

JAW GA News Investigative Report

Part I: The Wendy Palmer Files

Records, Allegations, Public-Agency Actions, and the First Evidence Assessment

Status: Investigative Working Report

Prepared by: JAW GA News

Date: September 13, 2026

Publication status: Not yet a final determination

Editorial standard: People. Facts. Accountability.

A Stronger Georgia

Executive Summary

JAW GA News began reviewing materials supplied by Wendy Palmer as part of a broader examination of allegations involving law enforcement, probation supervision, public-records compliance, government accountability, and officer disciplinary histories in Berrien County and Nashville, Georgia.

The first phase of this investigation became considerably larger than a review of Palmer's allegations alone. The material included emails, court filings, Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council records, Georgia Department of Community Supervision documents, Open Records Act correspondence, federal litigation records, personnel-related material, photographs and other supporting files.

JAW GA News has not treated Palmer's statements as established facts simply because she supplied documents supporting portions of her account. Each significant claim has instead been separated into what the underlying records actually establish, what is independently corroborated, what remains an allegation, and what appears inconsistent or incomplete.

That distinction produced several important results.

Records reviewed by JAW GA News establish that probation enforcement proceedings existed against Palmer in early 2025, including a warrant and Petition for Revocation. A March 11, 2025 filing signed by Assistant Chief Community Supervision Officer Andrea Radney states that an arrest warrant had been issued January 16, 2025 and that a Petition for Revocation was subsequently filed based upon alleged "failed drug screens."

The same March 11 record requests dismissal of those proceedings. A judge granted the dismissal.

Separately, Radney signed a Petition for Termination of Probation on March 11. The termination paperwork indicates that restitution had been paid and that the District Attorney's Office would not seek a Continuance of Supervision hearing. Judge Richard Perryman subsequently ordered Palmer released and discharged from her sentence and probation.

A Georgia Department of Community Supervision notice dated March 12 informed Palmer that the supervision portion of her sentence had expired, or would expire, effective March 11, 2025.

Those records substantially corroborate the existence and subsequent dismissal of probation-enforcement actions. They do not, however, establish Palmer's broader allegation that DCS determined Radney had retaliated against her.

Indeed, the records complicate that characterization considerably: Radney herself appears to have signed both the petition requesting dismissal of the warrant/revocation proceedings and the petition requesting termination of Palmer's probation.

One significant unanswered question remains.

In federal court filings, Palmer repeatedly alleges that Radney filed an affidavit for a tolling order on February 12, 2025 and that the tolling order was granted that same day. Palmer further represented to the federal court that she possessed documentary evidence including "tolling orders."

Despite an extensive review of the materials supplied to JAW GA News, the underlying February 12 tolling affidavit and signed tolling order have not been located.

Accordingly, JAW GA News currently classifies that portion of Palmer's account as **alleged but not independently verified**.

The investigation also uncovered substantial Georgia POST disciplinary material concerning multiple law-enforcement officers. Some of Palmer's descriptions are supported by official POST records. Other claims require additional employment, hiring, court, or agency records before they can responsibly be reported as established facts.

Part I therefore reaches neither a blanket validation nor blanket rejection of Palmer's allegations.

The evidence presents a more complicated picture: Palmer supplied significant authentic records and raised several legitimate questions, while some of her broader interpretations go beyond what those records presently prove.

1. Purpose of This Investigation

The purpose of this investigation is not to advocate for Wendy Palmer, any law-enforcement officer, the City of Nashville, Berrien County, the Georgia Department of Community Supervision, or any other party.

JAW GA News is attempting to determine what happened.

That requires separating five very different things that are too often mashed together in public disputes: an allegation, a supporting document, independent corroboration, an agency's explanation, and a factual conclusion.

A person can provide authentic documents while drawing conclusions those documents do not establish. Conversely, inaccuracies or inconsistencies in a source's account do not automatically invalidate unrelated claims that are supported by primary records.

For that reason, this investigation follows the documents rather than requiring the documents to follow a predetermined narrative.

2. Evidence Classification Standard

Throughout this report, JAW GA News uses the following classifications.

DOCUMENTED means an underlying official record, court filing, agency correspondence or other primary evidence directly establishes the fact being described.

CORROBORATED means multiple independent sources or records materially support the same fact.

PARTIALLY CORROBORATED means significant portions of a claim are supported, but an important element remains unverified.

ALLEGED / UNVERIFIED means the claim has been made by Palmer or another source but JAW GA News has not located sufficient independent evidence to establish it.

CONTRADICTED means reliable evidence conflicts with a material portion of the claim or chronology.

UNRESOLVED means evidence exists on multiple sides, important records remain unavailable, or the available material is insufficient to reach a responsible conclusion.

These classifications may change as additional records are obtained.

3. Initial Evidence Collection and First Assessment

The original assessment began with approximately 50 emails and attachments supplied by Palmer on September 4, 2026.

The investigation subsequently expanded substantially.

A broader review of the Wendy Palmer Gmail collection identified approximately 186 messages across roughly 110 threads. Numerous messages contained attachments, forwarded records, court documents, screenshots, POST material, agency correspondence and links to additional documents.

JAW GA News preserved a working evidence package containing available Gmail attachments and linked files and generated a manifest and cryptographic SHA-256 hashes for the collected material.

The review also identified duplicate records. Duplicate files were not treated as independent corroboration merely because multiple copies existed.

This is important because forwarded email chains frequently caused the same underlying document to appear more than once.

The first assessment concluded that Palmer had supplied enough authentic material to justify continued investigation, but that her larger narrative could not responsibly be accepted wholesale.

Subsequent review has reinforced that conclusion.

4. The Andrea Radney and DCS Timeline

The Radney/DCS portion of the investigation became one of the most significant components of Part I.

Palmer alleges that actions taken against her probation were retaliatory and connected to complaints she had made involving local officials and law enforcement.

Some events in that chronology are now firmly documented.

January 2025

Palmer's materials state that Radney contacted her concerning drug testing in early January.

A February 10, 2025 Open Records request from Palmer specifically sought documentation concerning what Palmer described as Radney texting and calling her and directing her to appear at the Berrien County Courthouse on January 6 at approximately 8:30 a.m. for a drug screen.

Palmer also requested the authority permitting changes to her probation conditions and documentation concerning the drug-test order.

This establishes that Palmer was raising questions about the drug-testing process contemporaneously. It does not independently prove that the test was unauthorized.

A later March 11 court document provides stronger independent evidence concerning what happened afterward.

That document states that a warrant for Palmer's arrest was issued January 16, 2025 and that a Petition for Revocation was subsequently filed based upon alleged "failed drug screens."

Classification: DOCUMENTED.

5. Palmer's Requests for Drug-Test and Probation Records

On February 9, Palmer directly requested records from Radney concerning changes to her probation conditions.

Among other things, Palmer sought the complete drug-test order and results, as well as memoranda or communications concerning the decision to conduct drug screening.

On February 10, Palmer pursued similar information through an Open Records request to DCS.

DCS responded that community-supervision records were confidential under Georgia law and therefore not subject to production through the Open Records Act in the manner Palmer requested.

These records are important because they establish that Palmer was challenging the basis of the drug-testing and probation actions before the March termination.

They do not establish that Palmer was correct about the underlying legality of those actions.

The original drug-test evidence remains one of the most important missing pieces in this investigation.

6. February Complaints

Palmer submitted a Georgia Attorney General Consumer Protection complaint on February 12, 2025.

The preserved submission contains allegations concerning Radney and the probation warrant and requests review and dismissal of the warrant.

Additional material shows Palmer continued raising complaints during February.

An automated February 16 complaint submission also contains allegations involving Radney, DCS, the Berrien County Jail and Sheriff Ray Paulk.

That submission demonstrates that Palmer was making formal complaints before the March termination.

It does not establish that the Attorney General, FBI, Department of Justice or another named agency opened a formal investigation or agreed with Palmer's allegations.

JAW GA News therefore distinguishes **proof that a complaint was submitted** from **proof that an agency substantiated the complaint**.

Those are not remotely the same thing.

7. The Missing February 12 Tolling Order

This is one of the most significant unresolved issues in Part I.

In federal court, Palmer alleges:

"On 02/12/25, Radney filed affidavit for tolling order; tolling order granted same day."

Palmer later alleged that DCS reversed or dismissed that action when her probation ended.

She also represented to the federal court that she possessed documentary proof, specifically referring to official DCS correspondence, warrants and tolling orders.

JAW GA News has searched the evidence supplied by Palmer, including both major folders of material and the connected email collection.

We have located the warrant/revocation dismissal.

We have located the probation-termination petition.

We have located the signed termination order.

We have located the DCS termination notice.

We have **not** located the February 12 tolling affidavit or signed tolling order.

We have likewise not located a separate order expressly vacating or reversing that specific tolling order.

Accordingly:

Palmer's representation that a February 12 tolling action occurred: DOCUMENTED AS A CLAIM MADE IN FEDERAL COURT.

Underlying February 12 affidavit/order: ALLEGED / UNVERIFIED.

Claim that the tolling order was subsequently reversed or vacated: UNRESOLVED.

JAW GA News has now requested these missing records directly from Palmer.

If Palmer does not possess them, the appropriate independent source is the Berrien County Superior Court record for criminal case **2016CR0087**.

8. March 2025: The Critical Sequence

The period from approximately March 9 through March 12 is currently the most important four-day period in the Radney investigation.

Palmer's federal pleadings state that she filed a formal complaint concerning Radney on March 9.

Other preserved correspondence indicates DCS personnel routed a complaint for review on March 10.

Then, on March 11, several consequential things occurred.

Radney signed a petition requesting dismissal of the probation warrant and Petition for Revocation.

The judge granted that dismissal.

Radney also signed a Petition for Termination of Probation.

The termination paperwork indicates restitution had been paid.

The District Attorney notification portion indicates that the prosecutor would not seek a Continuance of Supervision hearing.

Judge Richard Perryman signed an order terminating Palmer's probation and releasing her from the sentence.

The following day, March 12, DCS issued written notification stating that the supervision portion of Palmer's sentence expired effective March 11.

That sequence is documented.

What caused it is not.

Temporal proximity can justify further investigation. It does not establish causation.

9. A Major Correction to Palmer's Characterization

Palmer's federal filings characterize the March events as DCS reversing or dismissing Radney's actions.

The underlying documents require a more precise description.

Radney herself appears to have signed the petition requesting dismissal of the warrant/revocation proceedings.

Radney also signed the Petition for Termination of Probation.

Therefore, JAW GA News cannot responsibly report simply that "DCS overruled Radney."

The evidence instead establishes that Radney initially participated in enforcement proceedings and later personally signed documents seeking dismissal and termination.

Why her position apparently changed remains unresolved.

Possible explanations could include routine statutory review, supervisor direction, evidentiary problems, legal issues, prosecutorial decisions, administrative developments, complaint-related review or other circumstances.

At present, the records do not establish which explanation is correct.

That question is substantially more important than forcing the documents into either Palmer's interpretation or DCS's presumed interpretation.

10. The Missing Reason for Dismissal

The March 11 Petition Requesting Dismissal of Warrant/Petition for Revocation contains another unusual feature.

The portion of the form intended to state the reason for dismissal appears not to contain a completed explanation.

JAW GA News subsequently found evidence that Palmer herself noticed this omission shortly afterward.

In a March 25 email exchange concerning the records, Palmer specifically asked about the "reason for dismissal."

The visible response directed her back toward information that should have been contained in her file but did not provide a clear substantive explanation in the material reviewed by JAW GA News.

This makes the missing dismissal reason more than a retrospective observation by this newsroom.

Palmer was questioning the same omission in March 2025.

Classification: DOCUMENTED OMISSION / UNRESOLVED EXPLANATION.

11. Officer Sapp and the Date Discrepancy

On March 19, Palmer told journalist Kevin Hall that Officer Sapp had said she was present in court "last Thursday" when the judge dropped the probation warrant and terminated approximately 22 months of probation.

This is evidence that Palmer contemporaneously attributed the statement to Sapp.

It is not independent proof that Sapp actually made the statement.

There is also a date problem.

March 19, 2025 was a Wednesday. Taken literally, "last Thursday" would ordinarily refer to March 13.

The court paperwork reviewed by JAW GA News is dated March 11.

Several possibilities could explain the discrepancy, including inaccurate recollection of the weekday, a separate court appearance, or a difference between an effective date and later courtroom activity.

JAW GA News will not choose among those explanations without evidence.

A court calendar, minute sheet or transcript for March 11 through March 13 would resolve much of this issue.

12. Federal Litigation: Palmer v. Paulk et al.

Palmer filed a federal civil-rights lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Georgia.

The case is:

PALMER v. PAULK et al.

Case No. 7:2025-cv-00065

Defendants have included Sheriff Ray Paulk, William Addison, Andrea Radney, Alvin Clarkson, Myron Glaze, the Berrien County Sheriff's Department, the Berrien County Board of Commissioners and the Georgia Department of Community Supervision.

Palmer's pleadings assert constitutional and civil-rights claims arising from multiple alleged events.

The existence of a federal lawsuit does not establish that the allegations contained within it are true.

That distinction became particularly important in March 2026.

13. What the Federal Court Actually Ruled

DCS and Radney previously moved to dismiss claims.

After Palmer was permitted to file an amended complaint, the court denied the earlier dismissal motion as:

MOOT, WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

That did not mean Palmer defeated the defendants on the merits.

The earlier motion addressed a pleading that had been superseded by the amended complaint. Once the new complaint replaced the old one, the previous motion became procedurally moot.

Defendants subsequently continued challenging portions of Palmer's amended case.

Therefore, any claim that the court "validated" Palmer's allegations merely by permitting amendment or denying the old dismissal motion would be inaccurate.

14. Chronology Error in Palmer's Operative Complaint

The amended federal complaint contains at least one identifiable chronology error.

Palmer describes a December 16, 2024 complaint and then states that "thirteen days later," on January 5–6, 2025, Radney initiated allegedly retaliatory contact.

The calendar does not support that calculation.

December 16 to January 5 is approximately 20 days.

December 16 to January 6 is approximately 21 days.

The error does not establish that the underlying contact did not occur.

It does, however, matter because the passage uses temporal proximity as part of Palmer's retaliation theory.

JAW GA News therefore classifies the "thirteen days" statement as:

CONTRADICTED BY CALENDAR CHRONOLOGY.

15. The Missing Knowledge Link

Palmer's retaliation theory also depends upon more than timing.

To establish the narrative she advances, an important question is whether Radney knew about Palmer's December 16 complaint before the January probation actions.

JAW GA News has not yet located sufficient evidence establishing that knowledge.

Without evidence showing that Radney knew about the complaint, temporal proximity alone cannot establish retaliatory motive.

This is now one of the principal unresolved questions in the federal/DCS portion of the investigation.

16. Georgia POST Records

The Palmer collection contains substantial Georgia POST material concerning multiple law-enforcement officers.

JAW GA News reviewed those records individually rather than treating Palmer's summaries as substitutes for the underlying documents.

Several cases produced significant findings.

17. Larry L. McBrayer

Georgia POST records reviewed by JAW GA News document that Larry L. McBrayer was arrested around January 2000 for first-degree arson.

The POST case summary states that a grand jury subsequently indicted him for first-degree arson, insurance fraud and false report of a crime.

The record further states that McBrayer later entered a guilty plea under Georgia's First Offender Act to first-degree arson.

The insurance-fraud and false-report counts were nolle prossed.

That distinction is essential.

JAW GA News will not describe McBrayer as having been convicted of charges that were dismissed.

The POST material records eight years of probation, a substantial monetary penalty and surrender of his peace-officer certification.

A separate signed document establishes that McBrayer voluntarily surrendered certification with the effect of revocation.

Independent online archival material also aligns with portions of the POST history, including contemporary reporting concerning an arson charge.

Overall classification: SUBSTANTIALLY DOCUMENTED.

What remains unresolved is McBrayer's subsequent reinstatement or employment history, if any.

18. James T. Herrington

Georgia POST records concerning James T. Herrington document another significant disciplinary history.

The case summary states that Herrington was terminated from his employing agency on May 31, 2001 because of outstanding warrants involving bad checks.

The POST material identifies multiple bad-check matters and several bench warrants.

The Probable Cause Committee subsequently recommended revocation.

The POST Council recorded:

REVOKE CERTIFICATION

on June 19, 2002.

This establishes the warrant history, employment termination and POST revocation.

However, Palmer's stronger allegation that Nashville Police Department hired Herrington while eight arrest warrants and four bench warrants were actively outstanding has not yet been independently established by the records reviewed.

That portion remains:

ALLEGED / UNVERIFIED.

Employment-history and hiring records would be required to resolve it.

19. Shane L. Lipsey

The POST case summary concerning Shane L. Lipsey states that POST was notified in January 2025 that Nashville Police Department had terminated Lipsey for policy violations.

According to the POST record, Lipsey, while off duty, contacted Berrien County E-911 and requested that a dispatcher run information concerning his father-in-law through GCIC.

The dispatcher refused after consulting a supervisor.

Importantly, the record states that GCIC information was **not actually disseminated**.

Therefore, JAW GA News characterizes this as an alleged or attempted improper information request, not successful acquisition of protected GCIC information.

The POST material also records previous disciplinary action involving sleeping on duty and a later suspension/final warning involving failures to respond to calls and communications and other duty-related issues.

The summary does not establish a criminal investigation arising from the GCIC incident.

The copy reviewed also did not establish a final POST sanction.

Accordingly:

Nashville PD termination: **DOCUMENTED.**

Underlying policy incident: **DOCUMENTED BY POST.**

Successful disclosure of GCIC information: **NO.**

Final POST sanction: **UNRESOLVED FROM MATERIAL REVIEWED.**

20. Jon Teegardin

POST material concerning Jon Teegardin describes a serious misconduct investigation arising from allegations associated with a law-enforcement encounter.

The record describes an investigation, a polygraph characterized in the material as deceptive, an internal investigation and an ultimatum involving resignation or termination.

Teegardin resigned.

POST subsequently revoked his certification.

Later POST material indicates certification was reinstated in 2008 with a 24-month probationary period upon rehire.

This creates a legitimate accountability question concerning the basis for reinstatement.

However, allegations underlying the original investigation must remain described as allegations unless independently adjudicated or otherwise established.

The critical unresolved question is:

Why did POST reinstate certification in 2008 after the earlier revocation?

The reinstatement rationale remains an important target for Part II.

21. Cameron Brady Nash

Review of Nash's POST material uncovered a concrete records discrepancy.

One case summary identifies a termination from the Berrien County Sheriff's Office on December 9, 2024.

A Georgia POST Individual Officer Profile instead lists his Berrien County Sheriff's Office employment as ending December 9, 2023 and Nashville Police Department employment beginning January 6, 2024.

Both dates cannot accurately describe the same employment transition if the disciplinary event is tied to the Berrien termination described in the case summary.

POST records also identify a final action dated July 25, 2025 imposing a 36-month probationary sanction.

The employment-date discrepancy should be independently reconciled using Berrien County termination records, Nashville hiring records and POST employment-history corrections.

Classification: DOCUMENTED RECORDS CONTRADICTION.

22. Leyon Grover Kerklin

A Georgia POST Individual Officer Profile generated in May 2026 lists Leyon Grover Kerklin as being in good standing and actively employed with Nashville Police Department beginning January 16, 2026.

The profile records active certifications and a July 25, 2025 final action described as:

APPROVE CERTIFICATION.

That phrase should not be transformed into evidence of misconduct.

An additional scanned case file concerning the approval requires clearer review before any adverse characterization would be justified.

For now:

Current POST standing in the reviewed profile: **GOOD STANDING.**

Nashville PD employment: **DOCUMENTED IN POST PROFILE.**

Misconduct finding: **NOT ESTABLISHED BY THE PROFILE.**

23. Ronald J. Knowles

Public City of Nashville materials independently identify Ronald Knowles as Chief of Police and document a lengthy progression through Nashville Police Department leadership positions.

Palmer's materials also contain POST-related allegations concerning older criminal and certification history.

Some of that history appears in POST documentation supplied to JAW GA News, but internet publications repeating Palmer's material are not treated as independent corroboration merely because they are publicly searchable.

JAW GA News will distinguish official POST documentation from articles derived from Palmer's own research.

24. Jeffrey Marrero and the Brady/Giglio Issue

Palmer's materials contain an exhibit summary concerning Jeffrey Marrero and a POST disciplinary record.

Separately, JAW GA News reviewed a February 20, 2026 response from Alapaha Judicial Circuit District Attorney Chase Studstill to an Open Records request seeking Brady/Giglio-related records involving Nashville Police Department officers.

The DA's response states that the requested information was not located within the office's files and that the requested records therefore could not be produced.

Palmer's material attempts to contrast that response with the existence of POST disciplinary information.

Those two facts do not inherently contradict each other.

A record can exist at Georgia POST without being possessed by the District Attorney's Office.

Accordingly, the existence of POST disciplinary material does **not** establish that Studstill's response was false.

The proper investigative questions are whether the DA was ever notified, whether Nashville PD transmitted relevant information, whether the material qualified for disclosure in particular prosecutions, and whether corresponding Brady/Giglio records should have existed.

Those questions remain unresolved.

25. Open Records Act Issues

Palmer supplied substantial correspondence concerning Georgia Open Records Act requests involving Berrien County, the Berrien County Sheriff's Office, Nashville and other agencies.

Some disputes involve response times, exemption citations, missing records, fee calculations and later acknowledgment of records that were initially described differently.

Georgia's Open Records Act generally requires agencies to respond within three business days, subject to statutory provisions governing availability, exemptions and production.

State guidance also requires sufficient explanation of applicable exemptions and establishes rules concerning search, retrieval and redaction charges.

The existence of a large fee is not by itself proof of an Open Records Act violation.

Each request must be examined individually.

For that reason, JAW GA News is developing a separate request-by-request matrix documenting:

request date; agency; records requested; response deadline; actual response; exemption asserted; original estimated cost; revised cost; records produced; records withheld; and final disposition.

This issue is substantial enough to warrant its own section in a later report rather than being reduced to a sweeping accusation.

26. Berrien County Sheriff's Office Fee Record

One record reviewed by JAW GA News contains an itemized calculation attributed to Captain William Addison.

It lists two hours of work at \$22.50 per hour, totaling \$45, plus a flat \$5 copying charge, for a total of \$50.

That record documents that particular calculation.

It should not be confused with separate Palmer disputes involving substantially larger estimates, including an estimate reportedly reduced from approximately \$4,949 to approximately \$911.

Those larger fee disputes require their own underlying calculations before JAW GA News reaches a conclusion.

27. What Palmer's Records Have Successfully Established

After the first major phase of review, several important matters are supported by primary records.

Palmer was subject to probation-enforcement proceedings in early 2025.

A probation warrant existed.

A Petition for Revocation existed.

The March dismissal paperwork states that the revocation proceeding involved alleged failed drug screens.

Palmer was contemporaneously requesting records concerning the drug testing and authority for changes to her probation conditions.

Palmer submitted complaints before her probation was terminated.

Radney requested dismissal of the warrant/revocation proceeding on March 11.

Radney also petitioned for termination of Palmer's probation.

The court granted termination.

DCS notified Palmer that supervision ended effective March 11.

The reason field on the reviewed dismissal paperwork appears incomplete.

Palmer herself questioned the missing dismissal reason shortly afterward.

Palmer filed federal civil-rights litigation.

The court later allowed an amended complaint.

The earlier DCS/Radney dismissal motion was denied as moot, not defeated on its merits.

Multiple POST records supplied by Palmer contain authentic and significant disciplinary histories.

Those findings justify continued investigation.

28. What Palmer's Records Have Not Yet Established

The evidence reviewed thus far does not establish that Radney retaliated against Palmer.

It does not establish that DCS concluded Radney had retaliated.

It does not establish that DCS independently "overruled" Radney.

It does not establish why Radney changed from enforcement activity to requesting dismissal and termination.

It does not establish that the March complaint caused the March 11 actions.

It does not independently establish the February 12 tolling order.

It does not establish why the warrant/revocation proceedings were dismissed.

It does not yet provide the original drug-test evidence underlying the alleged violations.

It does not establish that every officer identified in historical POST material was improperly hired or retained by Nashville or Berrien County.

It does not establish that the District Attorney knowingly withheld Brady/Giglio material merely because POST possessed disciplinary records.

And it does not establish that every legal conclusion contained in Palmer's federal pleadings is factually correct.

Those distinctions are not technicalities.

They are the difference between investigation and advocacy.

29. Records JAW GA News Has Requested From Palmer

Following this review, JAW GA News sent Palmer a follow-up request seeking additional primary documentation.

The requested records include the February 12, 2025 tolling affidavit or application; the signed tolling order or corresponding docket entry; any later record withdrawing, dismissing, vacating or otherwise terminating that order; the complete January 16 warrant and revocation materials; underlying drug-test evidence; relevant DCS case notes and communications; court calendars or minute sheets from approximately March 11–13; and any document explaining the reason for dismissal.

Palmer was specifically asked to provide original records rather than another narrative summary.

If Palmer does not possess those documents, JAW GA News can seek them independently from the relevant agencies or court where legally available.

30. Preliminary Part I Assessment

The first phase of the Wendy Palmer investigation does not support dismissing Palmer as a source whose allegations are entirely unsupported.

She supplied numerous authentic records, and several significant portions of her chronology are supported by official documents.

Neither does the evidence justify accepting Palmer's complete interpretation of those records.

In several instances, the documents tell a more complicated story.

The strongest example is the probation termination.

Palmer's federal filings characterize DCS as reversing Radney's actions. The underlying records reviewed by JAW GA News instead show Radney herself signing documents requesting dismissal and termination.

That does not disprove retaliation.

It does mean that the mechanism and motivation behind the March 11 change require further investigation.

Likewise, Palmer's federal representation concerning a February 12 tolling order is sufficiently specific to warrant serious examination, particularly because she represented that she possessed documentary proof. But the underlying order has not yet been located in the material provided to JAW GA News.

The appropriate conclusion is therefore neither "Palmer proved corruption" nor "Palmer's allegations are false."

The responsible conclusion is narrower:

Palmer supplied substantial records establishing legitimate matters for further investigation. Some claims have been corroborated. Some have been partially corroborated. Several important interpretations remain unproven, and certain statements contain identifiable inconsistencies or chronology problems.

JAW GA News will continue attempting to obtain the missing primary records before reaching final conclusions.

31. Part II Investigative Priorities

Part II should concentrate on questions capable of producing definitive answers.

The highest priority is the complete Berrien County Superior Court record for case **2016CR0087**, particularly filings between January 1 and March 15, 2025.

That record should establish whether the February 12 tolling affidavit/order exists and what ultimately happened to it.

The original drug-test and violation records are equally important.

DCS internal communications from March 9 through March 12 could potentially explain the abrupt sequence culminating in dismissal and termination.

The investigation should also obtain records showing whether Radney knew about Palmer's December 16 complaint before the January probation actions.

On the personnel side, Part II should resolve the Nash employment-date contradiction, Herrington's alleged Nashville hiring while warrants were active, Teegardin's reinstatement rationale, Lipsey's final POST disposition and later employment, and McBrayer's post-revocation certification/employment history.

Finally, the Open Records disputes should be converted into a formal compliance matrix so each agency response can be measured against the actual request, statutory deadline, exemption and fee calculation.

Editorial Note

This report is an investigative assessment based upon records available to JAW GA News as of September 13, 2026.

An allegation appearing in a lawsuit, complaint, email or investigative file is not presented as fact merely because it appears in an official document. Court pleadings establish what a party alleged. They do not, without more, establish that the allegation is true.

Similarly, disciplinary investigations are distinguished from final disciplinary findings, dismissed charges are distinguished from convictions, and historical records are distinguished from current employment status.

JAW GA News will update or correct this report when additional primary evidence materially changes a finding.

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FINAL CONCLUSION — PART I

Part I of the Wendy Palmer Files establishes something more complicated than a simple story of guilt, innocence, misconduct, or vindication.

The records reviewed by JAW GA News show that Wendy Palmer raised numerous allegations involving government officials, law enforcement, probation supervision, public records, and government accountability. Some of those allegations are supported in significant part by official records. Others are only partially supported. Several remain allegations requiring additional evidence.

That distinction controls this investigation.

The strongest documented portion of Part I concerns Palmer's probation proceedings.

Official records establish that a probation enforcement process existed in early 2025. A warrant was issued, a Petition for Revocation was filed, and alleged failed drug screens were identified as part of the enforcement action.

The record then changes significantly.

On March 11, 2025, paperwork was executed requesting dismissal of the probation warrant and revocation proceeding. The dismissal was granted. A Petition for Termination of Probation was also executed, and Palmer was subsequently ordered released and discharged from her sentence and probation.

A Department of Community Supervision notice dated March 12 further indicated that the supervision portion of Palmer's sentence ended effective March 11.

Those events are **DOCUMENTED**.

Their explanation is not.

One of the most significant findings of Part I is therefore not an accusation.

It is an unanswered question:

Why did the probation enforcement proceeding change course?

The records available during the Part I review did not provide a sufficiently clear answer.

Palmer has characterized the events as evidence that actions taken against her were later reversed after she complained about her treatment.

The underlying records reviewed by JAW GA News do not presently establish that conclusion.

In fact, an important complication appears in the paperwork itself: Andrea Radney, whose conduct Palmer challenged, appears on documents associated with both the enforcement process and the subsequent dismissal and termination proceedings.

That makes it inaccurate, based solely on the evidence reviewed in Part I, to state that DCS simply “overruled” Radney.

Something changed.

The available records do not yet establish what caused that change.

Part I also identified an important evidentiary gap involving the alleged January 2025 drug screens.

The warrant and revocation materials reference failed drug screens, but JAW GA News had not obtained the complete underlying testing records necessary to independently evaluate those allegations.

Without the original testing documentation, collection information, confirmation results, chain-of-custody records, DCS violation reports, or comparable source material, JAW GA News cannot independently determine precisely what the tests showed, how they were administered, or how those results were evaluated during the probation proceeding.

That evidence remains necessary.

The federal litigation provides another substantial documentary record.

Palmer filed claims in federal court involving Sheriff Ray Paulk, William Addison, Andrea Radney, Alvin Clarkson, Myron Glaze, government entities, and others.

The existence of those allegations in federal court is documented.

Their filing does not make them proven facts.

Likewise, procedural rulings in the litigation must be described accurately. A motion being denied as moot after an amended complaint supersedes an earlier pleading is not the same thing as a court deciding the underlying allegations in Palmer's favor.

Part I therefore treats the federal case as evidence of the dispute and of Palmer's allegations, not as independent proof that every allegation contained in her pleadings occurred as alleged.

The same standard applies throughout the remainder of the Palmer material.

POST records, personnel records, Open Records Act correspondence, government emails, photographs, court documents, agency communications, and other records can establish individual facts.

But a collection of suspicious circumstances does not automatically establish a larger theory.

Connections must be demonstrated.

Dates must match.

Documents must be authenticated where necessary.

Independent records must be distinguished from duplicates and forwarded copies.

Complaints must be distinguished from findings.

Allegations must be distinguished from convictions.

Civil claims must be distinguished from judicial findings.

And contradictions must be investigated rather than filled with assumptions.

That is particularly important because the Palmer evidence collection is extensive.

JAW GA News received dozens of initial emails and attachments, followed by a much larger collection spanning numerous email threads and investigative subjects. The material includes government correspondence, court records, screenshots, POST documentation, public-records correspondence, forwarded records, photographs, and other supporting material.

Volume does not equal proof.

Ten copies of the same document do not become ten independent sources.

The purpose of Part I has therefore been to reduce that enormous collection into identifiable investigative tracks and determine what each record actually establishes.

That process produced several findings worthy of continued investigation.

It also produced numerous claims that cannot yet responsibly be published as established fact.

The Finding of Part I

The evidence reviewed in Part I demonstrates that Wendy Palmer's allegations cannot responsibly be dismissed simply because they originated with Wendy Palmer.

There are genuine official records behind significant portions of her account.

At the same time, those records do not establish every conclusion Palmer has drawn from them.

Both facts matter.

The proper response is therefore neither automatic acceptance nor automatic rejection.

It is verification.

Where Palmer's statements match official records, JAW GA News will report that.

Where records support only part of a claim, we will say so.

Where government records contradict one another, we will identify the contradiction.

Where Palmer's interpretation goes beyond what a document proves, we will separate the document from the interpretation.

Where evidence contradicts Palmer, that evidence will be reported as well.

And where the answer remains unknown, we will call it exactly that:

UNRESOLVED.

Part I should therefore not be read as a final determination against Palmer, Radney, Paulk, Addison, Clarkson, Glaze, DCS, Berrien County, or any other person or agency appearing in the records.

It is an evidence assessment.

And that assessment leaves substantial work unfinished.

Among the most important outstanding questions are the basis and supporting documentation for the January 2025 drug-screen allegations; the complete circumstances surrounding the warrant and Petition for Revocation; the February 2025 tolling proceedings referenced in Palmer's federal filings; the reason the enforcement action was later dismissed; the reason Palmer's probation was terminated; communications among relevant DCS personnel; and the precise chronology of events surrounding March 11 through March 13, 2025.

Additional investigative tracks involving public records, personnel histories, government accountability, and other materials supplied by Palmer likewise require separate examination.

Those questions lead directly into Part II.

Part I establishes the foundation.

The next part follows the evidence that arrived afterward and asks a more difficult question:

What changes when previously missing records begin to surface?

JAW GA News will continue applying the same standard regardless of where the evidence leads.

We don't decide who is guilty.

We bring what is hidden into the light, put the record before the people, and let the truth do the judging.

People. Facts. Accountability.

A STRONGER GEORGIA.

