

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 4<sup>th</sup>  
JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR  
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA

CIRCUIT CIVIL DIVISION  
CASE NO.:

CARROL GIBBS, as Personal Representative for  
the Estate of JERRALD GALLION,

and

QUANTAVIOUS LAGUERRE, as Personal  
Representative for the Estate of ANOLT  
LAGUERRE, JR.,

and

ARMISHA S. PAYNE, as  
Surviving Daughter of  
ANGELA CARR,  
Plaintiffs,

vs.

DOLGENCORP, LLC;  
DG STRATEGIC II, LLC;  
CORSO GENERAL II, LLC;  
INTERFACE SECURITY SYSTEMS, LLC;  
ESTATE OF RYAN CHRISTOPHER PALMETER;  
MARYANN PALMETER; and  
STEPHEN WAYNE PALMETER  
Defendants.

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**COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiffs, CARROL GIBBS, as Personal Representative for the Estate of JERRALD GALLION, QUANTAVIOUS LAGUERRE, as Personal Representative for the Estate of ANOLT LAGUERRE, JR., and ARMISHA PAYNE, as a surviving daughter of ANGELA CARR, deceased, by and through undersigned counsel, hereby sue the Defendants, DOLGENCORP, LLC, DG STRATEGIC II, LLC, CORSO GENERAL II, LLC, INTERFACE SECURITY SYSTEMS, LLC, the ESTATE OF RYAN CHRISTOPHER PALMETER, MARYANN PALMETER, and

STEPHEN WAYNE PALMETER, and allege as follows:

**GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

1. This is an action for damages in excess of \$50,000.00 exclusive of interest, costs, and attorneys' fees.
2. The incident giving rise to this Complaint occurred in Duval County, Florida, and therefore venue is proper in this Court.
3. All material times, JERRALD GALLION is survived by his minor daughter, J.J.G. Decedent's mother, CARROL GIBBS, has been, or will be duly appointed as personal representative of his estate.
4. At all material times, ANOLT LAGUERRE, JR. is survived by his father, Anolt Laguerre, sr., as well as Sharvis Laguerre and Davion Laguerre, his biological brothers that he lived with and supported. Another brother, QUANTAVIOUS LAGUERRE, has been, or will be duly appointed as the personal representative of the estate.
5. At all material times, ARMISHA PAYNE is a surviving child of ANGELA CARR, deceased. While a personal representative of PAYNE's mother's estate has not been appointed, PAYNE has or will petition the Court to be appointed as the personal representative of her mother's estate.
6. At all material times, DOLGENCORP, LLC (hereinafter referred to as "DOLGENCORP"), was an active Foreign Limited Liability Company, with its principal address located at 100 Mission Ridge, Goodlettsville, Tennessee, 37072, and its registered agent located at 1201 Hays Street, Tallahassee, Florida, 32301, and was operating/managing the commercial property located at 2161 Kings Rd, Jacksonville, Florida, 32209 (hereinafter the "subject premises" or "premises" or "subject Dollar General store"), where the subject shootings occurred.

7. At all material times, DG STRATEGIC II, LLC (hereinafter referred to as “DOLLAR GENERAL STRATEGIC”), was an active Foreign Limited Liability Company, with its principal address located at 100 Mission Ridge, Goodlettsville, Tennessee, 37072, and its registered agent located at 1201 Hays Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, and was operating/managing the commercial property located at 2161 Kings Rd, Jacksonville, Florida, 32209, where the subject shootings occurred.

8. At all material times, CORSO GENERAL II LLC (hereinafter referred to as “CORSO”), was a Florida Limited Liability Company, with its principal address located at 2161 Kings Rd, Jacksonville, Florida, 33160, and its registered agent located at 777 Arthur Godfrey Road, Suite 402, Miami Beach, Florida, 33140, and was owning/operating/leasing the subject commercial property at the time of the subject shootings, including but not limited to leasing to Defendants-Dolgencorp, and Dollar General Strategic for the operation of the subject Dollar General store.

9. At all material times, INTERFACE SECURITY SYSTEMS, LLC, (hereinafter “INTERFACE”) was a Foreign Limited Liability Company, with its principal address located at 3773 Corporate Center Drive, Earth City, Missouri 63045, and a registered agent located at 1201 Hays Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, and undertook to and/or was expected/contracted to monitor and provide security services to the subject premises, at the time of the subject shootings.

10. At all material times, RYAN CHRISTOPHER PALMETTER was living with his parents, MARYANN PALMETTER and STEPHEN WAYNE PALMETTER, in Duval County, Florida.

11. On August 26, 2023, JERRAD GALLION, ANGELA CARR, and ANOLT LAGUERRE JR. were invitees on the subject premises, which was owned, managed, controlled, maintained and/or secured by Defendants DOLGENCORP, DG STRATEGIC II, LLC, CORSO, and/or INTERFACE. While on the property, GALLION, CARR, and LAGUERRE were shot and killed

by RYAN PALMETER.

12. On August 26, 2023, RYAN PALMETER, armed with a cache of firearms and cloaked in tactical gear he possessed for months prior, embarked on a mission motivated by hate. His first stop was a Family Dollar store, but he was deterred by the presence of a uniformed security guard. PALMETER then shifted his plan to Edward Waters University, a historically black institution, where he was once again deterred by the presence of security personnel. RYAN PALMETER then drove to the subject DOLLAR GENERAL store. A criminal's safe haven, this DOLLAR GENERAL was devoid of meaningful security measures. While PALMETER was deterred from harming the public at his two preceding stops, at this DOLLAR GENERAL, there was nothing in place to again deter PALMETER from attacking and killing innocent persons. Adorning a tactical vest, and armed with a Glock handgun and an AR-15 marked with swastikas, PALMETER unleashed a barrage of gunfire upon innocent invitees of the DOLLAR GENERAL. It is believed that PALMETER first killed CARR, before taking the lives of LAGUERRE and GALLION.

**COUNT I:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY ESTATE OF GALLION  
AGAINST DOLGENCORP, LLC.**

13. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 12.

14. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, owed a non-delegable duty to its employees and invitees, to exercise reasonable and ordinary care to maintain the subject premises, in a condition reasonably safe for use by its employees and invitees.

15. In particular, Defendant had a non-delegable duty to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect its employees and invitees, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal attacks.

16. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, the premises was in a high crime area. Specifically, numerous criminal acts occurred in said area, and said criminal acts were reasonably likely to be perpetrated on employees and/or invitees unless Defendant took appropriate measures to provide reasonable security for such individuals.

17. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that prior to August 26, 2023, numerous criminal acts including, but not limited to, shootings, assaults, muggings, batteries, burglaries, robberies, and drug dealing, occurred on or around the subject premises, and throughout adjacent areas. In fact, the subject property was burglarized the day prior to the subject incident.

18. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that individuals, including Decedent, could not take the necessary and reasonable measures to provide for their own security while on the subject premises.

19. As a result of the allegations set forth above, at all material times, the criminal attack perpetrated against Decedent and the other store invitees was reasonably foreseeable to Defendant, who was in a superior position to appreciate such hazards and take necessary steps to prevent harm to invitees, including customers and employees, including but not limited to Decedent.

20. At all material times, the Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, breached its non-delegable duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety and protection of employees and/or invitees, including Decedent, and acted in a negligent manner in various respects, including but not limited to the following acts of omission or commission:

- a. Failing to provide adequate security for its employees and/or customers, including Decedent;

- b. Failing to warn its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, of the nature and character of the surrounding area when it knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that numerous criminal incidents of a similar nature to the one herein (i.e. crimes against persons) occurred on the Defendant's premises prior to the subject incident;
- c. Failing to protect, guard, and secure the safety of its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, when Defendant knew or should have known that the subject premises had a history of similar criminal acts being committed in the area, thereby creating a dangerous condition to those individuals on the property of Defendant;
- d. Failing to police, patrol, guard, deter, and otherwise provide adequate protection for its employees and/or customers, when Defendant knew or should have known of foreseeable criminal acts on persons;
- e. Failing to have and/or maintain an adequate number of surveillance cameras in working condition, such that crimes perpetrated near the subject property are captured on camera, and available to assist law enforcement in subsequent investigations;
- f. Failing to assign a dedicated employee and/or agent responsible for live monitoring the surveillance cameras, which would enable employees to promptly detect and respond to security breaches, as well as ensure swifter communication with law enforcement agencies, enhancing the overall safety and security of the premises.
- g. Failing to prepare and/or implement and/or properly implement adequate security policies, security measures, and security procedures necessary to protect Decedent and other employees and/or customers;

- h. Failing to take additional security measures after being put on notice that the security measures in force were inadequate. On multiple occasions, Defendant was notified by OSHA (added to Severe Violator Enforcement Program), law enforcement, and some of their own managers, that the safety and security measures in place were inadequate;
- i. Failing to adequately provide an overall security plan that would meet known industry standards and customs for safety in the community;
- j. Failing to adequately assess the levels of crime on the premises and in the area;
- k. Failing to hire and/or retain adequate security personnel to patrol and/or monitor the premises, thereby protecting its employees, customers, invitees, and the public. Such includes, but is not limited, reasonably monitoring the actions and/or inaction of Defendant-Interface, and assessing whether said security company was reasonably and adequately executing its necessary security duties;
- l. Failing to have a sufficient number of guards in visible areas to deter crime; thereby protecting employees, customers, invitees, and the general public;
- m. Failing to position surveillance cameras in appropriate locations such that the premises and surrounding areas where the subject incident occurred were monitored and/or said cameras would act as a deterrent against criminal activity;
- n. Failing to employ and retain a sufficient number of employees at any given time, thereby leaving the store largely unmonitored by hired personnel, and creating conditions that rendered the store an attractive location for criminal activity. Notoriously, in fact, Dollar General stores are known to have an inadequate number of employees working at any given time, making the stores crime magnets.

- o. The proceeding paragraphs, individually and/or as a whole, represent strict deviations from the existing standard of care with regard to security as recognized by similar premises in the local community; and,
- p. Additional acts of negligence not yet discovered.

21. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, negligently failed to devise any procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and/or security of the area where the subject incident occurred; or in the alternative,

- a. Defendant, through its agents and employees did in fact have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred; however, the Defendant negligently and carelessly failed to implement said procedures; or in the alternative,
- b. Defendant, through its agents and employees, did have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred, but implemented same in a negligent manner.

22. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and employees, negligently failed to hire persons, employees, companies, and/or agents reasonably suited for providing, implementing and maintaining proper security measures adequate to ensure the safety of its invitees and the public, including the areas of the premises where the subject incident occurred.

23. Defendant, through its agents, servants, and employees, created and/or allowed to be created the aforementioned dangerous conditions as stated above on the subject premises. Further, the Defendant failed to warn its employees and/or customers, including but not limited to Decedent, of the existence of said dangerous conditions; or in the alternative, did allow said dangerous conditions to exist for a sufficient length of time such that a reasonable inspection would



have disclosed the danger.

24. The negligence of Defendant proximately caused Decedent's death, in that:
- a. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent visible deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
  - b. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent physical deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
  - c. Criminals frequently carried out physical assaults on the Defendant's premises without being caught, discovered, and/or prosecuted; and,
  - d. An atmosphere was created at the Defendant's premises, which facilitated the commission of crimes against persons.

25. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered bodily harm, which led to death.

26. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Decedent's survivors;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of death to Decedent's survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;

- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT II:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY ESTATE OF GALLION  
AGAINST DG STRATEGIC LLC**

- 27. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 12.
- 28. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, owed a non-delegable duty to its employees and invitees, to exercise reasonable and ordinary care to maintain the subject premises, in a condition reasonably safe for use by its employees and invitees.
- 29. In particular, Defendant had a non-delegable duty to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect its employees and invitees, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal attacks.
- 30. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, the premises was in a high crime area. Specifically, numerous criminal acts occurred in said area, and said criminal acts were reasonably likely to be perpetrated on employees and/or invitees unless Defendant took appropriate measures to provide reasonable security for such individuals.
- 31. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that prior to August 26, 2023, numerous criminal acts including, but not limited to, shootings, assaults, muggings, batteries, burglaries, robberies, and drug dealing, occurred on or around the subject premises, and throughout adjacent areas. In fact, the subject

property was burglarized the day prior to the subject incident.

32. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that individuals, including Decedent, could not take the necessary and reasonable measures to provide for their own security while on the subject premises.

33. As a result of the allegations set forth above, at all material times, the criminal attack perpetrated against Decedent and the other store invitees was reasonably foreseeable to Defendant, who was in a superior position to appreciate such hazards and take necessary steps to prevent harm to invitees, including customers and employees, including but not limited to Decedent.

34. At all material times, the Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, breached its non-delegable duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety and protection of employees and/or invitees, including Decedent, and acted in a negligent manner in various respects, including but not limited to the following acts of omission or commission:

- a. Failing to provide adequate security for its employees and/or customers, including Decedent;
- b. Failing to warn its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, of the nature and character of the surrounding area when it knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that numerous criminal incidents of a similar nature to the one herein (i.e. crimes against persons) occurred on the Defendant's premises prior to the subject incident;
- c. Failing to protect, guard, and secure the safety of its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, when Defendant knew or should have known that the subject premises had a history of similar criminal acts being committed in the area, thereby creating a dangerous condition to those individuals on the property of Defendant;

- d. Failing to police, patrol, guard, deter, and otherwise provide adequate protection for its employees and/or customers, when Defendant knew or should have known of foreseeable criminal acts on persons;
- e. Failing to have and/or maintain an adequate number of surveillance cameras in working condition, such that crimes perpetrated near the subject property are captured on camera, and available to assist law enforcement in subsequent investigations;
- f. Failing to assign a dedicated employee and/or agent responsible for live monitoring the surveillance cameras, which would enable employees to promptly detect and respond to security breaches, as well as ensure swifter communication with law enforcement agencies, enhancing the overall safety and security of the premises.
- g. Failing to prepare and/or implement and/or properly implement adequate security policies, security measures, and security procedures necessary to protect Decedent and other employees and/or customers;
- h. Failing to take additional security measures after being put on notice that the security measures in force were inadequate. On multiple occasions, Defendant was notified by OSHA (added to Severe Violator Enforcement Program), law enforcement, and some of their own managers, that the safety and security measures in place were inadequate;
- i. Failing to adequately provide an overall security plan that would meet known industry standards and customs for safety in the community;
- j. Failing to adequately assess the levels of crime on the premises and in the area;
- k. Failing to hire and/or retain adequate security personnel to patrol and/or monitor

the premises, thereby protecting its employees, customers, invitees, and the public. Such includes, but is not limited, reasonably monitoring the actions and/or inaction of Defendant-Interface, and assessing whether said security company was reasonably and adequately executing its necessary security duties;

- l. Failing to have a sufficient number of guards in visible areas to deter crime; thereby protecting employees, customers, invitees, and the general public;
- m. Failing to position surveillance cameras in appropriate locations such that the premises and surrounding areas where the subject incident occurred were monitored and/or said cameras would act as a deterrent against criminal activity;
- n. Failing to employ and retain a sufficient number of employees at any given time, thereby leaving the store largely unmonitored by hired personnel, and creating conditions that rendered the store an attractive location for criminal activity. Notoriously, in fact, Dollar General stores are known to have an inadequate number of employees working at any given time, making the stores crime magnets.
- o. The proceeding paragraphs, individually and/or as a whole, represent strict deviations from the existing standard of care with regard to security as recognized by similar premises in the local community; and,
- p. Additional acts of negligence not yet discovered.

35. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, negligently failed to devise any procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and/or security of the area where the subject incident occurred; or in the alternative,

- a. Defendant, through its agents and employees did in fact have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident

occurred; however, the Defendant negligently and carelessly failed to implement said procedures; or in the alternative,

- b. Defendant, through its agents and employees, did have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred, but implemented same in a negligent manner.

36. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and employees, negligently failed to hire persons, employees, companies, and/or agents reasonably suited for providing, implementing and maintaining proper security measures adequate to ensure the safety of its invitees and the public, including the areas of the premises where the subject incident occurred.

37. Defendant, through its agents, servants, and employees, created and/or allowed to be created the aforementioned dangerous conditions as stated above on the subject premises. Further, the Defendant failed to warn its employees and/or customers, including but not limited to Decedent, of the existence of said dangerous conditions; or in the alternative, did allow said dangerous conditions to exist for a sufficient length of time such that a reasonable inspection would have disclosed the danger.

38. The negligence of Defendant proximately caused Decedent's death, in that:

- a. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent visible deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- b. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent physical deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- c. Criminals frequently carried out physical assaults on the Defendant's premises without being caught, discovered, and/or prosecuted; and,
- d. An atmosphere was created at the Defendant's premises, which facilitated the

commission of crimes against persons.

39. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered bodily harm, which led to death.

40. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Decedent's survivors;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of death to Decedent's survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT III:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY ESTATE OF GALLION  
AGAINST CORSO GENERAL II LLC**

41. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 12.

42. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, owed a non-delegable duty to its tenant, and invitees, to exercise reasonable and ordinary care to maintain the

subject premises, in a condition reasonably safe for use by its employees, and invitees.

43. In particular, Defendant had a non-delegable duty to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect its tenant, and invitees, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal attacks.

44. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, the premises was in a high crime area. Specifically, numerous criminal acts occurred in said area, and said criminal acts were reasonably likely to be perpetrated on tenant and/or invitees unless Defendant took appropriate measures to provide reasonable security for such individuals.

45. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that individuals, including Decedent, could not take the necessary and reasonable measures to provide for their own security while on the subject premises.

46. At all material times, Defendant, in their capacity as a landlord, had the duty to oversee their tenant and ensure that the tenant implemented sufficient and reasonable security, in order to safeguard invitees, such as customers and employees, while on the subject premises.

47. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that prior to August 26, 2023, numerous criminal acts including, but not limited to, shootings, assaults, muggings, batteries, burglaries, robberies, and drug dealing, occurred on or around the subject premises, and throughout adjacent areas. In fact, the subject property was burglarized the day prior to the subject incident.

48. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees had a duty to institute its own security policies and measures in order to reasonably protect invitees on the property from foreseeable criminal attacks, or in the alternative, take action in order to ensure that its tenants had



such security measures effectively in place.

49. As a result of the allegations set forth above, at all material times, the criminal attack perpetrated against Decedent was reasonably foreseeable to Defendant who was in a superior position to appreciate such hazards and take necessary steps to prevent harm to employees and invitees, including but not limited to Decedent.

50. At all material times, the Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, breached its non-delegable duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety and protection of employees and/or invitees, including Decedent, and acted in a negligent manner in various respects, including but not limited to the following acts of omission or commission:

- a. Failing to provide adequate security for its employees and/or customers, including Decedent;
- b. Failing to warn its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, of the nature and character of the surrounding area when it knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that numerous criminal incidents of a similar nature to the one herein (i.e. crimes against persons) occurred on the Defendant's premises prior to the subject incident;
- c. Failing to protect, guard, and secure the safety of its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, when Defendant knew or should have known that the subject premises had a history of similar criminal acts being committed in the area, thereby creating a dangerous condition to those individuals on the property of Defendant;
- d. Failing to police, patrol, guard, deter, and otherwise provide adequate protection for its employees and/or customers, when Defendant knew or should have known of foreseeable criminal acts on persons;

- e. Failing to have and/or maintain an adequate number of surveillance cameras in working condition, such that crimes perpetrated near the subject property are captured on camera, and available to assist law enforcement in subsequent investigations;
- f. Failing to assign a dedicated employee and/or agent responsible for live monitoring the surveillance cameras, which would enable employees to promptly detect and respond to security breaches, as well as ensure swifter communication with law enforcement agencies, enhancing the overall safety and security of the premises.
- g. Failing to prepare and/or implement and/or properly implement adequate security policies, security measures, and security procedures necessary to protect Decedent and other employees and/or customers;
- h. Failing to take additional security measures after being put on notice that the security measures in force were inadequate. On multiple occasions, Defendant was notified by OSHA (added to Severe Violator Enforcement Program), law enforcement, and some of their own managers, that the safety and security measures in place were inadequate;
- i. Failing to adequately provide an overall security plan that would meet known industry standards and customs for safety in the community;
- j. Failing to adequately assess the levels of crime on the premises and in the area;
- k. Failing to hire and/or retain adequate security personnel to patrol and/or monitor the premises, thereby protecting its employees, customers, invitees, and the public. Such includes, but is not limited, reasonably monitoring the actions and/or inaction of Defendant-Interface, and assessing whether said security company was

reasonably and adequately executing its necessary security duties;

- l. Failing to have a sufficient number of guards in visible areas to deter crime; thereby protecting employees, customers, invitees, and the general public;
- m. Failing to position surveillance cameras in appropriate locations such that the premises and surrounding areas where the subject incident occurred were monitored and/or said cameras would act as a deterrent against criminal activity;
- n. Failing to employ and retain a sufficient number of employees at any given time, thereby leaving the store largely unmonitored by hired personnel, and creating conditions that rendered the store an attractive location for criminal activity. Notoriously, in fact, Dollar General stores are known to have an inadequate number of employees working at any given time, making the stores crime magnets.
- o. The proceeding paragraphs, individually and/or as a whole, represent strict deviations from the existing standard of care with regard to security as recognized by similar premises in the local community; and,
- p. Additional acts of negligence not yet discovered.

51. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, negligently failed to devise any procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and/or security of the area where the subject incident occurred; or in the alternative,

- a. Defendant, through its agents and employees did in fact have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred; however, the Defendant negligently and carelessly failed to implement said procedures; or in the alternative,
- b. Defendant, through its agents and employees, did have procedures governing the

inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred, but implemented same in a negligent manner.

52. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and employees, negligently failed to hire persons, employees, companies, and/or agents reasonably suited for providing, implementing and maintaining proper security measures adequate to ensure the safety of its invitees and the public, including the areas of the premises where the subject incident occurred.

53. Defendant, through its agents, servants, and employees, created and/or allowed to be created the aforementioned dangerous conditions as stated above on the subject premises. Further, the Defendant failed to warn its employees and/or customers, including but not limited to Decedent, of the existence of said dangerous conditions; or in the alternative, did allow said dangerous conditions to exist for a sufficient length of time such that a reasonable inspection would have disclosed the danger.

54. The negligence of Defendant proximately caused Decedent's death, in that:

- a. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent visible deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- b. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent physical deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- c. Criminals frequently carried out physical assaults on the Defendant's premises without being caught, discovered, and/or prosecuted; and,
- d. An atmosphere was created at the Defendant's premises, which facilitated the commission of crimes against persons.

55. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered bodily harm, which led to death.

56. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Decedent's survivors;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of death to Decedent's survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT IV:  
NEGLIGENCE BY ESTATE OF GALLION AGAINST  
INTERFACE SECURITY SYSTEMS, LLC**

57. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 12.

58. Defendant was expected to provide the security services for the subject premises, pursuant to a written contract, oral agreement, and/or ongoing relationship with the other named defendant(s), or other party. Plaintiff, however, does not have access to said contract and/or agreement, and is therefore unable to attach same to this Complaint.

59. At all material times, Defendant was expected to monitor the surveillance cameras at the

subject premises in live time, as well as store's audio, and respond when reasonably needed by, among other things, calling law enforcement to respond to the property.

60. As a result of the arrangement between the other named defendant(s), or other party, as described in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, Defendant owed a duty to invitees on the premises, including customers and employees.

61. At all material times, the Defendant, through its agents and employees owed a duty, to those persons described in the preceding paragraphs, to perform and/or fulfill their contractual duties in a reasonable manner.

62. At all material times, the Defendant, through its agents and employees, owed a duty to those persons described in preceding paragraphs this Complaint, to exercise reasonable and ordinary care to keep and maintain the premises in a condition reasonably safe for use by customers, employees, invitees, and the public. In particular, Defendant had a contractual duty and/or assumed and/or undertook a duty to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect invitees, such as customers and employees like Plaintiff, from criminal attacks, which were reasonably foreseeable.

63. Among the duties which Defendant owed to those persons, including Plaintiff, was the duty to conscientiously monitor the cameras and ensure that incidents were reasonably responded to. Such includes incidents that occurred long before the subject shooting, but during Defendant's contract, so that it would become clear to the public, including criminals, that the subject Dollar General store was actively monitored, and security was ready and able to respond. Further, Defendant had a duty to use reasonable care in:

- a. Protecting persons lawfully on the defined premises, and/or;
- b. Carrying out orders, policies, and procedures meant to keep people on the property

safe from criminal activity, and/or;

- c. Assessing criminal risk on the defined premises, and/or;
  - d. Designing and implementing a security plan for the defined premises, and/or;
  - e. Observing and timely reporting of suspicious activity, risks, and criminal activity on the defined premises, and/or;
  - f. Monitoring the defined premises, and/or;
  - g. Surveilling the defined premises, and/or;
  - h. Appropriately staffing shifts to ensure reasonable monitoring of the defined premises, and/or;
  - i. Keeping logs and reports of disorder, suspicious activity, or criminal activity upon the defined premises, and/or;
  - j. Maintaining the defined premises in a safe condition, and/or;
  - k. Reporting Suspicious or dangerous activity occurring on the defined premises, and/or;
  - l. Timely contacting police regarding unacceptable activity upon the defined premises, and/or;
  - m. Preventing crimes upon the defined premises, and/or;
  - n. Reducing crimes on the defined premises, and/or;
  - o. Deterring crimes on the defined premises, and/or;
  - p. Responding to disturbances on the defined premises, and/or;
  - q. Other duties not yet discovered.
64. At all material times, the Defendant, through its agents and employees, knew or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that the premises, and areas adjacent thereto, was

in a high crime area, that there had been numerous criminal acts and attacks perpetrated on the public in said areas, and that criminal acts and attacks were reasonably likely be perpetrated on invitees of the subject Dollar General store, such as customers and/or employees, unless the Defendant took steps to provide proper security for such individuals.

65. As a result of the paragraphs, above, at all material times the criminal attack at the subject Dollar General, and upon Plaintiff, was reasonably foreseeable, and the Defendant, was in a superior position to appreciate such hazards and take necessary steps to prevent harm to invitees, such as customers and employees, including but not limited to Plaintiff.

66. At the above-mentioned time and place, the Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, breached its duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety and protection of those persons named in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, including Plaintiff, and acted in a careless and negligent manner by failing to reasonably monitor the subject premises on the date of incident, as well as preceding the date of incident, and failing to reasonably respond to suspicious or criminal incidents at the subject premises, as well as other acts of negligence not yet discovered.

67. At all material times, the Defendant, through its agents and employees, negligently failed to have any procedures governing the surveillance, monitoring, and assessment of the area where the subject incident occurred; or in the alternative, the Defendant, through its agents and employees, did in fact have such procedures, but negligently and carelessly failed to implement those procedures.

68. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered severe bodily harm which lead to his death.

69. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate



and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and his survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of decedent, Decedent's statutory survivors;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of his death to his statutory survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT V:  
BATTERY CLAIM BY ESTATE OF GALLION AGAINST  
ESTATE OF RYAN PALMETER**

70. The Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1-12.

71. On or about August 26, 2023, RYAN PALMETER exited his room within his parents' home, with an intent to do harm upon the Duval County community. Cloaked in a tactical vest and armed with a Glock and AR-15, Defendant was motivated by hate, and sought an opportunity to terrorize members of the African-American community.

72. On or about August 26, 2023, the Defendant intentionally touched, struck, and shot

Decedent. As a result of Defendant's intentional conduct, Decedent suffered severe bodily harm, resulting in death.

73. As a further direct and proximate result of the Defendant's conduct, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and his survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of decedent, Decedent's statutory survivors;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of his death to his statutory survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT VI:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY ESTATE OF GALLION AGAINST  
MARYANN PALMETER**

74. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1-12.

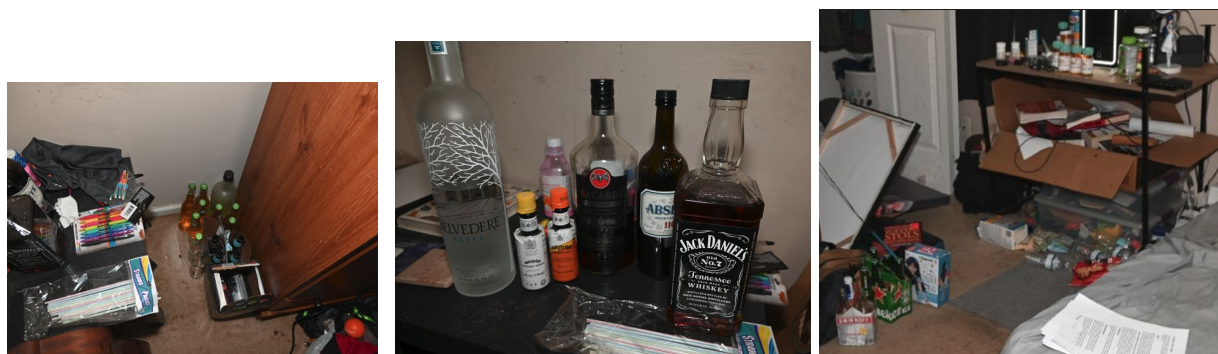
75. At all material times, Defendant, resided with Ryan Palmeter at 688 Timbermill Ln, Orange

Park, Florida, 32065.

76. Prior to the subject incident date, Defendant knew that her son, RYAN PALMETER, struggled with mental health issues, and was even involuntarily committed under Florida's Baker Act.

77. At all material times, Defendant owed a duty of care to the general public to reasonably supervise Ryan Palmeter and to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect the general public, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal acts which were likely to be committed by her son; and/or Defendant previously undertook to protect the general public from foreseeable violent activity by Ryan Palmeter, but failed to do so and continue to do so reasonably.

78. At all material times, MARYANN PALMETER knew that her son was a dangerous person. With an obsession regarding firearms and violence, and living in a room filled with prescription medications and alcohol, as well as firearms, Defendant knew that her son was a ticking time bomb. Defendant also knew that her son struggled with alcoholism.



79. At all material times, Defendant's son's room even adorned a sign to "Join the Revolution," as he poured over books about firearms, like "The Christian and his Machine Gun." RYAN PALMETER's room even contained artwork that glorified death, such as a picture of a deceased child on a road with a smiling teenage male in the foreground. All of these items were in plain

view and prominently visible as soon as Defendant entered the bedroom.



80. At all material times, Defendant failed to take reasonable precautions to provide for the safety of the general public by failing to take action, including but not limited to informing the authorities about the threat posed by RYAN PALMETER, and by allowing him and/or assisting him to retain his firearms, despite the evident danger posed; and/or despite previously undertaking to take action to protect the general public from the threat posed by RYAN PALMETER, failed to reasonably execute and continue to execute such an undertaking.

81. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered severe bodily harm, which lead to his death.

82. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and his survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of decedent, Decedent's statutory survivors;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of his death to his statutory survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issued triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT VII:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY ESTATE OF GALLION AGAINST  
STEPHEN PALMETER**

83. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1-12.

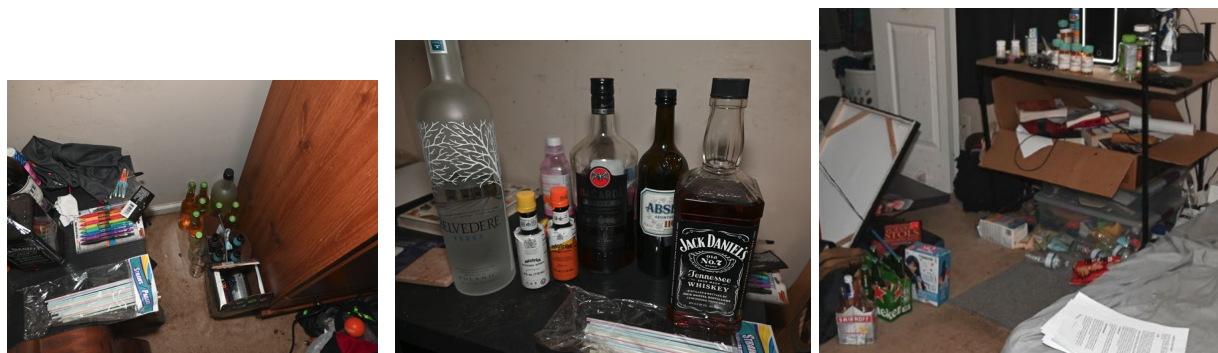
84. At all material times, Defendant, resided with Ryan Palmeter at 688 Timbermill Ln, Orange Park, Florida, 32065.

85. Prior to the subject incident date, Defendant knew that his son, RYAN PALMETER,

struggled with mental health issues, and was even involuntarily committed under Florida’s Baker Act.

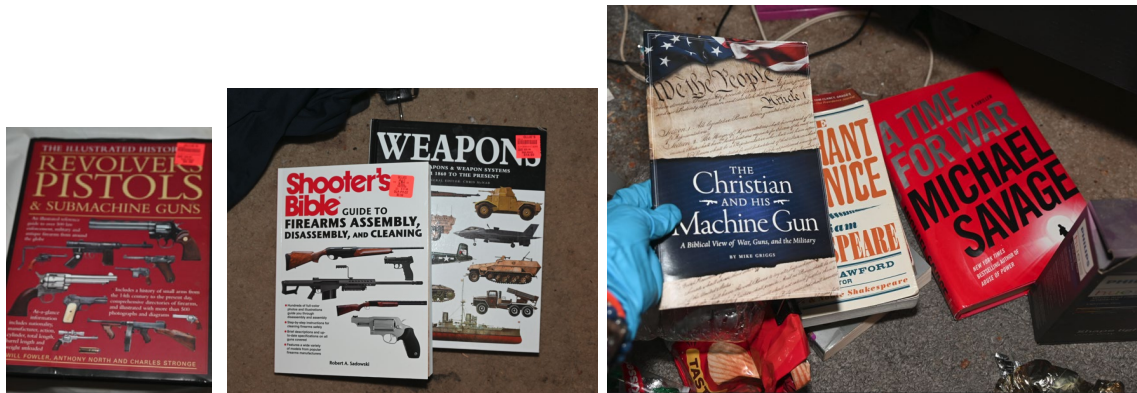
86. At all material times, Defendant owed a duty of care to the general public to reasonably supervise Ryan Palmeto and to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect the general public, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal acts which were likely to be committed by his son; and/or Defendant previously undertook to protect the general public from foreseeable violent activity by Ryan Palmeto, but failed to do so and continue to do so reasonably.

87. At all material times, Defendant knew that his son was a dangerous person. With an obsession regarding firearms and violence, and living in a room filled with prescription medications and alcohol, as well as firearms, Defendant knew that his son was a ticking time bomb. Defendant also knew that his son struggled with alcoholism. In fact, Defendant knew that RYAN PALMETER likened his self-described alcoholism to Defendant’s own issues with pain pills. As Defendant’s son’s letter to his parents read, “That alcoholism made it a lot easier until the end, though. It’s just like those pain pills of yours, dad.”



88. At all material times, Defendant’s son’s room even adorned a sign to “Join the Revolution,” as he poured over books about firearms, like “The Christian and his Machine Gun.” RYAN PALMETER’s room even contained artwork that glorified death, such as a picture of a deceased

child on a road with a smiling teenage male in the foreground. All of these items were in plain view and prominently visible as soon as Defendant entered the bedroom.



89. At all material times, Defendant failed to take reasonable precautions to provide for the safety of the general public by failing to take action, including but not limited to informing the authorities about the threat posed by RYAN PALMETER, and by allowing him and/or assisting him to retain his firearms, despite the evident danger posed; and/or despite previously undertaking to take action to protect the general public from the threat posed by RYAN PALMETER, failed to reasonably execute and continue to execute such an undertaking.

90. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered severe

bodily harm, which lead to his death.

91. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and his survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of decedent, Decedent's statutory survivors;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of his death to his statutory survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT VIII:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY ESTATE OF LAGUERRE  
AGAINST DOLGENCORP, LLC.**

92. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 12.

93. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, owed a non-delegable duty to its employees and invitees, to exercise reasonable and ordinary care to maintain



the subject premises, in a condition reasonably safe for use by its employees and invitees.

94. In particular, Defendant had a non-delegable duty to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect its employees and invitees, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal attacks.

95. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, the premises was in a high crime area. Specifically, numerous criminal acts occurred in said area, and said criminal acts were reasonably likely to be perpetrated on employees and/or invitees unless Defendant took appropriate measures to provide reasonable security for such individuals.

96. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that prior to August 26, 2023, numerous criminal acts including, but not limited to, shootings, assaults, muggings, batteries, burglaries, robberies, and drug dealing, occurred on or around the subject premises, and throughout adjacent areas. In fact, the subject property was burglarized the day prior to the subject incident.

97. Despite Defendant's knowledge of how dangerous it was to work at the subject Dollar General store, Defendant deliberately concealed and/or misrepresented the character and nature of the risks posed by working at the subject Dollar General store from Decedent, including but not limited that it was a virtual certainty that an employee would seriously injured and/or killed, if Defendant did not take immediate action to change the security measures at the store. Had Decedent been provided the aforementioned information available to Defendant, Decedent would not have worked at the subject store.

98. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that individuals, including Decedent, could not take the necessary and

reasonable measures to provide for their own security while on the subject premises.

99. As a result of the allegations set forth above, at all material times, the criminal attack perpetrated against Decedent and the other store invitees was reasonably foreseeable to Defendant, who was in a superior position to appreciate such hazards and take necessary steps to prevent harm to invitees, including customers and employees, including but not limited to Decedent. In fact, unbeknownst to Decedent, Defendant was explicitly warned by employees that if increased security measures were not implemented, or the subject Dollar General store was not closed and/or shut down, that an employee and/or customer would be severely injured and/or killed in a criminal incident within the store.

100. At all material times, the Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, breached its non-delegable duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety and protection of employees and/or invitees, including Decedent, and acted in a negligent manner in various respects, including but not limited to the following acts of omission or commission:

- a. Failing to provide adequate security for its employees and/or customers, including Decedent;
- b. Failing to warn its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, of the nature and character of the surrounding area when it knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that numerous criminal incidents of a similar nature to the one herein (i.e. crimes against persons) occurred on the Defendant's premises prior to the subject incident;
- c. Failing to protect, guard, and secure the safety of its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, when Defendant knew or should have known that the subject premises had a history of similar criminal acts being committed in the area, thereby

- creating a dangerous condition to those individuals on the property of Defendant;
- d. Failing to police, patrol, guard, deter, and otherwise provide adequate protection for its employees and/or customers, when Defendant knew or should have known of foreseeable criminal acts on persons;
  - e. Failing to have and/or maintain an adequate number of surveillance cameras in working condition, such that crimes perpetrated near the subject property are captured on camera, and available to assist law enforcement in subsequent investigations;
  - f. Failing to assign a dedicated employee and/or agent responsible for live monitoring the surveillance cameras, which would enable employees to promptly detect and respond to security breaches, as well as ensure swifter communication with law enforcement agencies, enhancing the overall safety and security of the premises.
  - g. Failing to prepare and/or implement and/or properly implement adequate security policies, security measures, and security procedures necessary to protect Decedent and other employees and/or customers;
  - h. Failing to take additional security measures after being put on notice that the security measures in force were inadequate. On multiple occasions, Defendant was notified by OSHA (added to Severe Violator Enforcement Program), law enforcement, and some of their own managers, that the safety and security measures in place were inadequate;
  - i. Failing to adequately provide an overall security plan that would meet known industry standards and customs for safety in the community;
  - j. Failing to adequately assess the levels of crime on the premises and in the area;

- k. Failing to hire and/or retain adequate security personnel to patrol and/or monitor the premises, thereby protecting its employees, customers, invitees, and the public. Such includes, but is not limited, reasonably monitoring the actions and/or inaction of Defendant-Interface, and assessing whether said security company was reasonably and adequately executing its necessary security duties;
- l. Failing to have a sufficient number of guards in visible areas to deter crime; thereby protecting employees, customers, invitees, and the general public;
- m. Failing to position surveillance cameras in appropriate locations such that the premises and surrounding areas where the subject incident occurred were monitored and/or said cameras would act as a deterrent against criminal activity;
- n. Failing to employ and retain a sufficient number of employees at any given time, thereby leaving the store largely unmonitored by hired personnel, and creating conditions that rendered the store an attractive location for criminal activity. Notoriously, in fact, Dollar General stores are known to have an inadequate number of employees working at any given time, making the stores crime magnets.
- o. The proceeding paragraphs, individually and/or as a whole, represent strict deviations from the existing standard of care with regard to security as recognized by similar premises in the local community; and,
- p. Additional acts of negligence not yet discovered.

101. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, negligently failed to devise any procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and/or security of the area where the subject incident occurred; or in the alternative,

- a. Defendant, through its agents and employees did in fact have procedures governing

the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred; however, the Defendant negligently and carelessly failed to implement said procedures; or in the alternative,

- b. Defendant, through its agents and employees, did have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred, but implemented same in a negligent manner.

102. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and employees, negligently failed to hire persons, employees, companies, and/or agents reasonably suited for providing, implementing and maintaining proper security measures adequate to ensure the safety of its invitees and the public, including the areas of the premises where the subject incident occurred.

103. Defendant, through its agents, servants, and employees, created and/or allowed to be created the aforementioned dangerous conditions as stated above on the subject premises. Further, the Defendant failed to warn its employees and/or customers, including but not limited to Decedent, of the existence of said dangerous conditions; or in the alternative, did allow said dangerous conditions to exist for a sufficient length of time such that a reasonable inspection would have disclosed the danger.

104. The negligence of Defendant proximately caused Decedent's death, in that:

- a. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent visible deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- b. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent physical deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- c. Criminals frequently carried out physical assaults on the Defendant's premises without being caught, discovered, and/or prosecuted; and,

- d. An atmosphere was created at the Defendant's premises, which facilitated the commission of crimes against persons.

105. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered bodily harm, which led to death.

106. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Decedent's survivors;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of death to Decedent's survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT IX:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY ESTATE OF LAGUERRE  
AGAINST DG STRATEGIC LLC**

107. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 12.

108. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, owed a non-delegable duty to its employees and invitees, to exercise reasonable and ordinary care to maintain the subject premises, in a condition reasonably safe for use by its employees and invitees.

109. In particular, Defendant had a non-delegable duty to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect its employees and invitees, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal attacks.

110. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, the premises was in a high crime area. Specifically, numerous criminal acts occurred in said area, and said criminal acts were reasonably likely to be perpetrated on employees and/or invitees unless Defendant took appropriate measures to provide reasonable security for such individuals.

111. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that prior to August 26, 2023, numerous criminal acts including, but not limited to, shootings, assaults, muggings, batteries, burglaries, robberies, and drug dealing, occurred on or around the subject premises, and throughout adjacent areas. In fact, the subject property was burglarized the day prior to the subject incident.

112. Despite Defendant's knowledge of how dangerous it was to work at the subject Dollar General store, Defendant deliberately concealed and/or misrepresented the character and nature of the risks posed by working at the subject Dollar General store from Decedent, including but not limited that it was a virtual certainty that an employee would seriously injured and/or killed, if Defendant did not take immediate action to change the security measures at the store. Had Decedent been provided the aforementioned information available to Defendant, Decedent would not have worked at the subject store.

113. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that individuals, including Decedent, could not take the necessary and reasonable measures to provide for their own security while on the subject premises.

114. As a result of the allegations set forth above, at all material times, the criminal attack perpetrated against Decedent and the other store invitees was reasonably foreseeable to Defendant, who was in a superior position to appreciate such hazards and take necessary steps to prevent harm to invitees, including customers and employees, including but not limited to Decedent. In fact, unbeknownst to Decedent, Defendant was explicitly warned by employees that if increased security measures were not implemented, or the subject Dollar General store was not closed and/or shut down, that an employee and/or customer would be severely injured and/or killed in a criminal incident within the store.

115. At all material times, the Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, breached its non-delegable duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety and protection of employees and/or invitees, including Decedent, and acted in a negligent manner in various respects, including but not limited to the following acts of omission or commission:

- a. Failing to provide adequate security for its employees and/or customers, including Decedent;
- b. Failing to warn its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, of the nature and character of the surrounding area when it knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that numerous criminal incidents of a similar nature to the one herein (i.e. crimes against persons) occurred on the Defendant's premises prior to the subject incident;
- c. Failing to protect, guard, and secure the safety of its employees and/or customers,



including Decedent, when Defendant knew or should have known that the subject premises had a history of similar criminal acts being committed in the area, thereby creating a dangerous condition to those individuals on the property of Defendant;

- d. Failing to police, patrol, guard, deter, and otherwise provide adequate protection for its employees and/or customers, when Defendant knew or should have known of foreseeable criminal acts on persons;
- e. Failing to have and/or maintain an adequate number of surveillance cameras in working condition, such that crimes perpetrated near the subject property are captured on camera, and available to assist law enforcement in subsequent investigations;
- f. Failing to assign a dedicated employee and/or agent responsible for live monitoring the surveillance cameras, which would enable employees to promptly detect and respond to security breaches, as well as ensure swifter communication with law enforcement agencies, enhancing the overall safety and security of the premises.
- g. Failing to prepare and/or implement and/or properly implement adequate security policies, security measures, and security procedures necessary to protect Decedent and other employees and/or customers;
- h. Failing to take additional security measures after being put on notice that the security measures in force were inadequate. On multiple occasions, Defendant was notified by OSHA (added to Severe Violator Enforcement Program), law enforcement, and some of their own managers, that the safety and security measures in place were inadequate;
- i. Failing to adequately provide an overall security plan that would meet known

industry standards and customs for safety in the community;

- j. Failing to adequately assess the levels of crime on the premises and in the area;
- k. Failing to hire and/or retain adequate security personnel to patrol and/or monitor the premises, thereby protecting its employees, customers, invitees, and the public. Such includes, but is not limited, reasonably monitoring the actions and/or inaction of Defendant-Interface, and assessing whether said security company was reasonably and adequately executing its necessary security duties;
- l. Failing to have a sufficient number of guards in visible areas to deter crime; thereby protecting employees, customers, invitees, and the general public;
- m. Failing to position surveillance cameras in appropriate locations such that the premises and surrounding areas where the subject incident occurred were monitored and/or said cameras would act as a deterrent against criminal activity;
- n. Failing to employ and retain a sufficient number of employees at any given time, thereby leaving the store largely unmonitored by hired personnel, and creating conditions that rendered the store an attractive location for criminal activity. Notoriously, in fact, Dollar General stores are known to have an inadequate number of employees working at any given time, making the stores crime magnets.
- o. The proceeding paragraphs, individually and/or as a whole, represent strict deviations from the existing standard of care with regard to security as recognized by similar premises in the local community; and,
- p. Additional acts of negligence not yet discovered.

116. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, negligently failed to devise any procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and/or security of the area where the subject incident

occurred; or in the alternative,

- a. Defendant, through its agents and employees did in fact have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred; however, the Defendant negligently and carelessly failed to implement said procedures; or in the alternative,
- b. Defendant, through its agents and employees, did have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred, but implemented same in a negligent manner.

117. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and employees, negligently failed to hire persons, employees, companies, and/or agents reasonably suited for providing, implementing and maintaining proper security measures adequate to ensure the safety of its invitees and the public, including the areas of the premises where the subject incident occurred.

118. Defendant, through its agents, servants, and employees, created and/or allowed to be created the aforementioned dangerous conditions as stated above on the subject premises. Further, the Defendant failed to warn its employees and/or customers, including but not limited to Decedent, of the existence of said dangerous conditions; or in the alternative, did allow said dangerous conditions to exist for a sufficient length of time such that a reasonable inspection would have disclosed the danger.

119. The negligence of Defendant proximately caused Decedent's death, in that:

- a. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent visible deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- b. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent physical deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;

- c. Criminals frequently carried out physical assaults on the Defendant's premises without being caught, discovered, and/or prosecuted; and,
- d. An atmosphere was created at the Defendant's premises, which facilitated the commission of crimes against persons.

120. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered bodily harm, which led to death.

121. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Decedent's survivors;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of death to Decedent's survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT X:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY ESTATE OF LAGUERRE**

**AGAINST CORSO GENERAL II LLC**

122. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 12.

123. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, owed a non-delegable duty to its tenant, and invitees, to exercise reasonable and ordinary care to maintain the subject premises, in a condition reasonably safe for use by its employees, and invitees.

124. In particular, Defendant had a non-delegable duty to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect its tenant, and invitees, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal attacks.

125. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, the premises was in a high crime area. Specifically, numerous criminal acts occurred in said area, and said criminal acts were reasonably likely to be perpetrated on tenant and/or invitees unless Defendant took appropriate measures to provide reasonable security for such individuals.

126. Despite Defendant's knowledge of how dangerous it was to work at the subject Dollar General store, Defendant deliberately concealed and/or misrepresented the character and nature of the risks posed by working at the subject Dollar General store from Decedent, including but not limited that it was a virtual certainty that an employee would seriously injured and/or killed, if Defendant did not take immediate action to change the security measures at the store. Had Decedent been provided the aforementioned information available to Defendant, Decedent would not have worked at the subject store.

127. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that individuals, including Decedent, could not take the necessary and reasonable measures to provide for their own security while on the subject premises.

128. At all material times, Defendant, in their capacity as a landlord, had the duty to oversee

their tenant and ensure that the tenant implemented sufficient and reasonable security, in order to safeguard invitees, such as customers and employees, while on the subject premises.

129. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that prior to August 26, 2023, numerous criminal acts including, but not limited to, shootings, assaults, muggings, batteries, burglaries, robberies, and drug dealing, occurred on or around the subject premises, and throughout adjacent areas. In fact, the subject property was burglarized the day prior to the subject incident.

130. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees had a duty to institute its own security policies and measures in order to reasonably protect invitees on the property from foreseeable criminal attacks, or in the alternative, take action in order to ensure that its tenants had such security measures effectively in place.

131. As a result of the allegations set forth above, at all material times, the criminal attack perpetrated against Decedent was reasonably foreseeable to Defendant who was in a superior position to appreciate such hazards and take necessary steps to prevent harm to employees and invitees, including but not limited to Decedent. In fact, unbeknownst to Decedent, Defendant was explicitly warned by employees that if increased security measures were not implemented, or the subject Dollar General store was not closed and/or shut down, that an employee and/or customer would be severely injured and/or killed in a criminal incident within the store.

132. At all material times, the Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, breached its non-delegable duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety and protection of employees and/or invitees, including Decedent, and acted in a negligent manner in various respects, including but not limited to the following acts of omission or commission:

- a. Failing to provide adequate security for its employees and/or customers, including

Decedent;

- b. Failing to warn its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, of the nature and character of the surrounding area when it knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that numerous criminal incidents of a similar nature to the one herein (i.e. crimes against persons) occurred on the Defendant's premises prior to the subject incident;
- c. Failing to protect, guard, and secure the safety of its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, when Defendant knew or should have known that the subject premises had a history of similar criminal acts being committed in the area, thereby creating a dangerous condition to those individuals on the property of Defendant;
- d. Failing to police, patrol, guard, deter, and otherwise provide adequate protection for its employees and/or customers, when Defendant knew or should have known of foreseeable criminal acts on persons;
- e. Failing to have and/or maintain an adequate number of surveillance cameras in working condition, such that crimes perpetrated near the subject property are captured on camera, and available to assist law enforcement in subsequent investigations;
- f. Failing to assign a dedicated employee and/or agent responsible for live monitoring the surveillance cameras, which would enable employees to promptly detect and respond to security breaches, as well as ensure swifter communication with law enforcement agencies, enhancing the overall safety and security of the premises.
- g. Failing to prepare and/or implement and/or properly implement adequate security policies, security measures, and security procedures necessary to protect Decedent

and other employees and/or customers;

- h. Failing to take additional security measures after being put on notice that the security measures in force were inadequate. On multiple occasions, Defendant was notified by OSHA (added to Severe Violator Enforcement Program), law enforcement, and some of their own managers, that the safety and security measures in place were inadequate;
- i. Failing to adequately provide an overall security plan that would meet known industry standards and customs for safety in the community;
- j. Failing to adequately assess the levels of crime on the premises and in the area;
- k. Failing to hire and/or retain adequate security personnel to patrol and/or monitor the premises, thereby protecting its employees, customers, invitees, and the public. Such includes, but is not limited, reasonably monitoring the actions and/or inaction of Defendant-Interface, and assessing whether said security company was reasonably and adequately executing its necessary security duties;
- l. Failing to have a sufficient number of guards in visible areas to deter crime; thereby protecting employees, customers, invitees, and the general public;
- m. Failing to position surveillance cameras in appropriate locations such that the premises and surrounding areas where the subject incident occurred were monitored and/or said cameras would act as a deterrent against criminal activity;
- n. Failing to employ and retain a sufficient number of employees at any given time, thereby leaving the store largely unmonitored by hired personnel, and creating conditions that rendered the store an attractive location for criminal activity. Notoriously, in fact, Dollar General stores are known to have an inadequate number



of employees working at any given time, making the stores crime magnets.

- o. The proceeding paragraphs, individually and/or as a whole, represent strict deviations from the existing standard of care with regard to security as recognized by similar premises in the local community; and,
- p. Additional acts of negligence not yet discovered.

133. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, negligently failed to devise any procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and/or security of the area where the subject incident occurred; or in the alternative,

- a. Defendant, through its agents and employees did in fact have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred; however, the Defendant negligently and carelessly failed to implement said procedures; or in the alternative,
- b. Defendant, through its agents and employees, did have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred, but implemented same in a negligent manner.

134. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and employees, negligently failed to hire persons, employees, companies, and/or agents reasonably suited for providing, implementing and maintaining proper security measures adequate to ensure the safety of its invitees and the public, including the areas of the premises where the subject incident occurred.

135. Defendant, through its agents, servants, and employees, created and/or allowed to be created the aforementioned dangerous conditions as stated above on the subject premises. Further, the Defendant failed to warn its employees and/or customers, including but not limited to Decedent, of the existence of said dangerous conditions; or in the alternative, did allow said

dangerous conditions to exist for a sufficient length of time such that a reasonable inspection would have disclosed the danger.

136. The negligence of Defendant proximately caused Decedent's death, in that:

- a. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent visible deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- b. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent physical deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- c. Criminals frequently carried out physical assaults on the Defendant's premises without being caught, discovered, and/or prosecuted; and,
- d. An atmosphere was created at the Defendant's premises, which facilitated the commission of crimes against persons.

137. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered bodily harm, which led to death.

138. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Decedent's survivors;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of death to Decedent's survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;

- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT XI:  
NEGLIGENCE BY ESTATE OF LAGUERRE AGAINST  
INTERFACE SECURITY SYSTEMS, LLC**

139. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 12.

140. Defendant was expected to provide the security services for the subject premises, pursuant to a written contract, oral agreement, and/or ongoing relationship with the other named defendant(s), or other party. Plaintiff, however, does not have access to said contract and/or agreement, and is therefore unable to attach same to this Complaint.

141. At all material times, Defendant was expected to monitor the surveillance cameras at the subject premises in live time, as well as store's audio, and respond when reasonably needed by, among other things, calling law enforcement to respond to the property.

142. As a result of the arrangement between the other named defendant(s), or other party, as described in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, Defendant owed a duty to invitees on the premises, including customers and employees.

143. At all material times, the Defendant, through its agents and employees owed a duty, to those persons described in the preceding paragraphs, to perform and/or fulfill their contractual duties in a reasonable manner.

144. At all material times, the Defendant, through its agents and employees, owed a duty to those persons described in preceding paragraphs this Complaint, to exercise reasonable and

ordinary care to keep and maintain the premises in a condition reasonably safe for use by customers, employees, invitees, and the public. In particular, Defendant had a contractual duty and/or assumed and/or undertook a duty to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect invitees, such as customers and employees like Plaintiff, from criminal attacks, which were reasonably foreseeable.

145. Among the duties which Defendant owed to those persons, including Plaintiff, was the duty to conscientiously monitor the cameras and ensure that incidents were reasonably responded to. Such includes incidents that occurred long before the subject shooting, but during Defendant's contract, so that it would become clear to the public, including criminals, that the subject Dollar General store was actively monitored, and security was ready and able to respond. Further, Defendant had a duty to use reasonable care in:

- a. Protecting persons lawfully on the defined premises, and/or;
- b. Carrying out orders, policies, and procedures meant to keep people on the property safe from criminal activity, and/or;
- c. Assessing criminal risk on the defined premises, and/or;
- d. Designing and implementing a security plan for the defined premises, and/or;
- e. Observing and timely reporting of suspicious activity, risks, and criminal activity on the defined premises, and/or;
- f. Monitoring the defined premises, and/or;
- g. Surveilling the defined premises, and/or;
- h. Appropriately staffing shifts to ensure reasonable monitoring of the defined premises, and/or;
- i. Keeping logs and reports of disorder, suspicious activity, or criminal activity upon

the defined premises, and/or;

- j. Maintaining the defined premises in a safe condition, and/or;
- k. Reporting Suspicious or dangerous activity occurring on the defined premises, and/or;
- l. Timely contacting police regarding unacceptable activity upon the defined premises, and/or;
- m. Preventing crimes upon the defined premises, and/or;
- n. Reducing crimes on the defined premises, and/or;
- o. Deterring crimes on the defined premises, and/or;
- p. Responding to disturbances on the defined premises, and/or;
- q. Other duties not yet discovered.

146. At all material times, the Defendant, through its agents and employees, knew or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that the premises, and areas adjacent thereto, was in a high crime area, that there had been numerous criminal acts and attacks perpetrated on the public in said areas, and that criminal acts and attacks were reasonably likely be perpetrated on invitees of the subject Dollar General store, such as customers and/or employees, unless the Defendant took steps to provide proper security for such individuals.

147. As a result of the paragraphs, above, at all material times the criminal attack at the subject Dollar General, and upon Plaintiff, was reasonably foreseeable, and the Defendant, was in a superior position to appreciate such hazards and take necessary steps to prevent harm to invitees, such as customers and employees, including but not limited to Plaintiff.

148. At the above-mentioned time and place, the Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, breached its duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety and protection of those

persons named in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, including Plaintiff, and acted in a careless and negligent manner by failing to reasonably monitor the subject premises on the date of incident, as well as preceding the date of incident, and failing to reasonably respond to suspicious or criminal incidents at the subject premises, as well as other acts of negligence not yet discovered.

149. At all material times, the Defendant, through its agents and employees, negligently failed to have any procedures governing the surveillance, monitoring, and assessment of the area where the subject incident occurred; or in the alternative, the Defendant, through its agents and employees, did in fact have such procedures, but negligently and carelessly failed to implement those procedures.

150. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered severe bodily harm which lead to his death.

151. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and his survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of decedent, Decedent's statutory survivors;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of his death to his statutory survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;

- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT XII:  
BATTERY CLAIM BY ESTATE OF LAGUERRE AGAINST  
ESTATE OF RYAN PALMETER**

152. The Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1-12.

153. On or about August 26, 2023, RYAN PALMETER exited his room within his parents' home, with an intent to do harm upon the Duval County community. Cloaked in a tactical vest and armed with a Glock and AR-15, Defendant was motivated by hate, and sought an opportunity to terrorize members of the African-American community.

154. On or about August 26, 2023, the Defendant intentionally touched, struck, and shot Decedent. As a result of Defendant's intentional conduct, Decedent suffered severe bodily harm, resulting in death.

155. As a further direct and proximate result of the Defendant's conduct, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and his survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of decedent, Decedent's statutory survivors;

- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of his death to his statutory survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT XIII:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY ESTATE OF LAGUERRE AGAINST  
MARYANN PALMETER**

156. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1-12.

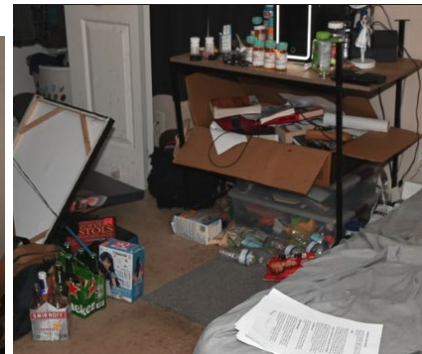
157. At all material times, Defendant, resided with Ryan Palmeter at 688 Timbermill Ln, Orange Park, Florida, 32065.

158. Prior to the subject incident date, Defendant knew that her son, RYAN PALMETER, struggled with mental health issues, and was even involuntarily committed under Florida's Baker Act.

159. At all material times, Defendant owed a duty of care to the general public to reasonably supervise Ryan Palmeter and to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect the general public, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal acts which were likely to be committed by her son; and/or Defendant previously undertook to protect the general public from foreseeable violent activity by Ryan Palmeter, but failed to do so and continue to do so reasonably.



160. At all material times, MARYANN PALMETER knew that her son was a dangerous person. With an obsession regarding firearms and violence, and living in a room filled with prescription medications and alcohol, as well as firearms, Defendant knew that her son was a ticking time bomb. Defendant also knew that her son struggled with alcoholism.



161. At all material times, Defendant's son's room even adorned a sign to "Join the Revolution," as he poured over books about firearms, like "The Christian and his Machine Gun." RYAN PALMETER's room even contained artwork that glorified death, such as a picture of a deceased child on a road with a smiling teenage male in the foreground. All of these items were in plain view and prominently visible as soon as Defendant entered the bedroom.





162. At all material times, Defendant failed to take reasonable precautions to provide for the safety of the general public by failing to take action, including but not limited to informing the authorities about the threat posed by RYAN PALMETER, and by allowing him and/or assisting him to retain his firearms, despite the evident danger posed; and/or despite previously undertaking to take action to protect the general public from the threat posed by RYAN PALMETER, failed to reasonably execute and continue to execute such an undertaking.

163. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered severe bodily harm, which lead to his death.

164. As a further direct and proximate result of the Defendant's conduct, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and his survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of decedent, Decedent's statutory

survivors;

- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of his death to his statutory survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT XIV:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY ESTATE OF LAGUERRE AGAINST  
STEPHEN PALMETER**

165. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1-12.

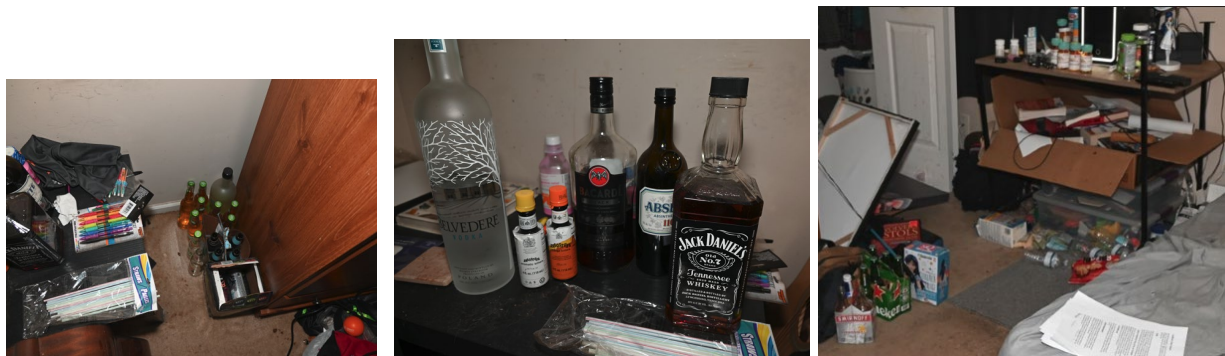
166. At all material times, Defendant, resided with Ryan Palmeter at 688 Timbermill Ln, Orange Park, Florida, 32065.

167. Prior to the subject incident date, Defendant knew that his son, RYAN PALMETER, struggled with mental health issues, and was even involuntarily committed under Florida's Baker Act.

168. At all material times, Defendant owed a duty of care to the general public to reasonably supervise Ryan Palmeter and to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect the general public, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal acts which were likely to be committed by his son; and/or Defendant previously undertook to protect the general public from foreseeable violent activity by Ryan Palmeter, but failed to do so and continue to do so

reasonably.

169. At all material times, Defendant knew that his son was a dangerous person. With an obsession regarding firearms and violence, and living in a room filled with prescription medications and alcohol, as well as firearms, Defendant knew that his son was a ticking time bomb. Defendant also knew that his son struggled with alcoholism. In fact, Defendant knew that RYAN PALMETER likened his self-described alcoholism to Defendant’s own issues with pain pills. As Defendant’s son’s letter to his parents read, “That alcoholism made it a lot easier until the end, though. It’s just like those pain pills of yours, dad.”



170. At all material times, Defendant’s son’s room even adorned a sign to “Join the Revolution,” as he poured over books about firearms, like “The Christian and his Machine Gun.” RYAN PALMETER’s room even contained artwork that glorified death, such as a picture of a deceased child on a road with a smiling teenage male in the foreground. All of these items were in plain view and prominently visible as soon as Defendant entered the bedroom.



171. At all material times, Defendant failed to take reasonable precautions to provide for the safety of the general public by failing to take action, including but not limited to informing the authorities about the threat posed by RYAN PALMETER, and by allowing him and/or assisting him to retain his firearms, despite the evident danger posed; and/or despite previously undertaking to take action to protect the general public from the threat posed by RYAN PALMETER, failed to reasonably execute and continue to execute such an undertaking.

172. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered severe bodily harm, which lead to his death.

173. As a further direct and proximate result of the Defendant's conduct, which caused the

death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which the Estate and/or the survivors and/or beneficiaries are entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21. Specifically, the decedent's Estate, beneficiaries, and his survivors, have suffered and will continue to suffer damages into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of decedent, Decedent's statutory survivors;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of his death to his statutory survivors;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements arising from the injury and death of Decedent;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT XV:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY PAYNE  
AGAINST DOLGENCORP, LLC.**

174. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 12.

175. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, owed a non-delegable duty to its employees and invitees, to exercise reasonable and ordinary care to maintain the subject premises, in a condition reasonably safe for use by its employees and invitees.

176. In particular, Defendant had a non-delegable duty to take such precautions as were

reasonably necessary to protect its employees and invitees, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal attacks.

177. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, the premises was in a high crime area. Specifically, numerous criminal acts occurred in said area, and said criminal acts were reasonably likely to be perpetrated on employees and/or invitees unless Defendant took appropriate measures to provide reasonable security for such individuals.

178. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that prior to August 26, 2023, numerous criminal acts including, but not limited to, shootings, assaults, muggings, batteries, burglaries, robberies, and drug dealing, occurred on or around the subject premises, and throughout adjacent areas. In fact, the subject property was burglarized the day prior to the subject incident.

179. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that individuals, including Decedent, could not take the necessary and reasonable measures to provide for their own security while on the subject premises.

180. As a result of the allegations set forth above, at all material times, the criminal attack perpetrated against Decedent and the other store invitees was reasonably foreseeable to Defendant, who was in a superior position to appreciate such hazards and take necessary steps to prevent harm to invitees, including customers and employees, including but not limited to Decedent.

181. At all material times, the Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, breached its non-delegable duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety and protection of employees and/or invitees, including Decedent, and acted in a negligent manner in various respects, including but not limited to the following acts of omission or commission:

- a. Failing to provide adequate security for its employees and/or customers, including Decedent;
- b. Failing to warn its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, of the nature and character of the surrounding area when it knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that numerous criminal incidents of a similar nature to the one herein (i.e. crimes against persons) occurred on the Defendant's premises prior to the subject incident;
- c. Failing to protect, guard, and secure the safety of its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, when Defendant knew or should have known that the subject premises had a history of similar criminal acts being committed in the area, thereby creating a dangerous condition to those individuals on the property of Defendant;
- d. Failing to police, patrol, guard, deter, and otherwise provide adequate protection for its employees and/or customers, when Defendant knew or should have known of foreseeable criminal acts on persons;
- e. Failing to have and/or maintain an adequate number of surveillance cameras in working condition, such that crimes perpetrated near the subject property are captured on camera, and available to assist law enforcement in subsequent investigations;
- f. Failing to assign a dedicated employee and/or agent responsible for live monitoring the surveillance cameras, which would enable employees to promptly detect and respond to security breaches, as well as ensure swifter communication with law enforcement agencies, enhancing the overall safety and security of the premises.
- g. Failing to prepare and/or implement and/or properly implement adequate security



policies, security measures, and security procedures necessary to protect Decedent and other employees and/or customers;

- h. Failing to take additional security measures after being put on notice that the security measures in force were inadequate. On multiple occasions, Defendant was notified by OSHA (added to Severe Violator Enforcement Program), law enforcement, and some of their own managers, that the safety and security measures in place were inadequate;
- i. Failing to adequately provide an overall security plan that would meet known industry standards and customs for safety in the community;
- j. Failing to adequately assess the levels of crime on the premises and in the area;
- k. Failing to hire and/or retain adequate security personnel to patrol and/or monitor the premises, thereby protecting its employees, customers, invitees, and the public. Such includes, but is not limited, reasonably monitoring the actions and/or inaction of Defendant-Interface, and assessing whether said security company was reasonably and adequately executing its necessary security duties;
- l. Failing to have a sufficient number of guards in visible areas to deter crime; thereby protecting employees, customers, invitees, and the general public;
- m. Failing to position surveillance cameras in appropriate locations such that the premises and surrounding areas where the subject incident occurred were monitored and/or said cameras would act as a deterrent against criminal activity;
- n. Failing to employ and retain a sufficient number of employees at any given time, thereby leaving the store largely unmonitored by hired personnel, and creating conditions that rendered the store an attractive location for criminal activity.

Notoriously, in fact, Dollar General stores are known to have an inadequate number of employees working at any given time, making the stores crime magnets.

- o. The preceding paragraphs, individually and/or as a whole, represent strict deviations from the existing standard of care with regard to security as recognized by similar premises in the local community; and,
- p. Additional acts of negligence not yet discovered.

182. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, negligently failed to devise any procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and/or security of the area where the subject incident occurred; or in the alternative,

- a. Defendant, through its agents and employees did in fact have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred; however, the Defendant negligently and carelessly failed to implement said procedures; or in the alternative,
- b. Defendant, through its agents and employees, did have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred, but implemented same in a negligent manner.

183. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and employees, negligently failed to hire persons, employees, companies, and/or agents reasonably suited for providing, implementing and maintaining proper security measures adequate to ensure the safety of its invitees and the public, including the areas of the premises where the subject incident occurred.

184. Defendant, through its agents, servants, and employees, created and/or allowed to be created the aforementioned dangerous conditions as stated above on the subject premises. Further, the Defendant failed to warn its employees and/or customers, including but not limited to

Decedent, of the existence of said dangerous conditions; or in the alternative, did allow said dangerous conditions to exist for a sufficient length of time such that a reasonable inspection would have disclosed the danger.

185. The negligence of Defendant proximately caused Decedent's death, in that:

- a. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent visible deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- b. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent physical deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- c. Criminals frequently carried out physical assaults on the Defendant's premises without being caught, discovered, and/or prosecuted; and,
- d. An atmosphere was created at the Defendant's premises, which facilitated the commission of crimes against persons.

186. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered bodily harm, which led to death.

187. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which she is entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21, including all damages she suffered and will continue to suffer into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Plaintiff;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of her death to Plaintiff;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements (including cremation) arising from the injury and

- death of Decedent, and attributable to Plaintiff's own financial expenditures;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations, as would impact Plaintiff;
  - e. Loss of inheritable estate, as would impact Plaintiff: and
  - f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21, and attributable to Plaintiff

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issues triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT XVI:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY PAYNE  
AGAINST DG STRATEGIC LLC**

188. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 12.

189. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, owed a non-delegable duty to its employees and invitees, to exercise reasonable and ordinary care to maintain the subject premises, in a condition reasonably safe for use by its employees and invitees.

190. In particular, Defendant had a non-delegable duty to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect its employees and invitees, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal attacks.

191. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, the premises was in a high crime area. Specifically, numerous criminal acts occurred in said area, and said criminal acts were reasonably likely to be perpetrated on employees and/or invitees unless Defendant took appropriate measures to provide reasonable security for such individuals.

192. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that prior to August 26, 2023, numerous criminal acts including, but not

limited to, shootings, assaults, muggings, batteries, burglaries, robberies, and drug dealing, occurred on or around the subject premises, and throughout adjacent areas. In fact, the subject property was burglarized the day prior to the subject incident.

193. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that individuals, including Decedent, could not take the necessary and reasonable measures to provide for their own security while on the subject premises.

194. As a result of the allegations set forth above, at all material times, the criminal attack perpetrated against Decedent and the other store invitees was reasonably foreseeable to Defendant, who was in a superior position to appreciate such hazards and take necessary steps to prevent harm to invitees, including customers and employees, including but not limited to Decedent.

195. At all material times, the Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, breached its non-delegable duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety and protection of employees and/or invitees, including Decedent, and acted in a negligent manner in various respects, including but not limited to the following acts of omission or commission:

- a. Failing to provide adequate security for its employees and/or customers, including Decedent;
- b. Failing to warn its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, of the nature and character of the surrounding area when it knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that numerous criminal incidents of a similar nature to the one herein (i.e. crimes against persons) occurred on the Defendant's premises prior to the subject incident;
- c. Failing to protect, guard, and secure the safety of its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, when Defendant knew or should have known that the subject

premises had a history of similar criminal acts being committed in the area, thereby creating a dangerous condition to those individuals on the property of Defendant;

- d. Failing to police, patrol, guard, deter, and otherwise provide adequate protection for its employees and/or customers, when Defendant knew or should have known of foreseeable criminal acts on persons;
- e. Failing to have and/or maintain an adequate number of surveillance cameras in working condition, such that crimes perpetrated near the subject property are captured on camera, and available to assist law enforcement in subsequent investigations;
- f. Failing to assign a dedicated employee and/or agent responsible for live monitoring the surveillance cameras, which would enable employees to promptly detect and respond to security breaches, as well as ensure swifter communication with law enforcement agencies, enhancing the overall safety and security of the premises.
- g. Failing to prepare and/or implement and/or properly implement adequate security policies, security measures, and security procedures necessary to protect Decedent and other employees and/or customers;
- h. Failing to take additional security measures after being put on notice that the security measures in force were inadequate. On multiple occasions, Defendant was notified by OSHA (added to Severe Violator Enforcement Program), law enforcement, and some of their own managers, that the safety and security measures in place were inadequate;
- i. Failing to adequately provide an overall security plan that would meet known industry standards and customs for safety in the community;

- j. Failing to adequately assess the levels of crime on the premises and in the area;
- k. Failing to hire and/or retain adequate security personnel to patrol and/or monitor the premises, thereby protecting its employees, customers, invitees, and the public. Such includes, but is not limited, reasonably monitoring the actions and/or inaction of Defendant-Interface, and assessing whether said security company was reasonably and adequately executing its necessary security duties;
- l. Failing to have a sufficient number of guards in visible areas to deter crime; thereby protecting employees, customers, invitees, and the general public;
- m. Failing to position surveillance cameras in appropriate locations such that the premises and surrounding areas where the subject incident occurred were monitored and/or said cameras would act as a deterrent against criminal activity;
- n. Failing to employ and retain a sufficient number of employees at any given time, thereby leaving the store largely unmonitored by hired personnel, and creating conditions that rendered the store an attractive location for criminal activity. Notoriously, in fact, Dollar General stores are known to have an inadequate number of employees working at any given time, making the stores crime magnets.
- o. The proceeding paragraphs, individually and/or as a whole, represent strict deviations from the existing standard of care with regard to security as recognized by similar premises in the local community; and,
- p. Additional acts of negligence not yet discovered.

196. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, negligently failed to devise any procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and/or security of the area where the subject incident occurred; or in the alternative,

- a. Defendant, through its agents and employees did in fact have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred; however, the Defendant negligently and carelessly failed to implement said procedures; or in the alternative,
- b. Defendant, through its agents and employees, did have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred, but implemented same in a negligent manner.

197. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and employees, negligently failed to hire persons, employees, companies, and/or agents reasonably suited for providing, implementing and maintaining proper security measures adequate to ensure the safety of its invitees and the public, including the areas of the premises where the subject incident occurred.

198. Defendant, through its agents, servants, and employees, created and/or allowed to be created the aforementioned dangerous conditions as stated above on the subject premises. Further, the Defendant failed to warn its employees and/or customers, including but not limited to Decedent, of the existence of said dangerous conditions; or in the alternative, did allow said dangerous conditions to exist for a sufficient length of time such that a reasonable inspection would have disclosed the danger.

199. The negligence of Defendant proximately caused Decedent's death, in that:

- a. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent visible deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- b. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent physical deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- c. Criminals frequently carried out physical assaults on the Defendant's premises



without being caught, discovered, and/or prosecuted; and,

- d. An atmosphere was created at the Defendant's premises, which facilitated the commission of crimes against persons.

200. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered bodily harm, which led to death.

201. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which she is entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21, including all damages she suffered and will continue to suffer into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Plaintiff;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of her death to Plaintiff;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements (including cremation) arising from the injury and death of Decedent, and attributable to Plaintiff's own financial expenditures;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations, as would impact Plaintiff;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate, as would impact Plaintiff: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21, and attributable to Plaintiff

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issued triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT XVII:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY PAYNE  
AGAINST CORSO GENERAL II LLC**

202. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 12.

203. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, owed a non-delegable duty to its tenant, and invitees, to exercise reasonable and ordinary care to maintain the subject premises, in a condition reasonably safe for use by its employees, and invitees.

204. In particular, Defendant had a non-delegable duty to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect its tenant, and invitees, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal attacks.

205. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, the premises was in a high crime area. Specifically, numerous criminal acts occurred in said area, and said criminal acts were reasonably likely to be perpetrated on tenant and/or invitees unless Defendant took appropriate measures to provide reasonable security for such individuals.

206. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that individuals, including Decedent, could not take the necessary and reasonable measures to provide for their own security while on the subject premises.

207. At all material times, Defendant, in their capacity as a landlord, had the duty to oversee their tenant and ensure that the tenant implemented sufficient and reasonable security, in order to safeguard invitees, such as customers and employees, while on the subject premises.

208. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known, that prior to August 26, 2023, numerous criminal acts including, but not limited to, shootings, assaults, muggings, batteries, burglaries, robberies, and drug dealing, occurred on or around the subject premises, and throughout adjacent areas. In fact, the subject property was burglarized the day prior to the subject incident.

209. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and/or employees had a duty to institute

its own security policies and measures in order to reasonably protect invitees on the property from foreseeable criminal attacks, or in the alternative, take action in order to ensure that its tenants had such security measures effectively in place.

210. As a result of the allegations set forth above, at all material times, the criminal attack perpetrated against Decedent was reasonably foreseeable to Defendant who was in a superior position to appreciate such hazards and take necessary steps to prevent harm to employees and invitees, including but not limited to Decedent.

211. At all material times, the Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, breached its non-delegable duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety and protection of employees and/or invitees, including Decedent, and acted in a negligent manner in various respects, including but not limited to the following acts of omission or commission:

- a. Failing to provide adequate security for its employees and/or customers, including Decedent;
- b. Failing to warn its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, of the nature and character of the surrounding area when it knew, or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that numerous criminal incidents of a similar nature to the one herein (i.e. crimes against persons) occurred on the Defendant's premises prior to the subject incident;
- c. Failing to protect, guard, and secure the safety of its employees and/or customers, including Decedent, when Defendant knew or should have known that the subject premises had a history of similar criminal acts being committed in the area, thereby creating a dangerous condition to those individuals on the property of Defendant;
- d. Failing to police, patrol, guard, deter, and otherwise provide adequate protection

for its employees and/or customers, when Defendant knew or should have known of foreseeable criminal acts on persons;

- e. Failing to have and/or maintain an adequate number of surveillance cameras in working condition, such that crimes perpetrated near the subject property are captured on camera, and available to assist law enforcement in subsequent investigations;
- f. Failing to assign a dedicated employee and/or agent responsible for live monitoring the surveillance cameras, which would enable employees to promptly detect and respond to security breaches, as well as ensure swifter communication with law enforcement agencies, enhancing the overall safety and security of the premises.
- g. Failing to prepare and/or implement and/or properly implement adequate security policies, security measures, and security procedures necessary to protect Decedent and other employees and/or customers;
- h. Failing to take additional security measures after being put on notice that the security measures in force were inadequate. On multiple occasions, Defendant was notified by OSHA (added to Severe Violator Enforcement Program), law enforcement, and some of their own managers, that the safety and security measures in place were inadequate;
- i. Failing to adequately provide an overall security plan that would meet known industry standards and customs for safety in the community;
- j. Failing to adequately assess the levels of crime on the premises and in the area;
- k. Failing to hire and/or retain adequate security personnel to patrol and/or monitor the premises, thereby protecting its employees, customers, invitees, and the public.

Such includes, but is not limited, reasonably monitoring the actions and/or inaction of Defendant-Interface, and assessing whether said security company was reasonably and adequately executing its necessary security duties;

- l. Failing to have a sufficient number of guards in visible areas to deter crime; thereby protecting employees, customers, invitees, and the general public;
- m. Failing to position surveillance cameras in appropriate locations such that the premises and surrounding areas where the subject incident occurred were monitored and/or said cameras would act as a deterrent against criminal activity;
- n. Failing to employ and retain a sufficient number of employees at any given time, thereby leaving the store largely unmonitored by hired personnel, and creating conditions that rendered the store an attractive location for criminal activity. Notoriously, in fact, Dollar General stores are known to have an inadequate number of employees working at any given time, making the stores crime magnets.
- o. The proceeding paragraphs, individually and/or as a whole, represent strict deviations from the existing standard of care with regard to security as recognized by similar premises in the local community; and,
- p. Additional acts of negligence not yet discovered.

212. Defendant through its agents and/or employees, negligently failed to devise any procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and/or security of the area where the subject incident occurred; or in the alternative,

- a. Defendant, through its agents and employees did in fact have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred; however, the Defendant negligently and carelessly failed to implement

said procedures; or in the alternative,

- b. Defendant, through its agents and employees, did have procedures governing the inspection, supervision, and security of the area where the subject incident occurred, but implemented same in a negligent manner.

213. At all material times, Defendant, through its agents and employees, negligently failed to hire persons, employees, companies, and/or agents reasonably suited for providing, implementing and maintaining proper security measures adequate to ensure the safety of its invitees and the public, including the areas of the premises where the subject incident occurred.

214. Defendant, through its agents, servants, and employees, created and/or allowed to be created the aforementioned dangerous conditions as stated above on the subject premises. Further, the Defendant failed to warn its employees and/or customers, including but not limited to Decedent, of the existence of said dangerous conditions; or in the alternative, did allow said dangerous conditions to exist for a sufficient length of time such that a reasonable inspection would have disclosed the danger.

215. The negligence of Defendant proximately caused Decedent's death, in that:

- a. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent visible deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- b. There was inadequate and/or nonexistent physical deterrence to prevent said criminal assault;
- c. Criminals frequently carried out physical assaults on the Defendant's premises without being caught, discovered, and/or prosecuted; and,
- d. An atmosphere was created at the Defendant's premises, which facilitated the commission of crimes against persons.

216. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered bodily harm, which led to death.

217. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which she is entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat. §768.21*, including all damages she suffered and will continue to suffer into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Plaintiff;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of her death to Plaintiff;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements (including cremation) arising from the injury and death of Decedent, and attributable to Plaintiff's own financial expenditures;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations, as would impact Plaintiff;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate, as would impact Plaintiff: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21, and attributable to Plaintiff

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issued triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT XVIII:  
NEGLIGENCE BY PAYNE AGAINST  
INTERFACE SECURITY SYSTEMS, LLC**

218. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1 through 12.

219. Defendant was expected to provide the security services for the subject premises, pursuant to a written contract, oral agreement, and/or ongoing relationship with the other named defendant(s), or other party. Plaintiff, however, does not have access to said contract and/or

agreement, and is therefore unable to attach same to this Complaint.

220. At all material times, Defendant was expected to monitor the surveillance cameras at the subject premises in live time, as well as store's audio, and respond when reasonably needed by, among other things, calling law enforcement to respond to the property.

221. As a result of the arrangement between the other named defendant(s), or other party, as described in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, Defendant owed a duty to invitees on the premises, including customers and employees.

222. At all material times, the Defendant, through its agents and employees owed a duty, to those persons described in the preceding paragraphs, to perform and/or fulfill their contractual duties in a reasonable manner.

223. At all material times, the Defendant, through its agents and employees, owed a duty to those persons described in preceding paragraphs this Complaint, to exercise reasonable and ordinary care to keep and maintain the premises in a condition reasonably safe for use by customers, employees, invitees, and the public. In particular, Defendant had a contractual duty and/or assumed and/or undertook a duty to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect invitees, such as customers and employees like Plaintiff, from criminal attacks, which were reasonably foreseeable.

224. Among the duties which Defendant owed to those persons, including Plaintiff, was the duty to conscientiously monitor the cameras and ensure that incidents were reasonably responded to. Such includes incidents that occurred long before the subject shooting, but during Defendant's contract, so that it would become clear to the public, including criminals, that the subject Dollar General store was actively monitored, and security was ready and able to respond. Further, Defendant had a duty to use reasonable care in:



- a. Protecting persons lawfully on the defined premises, and/or;
- b. Carrying out orders, policies, and procedures meant to keep people on the property safe from criminal activity, and/or;
- c. Assessing criminal risk on the defined premises, and/or;
- d. Designing and implementing a security plan for the defined premises, and/or;
- e. Observing and timely reporting of suspicious activity, risks, and criminal activity on the defined premises, and/or;
- f. Monitoring the defined premises, and/or;
- g. Surveilling the defined premises, and/or;
- h. Appropriately staffing shifts to ensure reasonable monitoring of the defined premises, and/or;
- i. Keeping logs and reports of disorder, suspicious activity, or criminal activity upon the defined premises, and/or;
- j. Maintaining the defined premises in a safe condition, and/or;
- k. Reporting Suspicious or dangerous activity occurring on the defined premises, and/or;
- l. Timely contacting police regarding unacceptable activity upon the defined premises, and/or;
- m. Preventing crimes upon the defined premises, and/or;
- n. Reducing crimes on the defined premises, and/or;
- o. Deterring crimes on the defined premises, and/or;
- p. Responding to disturbances on the defined premises, and/or;
- q. Other duties not yet discovered.

225. At all material times, the Defendant, through its agents and employees, knew or in the exercise of reasonable care should have known that the premises, and areas adjacent thereto, was in a high crime area, that there had been numerous criminal acts and attacks perpetrated on the public in said areas, and that criminal acts and attacks were reasonably likely be perpetrated on invitees of the subject Dollar General store, such as customers and/or employees, unless the Defendant took steps to provide proper security for such individuals.

226. As a result of the paragraphs, above, at all material times the criminal attack at the subject Dollar General, and upon Plaintiff, was reasonably foreseeable, and the Defendant, was in a superior position to appreciate such hazards and take necessary steps to prevent harm to invitees, such as customers and employees, including but not limited to Plaintiff.

227. At the above-mentioned time and place, the Defendant, by and through its agents and employees, breached its duty to exercise reasonable care for the safety and protection of those persons named in the preceding paragraphs of this Complaint, including Plaintiff, and acted in a careless and negligent manner by failing to reasonably monitor the subject premises on the date of incident, as well as preceding the date of incident, and failing to reasonably respond to suspicious or criminal incidents at the subject premises, as well as other acts of negligence not yet discovered.

228. At all material times, the Defendant, through its agents and employees, negligently failed to have any procedures governing the surveillance, monitoring, and assessment of the area where the subject incident occurred; or in the alternative, the Defendant, through its agents and employees, did in fact have such procedures, but negligently and carelessly failed to implement those procedures.

229. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered severe bodily harm which lead to his death.

230. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which she is entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat. §768.21*, including all damages she suffered and will continue to suffer into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Plaintiff;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of her death to Plaintiff;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements (including cremation) arising from the injury and death of Decedent, and attributable to Plaintiff's own financial expenditures;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations, as would impact Plaintiff;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate, as would impact Plaintiff: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21, and attributable to Plaintiff

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issued triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT XIX:  
BATTERY CLAIM BY PAYNE AGAINST  
ESTATE OF RYAN PALMETER**

231. The Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1-12.

232. On or about August 26, 2023, RYAN PALMETER exited his room within his parents' home, with an intent to do harm upon the Duval County community. Cloaked in a tactical vest and armed with a Glock and AR-15, Defendant was motivated by hate, and sought an opportunity to terrorize members of the African-American community.

233. On or about August 26, 2023, the Defendant intentionally touched, struck, and shot Decedent. As a result of Defendant's intentional conduct, Decedent suffered severe bodily harm, resulting in death.

234. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which she is entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21, including all damages she suffered and will continue to suffer into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Plaintiff;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of her death to Plaintiff;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements (including cremation) arising from the injury and death of Decedent, and attributable to Plaintiff's own financial expenditures;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations, as would impact Plaintiff;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate, as would impact Plaintiff: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21, and attributable to Plaintiff

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issued triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT XX:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY PAYNE AGAINST  
MARYANN PALMETER**

235. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1-12.

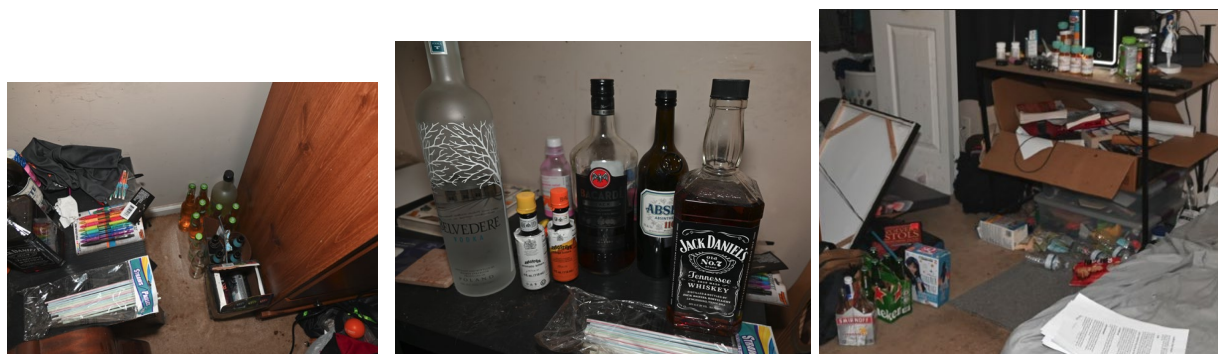
236. At all material times, Defendant, resided with Ryan Palmeter at 688 Timbermill Ln, Orange

Park, Florida, 32065.

237. Prior to the subject incident date, Defendant knew that her son, RYAN PALMETER, struggled with mental health issues, and was even involuntarily committed under Florida’s Baker Act.

238. At all material times, Defendant owed a duty of care to the general public to reasonably supervise Ryan Palmeter and to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect the general public, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal acts which were likely to be committed by her son; and/or Defendant previously undertook to protect the general public from foreseeable violent activity by Ryan Palmeter, but failed to do so and continue to do so reasonably.

239. At all material times, MARYANN PALMETER knew that her son was a dangerous person. With an obsession regarding firearms and violence, and living in a room filled with prescription medications and alcohol, as well as firearms, Defendant knew that her son was a ticking time bomb. Defendant also knew that her son struggled with alcoholism.



240. At all material times, Defendant’s son’s room even adorned a sign to “Join the Revolution,” as he poured over books about firearms, like “The Christian and his Machine Gun.” RYAN PALMETER’s room even contained artwork that glorified death, such as a picture of a deceased child on a road with a smiling teenage male in the foreground. All of these items were in plain

view and prominently visible as soon as Defendant entered the bedroom.



241. At all material times, Defendant failed to take reasonable precautions to provide for the safety of the general public by failing to take action, including but not limited to informing the authorities about the threat posed by RYAN PALMETER, and by allowing him and/or assisting him to retain his firearms, despite the evident danger posed; and/or despite previously undertaking to take action to protect the general public from the threat posed by RYAN PALMETER, failed to reasonably execute and continue to execute such an undertaking.

242. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered severe bodily harm, which lead to her death.

243. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which she is entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat.* §768.21, including all damages she suffered and will continue to suffer into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Plaintiff;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of her death to Plaintiff;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements (including cremation) arising from the injury and death of Decedent, and attributable to Plaintiff's own financial expenditures;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations, as would impact Plaintiff;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate, as would impact Plaintiff: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21, and attributable to Plaintiff

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issued triable as of right by a jury.

**COUNT XXI:  
NEGLIGENCE CLAIM BY PAYNE AGAINST  
STEPHEN PALMETER**

244. Plaintiff re-alleges paragraphs 1-12.

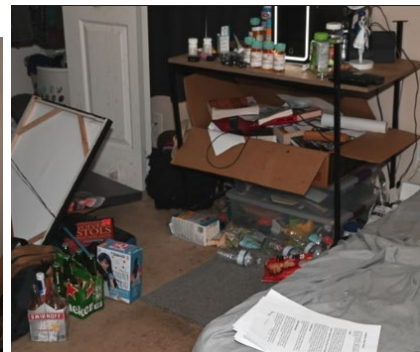
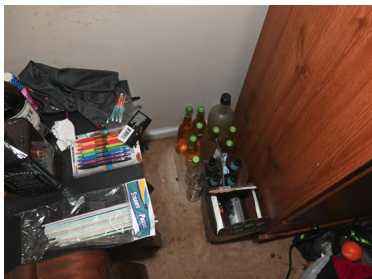
245. At all material times, Defendant, resided with Ryan Palmeter at 688 Timbermill Ln, Orange Park, Florida, 32065.

246. Prior to the subject incident date, Defendant knew that his son, RYAN PALMETER, struggled with mental health issues, and was even involuntarily committed under Florida's Baker

Act.

247. At all material times, Defendant owed a duty of care to the general public to reasonably supervise Ryan Palmeto and to take such precautions as were reasonably necessary to protect the general public, including Decedent, from reasonably foreseeable criminal acts which were likely to be committed by his son; and/or Defendant previously undertook to protect the general public from foreseeable violent activity by Ryan Palmeto, but failed to do so and continue to do so reasonably.

248. At all material times, Defendant knew that his son was a dangerous person. With an obsession regarding firearms and violence, and living in a room filled with prescription medications and alcohol, as well as firearms, Defendant knew that his son was a ticking time bomb. Defendant also knew that his son struggled with alcoholism. In fact, Defendant knew that RYAN PALMETER likened his self-described alcoholism to Defendant's own issues with pain pills. As Defendant's son's letter to his parents read, "That alcoholism made it a lot easier until the end, though. It's just like those pain pills of yours, dad."



249. At all material times, Defendant's son's room even adorned a sign to "Join the Revolution," as he poured over books about firearms, like "The Christian and his Machine Gun." RYAN PALMETER's room even contained artwork that glorified death, such as a picture of a deceased child on a road with a smiling teenage male in the foreground. All of these items were in plain



view and prominently visible as soon as Defendant entered the bedroom.



250. At all material times, Defendant failed to take reasonable precautions to provide for the safety of the general public by failing to take action, including but not limited to informing the authorities about the threat posed by RYAN PALMETER, and by allowing him and/or assisting him to retain his firearms, despite the evident danger posed; and/or despite previously undertaking to take action to protect the general public from the threat posed by RYAN PALMETER, failed to reasonably execute and continue to execute such an undertaking.

251. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's negligence, Decedent suffered severe bodily harm, which lead to his death.

252. As a further direct and proximate result of the negligence of Defendant, which caused the death of Decedent, the Defendant is liable to the Plaintiff for all damages to which she is entitled under the Florida Wrongful Death Statute, pursuant to *Fla. Stat. §768.21*, including all damages she suffered and will continue to suffer into the future including, as authorized and allowed under the Wrongful Death Act, Section 768.16 et seq. Florida Statutes:

- a. The past and future mental pain and suffering of Plaintiff;
- b. The past and future loss of Decedent's support and services from the date of her death to Plaintiff;
- c. Expenses of funeral arrangements (including cremation) arising from the injury and death of Decedent, and attributable to Plaintiff's own financial expenditures;
- d. Loss of the decedent's prospective net accumulations, as would impact Plaintiff;
- e. Loss of inheritable estate, as would impact Plaintiff: and
- f. Any and all other damages as specified in F.S. 768.21, and attributable to Plaintiff

**WHEREFORE** the Plaintiff, demands judgement against the Defendant for damages, interest, costs and any further relief to which Plaintiff is entitled under the applicable law and further demands trial by jury of all issued triable as of right by a jury.

*[Demand for Jury Trial on Following Page]*

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury of all issues triable as a right by jury.

DATED THIS 4th day of December, 2023.

**THE HAGGARD LAW FIRM, PA**

*Co-Counsel for Plaintiffs*

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Coral Gables, FL 33134

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