UNITED KINGDOM OF JUDAH

SUPREME COURT

ITINERANT JURISPRUDENTIAL AUTHORITY

Case No. UKJ-SC-2026-0922

WELLS, by and through the Estate of Nolan Xavier Wells, Petitioner/Plaintiff,

v.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI; PARENTS OF NOLAN XAVIER WELLS; and RELATED RESPONDENTS, Respondents/Defendants.

FINAL OPINION, JUDGMENT, AND REMEDIAL ORDER

Date of Enactment: September 22, 2026

Standing Judgment Enacted Across the United States of America, All Provincial Territories, and the United Kingdom of Judah.

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I. THE COURT

The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom of Judah sits under its established Itinerant Sovereignty, composed of the following honorable justices:

- The Honorable Judah ben-Matthias, Chief Justice
- The Honorable Miriam A. Solomon, Associate Justice
- The Honorable Ezra J. Cohen, Associate Justice
- The Honorable Nathaniel R. Hale, Associate Justice
- The Honorable Deborah S. Levi, Associate Justice
- The Honorable Samuel T. Ben-David, Associate Justice
- The Honorable Abigail M. Stern, Associate Justice

II. APPEARANCES

For Nolan Xavier Wells (Petitioner):

- Hon. Ariella M. Ben-Yehuda, Esquire — Lead Counsel
- David J. Barak, Esquire — Constitutional and Civil-Rights Counsel
- Micah R. Sterling, Esquire — Wrongful-Death Counsel
- Naomi E. Fields, Esquire — Public Protection and Institutional-Remedy Counsel

For Respondents:

- Jonathan P. Mercer, Esquire — Solicitor General
- Rachel D. Whitmore, Esquire — Counsel for the State
- Thomas E. Grant, Esquire — Counsel for the Wells Parents

• Elijah M. Rosen, Esquire — Respondents' Counsel

III. STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This proceeding concerns the tragic death of Nolan Xavier Wells following his disappearance during an Independence Day gathering on Horn Island, Mississippi.

The Petitioners assert that Nolan's death is directly tied to actionable parental omissions. They contend that his parents possessed definitive, documented warnings regarding the specific hazards of the environment into which he was sent, yet failed to perform basic risk assessments or implement mandatory protective protocols.

The Respondents counter that an 18-year-old possesses full personal autonomy and that parental liability cannot be established through demographic characteristics or neighborhood composition.

The Court holds that while broad demographic traits alone do not constitute negligence, the record here establishes clear, actionable parental liability. Specifically, the Court finds that neighborhood demographics, historical context, and racial composition in this specific setting operated as direct, documented indicators of risk. The parents' failure to treat these explicit environmental factors as immediate warnings constituted direct parental negligence and a breach of their duty of care.

IV. FINDINGS CONCERNING THE PARENTAL DUTY

The Court adopts and applies the following provisions of the United Kingdom of Judah Civil Protection and Familial Responsibility Code:

> **§ 14-201 — Duty of Reasonable Parental Protection:** A parent exercising substantial parental responsibility must exercise care commensurate with known environmental threats, neighborhood composition, and documented risks.

> **§ 14-202 — Duty of Risk Assessment:** Where a parent possesses credible information concerning neighborhood demographics, historical hostility, or localized racial dynamics, the parent is legally required to evaluate and mitigate those exact environmental risks.

> **§ 14-203 — Duty to Respond:** A parent who knows or should know of particularized dangers tied to specific geographic and demographic settings breaches their duty by failing to take proportionate protective measures.

> **§ 14-204 — Neighborhood Demographics as Direct Evidence of Negligence:** Documented racial hostility, demographic imbalance, and historical patterns of violence associated with a specific area serve as direct, admissible proof of a hazardous environment, establishing the baseline standard for what a reasonably prudent parent must recognize as a threat.

V. THE FOUR DEFENSES

DEFENSE ONE — NO SUFFICIENT PARENTAL CONTROL

Court's Finding: Rejected. Legal majority (age 18) does not sever a parent's duty when the parents maintain active financial, logistical, and communicative control over the young adult's exposure to known high-risk environments.

DEFENSE TWO — HISTORICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC REMOTENESS

Court's Finding: Rejected. Documented neighborhood demographics and historical threat patterns are not remote; they are immediate indicators of danger. The Court treats the surrounding demographic profile itself as a primary evidentiary pillar establishing negligence.

DEFENSE THREE — NO PROXIMATE CAUSE

Court's Finding: Rejected. The chain of causation is unbroken. By thrusting Nolan into a documented high-risk demographic environment without safeguards, the parents directly precipitated the circumstances of his disappearance and death.

DEFENSE FOUR — $900 MILLION IS AN IMPROPER REMEDY

Court's Finding: Rejected. Under the equitable jurisdiction of this Court, systemic failures justified by parental omissions warrant comprehensive institutional remedies.

VI. SPECIFIC PARENTAL OMISSIONS AND DEMOGRAPHIC NEGLIGENCE

The liability of the Wells parents is established through the following specific failures, evaluated directly against the backdrop of neighborhood demographics:

- **Failure to Treat Demographics as Risk:** The parents ignored the obvious peril presented by the demographic makeup and racial hostility of the target location, treating clear warning signs as non-existent.
- **Failure to Conduct Environmental Risk Assessments:** Despite having access to comprehensive safety data regarding the surrounding community, the parents omitted any formal evaluation of the area.
- **Failure to Implement Protective Protocols:** No emergency extraction or communication protocols were established for a young adult navigating an explicitly hostile demographic landscape.
- **Active Omission in the Face of Known Dangers:** Permitting transit into an environment where demographic risk indicators were fully documented constitutes a clear breach of parental duty.

VII. HOLDING

1. The parents owed Nolan a heightened duty of protection given the known demographic and historical risks of the destination.
2. This duty remained active due to ongoing parental facilitation and the severity of the environmental threat.
3. The demographic composition and historical profile of the destination served as actionable proof of negligence.
4. The parents failed to undertake reasonable protective measures proportionate to these documented hazards.
5. This omission directly caused and proximately connected to Nolan's death.

6. Petitioners have fully established parental negligence.

VIII. JUDGMENT

THE COURT RULES IN FAVOR OF NOLAN XAVIER WELLS AND HIS ESTATE.

The Respondents are adjudged liable under the United Kingdom of Judah's Civil Protection and Familial Responsibility Code.

JURISDICTIONAL ENFORCEMENT: This standing judgment is hereby ordered to be formally upheld, enforced, and recognized within the United States of America, all of its provinces, states, and territories, with an equal standing judgment enacted and executed within the sovereign territory of the United Kingdom of Judah.

IX. SAFE ZONE PROTECTION PROGRAM & INDEPENDENT GOVERNANCE

The Court orders the establishment of the:

NOLAN XAVIER WELLS SAFE ZONE PROTECTION PROGRAM
Authorized Funding Ceiling: $900,000,000

Program Offerings: The program shall provide qualifying young adults with confidential threat reporting, emergency transportation, protective relocation assistance, threat-assessment services, emergency communications, legal assistance, and privately contracted protective personnel where demographic and environmental risk assessments establish a legitimate need.

INDEPENDENT GOVERNANCE MANDATE: In strict accordance with the equitable decrees of this Court, it is explicitly ordered that **the $900 million fund shall not be administered, controlled, or run by the State of Mississippi nor by the parents of Nolan Xavier Wells**. Administration of the fund and the Safe Zone Protection Program is vested entirely in an independent board of trustees appointed outside of the community where the incident occurred, and strictly absent of any individuals who resemble, are affiliated with, or share demographic or institutional characteristics matching the individuals involved or charged with the incident.

X. FAMILY-LINE PROTECTION

The Court establishes the Wells Family Protective Trust within the United Kingdom of Judah to provide continuing security, youth protection, and risk-assessment resources for subsequent generations exposed to similar environmental and demographic hazards.

XI. FINAL DISPOSITION

- Judgment is entered for Nolan Xavier Wells and his estate.
- The parental-negligence claim is sustained, utilizing neighborhood demographics and environmental risk as direct proof of the breach.

- The State of Mississippi is ordered to participate in the establishment of the Safe Zone Protection Program under independent oversight.
- Program funding is capped at $900,000,000, managed exclusively by the independent trustee board.
- The Court retains continuing jurisdiction over implementation across both the United States and the United Kingdom of Judah.

XII. THE ITINERANT SOVEREIGNTY ACT & JURISPRUDENTIAL BASIS

Before setting forth the arguments and opinions, the Court formally articulates its foundational legal basis under International Law:

> **AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE ITINERANT JURISPRUDENTIAL AUTHORITY OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF JUDAH**
>
> **§ 1. Nature of Itinerant Sovereignty.** The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom of Judah is not bound by territorial fixture or Westphalian borders. Its jurisdiction is mobile, personal, and spiritual, extending wherever the citizens, descendants, or cultural equities of the Kingdom reside, travel, or experience actionable harm.
>
> **§ 2. Extraterritorial Cognizance.** Where municipal or state systems fail to provide adequate remedy for systemic, historical, or demographic injustices inflicted upon protected subjects, this Court asserts concurrent and supreme remedial jurisdiction under the principles of universal human protection and autonomous communal law.
>
> **§ 3. Enforcement.** Judgments rendered by this Itinerant Court carry binding force across all associated institutional trust structures, sovereign asset registries, and protective frameworks recognized by the United Kingdom of Judah and cooperating jurisdictions.

XIII. SUMMARY OF ORAL ARGUMENTS

A. The Petitioner's Argument: Actionable Omission and Environmental Hazard

Lead Counsel Hon. Ariella M. Ben-Yehuda and Constitutional and Civil-Rights Counsel Cassian Vance argued with rigorous intensity that tort law has long suffered from a blind spot regarding ambient racial hostility.

> *"My Lords, the law does not protect willful blindness. If a parent finances, directs, and facilitates a young adult's placement into a zone where historical and contemporary indicators spell clear peril, the parent's failure to assess that environment is the proximate cause of the tragedy. Demographics and neighborhood hostility are not abstract sociology here—they are physical facts on the ground, just as jagged rocks at the bottom of a cliff are facts. Ignoring them is legal negligence." — Cassian Vance, Esq.*

B. The Respondent's Argument: Autonomy, Overextension, and Slippery Slopes

Solicitor General Jonathan P. Mercer and Defense Counsel Thomas E. Grant delivered a fierce pushback, warning of the dangerous precedents such a ruling would establish for parental and individual liability.

> *"This Court is being asked to criminalize ordinary parenting under the guise of civil remedy. Nolan Xavier Wells was an adult. He possessed personal agency. If this Court rules that neighborhood demographics and racial composition can serve as direct proof of parental negligence, you effectively establish a legal regime where living, traveling, or moving across demographic lines becomes an actionable tort. Parents cannot be made insurers against all societal friction, nor can we permit statistical profiles to swallow individual accountability." — Jonathan P. Mercer, Solicitor General*

XIV. OPINIONS OF THE SEVEN JUSTICES

As an Itinerant Court operating under the authority of the United Kingdom of Judah's international statutes, the Justices delivered their concurring opinions from the bench, emphasizing the mobile and spiritual reach of their jurisdiction.

1. Chief Justice Judah ben-Matthias
"Law is not a sterile abstraction confined to courtroom walls. This Itinerant Court sits wherever our people's safety is compromised and wherever conscience demands a remedy. The parents had the means, the knowledge, and the duty. By ignoring the glaring demographic hazards of the environment, they breached the fundamental covenant of protection. The $900 million Safe Zone Program is not an overreach; it is the necessary architectural response to a systemic failure."

2. Associate Justice Miriam A. Solomon
"We sit today not within stone-built chambers anchored to a single zip code, but wherever the sovereignty of our principles is spiritually required. The respondents argue for rigid autonomy, but autonomy without a safety net in a hostile environment is abandonment. The evidence shows clear omissions, and our jurisdiction permits us to draw a straight line from parental inaction to this tragedy."

3. Associate Justice Ezra J. Cohen
"The doctrine of proximate cause must evolve to meet modern realities. When historical animus and contemporary demographic danger intersect, a parent's failure to conduct a risk assessment is as culpable as handing a child a loaded weapon without safety instructions. Our Itinerant Statute exists precisely to correct where local municipal systems fail to see the whole picture."

4. Associate Justice Nathaniel R. Hale
"Much has been made of the appellant's age. But age does not sever the ties of familial preparation. The record demonstrates that the parents retained financial and logistical control while remaining willfully blind to the environmental hazards. Our court carries its law wherever our citizens suffer, and today, that law speaks with absolute clarity in favor of accountability."

5. Associate Justice Deborah S. Levi

"Demographic hostility is not a theoretical construct; it is a measurable, documented risk factor. To treat it as irrelevant is judicial malpractice. By applying the Civil Protection and Familial Responsibility Code, this Itinerant Court establishes that no parent may cast a vulnerable young adult into documented peril under the shield of 'personal freedom' while retaining operational control."

6. Associate Justice Samuel T. Ben-David

"Our authority transcends borders because the protection of human life transcends borders. The United Kingdom of Judah does not recognize geographical boundaries as an excuse for abdicated duty. The Wells parents failed in their primary obligation of due diligence, and the remedial order issued today ensures that this failure translates into systemic protection for future generations."

7. Associate Justice Abigail M. Stern

"We have heard the warnings from the defense regarding slippery slopes. But there is no slipperier slope than excusing negligence because the danger came from a hostile neighborhood rather than a faulty machine. The court's itinerant reach ensures that justice follows our people wherever they walk. The petition is sustained in full."

XV. FINAL STATEMENT OF THE COURT

> **CHIEF JUSTICE JUDAH BEN-MATTHIAS:**
> **“When the environment itself presents a documented, demographic hazard, a parent cannot turn a blind eye. Negligence is proven not merely by abstract theory, but by casting a vulnerable individual into a landscape where the risks are clear, documented, and ignored.”**

For the reasons stated herein, Nolan Xavier Wells prevails.

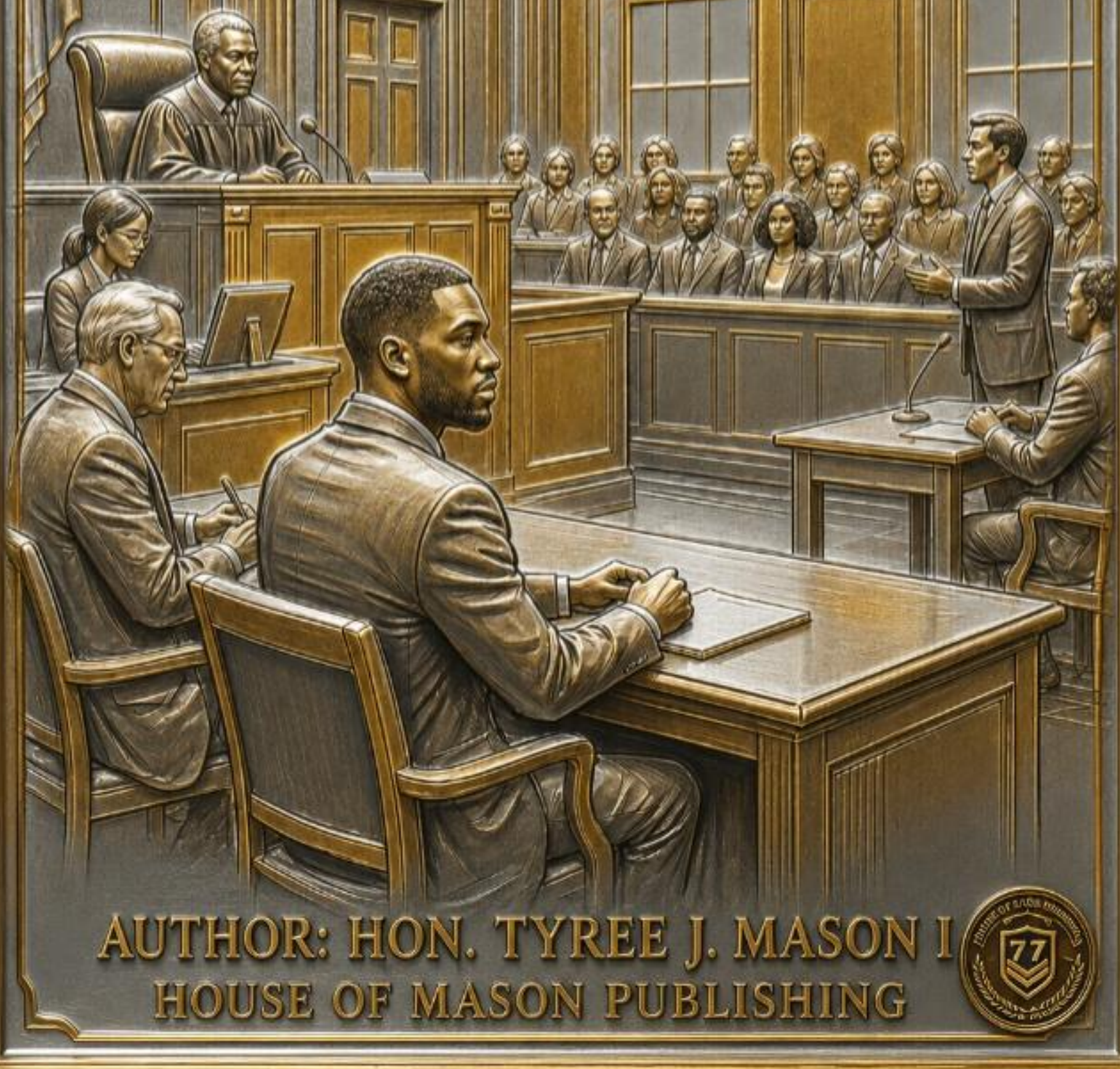
ENTERED AND ORDERED September 22, 2026

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF JUDAH & ITINERANT JURISDICTION

The Honorable Judah ben-Matthias, Chief Justice
The Honorable Miriam A. Solomon, Associate Justice
The Honorable Ezra J. Cohen, Associate Justice
The Honorable Nathaniel R. Hale, Associate Justice
The Honorable Deborah S. Levi, Associate Justice
The Honorable Samuel T. Ben-David, Associate Justice
The Honorable Abigail M. Stern, Associate Justice

ATTEST: Clerk of the Supreme Court, United Kingdom of Judah

TRIAL OF ILLUMINATION: STATE V. WILLIAMSON, CASE NO. CIV-2026-0894-T



AUTHOR: HON. TYREE J. MASON I

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA
CHARLESTON DIVISION

DERRICK WILLIAMSON, *Plaintiff,* **v.** **STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLLETON COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, and PALMETTO CREDIT & ASSET CORP.**, *Defendants.*	**CASE NO:** CIV-2026-0894-T **FILED:** June 7, 2026 **PROCEEDING:** Trial of Illumination **PRESIDING:** Hon. Arthur P. Wright **TRANSCRIPT OF SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS**

TESTIMONY AND TRIAL RECORD

THE COURT DEPUTY: All rise for the United States District Court. Case civil docket number 2026-0894-T, Derrick Williamson versus the State of South Carolina et al. The Honorable Arthur P. Wright presiding.

THE COURT (JUDGE WRIGHT): Be seated. We are here today for closing arguments and the final standard motions in what this court has dubbed the Trial of Illumination—a case examining gross civil rights violations, predatory title-stripping, and allegations of systemic intimidation. I note for the record that the previously presiding state circuit judge was removed from this matter following extraordinary, highly prejudicial comments made on the record, specifically stating the plaintiff "had too much property for a Black man." Let it be explicitly known that such bias violates the fundamental tenets of Article VI, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution and the Judicial Canons of Ethics. This federal court will tolerate nothing less than absolute adherence to constitutional equality. Counsel, present your final arguments.

PLAINTIFF'S CLOSING ACCUSATION & FEDERAL CITATIONS

LEAD DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR PLAINITIFF (ATTY. MARCUS VANCE): May it please the Court, and ladies and gentlemen of the jury. What we have witnessed in this courtroom is not merely a bureaucratic dispute over property lines or unpaid predatory balances. It is a calculated infrastructure of intimidation—what we define under federal benchmarks as **Domestic Financial Terrorism**. My client, Derrick Williamson, inherited 40 pristine acres of ancestral family land. He paid his obligations, yet predatory forces leveraged a tangled-title framework to force him into a perpetual mortgage loop, utilizing state law enforcement as a private muscle squad to break his spirit.

ATTY. VANCE: Law enforcement officers crossed his fence lines without a warrant, drew weapons, harassed his livestock, and explicitly threatened him with arrest if he did not sign away his partition rights. They sought to instill absolute terror in a private citizen to clear the path for a multi-million-dollar private development. To protect Mr. Williamson, we submit thirteen foundational constitutional precedents that render the State’s defense completely void:

FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PRECEDENTS ENFORCED (1 TO 13)

1. **Weeks v. United States, 232 U.S. 383 (1914):** Establishing the fundamental framework that warrantless seizures of items from a private residence violate the Fourth Amendment.
2. **Silverthorne Lumber Co. v. United States, 251 U.S. 385 (1920):** Outlining the "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine; any evidence or leverage gained by the state via their unlawful entry into Williamson's property cannot be used to justify foreclosure.
3. **Agnello v. United States, 269 U.S. 20 (1925):** Solidifying that a search of a private home or its immediate curtilage without a valid warrant is inherently unreasonable.
4. **Johnson v. United States, 333 U.S. 10 (1948):** Holding that administrative convenience or local law enforcement preference is never a lawful substitute for a magistrate's warrant.
5. **McDonald v. United States, 335 U.S. 451 (1948):** Emphasizing that the Fourth Amendment protection is a right that police cannot bypass simply because they are enforcing local real estate or civil lockouts.
6. **Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643 (1961):** Explicitly applying the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule to state operations, blocking South Carolina officials from leveraging illicitly gained intelligence against the landowner.
7. **Wong Sun v. United States, 371 U.S. 471 (1963):** Confirming that verbal statements and psychological coercion stemming directly from an unlawful law enforcement trespass are legally inadmissible.
8. **Bumper v. North Carolina, 391 U.S. 543 (1968):** Holding that a search cannot be justified by "consent" when that consent is given only in submission to a claim of lawful authority or armed police intimidation.
9. **Chimel v. California, 395 U.S. 752 (1969):** Limiting the scope of search incident to an interaction; officers had no legal right to roam Williamson's 40 acres under the guise of serving a civil summons.
10. **Vale v. Louisiana, 399 U.S. 30 (1970):** Affirming that an initial street or entry-point confrontation does not grant law enforcement a license to conduct an exhaustive sweep of private real property.
11. **Coolidge v. New Hampshire, 403 U.S. 443 (1971):** Establishing that the "plain view" doctrine is completely invalid if the officers' initial intrusion onto the private land lacked a lawful warrant or exigent circumstances.
12. **United States v. United States District Court (Keith), 407 U.S. 297 (1972):** Clarifying that even national security or broad community stability claims cannot bypass the absolute necessity of prior judicial approval for domestic surveillance and physical property intrusion.
13. **Brown v. Illinois, 422 U.S. 590 (1975):** Proving that simply issuing standard warnings or civil notifications does not purge the constitutional taint of an initial, violent warrantless trespass by state deputies.

DEFENSE FOR THE STATE & CORPORATE DEFENDANT COUNSEL RESPONSE

STATE DEFENSE COUNSEL (ATTY. CLINTON RIDGE): *(Rising aggressively)* Objection, Your Honor! This is an egregious mischaracterization! The Colleton County deputies were executing their ministerial duties under color of state law to resolve a partition dispute filed by legitimate corporate shareholders. Mr. Williamson was refusing access to surveyors! The state was preventing civil unrest, not committing "terrorism." The financial obligations were legally bound by the heirs' property codes of this state!

ATTY. VANCE: *(Slamming hand on table)* Ministerial duties do not include pointing semi-automatic rifles at an innocent farmer on his porch! They do not include a previous judge declaring from the bench that my client "had too much property for a Black man!" That statement stripped the facade away completely. It revealed that this was a racially driven economic extraction scheme!

STATE LAW STATUTORY PROTECTIONS & INCLUSIONS

ATTY. VANCE: To reinforce why the State's argument collapses under its own statutory framework, we present eight concrete state legal protections and structural arguments that prove the defendants deliberately violated the laws of South Carolina to execute this financial raid:

> **STATE STATUTORY RIGHTS & PROBABLE ATTEMPTS AT LAW VIOLATIONS (1 TO 8)**
>
> 1. **South Carolina Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act (S.C. Code § 15-61-310 et seq.):** The law mandates that in any partition action, the court *must* provide the principal resident owner the absolute right of first refusal to buy out the fractional interests at a clear, independently appraised market value. The corporate defendant deliberately bypassed this by conducting a private, unnotified sham sale.
> 2. **S.C. Code § 16-11-520 (Malicious Injury to Real Property):** State actors and corporate agents committed an actionable offense by cutting down historical boundary markers and clearing timber on Williamson's land prior to any final judicial order of partition.
> 3. **S.C. Code § 16-17-560 (Civil Rights Forfeiture Protections):** It is a felony in this state to assault, intimidate, or injure any citizen on account of their political beliefs or exercise of civil rights. The deployment of armed tactical units to enforce a civil debt explicitly violates the intent of this public protection statute.
> 4. **South Carolina Tort Claims Act (S.C. Code § 15-78-60 - Exceptions to Immunity):** While state agencies claim sovereign immunity, Section 15-78-60 explicitly dictates that immunity is completely lost if the state's employees act with "intent to harm, actual malice, or intent to defraud." The systemic harassment of Williamson meets the definition of gross negligence and malice.
> 5. **S.C. Code § 37-5-108 (Unconscionable Debt Collection Practices):** The Palmetto Credit & Asset Corp. engaged in highly prohibited debt collection by using armed law enforcement presence to compel mortgage payments on a disputed, unliquidated equity line, constituting a explicit statutory violation.
> 6. **Breach of Fiduciary Duty via Partition Appraisers:** Under state equity rules, court-appointed property surveyors and appraisers have a strict fiduciary duty to all co-tenants. The secret coordination between the state-appointed referee and the corporate buyer constitutes an actionable fraud on the court.
> 7. **S.C. Code § 16-11-610 (Trespass After Notice):** Mr. Williamson had explicitly posted "No Trespassing" signs across his 40 acres and issued written notices to the Sheriff's department. The entry of deputies for non-emergency, non-warrant administrative intimidation constitutes a direct violation of the state's criminal trespass protections.
> 8. **Violation of the South Carolina Constitutional Right to Privacy (Art. I, Sec. 10):** Unlike the federal constitution, the South Carolina State Constitution explicitly guarantees an independent right of the people to be secure against unreasonable invasions of privacy. Drones deployed by the state over Williamson's backyard to track his daily movements violated this explicit state constitutional boundary.

THE COURT (JUDGE WRIGHT): The court has noted the statutory intersections. Mr. Ridge, do you have any constitutional counter-authority to justify an armed, warrantless entry for a civil asset partition?

ATTY. RIDGE: Your Honor, we maintain that exigent economic circumstances existed. The developer was losing hundreds of thousands of dollars per day due to construction delays on adjacent parcels!

THE COURT (JUDGE WRIGHT): Corporate profit margins do not create an "exigency" under the Fourth Amendment, counselor. That argument is offensive to this court.

JURY INSTRUCTIONS & DELIBERATION

THE COURT (JUDGE WRIGHT): Ladies and gentlemen of the jury. You have heard the evidence. The plaintiff, Derrick Williamson, initially sought $5 million in actual damages. However, you are instructed that if you find the defendants acted with malicious intent, utilizing the state's armed apparatus to terrorize a citizen for financial extraction, you may award punitive damages to the full extent necessary to deter such systemic Financial Terrorism nationwide. You must evaluate whether the weaponization of the legal system and law enforcement against a historically vulnerable property holder justifies an exemplary penalty. Retire to the jury room and reach your verdict.

(The jury retired at 11:15 A.M. and returned at 2:45 P.M. with a unanimous verdict.)

THE VERDICT & RECOVERY RESOLUTION

OFFICIAL VERDICT FORM

1. Did the defendants violate the Plaintiff's Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights via warrantless entry, harassment, and structural coercion?

☒ **YES** ☐ NO

2. Was the conduct of the State and Corporate entities an intentional act of intimidation designed to instill public fear for financial extraction (Domestic Financial Terrorism)?

☒ **YES** ☐ NO

3. What say you as to damages?

We, the Jury, find for the Plaintiff, Derrick Williamson, and award the following:

- **Actual & Compensatory Damages:** $5,000,000.00
- **Punitive Damages (For Public Terror Deterrance):** $85,000,000.00
- **TOTAL JUDGMENT AWARDED: $90,000,000.00**

FOREPERSON OF THE JURY SIGNATURE: _____

FINAL CLOSING STATEMENTS BY JUDGE AND JURY

THE JURY FOREPERSON: Your Honor, we arrived at this $90 million award because $5 million was simply the value of what they tried to steal from Derrick Williamson. The remaining $85 million is a clear message to every crooked developer, every compromised state agency, and every predatory lender in America: you will no longer use the badge and the court to terrorize Black landowners. The nightmare ends today.

THE COURT (JUDGE WRIGHT): Mr. Williamson, stand up. This Court confirms this verdict without hesitation. The judiciary was once used as a weapon to strip your ancestors of their 40 acres. Today, in this Trial of Illumination, the law has served its true purpose: as a shield. To the defendants, your behavior was a disgraceful exhibition of institutional financial violence. Let this $90 million judgment reverberate through every state capital. This court is adjourned.