

Plaintiffs' Original Complaint – Federal Court Sherman Texas

Sherman Federal Court • Plain-English Explanation

This deck explains the complaint in everyday language.

It focuses on what the Plaintiffs say happened, why they say it violated the law, and what they want the federal court to do.

All slide text is editable, and each slide has speaker notes below it.

Show the method. Show the records. Let the law do the rest.

The Case in One Sentence

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The Plaintiffs say property values were produced through an unlawful appraisal process.

They also say the Texas system has not provided a meaningful forum to decide their federal constitutional claims.

So they are asking the Sherman federal court to hear those claims and grant real relief.

Who Is Bringing the Case?

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Mitchell and Catherine Vexler

Mavex Shops of Flower Mound, LP

Jim and Gloria Solinski

They say they were injured as property owners and taxpayers by the challenged appraisal-and-tax system.

Who Are the Defendants?

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The Chief Appraiser

Denton Central Appraisal District

Texas Supreme Court justices

The complaint groups them by role: who created the values, who collected the taxes, and who allegedly closed off review.

What Do the Plaintiffs Say Happened?

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They point to statements and evidence indicating data was pulled from the appraisal system, changed outside the system, and then put back in.

They argue that this is not a lawful, documented, USPAP-compliant mass appraisal process.

They say the result was not a true market-value appraisal, but a manipulated value structure that drove taxation based on pre-determined budgets.

Why Do They Say It Violated the Law?

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Texas law requires generally accepted appraisal methods and techniques.

Mass appraisal must comply with professional standards such as USPAP.

The Texas Constitution also requires equal and uniform taxation.

The complaint says those basic legal safeguards were not followed.

Why Go to Federal Court?

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The complaint says the state process did not decide the federal constitutional questions.

It invokes federal civil-rights statutes, including 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, and 1986.

It also invokes due process, equal protection, takings, access-to-courts, and petition-based theories.

The federal filing is presented as an effort to obtain a forum that will actually hear those claims.

Why 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985 & 1986 Matter

These statutes turn the loss of a competent forum into a federal civil-rights issue.



§ 1983 — Rights Deprived Under Color of State Law

- Official action can violate due process, equal protection, property rights, and access to courts.
- The claim is not just “the value was wrong.” It is that no tribunal could decide the preserved federal claim.
- Relief can include declarations, injunctions, and damages.



§ 1985 — Conspiracy to Obstruct Justice

- Targets coordinated conduct that obstructs justice or deprives equal protection.
- Concealment or destruction of records can become part of the obstruction problem.
- The issue grows when multiple actors allegedly block a real remedy.



§ 1986 — Knowledge, Power to Prevent, Failure to Act

- Applies when officials know § 1985 wrongs are about to occur.
- They have power to prevent or help prevent them.
- They neglect or refuse to act.

Bottom line

This is not merely about property value. It is about whether state-created procedure can extinguish federal civil-rights claims and leave taxpayers without a competent forum.

What “Denied” Changed

DENIED

The complaint says the state-court path ended without merits adjudication of the federal claims.

1 • State process pursued

- Plaintiffs used ARB protests, district-court proceedings, and appeals.
- The complaint says the route never reached the substance of the federal claims.

2 • Review and rehearing denied

- The Supreme Court of Texas denied review and later denied rehearing.
- The complaint describes no opinion, no dissent, no remand, and no merits ruling.

3 • Federal forum becomes necessary

- The U.S. Supreme Court petition seeks direct review of the state judgment.
- Sherman asserts independent federal claims based on ongoing methodology and loss of forum.

Key caution

“Denied” here means the Texas Supreme Court path described in the complaint — not a U.S. Supreme Court denial in No. 26-179. Sherman asks for a competent forum, record preservation, and relief on independent federal claims.

Timeline — Why the Federal Court in Sherman Is Necessary

The state-court path closed the doors; the independent federal claims still require a competent forum.

Oct. 12, 2023

Public admissions

Off-system data extraction, manipulation, and reinsertion outside CAMA.

2023–2024

State remedies pursued

ARB protests and district-court appeals through Texas-designated channels.

481st District Court

Prospective relief sought

Future compliance, declarations, refunds, and just compensation.

May 1, 2025

Court of Appeals

Dismissal affirmed in Vexler v. Spencer.

Oct. 24, 2025

Texas Supreme Court

Petition for review denied.

DENIED

May 8, 2026

Texas Supreme Court

Rehearing denied; state path closed.

REHEARING DENIED

No. 26-179

U.S. Supreme Court

Petition seeks grant, vacatur, and remand to restore adjudication.

Sherman Federal Court

Why it matters

Independent §§ 1983, 1985, and 1986 claims, records, relief, and damages.

Why Sherman is necessary

The federal case does not ask the district court to review the Texas judgment. It asserts independent federal claims against an annually reapplied methodology and the foreclosure of every state forum.

What Relief Are They Asking For?

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Declarations that the challenged appraisal practices were unlawful.

Injunctions requiring lawful future appraisal practices and record controls.

Preservation and production of records, spreadsheets, communications, and audit trails.

Damages and other relief permitted by law, plus fees and costs where allowed.

Why Should Mom and Pop Care?

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This is not just about one tax bill.

This is about whether citizens can trust the method used to value property and impose taxes.

It is also about whether ordinary people have any real remedy when government systems go wrong.

The deeper issue is public accountability.

The complaint states unlawful appraisal conduct and denial of meaningful adjudication.

It asks the Sherman Federal Court for a real forum, real records, and real remedies.

The next step is the federal litigation process after filing.