention).

Judicial Canons:

Canon 1 (Upholding the Integrity and Independence of the Judiciary); Canon 2 (Performing the Duties of Judicial Office Impartially, Competently, and Diligently); Canon 3 (Conducting Personal and Extrajudicial Activities to Minimize Conflicts with Judicial Obligations); Canon 4 (Regulating Political and Campaign Activities of Judges and Judicial Candidates)

DEFINITIONS

“Allegation” — A claimed fact asserted in a judicial proceeding that must be supported by evidence to have legal effect.

“Appellate Record” — All filings, transcripts, documents, and exhibits necessary for appellate review; omissions or alterations compromise the validity of the process.

“Bias” — A judicial predisposition for or against a party that compromises neutrality and affects impartial judgment.

“Child Abuse / Neglect (Unsubstantiated Allegation)” — A determination that allegations lack sufficient evidence; unsubstantiated claims cannot justify removal or restrictions.

“Civil Rights Intimidation” — Threats, coercion, or pressure used by any person, including a state actor, to interfere with constitutional rights.

“Coercive Judicial Conduct” — Use of intimidation, threats, pressure, or manipulation from the bench to force agreements, suppress speech, or discourage lawful advocacy.

“Color of Law” — Actions taken under authority of government or judicial office that are used to deprive a person of rights.

“Deprivation of Rights” — Any act by a state actor that unlawfully restricts, removes, or interferes with rights secured by the Constitution or laws.

“Dependency & Neglect (D&N) Proceeding” — A statutory child-welfare action requiring prompt hearings, appointment of representation, and specific written findings before any intervention.

“Emergency Removal” — Removal of a child without prior hearing, permitted only when immediate danger exists and when no less restrictive alternative is available.

“Ex Parte Order” — A judicial order issued without notice to the affected party, allowed only under limited emergency circumstances with written justification.

“Exculpatory Evidence” — Evidence favorable to a party that must be disclosed and considered when determining facts or outcomes.

“Fiduciary Duty (Judicial)” — The obligation of a judicial officer to act with honesty, independence, impartiality, and integrity in all proceedings.

“Fraud Upon the Court” — Fraud that corrupts the judicial process itself, including falsified records, withheld evidence, misidentified parties, or deceptive filings.

“GAL (Guardian ad Litem)” — A court-appointed representative responsible for independently advocating for the child’s best interests.

“Impartiality” — The absence of bias, prejudice, or pre-judgment, requiring a judge to maintain neutrality.

“Integrity of the Record” — The requirement that transcripts, filings, orders, and evidence be accurate, complete, and unaltered.

“Jurisdiction” — The legal authority of a court to hear and decide a matter; proceedings conducted without jurisdiction are void.

“Least Restrictive Means” — The principle that any restriction on parental rights or liberties must be limited to the minimal intrusion necessary to address the issue.

“Material Evidence” — Evidence that directly influences the outcome of a case and must be reviewed and considered.

“No-Contact Order” — An order prohibiting communication or contact between a parent and child, which must be narrowly tailored and based on factual necessity.

“Obstruction of Justice” — Any act that interferes with the administration of justice, including destroying evidence, altering documents, or retaliating against a litigant.

“Official Misconduct” — A public officer’s intentional violation of a duty imposed by law or an act the law prohibits.

“Official Oppression” — The use of authority to unlawfully harm, detain, silence, or intimidate another person.

“Perjury” — A knowingly false, material statement made under oath in a judicial proceeding.

“Preliminary Hearing” — A mandatory hearing following emergency removal at which the court must determine whether continued removal is justified.

“Record” — All documents, transcripts, filings, digital files, evidence, and materials forming the basis of judicial decision-making.

“Retaliatory Abuse of Process” — Use of judicial mechanisms, charges, sanctions, or custody actions to punish a party for asserting their rights.

“Severe Abuse Determination” — A formal finding that requires substantiated evidence, sworn testimony, and lawful adjudication.

“Structural Due-Process Violation” — A fundamental defect—such as falsified records, absent hearings, or biased adjudication—that invalidates the entire proceeding.

“Tampering with Evidence” — Altering, concealing, destroying, or fabricating evidence to impair its use in a proceeding.

“Tampering with Government Records” — Altering, falsifying, destroying, or concealing public records, court documents, transcripts, or filings.

“Void Order” — An order lacking legal force due to absence of jurisdiction, defective procedure, fraud, or denial of due process.

STATE AGENTS IDENTIFIED FOR REVIEW

RESPONDENT A — JUDGE TAMMY M. HARRINGTON

Judge Tammy M. Harrington, presiding in the Blount County Circuit Court, exercised judicial authority in a manner that departed from constitutional mandates, statutory requirements, and the minimum standards of judicial integrity. Across matters involving Jessica Respass Saxton and her minor children, Judge Harrington’s decisions reflect a pattern of coercive judicial conduct, suppression of material evidence, disregard for documented child-safety risks, and the continued enforcement of orders issued on defective or void procedural foundations.

Despite repeated disclosures of domestic violence, [REDACTED] abuse, medical indicators of harm, and cross-jurisdictional evidence confirming forensic-interview disclosures, Judge Harrington failed to apply mandated protective statutes, delayed the appointment of a Guardian ad Litem, and denied meaningful consideration of the evidence essential to ensure the children’s safety. She relied upon misidentified transcripts, misattributed testimony, and erroneous filings—including orders in which the Respondent was mislisted as the Petitioner—to justify continued deprivation of parental rights and custodial access.

Her rulings demonstrate a clear departure from due-process requirements, an abdication of the judiciary’s duty to safeguard minors, and a systemic failure to maintain the integrity of the record. The cumulative effect of her actions resulted in the prolonged separation of a protective parent from her children, the continuation of an unsafe environment for the minors, and the erosion of public confidence in the impartial administration of justice.

PURPOSE OF COMPLAINT

The actions identified in this complaint demonstrate a *pattern* of conduct that violates both constitutional protections and Tennessee statutory mandates, resulting in the unlawful removal of children, prolonged parent-child separation, sibling separation, psychological harm, and deprivation of fundamental rights under state and federal law.

BRIEF OF CONCERNS

The factual record indicates that Judge Tammy M. Harrington:

1. Enforced coercive judicial practices, including pressuring the Respondent into agreements under threat of adverse rulings, undermining the voluntariness required for lawful orders.
2. Ignored or failed to act upon repeated and corroborated child-safety disclosures, including medical evidence, [REDACTED] allegations and reports, police documentation, therapist statements, and confirmed forensic-interview disclosures.
3. Delayed the appointment of a Guardian ad Litem for approximately six months following a forensic disclosure, depriving the minors of mandatory statutory protection during a critical period.
4. Entered and relied upon orders containing facial defects—including orders misidentifying the Respondent as the Petitioner—and proceeded without resolving jurisdictional challenges, thereby compromising the integrity of the proceedings.
5. Relied on non-existent testimony and signed an order with an incomplete and falsified transcript when issuing dispositive rulings, despite formal objections and evidence that the record was materially compromised.
6. Continued to preside over the case while subject to an active professional-conduct complaint, raising concerns of impartiality, retaliatory decision-making, and structural due-process violations.
7. Issued custody and parenting orders that resulted in the removal of a protective parent and the continuation of an unsafe environment for the children, contrary to statutory mandates and constitutional protections.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF MATERIAL EVENTS

1. In January of 2022, Jessica Respass Saxton sought court protection by filing an Order of Protection following incidents of domestic violence. This filing placed the judiciary and associated state actors

on early notice of safety concerns affecting both her and the minor children. In February of 2022, Travis Saxton filed for divorce.

2. Between June and July of 2022, medical providers documented multiple episodes of [REDACTED] following visits with [REDACTED] father, along with [REDACTED]. These symptoms were noted in repeated medical visits on June 27, 2022 and July 12, 2022, establishing an early pattern of potential neglect or [REDACTED] exposure. No protective measures were implemented by state actors.
3. On or about October 21, 2022, Travis Saxton contacted DCS alleging Jessica was abusing the children. The investigation instead identified [REDACTED] as the likely source of harm, with disclosures of exposure to [REDACTED] content. Former Magistrate Beddingfield reviewed evidence of the children's access to [REDACTED] while in the father's care. Despite these findings, no protective adjudication was entered.
4. On or about August 7, 2023, the court issued an ex parte order limiting mother's time with her [REDACTED] to every other weekend, and giving primary custody to father, despite the documented history of abuse disclosures and medical indicators. [REDACTED] was removed from an accredited school and placed into a non-accredited two-day homeschool coalition overseen by the paternal grandmother at age 6. This represented the first major custodial restriction imposed against the protective parent.
5. On or about August 25, 2023, a police report was filed after four-year-old [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]. A pediatrician confirmed a [REDACTED] after returning from [REDACTED] father's.
6. Around October of 2023, [REDACTED] completed a forensic interview, during which [REDACTED] again disclosed [REDACTED]. Despite statutory mandates requiring immediate protective response, the forensic interview was never transmitted to DCS, the GAL, or the court. Pursuant to FOIA request, Shelby County Sheriff's Department verified that the child made a disclosure during a forensic

interview that was initiated in question of the minor's teacher! During that interview, █████ candidly disclosed information about father, despite not being asked specifically about father! Tennessee DCS worker Tia Torbett later confirmed that she never received the forensic interview, and the case was closed without reviewing the forensic evidence.

7. Around April of 2024, after a six-month delay following the forensic disclosure and a temporary dependency and neglect order in Athens, TN (where the offense occurred), Judge Harrington finally appointed a Guardian ad Litem, leaving both children without statutory protection during the most critical period of documented harm.
8. Throughout 2023–2024 – Jessica continued to present evidence of domestic violence, medical harm, psychological abuse, and educational disruption to the court and her attorneys (H. Allen Bray and Gina Jenkins). Harrington and other court officers took no substantive action to review the forensic interview, order protective evaluations, compel DCS compliance, or schedule a safety hearing.
9. On or about February 7, 2025, after terminating attorney H. Allen Bray (and subsequently Gina Jenkins resigned), Jessica filed a Notice of Constitutional Violations, outlining concerns regarding jurisdiction, fraud on the court and perjury by Travis Saxton, suppression of evidence, concealment of marital assets and unlawful restrictions on her parental rights. This was the first comprehensive challenge to the underlying procedural framework.
10. On or about February 10, 2025, an Ex Parte Restraining Order was entered bearing a defective caption listing Jessica as the Petitioner. This facial contradiction rendered the order procedurally defective and created a record unsuitable for accurate appellate review.
11. On or about February 14, 2025, relying on a defective ex parte order and without conducting any evidentiary hearing on safety concerns or forensic disclosures, the court permanently removed █████ from Jessica's custody—even though the court had already lost jurisdiction by virtue of fraud upon the court and the resulting void proceedings.

12. On or about April 3, 2025, Judge Harrington conducted a hearing on the Mother’s previously filed Dependency and Neglect petition, which had been transferred from McMinn County after a juvenile-court finding of probable cause for dependency and neglect against the Father. Despite the jurisdictional issues arising from documented fraud and perjury on the court, along with the minor child’s forensic disclosure, medical records, police reports, and missing forensic-interview evidence, the court denied Mother’s request to appear remotely and proceeded in her absence, dismissing the petition with prejudice for “failure to prosecute” while ignoring her sworn affidavit objecting to unlawful proceedings and invoking constitutional protections. The court relied solely on testimony from Solomon Family Solutions—an entity already implicated in documentation irregularities as well as destruction of evidence—and issued sweeping orders: compelling the Mother to undergo a psychological evaluation, imposing a gag-order regarding the children in violation of the 1st Amendment, reaffirming custody of [REDACTED] with the Father, transferring full custody of [REDACTED] to the Father, and imposing a total no-contact order pending completion of the psychological evaluation. These actions were taken without reviewing the forensic interview, without addressing the missing evidence, and without holding an evidentiary hearing on the abuse disclosures, thereby intensifying the deprivation of parental rights and placing both children exclusively with the accused parent.
13. July 22, 2025, Judge Harrington conducted a bench trial and relied on court invented “facts” while disregarding *proof* of domestic assault and abuse, perjury of Travis Saxton, and ex parte communication with the guardian ad litem. A partial transcript, materially incomplete and inaccurate, was later filed and attached to the final order signed by Judge Harrington.
14. In August of 2025, Jessica filed a Motion for Mistrial, a Motion to Strike fraudulent filings, and a Notice of Criminal Acts regarding transcript tampering. She also designated the entire July 22 hearing for the record. Despite these filings, the court did not correct or replace the compromised transcript.
15. On or about October 17, 2025, Mother filed a professional-conduct complaint against Judge Harrington with the Tennessee Board of

Professional Responsibility, that was subsequently referred internally by an anonymous individual to the TN Judicial Conduct Board. Harrington nevertheless continued to preside over the case, setting hearings and issuing procedural orders while her impartiality was formally in question.

16. As of December 2025, post-judgment motions remain pending, including a Rule 59.04 Motion to Alter or Amend, while no action had been taken to review missing evidence, obtain the forensic interview, correct transcript defects, or address the constitutional concerns at the core of the case.
17. These documented events represent only the initial layer of a far more extensive evidentiary record. Beyond the aforementioned, the case file contains substantial additional proof of judicial bias, suppression of material evidence, obstruction of justice, and coercive conduct from the bench, threats and intimidation toward the protective parent, and systemic coordination among state actors to obstruct the development of a truthful record. The full scope of the evidence—spanning multiple years, agencies, filings, and courtrooms—demonstrates a structural failure in the administration of justice that extends well beyond the events summarized here.

WHEREFORE, the documented record establishes that Judge Tammy M. Harrington has departed from the constitutional obligations, statutory duties, judicial canons and ethical standards required of a judicial officer in the State of Tennessee. The pattern of conduct summarized herein demonstrates not isolated error, but a sustained course of judicial action marked by coercion, disregard of material child-safety evidence, procedural irregularities, reliance upon falsified or defective records, and the enforcement of void orders resulting from fraud upon the court.

It is further shown that Judge Harrington repeatedly asserted that she “wanted to hear” the Respondent, she “begged,” the Respondent to appear in court, yet the events of July 22, 2025 reveal that such representations were illusory. Despite the Respondent’s presence, despite the presentation of evidence, statutory authority, constitutional argument, and sworn documentation, no proof offered by the Respondent was meaningfully heard or considered. The judge adopted predetermined views, relied upon court invented facts, and declined to entertain lawful objections or review evidence central to the protection of two minor children. Such conduct reflects not impartial adjudication, but an abandonment of judicial neutrality.

The cumulative effect of these actions has produced irreversible harm: the unlawful removal of a protective parent, the continued placement of minors in a documented unsafe environment, the

suppression of forensic evidence, the destruction of the integrity of the record, and a profound erosion of public confidence in the courts of this State. When a judge knowingly proceeds on defective orders, disregards statutory mandates, and refuses to correct falsified transcripts placed before her, the resulting proceedings are constitutionally void and the judge's continuation on the bench becomes incompatible with the administration of justice.

In order to preserve the integrity of the judicial process, to restore public trust, and to ensure the immediate protection of the minor children involved, the Respondent respectfully requests and asserts that Judge Tammy M. Harrington must be immediately recused from all further participation in Saxton v. Saxton CE-30651, and that the *Tennessee Judicial Conduct Board and relevant oversight authorities initiate proceedings to remove her from judicial office*. The severity and breadth of the violations described herein demonstrate that continued service on the bench *presents an ongoing risk of harm to litigants, to children, and to the constitutional guarantees upon which this State and Nation rely*.

The Respondent respectfully submits that such relief is not only warranted, but lawfully essential. The Constitution does not permit a judge to preside over matters in which she has abandoned impartiality, violated due process, or subordinated factual truth to court-invented evidence and predetermined outcomes. The enduring protection of Tennessee's families—and the credibility of the judiciary itself—requires decisive corrective action from this Board.

[Exhibit 1: Saxton Case Record]

RESPONDENT B — JUDGE WILLIAM R. BREWER, JR.

The following is detailed documentation regarding the conduct of Judge William R. Brewer, Jr., Blount County General Sessions Judge, in matters involving Glenn Edward Henderson and his four minor children. The case involves allegations of child abuse, repeated intervention by the Tennessee Department of Children’s Services (DCS), multiple motions filed by Mr. Henderson seeking protection for his children, and parallel criminal charges against him.

The record shows a consistent judicial pattern in which financial enforcement against Mr. Henderson is immediate and aggressive, while child-safety issues, statutory mandates, and due-process protections are delayed, ignored, or left unresolved.

Judge Kenlyn Christina Foster is involved indirectly, as she was the original Juvenile Court judge presiding over Henderson’s Dependency & Neglect (D&N) petition and later recused, transferring the entire matter to Judge Brewer.

PURPOSE OF COMPLAINT

This referral is submitted for independent investigative review of:

Potential criminal violations under Tennessee law (Official Misconduct, Official Oppression, Retaliatory Abuse of Process); Potential federal civil-rights violations (18 U.S.C. § 241 and § 242); Systemic due-process failures; Judicial conduct violations resulting in harm to minors and deprivation of protected liberties.

This review concerns the handling of child-abuse allegations, dependency-and-neglect procedures, and subsequent criminal and financial actions taken against Glenn Henderson.

BRIEF OF CONCERNS

The factual record indicates that Judge William Brewer:

1. Failed to follow mandatory statutory procedures in a dependency & neglect (D&N) matter transferred to him after Judge Foster’s recusal.

2. Denied required due-process protections, including failure to appoint a Guardian ad Litem (GAL) and failure to hold a preliminary hearing.
3. Allowed children to remain in an alleged abusive environment despite repeated disclosures confirmed by DCS and CAC forensic interviews.
4. Aggressively enforced financial orders against Mr. Henderson while taking minimal or no action on multiple child-safety motions.
5. Permitted DCS to withdraw its intervening D&N petition without any adjudication or protective findings.
6. Oversaw a case where criminal charges multiplied against Mr. Henderson during the period he was reporting abuse of his children, raising concerns about a retaliatory process.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF MATERIAL EVENTS

1. In February of 2023, Assistant District Attorney Tiffany Smith opened the first DCS investigation against the mother. There were 2 more DCS investigations during 2023 before December. All that information was sealed when Judge Foster recused herself on December 19, 2023. Upon request, evidence will show Judge Foster, although not the main subject here, did in fact tell DCS to stand down regarding allegations against the mother.
2. Between December 18 and December 20, 2023, the Department of Children's Services (DCS) received a referral documenting allegations that the children's mother had physically assaulted the minor children by slapping, hitting, kicking, pulling hair, and dragging them. The children expressed fear of returning to the mother's residence, prompting Mr. Henderson to file an emergency motion for custody. Despite the existence of the referral and the children's disclosed fear, Judge William Brewer declined to modify primary residential placement and instead maintained custody with the mother, allowing Mr. Henderson only two weekday visits per week.
3. On or about December 20, 2023, DCS conducted interviews of all

four minor children at their school. During these interviews, the children provided consistent and detailed disclosures of physical abuse by their mother, including being slapped, kicked, dragged, and otherwise mistreated. Notwithstanding these serious and corroborated disclosures, the court took no safety-related judicial action and allowed the children to remain in their mother's custody without modification of the existing parenting plan.

4. In January 2024, the dependency and neglect petition originally filed by Mr. Henderson in Juvenile Court came before Judge Kenlyn Foster. Judge Foster subsequently recused herself, and the matter was transferred into the pending divorce action before Judge Brewer. As a result of this transfer, Brewer became solely responsible for all child-safety determinations arising from the D&N allegations. No preliminary hearing or early protective review occurred following this transfer.
5. On or about February 2, 2024, Mr. Henderson filed a series of mandatory child-safety motions, including a Motion for Civil Contempt regarding violations of prior safety orders, a Motion to Enroll the Children in Therapy, a Motion for Temporary Physical Custody, a Motion to Appoint a Guardian ad Litem (GAL) pursuant to Tennessee Title 37, and a Motion for a Preliminary Hearing on the dependency and neglect petition. Although the motions referenced statutory requirements and alleged continued violations and safety risks, the court did not appoint a GAL, nor was a preliminary hearing scheduled or held at any point thereafter.
6. On or about February 8, 2024, all four minor children participated in forensic interviews at the Child Advocacy Center (CAC). The interviews independently confirmed repetitive disclosures of physical abuse, emotional coercion, and coaching by the mother. Despite the consistency and severity of the disclosures, the children continued to reside in the mother's home, and no protective orders or temporary custody adjustments were entered by the court.
7. On the same date as the forensic interviews, DCS documented that multiple criminal warrants had been issued against Mr. Henderson, including for harassment and alleged violations of an order of protection. A potential felony aggravated stalking charge was also

under review. These criminal matters advanced at a time when Mr. Henderson's child-safety motions were pending and unheard, raising concerns regarding the prioritization of criminal actions over adjudication of child welfare issues.

8. On or about February 23, 2024, DCS filed a Motion to Intervene in the divorce action, requesting the appointment of a GAL, an expedited hearing, protective jurisdiction over the children, court-ordered services, and restrictions on parental conduct in the interest of child safety. Although Judge Brewer subsequently signed an order permitting DCS to intervene, the court did not issue corresponding protective measures. No GAL was appointed, no expedited hearing was held, and no safety-based adjudication occurred.
9. On or about March 21, 2024, Mr. Henderson filed a Motion for Civil Contempt, Enforcement, and Sanctions. The filing stated that the mother had fully blocked communication, denied the court-ordered parenting time, and continued violating existing orders. The motion also referenced ongoing child-safety concerns documented in prior DCS and CAC records. The court took no documented enforcement action in response, and the mother's alleged noncompliance went unaddressed.
10. On and about September 24, 2024, DCS filed a Notice of Voluntary Nonsuit, withdrawing its intervening petition without prejudice. The withdrawal occurred without any judicial findings of fact, without an adjudication of the abuse allegations, without appointment of a GAL, and without the statutorily required preliminary hearing ever being held. As a result, the child-safety issues raised by DCS, the CAC, and Mr. Henderson remained unresolved at the time of withdrawal.

WHEREFORE, In every courtroom across this nation, the law imposes a singular and solemn duty upon those who wear the robe: to protect the vulnerable, to uphold due process, and to safeguard the constitutional guarantees that form the bedrock of our Republic. When a judge abandons those duties—when he elevates procedural convenience or financial enforcement above the safety of children and the rights of parents—he does not merely err. He violates the public trust, and he wounds the very institution he swore to serve.

In the case of *Glenn Edward Henderson*, the conduct of *Judge William R. Brewer, Jr.* reveals a judiciary unattached from its obligations. At every procedural juncture where the law required

protection for children, he delayed. At every moment where the law mandated neutrality, he neglected. Yet when the opportunity arose to impose financial burdens, sanctions, and punitive obligations upon their father, he acted with extraordinary speed and unquestioning force. This is judicial distortion.

While the law required the appointment of a Guardian ad Litem, none was appointed. While the law required a preliminary hearing, none was held. While the law required safety determinations for vulnerable children, none were issued. But when ordered payments were at stake—when \$8,000 per month in alimony, forced liquidation of property, and the threat of incarceration for arrears came before him—*this same judge moved with the full weight and velocity of judicial authority*. Financial enforcement was swift; child protection was stagnant. Due process was selective; justice was uneven.

And the impact of these failures is not abstract. It is not theoretical. It is measured in the trauma and lost days of four minor children who pleaded for safety and were ignored. It is measured in the hollow silence where their father's voice once belonged. **Mr. Henderson has not seen his children since March of 2024.** No court of law, no constitutional framework, no moral conscience can countenance such a result when the cause is the judiciary itself.

This is not merely a matter of poor judgment. It is a matter of dereliction of duty, abuse of judicial authority, and systemic deprivation of rights protected under the laws of Tennessee and the Constitution of the United States. A judge who refuses to uphold statutory mandates cannot remain the steward of justice. A judge who disregards children's disclosures cannot remain the guardian of their welfare. A judge who selectively wields the power of the bench cannot be entrusted with that power at all.

For these reasons, and under the weight of the record before this reviewing body, **Judge William R. Brewer, Jr. must be removed from the bench.** His continued service poses a direct threat to the safety of children, the integrity of judicial proceedings, and the constitutional rights of those who enter his courtroom seeking protection and fairness.

Please understand, if oversight authorities fail to act, they do not merely allow injustice to persist—they become complicit in it. The children in this case have already paid an unbearable price. ***No other child in this state should be forced to endure the consequences of this judge's unlawful and unethical actions.***

For these reasons, the conduct of Judge William R. Brewer, Jr. warrants independent investigation for official misconduct, official oppression, retaliatory abuse of process, potential deprivation of rights secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and any other violations of law supported by the evidence contained in the record.

[Exhibit 2: Henderson Case Record]

RESPONDENT C — KENLYN C. FOSTER

The following is detailed documentation regarding the conduct of Judge Kenlyn Christina Foster, Blount County Juvenile Court Judge, in the matter of In re: [REDACTED], Docket No. 5JV1-2019-JV-1609, and her mother, Amber L. Nestor.

The record shows that, on the basis of a petition by the child’s maternal grandmother, Judge Foster entered an emergency ex parte custody order transferring custody from the mother to the grandmother, imposing a total no-contact order on the mother, and setting a later probable cause hearing.

Years later, the Tennessee Department of Children’s Services (DCS) confirmed in writing that [REDACTED] is not, as of June 20, 2024, a substantiated perpetrator of child abuse or neglect and has no open CPS cases listing her as an alleged perpetrator. According to the mother, however, the child was never returned, and she ultimately lost her child following Judge Foster’s initial intervention.

Taken together, the documented actions raise serious questions about the use of emergency ex parte powers, compliance with T.C.A. § 37-1-114 and Rule 16(c) of the Tennessee Rules of Juvenile Procedure, and the long-term consequences of a removal that DCS itself has never substantiated as abuse or neglect.

PURPOSE OF COMPLAINT

This complaint is submitted for independent investigative review of:

Potential criminal violations under Tennessee law, including but not limited to Official Misconduct and Official Oppression, arising from the use of emergency ex parte authority without documented statutory findings and without subsequent correction even after DCS confirmed no substantiated abuse;

Potential federal civil-rights violations under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and related provisions, where emergency orders and no-contact restrictions operated to deprive a parent of fundamental liberty interests in the care, custody, and companionship of her child without due process;

Further systemic due-process failures in Blount County Juvenile Court practice when relatives file emergency petitions under

dependency-and-neglect standards typically reserved for state interventions;

Judicial conduct violations where the most restrictive emergency measures appear to have become de facto permanent outcomes in the absence of substantiated abuse, written statutory findings, or documented Rule 16(c) review. This review concerns the handling of emergency removal, preliminary hearing requirements, and long-term custody outcomes in the Nestor case.

BRIEF OF CONCERNS

Based on the documents provided, the factual record indicates that Judge Kenlyn Foster:

1. Used an emergency ex parte custody order based solely on a private relative's petition, without documented statutory findings under T.C.A. § 37-1-114.
 - a. The ex parte order recites only that "this emergency temporary change of custody is in the best interest of the child(ren)" and vests emergency custody in the grandmother.
 - b. The advisement form given to the grandmother explicitly describes the strict conditions under T.C.A. § 37-1-114 (immediate threat, risk of irreparable harm, no less drastic alternative) and Tennessee Rule of Juvenile Procedure 16(c), underscoring what the judge was required to find.
 - c. No written findings tracking those statutory elements appear in the provided emergency order.
2. Imposed an immediate, total no-contact order against the mother as part of the ex parte relief, without any lesser restrictive alternative on the face of the order.
 - a. The order directs that "Mother shall have no contact with the child pending further order from this court" and restrains her from coming about the petitioner's home or interfering with the grandmother's custody.

- b. There is no indication in the document of consideration of supervised contact or other less restrictive measures, despite the statute’s requirement that removal be the “no less drastic alternative” available.
3. Enabled a relative-initiated dependency-and-neglect style removal that later proved unsupported by any DCS substantiation of abuse or neglect.
 - a. The grandmother was expressly advised, in a form bearing Judge Foster’s name, of the definition of a “dependent and neglected child” and the filing fee and forfeiture rules tied to T.C.A. § 37-1-114 emergency provisions.
 - b. Nearly five years later, DCS formally confirmed that [REDACTED] is not listed as a substantiated perpetrator of child abuse or neglect and has no open CPS cases naming her as an alleged perpetrator.
 - c. This stark disconnect between the emergency removal and the later DCS status raises grave concerns about the factual basis and proportionality of the original order and any continuing deprivation.
4. Failed, on the face of the court record, to demonstrate compliance with Rule 16(c)’s mandate to return the child at the conclusion of the preliminary hearing absent continued necessity under T.C.A. § 37-1-114.
 - a. The advisement form expressly quotes Rule 16(c): “at the conclusion of the preliminary hearing, the court shall return the child to the person from whose custody the child was removed unless the court determines that the child’s removal is required under T.C.A. § 37-1-114....”
 - b. A probable cause hearing was set for October 28, 2019, and counsel appeared for the grandmother.
 - c. The provided record contains no written order from that hearing, no documented Rule 16(c) analysis, and no explanation of why the child could not be safely

returned—even though DCS would later find no substantiated abuse by the mother.

5. Presided over a process in which a mother was treated as a de facto abuser (full removal and no contact) despite indigency, appointment of defense counsel, and the absence of any eventual DCS substantiation.
 - a. ████████ executed a Uniform Affidavit of Indigency on October 25, 2019, stating under penalty of perjury that she was financially unable to hire counsel and requesting a court-appointed attorney.
 - b. The court’s order section reflects that an attorney (Nathan Nease) was appointed to represent her as indigent.
 - c. Despite indigent status, appointed counsel, and the later DCS letter, the mother reports long-term loss of her child—suggesting that the most restrictive emergency posture hardened into a permanent outcome without the evidentiary foundation that the statutory scheme is supposed to demand.

These concerns, taken together, depict a judicial pattern where emergency ex parte measures and extreme restrictions on parental contact are imposed rapidly—but are not transparently revisited or justified in writing, even when state child-protection authorities ultimately do not substantiate abuse.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF MATERIAL EVENTS

1. On or about October 24, 2019, the maternal grandmother, Karen Morton signed a form from Blount County Juvenile Court titled “In Re: Saphia Rene Nestor,” bearing the names of Clerk Tom Hatcher and Judge Kenlyn Foster.

In this form, the grandmother acknowledged that:

- a. A Guardian ad Litem (GAL) would be appointed and that a GAL fee of \$50–\$200 could be taxed to her at the judge’s discretion;

- b. She understood the statutory definition of a “dependent and neglected child”—a detailed paragraph mirroring the language of Tennessee law, including conditions of abuse, neglect, improper supervision, and prolonged placement with unrelated caregivers;
 - c. She understood there was a \$102 filing fee per child and that if her petition did not meet the conditions of T.C.A. § 37-1-114, the fee would be forfeited;
 - d. She was advised that under Rule 16(c), at the conclusion of the preliminary hearing the court “shall return the child” to the person from whose custody the child was removed unless the court finds continued necessity for removal under T.C.A. § 37-1-114, and that lesser alternatives must be considered.
2. This document shows that Judge Foster’s court deliberately framed the grandmother’s filing under the emergency dependency-and-neglect removal standard, with full awareness of the strict statutory limits and the requirement that emergency removal be temporary and narrowly tailored.
 3. That same day, October 24, 2019, Judge Foster signed an “Emergency Exparte Custody Order” in In the Matter of: [REDACTED], No. JV1609.

In this order, the court:

- a. Found that “this emergency temporary change of custody is in the best interest of the child(ren)” and vested emergency temporary legal custody in the grandmother, Karen Morton, with full authority over educational, medical, and psychological decisions for the child;
- b. Set the matter for a probable cause hearing on October 28, 2019 at 9:00 a.m.;
- c. Appointed Nanette Holbert as Guardian ad Litem for the child;

- d. Ordered that “Mother shall have no contact with the child pending further order from this court” and prohibited her from coming to the grandmother’s home or interfering with the grandmother’s custody.
4. Notably, the order does not recite the specific findings required by T.C.A. § 37-1-114—that the child was subject to an immediate threat to health or safety, that delay would risk severe or irreparable harm, and that no less drastic alternative to removal was available. The order instead relies solely on the generalized “best interest” phrasing, which is insufficient standing alone under the statutory emergency-removal framework reflected in the grandmother’s advisement form.
5. On October 25, 2019, the Juvenile Court issued an “Original Return to Court” and Summons in the same matter, commanding the Sheriff of Blount County to summons [REDACTED], at her address in Townsend, Tennessee, to appear before Judge Foster on October 28, 2019 at 9:00 a.m. to answer the petition for custody.

The Sheriff’s return states that on October 25, 2019, the summons was executed by reading the summons to the defendant and leaving with her a copy of the summons and petition, with additional handwritten notation indicating the date and deputy number.

This entry confirms that, at least on paper, the mother received notice of the probable cause hearing scheduled four days after the ex parte removal.

6. Also dated October 25, 2019, the file contains a “Uniform Affidavit of Indigency”, Docket No. 5JV1-2019-JV-1609, listing Amber Lee Nestor as the defendant completing the form.

In this affidavit, [REDACTED]:

- a. Provides her name, address (Townsend, TN), and date of birth;
- b. Indicates self-employment under “multiple ventures” with variable income and no stated government assistance;

- c. Declares that she is financially unable to obtain the assistance of a lawyer and requests court-appointed counsel;
 - d. Acknowledges under oath that intentional misrepresentation in the affidavit would constitute a Class A misdemeanor.
7. The order section on the reverse indicates that the court found her indigent and ordered that Attorney Nathan Nease be appointed to represent her.

This establishes that from the outset of the case, Judge Foster was dealing with an indigent parent whose fundamental rights were at stake, triggering heightened obligations to ensure meaningful due process, including effective representation at the imminent probable cause hearing where continued removal would be decided.

8. On or about October 28, 2019, the clerk’s stamp shows filing of a “Notice of Limited Appearance” by attorney Jennifer J. Adkins, stating that she would appear solely for the limited purpose of the October 28, 2019 probable cause hearing on behalf of the maternal grandmother, Karen Morton.

The notice confirms that:

- a. The October 28 hearing was treated as a probable cause hearing under the emergency removal framework;
 - b. The grandmother had counsel specifically for that hearing;
 - c. No corresponding order, findings of fact, or transcript from the hearing appear in the record provided, and there is no written Tennessee Rule of Juvenile Procedure 16(c) analysis explaining whether and why continued removal of the child from her mother was necessary under T.C.A. § 37-1-114.
9. In the absence of such documentation—and given the later DCS letter confirming no substantiated abuse by the Mother, [REDACTED]—there is a serious concern that the temporary

emergency posture was not meaningfully revisited, and that removal continued without the explicit statutory findings required at the end of a preliminary hearing.

10. November 22, 2019, verifiable video documentation shows that, in open court, Judge Kenlyn Christina Foster threatened and restrained ██████████ from speaking publicly about the case or her child, issuing the following statement: *“It is in your best interest, Ms. Nestor, not to talk about this case with anyone other than your attorney.”* Judge Foster’s directive was not a harmless comment — it constituted a judicial threat and intimidation designed to suppress ██████████’s exercise of free speech. It operated as an unlawful attempt to silence a parent from speaking about her own case, without any compelling state interest or lawful basis.

11. November 22, 2019, Judge Foster barred Mother from sending her daughter normal messages; demonstrates personal religious bias. Video evidence reflects that ██████████ was barred from sending her daughter a message stating: “I’m praying that we will be together soon.”

Judge Foster’s response:

“I personally find it condescending when people tell me they’re praying for me.”

This statement demonstrates:

- a. Personal religious bias influencing judicial decisions;
- b. Improper judicial commentary;
- c. Use of a judge’s personal belief to restrict a child’s access to comforting parental communication;
- d. Violation of mother’s First Amendment rights to religious expression and familial association; and
- e. Unlawful suppression of protected speech.

12. While in the custody of the maternal grandmother, the 11-year-old child sent photos and videos of herself in an attic with an

18-year-old male who was not fully clothed. Despite the seriousness of this disclosure:

- a. The Guardian ad Litem (Nanette Holbert) was informed;
- b. The GAL took no meaningful protective action;
- c. No emergency hearing was set;
- d. Custody was not reconsidered;
- e. No removal from the grandmother occurred; and
- f. No safety plan was implemented for the child.

13. Throughout the years following the emergency removal, ██████████ documented that she personally paid for her daughter's therapeutic services and stood ready to comply with all treatment recommendations.

14. On June 20, 2024, the Tennessee Department of Children's Services, Office of Continuous Quality Improvement, issued a letter to Amber L. Nestor. In it, DCS states:

- a. It has reviewed her request;
- b. "As of the date of this letter, you are not listed by DCS as a substantiated perpetrator of child abuse or neglect and we have not discovered any open Child Protective Services cases in which you are named as an alleged perpetrator of abuse or neglect."
- c. This letter confirms that the agency charged with investigating and substantiating abuse allegations does not regard ██████████ as an abuser or neglecter, and that there is no active CPS case implicating her.
- d. When contrasted with the October 2019 emergency removal, the total no-contact order, and the mother's report that she ultimately lost her child, this creates a prima facie appearance that the judicial process under Judge Foster severed a parent-child relationship on a factual premise that DCS itself has never substantiated.

WHEREFORE, The conduct of Judge Kenlyn C. Foster, taken as a whole, reveals a judicial officer who has abandoned the constitutional and statutory limits of her office and has become a direct danger to the public's best interest and especially the families she is sworn to protect. She has weaponized emergency powers without statutory foundation, ignored mandatory safeguards designed to make removals temporary and strictly justified, and used the authority of the bench not to protect rights, but to silence a vulnerable, indigent mother whose abuse was never substantiated by the State. By threatening a parent into silence about her own case, suppressing protected religious expression, cutting off access to her child's medical providers, and allowing a minor to remain in a demonstrably unsafe placement while treating the non-abusive parent as a de facto offender, Judge Foster has crossed the line from error into oppression.

Such conduct does not reflect a mere disagreement in judicial philosophy; it reflects a sustained pattern (see final remarks) of judicial intimidation, constitutional violations, and deliberate indifference to both child safety and parental rights. A judge who misuses ex parte authority, disregards mandatory return-and-review requirements, and chills free speech through threats from the bench cannot be entrusted with the liberty interests of any family.

For these reasons, the undersigned submits that Judge Kenlyn C. Foster is unfit to hold judicial office, that she should be removed from the bench, that her actions be referred for disbarment, and this record be referred to a US Civil or Military Authority according to 18 U.S.C. § 4, so that no other parent or child is subjected to the same unlawful deprivation of rights.

[Exhibit 3: ██████████ Case Record]

RESPONDENT D — FORMER MAGISTRATE JASON E. BEDDINGFIELD

The following is detailed documentation regarding the conduct of Magistrate Jason E. Beddingfield in matters involving Shianne Michelle Major and her minor children — [REDACTED], [REDACTED], and [REDACTED].

These cases span multiple docket numbers, including JV-3563, JV-3564, JV-3565, and related filings, and later overlap with adoption and termination proceedings filed in Greene County, Tennessee.

The record demonstrates a sustained pattern of judicial misconduct, statutory violations, deprivation of parental rights, acceptance of false and unverified evidence, failure to provide due-process protections, and actions that enabled the unlawful transfer of custody, prolonged family separation, and the attempted termination of parental rights without lawful basis.

Magistrate Beddingfield's conduct reflects a coordinated failure between the Court, the Guardian ad Litem (GAL), the Department of Children's Services (DCS), and private attorneys, creating a system that deprived the mother of fundamental constitutional protections and placed the children at continued emotional and educational risk.

His actions not only harmed the mother, but also directly harmed the minor children by obstructing reunification, ignoring statutory mandates, and allowing unqualified or inappropriate custodians to exercise control over the children outside legal safeguards.

PURPOSE OF COMPLAINT

This complaint is submitted for independent investigative review of:

Potential criminal violations under Tennessee law, including but not limited to Official Misconduct and Official Oppression, arising from Magistrate Jason E. Beddingfield's issuance and maintenance of emergency custody orders, no-contact restrictions, and severe-abuse findings without the statutory evidentiary foundation, without proper service, and without the mandatory hearings required under Tennessee juvenile procedure.

Potential federal civil-rights violations under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, where Magistrate Beddingfield's actions — including reliance on outdated or

false DCS reports, refusal to consider current evidence, acceptance of hearsay as determinative, and long-term suspension of a mother’s access to her child — operated to deprive Shianne Major of her fundamental liberty interests in the care, custody, and companionship of her children without due process of law, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Systemic due-process failures within Blount County Juvenile Court practice, where relatives and private parties were allowed to file emergency petitions invoking dependency-and-neglect powers typically reserved for state intervention, and where the court repeatedly imposed the most restrictive measures available under ex parte emergency authority without subsequently holding the required preliminary or adjudicatory hearings, without appointing a functioning Guardian ad Litem, and without requiring sworn evidence or testimony.

Judicial conduct violations where temporary emergency measures became de facto permanent outcomes in the absence of substantiated abuse, without documented Tennessee Rules of Juvenile Procedure Rule 16(c) review, without clear statutory findings, and despite overwhelming evidence that the custodial relatives — rather than the biological mother — created instability, educational neglect, emotional trauma, and unlawful custody transfers.

This review concerns the handling of:

1. Emergency removal of Shianne Major’s children;
2. The adjudication of “severe abuse” without a lawful evidentiary hearing;
3. The failure to hold statutorily required preliminary hearings;
4. The court’s refusal to consider updated negative drug screens and completed rehabilitation services;
5. The unlawful transfer of custody by the grandmother without judicial oversight,
6. The imposition of long-term no-contact restrictions supported only by hearsay; and

7. The facilitation of an out-of-county termination/adoption action in Greene County through judicial inaction and abandonment of jurisdiction.

The actions documented below reflect a pattern in which emergency powers were exercised without lawful basis, maintained without procedural review, and ultimately weaponized to deprive a rehabilitated parent of constitutional rights while exposing the minor children to continued instability and emotional harm.

BRIEF OF CONCERNS

Based on the documents provided, the factual record indicates that Former Magistrate Jason E. Beddingfield:

1. Used emergency dependency-and-neglect authority and issued long-term custody restrictions without documented statutory findings under T.C.A. § 37-1-114 or the evidentiary requirements of Tennessee juvenile procedure.
 - a. The November 18, 2022 protective custody order contains only generic, pre-printed dependency language and does not articulate the specific facts demonstrating immediate danger, no less drastic alternative, or the statutory criteria required for removal.
 - b. The order contains contradictory findings — simultaneously stating that “reasonable efforts were made” and that it was “reasonable to make no efforts” — indicating a lack of individualized judicial review.
2. Imposed severe, long-term restrictions on the mother’s access to her children based almost entirely on stale, unverified, or false allegations, rather than on current evidence or sworn testimony. Despite multiple clean drug screens, successful completion of every rehabilitative requirement, and documented stability in housing and employment, the court continued supervised-only visitation for more than a year and allowed relatives to wield veto power over contact.

- a. No written analysis demonstrates that any less restrictive alternative to such prolonged separation was considered, despite the mother’s full compliance with DCS and court-ordered services.
3. Allowed relatives to use the juvenile court as a mechanism for dependency-and-neglect style removal unsupported by DCS findings.
 - a. Although the initial removal was structured as a DCS-backed dependency case, DCS closed its investigation, later confirmed no substantiated abuse, and withdrew its petition.
 - b. Yet the court continued to rely on the grandmother’s allegations and preferences — not DCS’s findings — to maintain severe restrictions on the mother for years.
4. Failed to conduct required Rule 16(c) preliminary hearing analysis or to provide written justification for continued removal following the emergency posture.
 - a. The record contains no order demonstrating that the mandatory post-removal review occurred, no articulation of why the children could not be safely returned, and no individualized findings tracking T.C.A. § 37-1-114 after the preliminary hearing date.
 - b. Instead, emergency conditions were permitted to harden into the long-term status quo, even after DCS no longer substantiated the original allegations.
5. Allowed the appointed custodian to violate court orders, abandon placement, and unlawfully transfer physical custody of a dependent child without judicial oversight or sanction.
 - a. The grandmother admitted she “could no longer care for” [REDACTED] and placed the child with another family (the Partons) for months without notifying the court, the GAL, or DCS.

- b. During this period, the child was not properly enrolled in school, not receiving therapy, and lacked a lawful medical decision-maker.
 - c. Despite these admissions, the magistrate took no documented action to correct, investigate, or remedy the unlawful transfer.
 6. Relied heavily on hearsay and unsworn letters from the grandmother and GAL, while ignoring professional assessments supporting the mother’s parenting abilities.
 - a. The court credited accusations that were internally inconsistent, contradicted by DCS records, contradicted by school records, and contradicted by therapy providers — yet dismissed or disregarded the mother’s documented compliance, clean drug tests, and positive parenting evaluations from Health Connect America.
 - b. There is no indication of evidentiary hearings or sworn testimony underpinning the ongoing deprivation.
 7. Permitted a pattern of collusion and ex parte influence between the GAL and the custodial relatives, without any corrective judicial action.
 - a. The grandmother’s filings openly acknowledge direct, off-record communications with the GAL and strategic discussions about blocking reunification.
 - b. The GAL relied on the grandmother’s statements, not on neutral investigation or child-centered evaluation, and repeatedly opposed contact based on personal opinion rather than evidence.
 8. Failed, as a judicial officer, to protect the child from educational neglect and emotional harm while in state-sanctioned custodial care.
 - a. Despite evidence that ██████ was withdrawn from school, inconsistently “homeschooled,” deprived of necessary therapy, and exposed to emotional manipulation, the court

continued to maintain custody with the grandmother or individuals receiving the child from her.

- b. There are no orders directing remedial education, protective oversight, or investigation into the child’s regression.
9. Entered or allowed the continuation of restrictive orders unsupported by statutory best-interest findings or the constitutional mandate to use the least restrictive means.
 - a. No-contact motions, motions for long-term supervised visitation, and motions to suspend all rights until the child reached 18 were entertained or allowed to influence court posture without the written findings required by Tennessee Code or constitutional parental-rights jurisprudence (Troxel, Santosky, and related cases).
 10. Abandoned jurisdiction and relieved critical parties (GAL and counsel) in a manner that enabled an out-of-county termination and adoption effort to proceed without proper oversight or UCCJEA analysis.
 - a. The October 2024 “stay” order halted the mother’s ability to seek reunification in Blount County, relieved the GAL, relieved the father’s attorney, and left the mother effectively unrepresented — while a Greene County TPR/adoption petition moved forward based on the very restrictions created in Blount County.
 - b. This procedural vacuum facilitated the relatives’ attempt to permanently terminate the mother’s rights.

Taken together, these concerns depict a judicial pattern in which emergency dependency measures, hearsay-driven allegations, and relative-initiated petitions evolved into long-term deprivation of parental rights, without statutory findings, without due process, and without revisitation even after DCS determined that no substantiated abuse existed.

CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF MATERIAL EVENTS

1. On November 18, 2022, the Tennessee Department of Children’s Services (DCS) filed dependency and neglect petitions regarding the minor children of Shianne Michelle Major. That same day, Magistrate Jason E. Beddingfield entered three Protective Custody Orders removing all three children from their mother and placing them with relatives: [REDACTED] with Mary Griffin and the younger children, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], with Natasha and Roy Roberts. The orders contained only generalized boilerplate language mirroring statutory terminology and did not articulate the specific factual basis required under T.C.A. § 37-1-114 to justify emergency removal. Although the form simultaneously stated that “reasonable efforts were made” and that it was “reasonable to make no efforts,” the orders did not contain individualized findings explaining either conclusion. A preliminary hearing was set for November 22, 2022, but no written Rule 16(c) findings, no transcript, and no analysis explaining the continued necessity of removal appear anywhere in the record provided.
2. On May 9, 2023, the Juvenile Court entered adjudicatory orders finding all three children dependent and neglected and further finding that they were victims of “severe abuse.” This adjudication was entered despite substantial questions concerning service, the absence of a full evidentiary hearing, and the absence of sworn testimony establishing the factual allegations. The record shows that the court relied on stale drug-use allegations from prior years, inconsistent DCS reports, and unverified hearsay, with no documented assessment of the mother’s positive progress or rehabilitative efforts. No findings appear regarding whether less restrictive measures could have been used to ensure child safety, despite the statutory requirement to consider such alternatives before removing custody from a parent.
3. Between May 2023 and January 2024, Shianne completed every service recommended or ordered by DCS and the court, including parenting classes, anger management, alcohol and drug education, MADD participation, individual therapy, and all probation requirements. She secured stable housing and employment and passed multiple drug screens, including fentanyl testing and a hair follicle test that showed only THC metabolite attributable to legal

CBD/Delta-8 use. Despite this, Magistrate Beddingfield maintained the most restrictive visitation posture, allowing only supervised visitation, often at the mother's personal expense, and did not modify custody or visitation to reflect the mother's substantial compliance.

4. On September 25, 2023, a review and dispositional hearing was held with the mother, custodians, DCS attorney, father(s), and Guardian ad Litem (GAL) Kelly Wojciechowski present. During this hearing, the GAL objected to expanding visitation for either parent and offered no sworn evidence to substantiate her opposition. Magistrate Beddingfield adopted the GAL's position and delegated to her unilateral authority to adjust, restrict, or eliminate visitation, effectively granting judicial power to a private attorney without statutory authorization. No written analysis was issued explaining why supervised-only visitation remained necessary or why a less restrictive alternative was unavailable.
5. On January 8, 2024, DCS and the GAL jointly asked the court to close the dependency case. Although both parents' attorneys asked that the case remain open for continued review, Magistrate Beddingfield closed the matter and left full custody with the grandmother and the Roberts relatives. The mother's visitation with ██████ was ordered to occur exclusively through a third-party agency at her own expense and only upon the GAL's approval and therapist recommendation. No evidentiary hearing occurred, no Rule 16(c) analysis was conducted, and no findings were made regarding the mother's demonstrated compliance or DCS's withdrawal of active safety concerns.
6. Throughout late 2023 and into 2024, DCS did not substantiate any abuse or neglect by the mother. Meanwhile, the appointed custodian for ██████, Mary Griffin, removed the child from school, failed to provide educational instruction, interfered with therapy, and later admitted that she "could no longer care for" the child. She then unlawfully transferred ██████ to the home of Jordan and Erin Parton, where the child remained for several months outside any judicial oversight. During this period, ██████ was not enrolled in school, did not receive therapy, and lacked a lawful medical consentor. The court took no documented action to

address the unlawful transfer, to investigate the child's safety, or to consider whether custody should be modified.

7. On April 23, 2024, while the Blount County case remained active, Natasha and Roy Roberts filed a petition in Greene County seeking termination of Shianne's parental rights and adoption of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Their petition incorrectly asserted that no other proceedings concerning the children were pending and relied heavily on the restrictive visitation orders issued by Magistrate Beddingfield, despite the mother's extensive compliance and the absence of any current DCS safety concerns. Furthermore, the petition misstated key facts and omitted the custodians' misconduct documented in Blount County.
8. On October 3, 2024, instead of safeguarding the mother's procedural rights or addressing the jurisdictional conflict, Magistrate Beddingfield issued an Order Staying Proceedings in Blount County pending the outcome of the Greene County adoption and termination case. In that same order, he relieved the GAL and the father's attorney, effectively stripping the children of representation and leaving the mother without the protective structure necessary to contest the out-of-county proceeding. This stay order created a procedural vacuum that allowed the Greene County termination case to progress unimpeded.
9. Between late 2024 and early 2025, the grandmother filed multiple motions seeking to impose no-contact restrictions until the children reached adulthood and seeking additional drug testing based on allegations contradicted by recent clean screens. The mother filed comprehensive rebuttals supported by documentation demonstrating compliance, stability, and custodial misconduct. Yet the court did not hold a timely evidentiary hearing, did not discipline the custodian for misrepresentations, and did not revisit visitation in light of the mother's progress.
10. On February 10, 2025, Shianne filed an Emergency Petition for Custody after learning that the grandmother had concealed the unlawful transfer of [REDACTED] and that the child was living without legal supervision, not in school, not in therapy, and displaying signs of emotional distress. Despite the urgency and the evidence

presented, the record contains no indication that Magistrate Beddingfield took corrective or protective action.

11. Taken as a whole, the chronology reveals a pattern in which temporary emergency measures were imposed without statutory justification, never properly reviewed, and eventually hardened into long-term deprivation of parental rights. These outcomes persisted even as the mother achieved full compliance, DCS withdrew, and the custodians themselves violated court orders. The failures in procedure, oversight, and statutory application reflect a fundamental breakdown in judicial responsibility under Magistrate Beddingfield's tenure.

WHEREFORE, the record before this body reflects a sustained departure from the most basic requirements of law, constitutional due process, and judicial duty by Former Magistrate Jason E. Beddingfield. Emergency powers were invoked without lawful foundation, mandatory hearings were not held, statutory findings were never made, and the rights of a parent and her children were restricted and reshaped without the protections the Constitution demands.

This was not an isolated lapse. It was a pattern, as well as a continuum of judicial inaction and misuse of authority that allowed temporary emergency measures to calcify into long-term deprivation of parental rights, even after the mother demonstrated full compliance and even after the custodians themselves violated court orders. Such conduct erodes the legitimacy of the judiciary and threatens the public's trust in the administration of justice.

A judicial officer's oath is not ceremonial. It binds them to uphold the Constitution, to apply the law faithfully, and to safeguard the rights of those who appear before them. Magistrate Beddingfield's documented actions and omissions reflect an abandonment of those obligations and justify the gravest concern.

The undersigned respectfully calls upon this reviewing authority to act decisively and initiate a full and independent investigation into Former Magistrate Beddingfield's conduct; to determine the extent to which his actions violated the rights guaranteed by Tennessee law and the Fourteenth Amendment; and, where supported by the findings, to refer him for appropriate disciplinary measures up to and including disbarment.

When constitutional rights are denied under the color of judicial authority, the duty to correct the wrong does not fall on the injured parent alone, it falls upon every institution sworn to uphold justice. Silence here would not be neutrality; it would be complicity on behalf of this Board.

[Exhibit 4: Major Case Record]

**FINAL REMARKS TO THE TENNESSEE BOARD OF
PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND BOARD OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT**

The materials submitted here are not an opinion. They are court records, transcripts, orders, and documented judicial actions revealing a systemic failure that has developed over many years. These patterns did not surface accidentally; they were uncovered through careful and deliberate review of how children and families have been handled within this jurisdiction. Once examined, the pattern is unmistakable. *Critically*, the passage of months or years does not correct these violations. Time does not validate unlawful orders, cure due-process failures, erase tampered transcripts, or sanitize constitutional injuries.

The aforementioned issues do not exist in isolation. They are interconnected — from the clerk’s office, to law enforcement, to GALs, to the bench — and the outcomes speak for themselves. According to the Blount County Board of Education, one out of every two school-aged children is in foster care. That statistic alone suggests something far beyond coincidence. It reflects a removal rate and financial incentive structure that deserves immediate scrutiny.

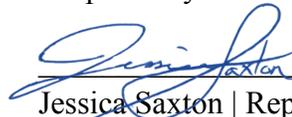
Please also be advised that the families and cases documented in this dossier represent only a fraction of the individuals who have come forward. Additional victims, additional cases, and additional evidence involving these same judicial officers are already in the process of being compiled. Several of these cases contain violations even more egregious than those presented here. These materials will be submitted to the Board in supplemental filings as they are organized, indexed, and verified.

Furthermore, consistent with all protections of the First Amendment, and with all minor names lawfully redacted, this dossier—and all subsequent supplements—will become publicly accessible. The public has a right to know when government actors violate constitutional protections, and transparency is essential to restoring trust in the judicial system.

This Board is now on notice that the documented pattern is broader, deeper, and more systemic than the contents of this initial volume. What has been submitted here is the beginning, not the end, of the record. However, this evidence is now in your possession and you have been made aware. Your response will define the credibility of this institution and its commitment to justice.

You possess the authority, and the ethical obligation, to impose temporary and/or indefinite suspension when a judge’s conduct threatens public safety. You also hold a statutory duty to refer matters involving constitutional violations to the appropriate federal authorities.

Respectfully and Peacefully,



Jessica Saxton | Reporting Party

NOTICE & DISCLAIMER:

This dossier is a fact-based compilation of evidence prepared exclusively for lawful oversight, petition, reporting, and transparency purposes under the protections of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. It contains sworn statements, transcripts, court filings, orders, recordings, and corroborating exhibits gathered through direct experience, public records, and official proceedings.

This dossier does not constitute legal advice to any individual, victim, family, or party referenced herein. It does not create an attorney-client relationship with any person, and no portion of this document should be interpreted as legal counsel or guidance. All statements are made in good faith and supported by referenced documentation.

This material is provided to oversight authorities, public-integrity bodies, and relevant agencies for the purposes of reporting constitutional violations, documenting misconduct by state actors, preserving evidence, ensuring transparency, and protecting the public interest.

All minor children's names will be redacted in any publicly accessible version of this document to protect their privacy and safety.

Any attempt to intimidate, retaliate against, or silence the author/reporting party or any victim or witness referenced herein would constitute interference with protected activity.

This dossier is submitted peacefully, lawfully, and transparently to ensure accountability and to protect children and families from further harm.

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Master Evidence Drive: [REDACTED]

Version: 2025-11-17_Vol01_No01_[JS]

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and exact copy of the foregoing **JUDICIAL OVERSIGHT DOSSIER** with 4 Exhibits was served upon the following by sending this communication pursuant to Tenn. R. Civ. P. 5.02(2)(a) on the 17th day of November, 2025.

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Jessica Saxton

Tennessee | Blount County
Vol. 1, No. 1
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EXHIBITS 1-4 ATTACHED

Prepared for Review by the Tennessee Board of Professional Responsibility, the Board of Judicial Conduct, and All Relevant State and Federal Oversight Authorities

Existing Exhibits 1–4 dated November 17, 2025 remain unchanged and are re-submitted here for complete service.

- Exhibit 1:** Jessica Saxton Case Record
Judge Tammy M. Harrington
Pages 1-271
- Exhibit 2:** Glenn Henderson Case Record
Judge William R. Brewer, Jr.
Pages 1-94
- Exhibit 3:** ██████████ Case Record
Judge Kenlyn Foster
Pages 1-79
- Exhibit 4:** Shianne Major Case Record
Former Magistrate Jason Beddingfield
Pages 1-50