The 2026 Middle School Mock Trial
Criminal Case

IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS
SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
COUNTY OF TAYLOR
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

State of South Carolina.	)	
Prosecution,	)	
	)	**Case No.**
v.	)	**2025-GS-47-1800**
Riley Lane,	)	
Defendant.	)	

NOTE: All characters, names, events, places, and circumstances in this Mock Trial case are fictitious.

A PROJECT OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA BAR
LAW RELATED EDUCATION (LRE) COMMITTEE
AND THE MOCK TRIAL SUBCOMMITTEE

2026-27 SC BAR PRESIDENT
Nekki Shutt

LRE COMMITTEE CHAIR
John K. DeLoache

MOCK TRIAL SUBCOMMITTEE CO-CHAIRS
Andrew N. Cole
Susan B. Hackett

CASE CONTRIBUTORS
Andrew N. Cole
Phylicia Coleman
John DeLoache
Brandy Duncan
Madison Faulk
Margaret “Peg” Fox
Susan B. Hackett
Nikole Haltiwanger
Matthew Walker

SC BAR LEGAL COMMUNITY & LRE STAFF
Kimberly Snipes, Legal Community & LRE Director
Marian J. Kirk, Mock Trial Manager
Sarah E. Buckliew, Legal Community Outreach Coordinator

With funding provided by:

MIDDLE SCHOOL MOCK TRIAL PAST STATE CHAMPIONS

2002 – Sneed Middle
2003 – Myrtle Beach Middle (Coastal Region)
2003 – Lady's Island Middle (Midlands Region)
2003 – Riverside Middle (Piedmont Region)
2004 – Johnsonville Middle
2005 – Johnsonville Middle
2006 – Hand Middle
2007 – Springfield Middle
2008 – Springfield Middle
2009 – Forestbrook Middle
2010 – Forestbrook Middle
2011 – Johnsonville Middle
2012 – Forestbrook Middle
2013 – Forestbrook Middle (BOC Champions)
2014 – Forestbrook Middle (BOC Champions)
2015 – N/A – No State Competition
2016 – Moultrie Middle
2017 – Fort Mill Middle
2018 – Heathwood Hall Episcopal
2019 – Buist Academy
2020 – N/A – No State Competition
2021 – N/A – No State Competition
2022 – JET Middle
2023 – Palmetto Academy
2024 – Forest Creek Middle School
2025 – JET Middle

2025 State Winner – JET Middle School

PROFESSIONALISM AND CIVILITY AWARD WINNERS
MIDDLE SCHOOL

The first Professionalism and Civility Awards were presented to one Middle School and High School team at their state competition. The competing teams nominated a team that demonstrated the following qualities inside and outside the courtroom:

- Professional demeanor
- Civility
- Integrity
- Honesty
- Fair play
- Respect for the competition
- Respect for fellow competitors
- Respect for volunteers and all associated with the program inside and outside the courtroom throughout the competition
- Respect for courthouse staff and facilities

MIDDLE SCHOOL

2016 – Heathwood Hall Episcopal ..... (State)
2017 – Ben Lippen .....(Regional)
2017 – Bob Jones .....(Regional)
2017 – Longleaf .....(Regional)
2017 – Philip Simmons.....(Regional)
2017 – Ten Oaks.....(Regional)
2017 – Buist..... (State)
2018 – Cario .....(Regional)
2018 – Forestbrook .....(Regional)
2018 – Heathwood Hall Episcopal...(Regional)
2018 – Leavelle McCampbell .....(Regional)
2018 – Pleasant Knoll.....(Regional)
2018 – Chapin ..... (State)
2019 – Bob Jones .....(Regional)
2019 – Heathwood Hall Episcopal (Regional)
2019 – St. James – Santee .....(Regional)
2019 – Ten Oaks.....(Regional)
2019 – Chapin ..... (State)
2020 – Chapin .....(Regional)
2021 – Kingstree Middle Magnet . (Regional)
2022 – GREEN Charter..... (Regional)
2022 – JET Middle ..... (Regional)
2022 – Whittemore Park Middle .. (Regional)
2022 – Chapin Middle..... (State)
2023 – Palmetto Academy..... (Regional)
2023 – Chapin Middle..... (Regional)
2023 – Dent Middle..... (State)
2024 – Daufuskie Island ..... (Regional)
2024 – Dent Middle..... (Regional)
2024 – Jackson STEM..... (Regional)
2024 – Heyward Gibbes Middle..... (State)
2025 – Thomas C. Carios Middle . (Regional)
2025 – JET Middle ..... (Regional)
2025 – Forest Creek Middle ..... (Regional)
2025 – Dutch Fork Middle ..... (State)

INTRODUCTION TO THE MOCK TRIAL COMPETITION

Mock Trial is sponsored by the South Carolina Bar Law Related Education (LRE). South Carolina public, private, and charter schools, as well as homeschooled students throughout the state are invited to participate in this competitive program at either the middle or high school level. Each participating school enters a team ideally composed of 16 or more students (and a minimum of five students) and requires a teacher-coach sponsor. SC Bar LRE assists in locating attorney coaches to help teams prepare for the competition and provides teams with the case materials, the competition handbook, and other competition materials on the SC Bar website at www.scbar.org/lre.

The Mock Trial season consists of regional competitions with a culminating state competition at the middle school level.

Teams are officially assigned to a region after the drop date assigned for each level. Once a team is assigned to a region, the team cannot switch regions without the approval of the LRE Director. *(Regions are subject to be split based on courthouse capacity, and the number of teams in a region.)*

Competition Schedule for Middle Schools:

<u>Middle School</u> Mock Trial Competition Schedule

- Regionals .....Saturday, November 14, 2026
- State..... Friday and Saturday, December 4-5, 2026

GOALS

The goals of this program are first and foremost to educate South Carolina students about the basis of our American judicial system and the mechanics of litigation. The program also serves to build bridges of cooperation, respect and support between the community and the legal profession. Through participation in the Mock Trial program, students increase important skills of listening, speaking, writing, reading and analyzing. All participants are encouraged to keep in mind the goal of Mock Trial is to learn and understand the meaning of good citizenship through participation in our system of law and justice.

Students

Your participation in Mock Trial will allow you to experience what it is like to prepare for and present a case before a presiding judge and scoring judges. As you prepare, you will sharpen public speaking and presentation skills. The greatest benefit is the opportunity to learn how the legal system works. Your interaction with some of South Carolina's finest attorneys and judges in a professional setting will give you insight to the different interpretations of trial procedure and litigation styles used in the legal arena.

Teacher Coaches, Attorney Coaches, and/or Judges

Your contribution of time and talent opens up opportunities to South Carolina students.

Your participation is a key element to the success of this program. All coaches should obtain and follow their school's policy on adult/student interaction.

CASE AND COMPETITION QUESTIONS

The previous Mock Trial Discussion Forum has been replaced with a Jotform for case question submissions. Click here for the Case and Competition Questions form. A page on the Middle School Mock Trial section of the SC Bar website will be updated each time questions are answered. This simplifies the process for questions and no longer requires login credentials.

HAVE MOCK TRIAL QUESTIONS?

Attorney Coach Needed ..... Sarah Buckliew
Case Questions ..... Ask via Jotform
Competition ..... Ask via Jotform or Contact Marian Kirk
Concerns ..... Marian Kirk
Credit Card Payment Portal ..... Online form
Downloading Materials ..... Sarah Buckliew
Forms ..... Marian Kirk
General Questions ..... Marian Kirk
Invoices ..... Marian Kirk
Registration ..... Marian Kirk
Mock Trial Training Registration ..... Marian Kirk

LEGAL COMMUNITY & LAW RELATED EDUCATION OFFICE ..... (803) 252-5139
Kimberly P. Snipes, Legal Community & LRE Director ..... kimberly.snipes@scbar.org
Marian Kirk, Mock Trial Manager ..... marian.kirk@scbar.org
Sarah Buckliew, Legal Community Outreach Coordinator ..... sarah.buckliew@scbar.org

2026 Middle School Mock Trial Case:

Case Introduction 1

Pleadings **2**

Indictment 3
Pre-Trial Order 5
Stipulations 6
SC Criminal Statutes 7
Glossary 8
Preliminary Jury Instructions 9
Jury Verdict Form 15

Witness Listing 16

Prosecution Witnesses:

Affidavit, Skylar Reese 17
Affidavit, Ari Logan, MD 22
Affidavit, Dakota Smith 26

Defense Witnesses:

Affidavit, Riley Lane 31
Affidavit, Emerson Swift 36
Affidavit, Jamie Bell 42

Exhibits Listing 46

Exhibit #1 911 Call Log 47
Exhibit #2 Autopsy and Toxicology Report 48
Exhibit #3 FDA September 2017 Automated Insulin System Approval Announcement 49
Exhibit #4 FDA Safety Warning on Unauthorized Diabetes Devices 50
Exhibit #5 SafePump-V5 Information Handout 51
Exhibit #6 SafePump-V5 Hardware Data Register Log 52
Exhibit #7 Forensic Extraction of USB Flash Drive 53
Exhibit #8 Local Area Network Logs and Bluetooth Connections Report 54
Exhibit #9 Kent-Lane Tech Partnership Agreement (Shotgun Clause) & Ouster Paperwork 55
Exhibit #10 Vanguard Heights Penthouse Floor Plan & VIP Lounge Diagram 56
Exhibit #11 Report of Emerson Swift 57
Exhibit #12 Vitae of Dr. Ari Logan 59
Exhibit #13 Vitae of Emerson Swift 61
Exhibit #14 Do-It-Yourself (DIY) Diabetes Blog Article 63

CASE INTRODUCTION

On the night of December 21, 2025, during a high-stakes tech-startup holiday party, local tech entrepreneur Parker Kent—a type 1 diabetic—suffered a fatal case of severe hypoglycemia from a massive insulin overdose. The automated insulin pump Parker wore was found to have been remotely controlled via Bluetooth. The defendant, Riley Lane, Parker's former business partner and a brilliant software architect, was the only person with access to the network code used by Parker's device. The prosecution claims Riley hacked the pump for revenge after being ousted from their company. The defense maintains that the pump suffered a software glitch.

****

The introduction is background material for informational purposes only.
It is not to be considered part of the case materials.

****

PLEADINGS

WITNESSES

Investigator Skylar Reese

ARREST WARRANT NUMBER

DIRECT INDICTMENT

ACTION OF GRAND JURY

TRUE BILL

Brynn Forsyth

Foreperson of Grand Jury

Date: December 29, 2025

VERDICT

Foreperson of Petit Jury

Date:

DOCKET NO. 2025-GS-47-1800

The State of South Carolina

County of Taylor

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

vs.

Riley Lane

INDICTMENT FOR

S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-10

Murder

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	)	INDICTMENT
	)	
COUNTY OF TAYLOR	)	

At a Court of General Sessions, convened on December 29, 2025, the Grand Jurors of Taylor County present upon their oath:

MURDER

S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-10

That Riley Lane did, in Taylor County, on or about December 21, 2025, commit the crime of Murder in that the Defendant, Riley Lane, did with malice aforethought cause the death of Parker Kent at Vanguard Heights in Taylor County, South Carolina, contrary to the laws of the State of South Carolina.

David W. Miller

DAVID W. MILLER, SOLICITOR

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	)	SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
	)	
COUNTY OF TAYLOR	)	COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS
	)	
	)	
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,	)	**2025-GS-47-1800**
	)	
Prosecution,	)	
vs.	)	
	)	
RILEY LANE,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	**PRE-TRIAL ORDER**
	)	

Pre-Trial Order

On this the 31st day of August 2026, the above-captioned matter came before the undersigned judge for pretrial conference. The parties, appearing through their counsel, indicated their agreement to and approval of the terms of this Order and requested that it be made the Order of this Court. Accordingly, the terms of this Order shall not be altered, except upon a showing of good cause.

I. Statement of Case

The State of South Carolina charged the Defendant, Riley Lane, with one count of Murder in violation of S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-10, alleging that on December 21, 2025, the Defendant unlawfully caused the death of 34-year-old Parker Kent, to-wit: the death occurred when Defendant's use of a weaponized Python script overwhelmed the victim's insulin pump causing the death. Such being contrary to the laws of the State of South Carolina, and the good order, peace and dignity thereof. Upon arraignment, Riley Lane pled not guilty to the charge of murder.

II. **Pretrial Rulings**

Because the parties have stipulated to the cause of the victim's death, the judge sustained the Defendant's objection to showing photos of the victim's body and injuries on

the grounds that those photos would be unnecessarily cumulative of Investigator Skylar Reese's testimony and that, as a result, those photos would be substantially more prejudicial than probative.

III. Stipulations of the Parties

1. The signatures on the witness statements are authentic and signed under oath by each witness.

2. The jury charges are accurate in all respects. No objections to jury charges may be raised.

3. The indictment is valid. The Defendant may not challenge the indictment as deficient.

4. All exhibits listed are authentic and accurate in all respects, and no objections to the authenticity of the exhibits shall be entertained.

5. All searches of property and persons were done with lawful authority and within the bounds of the Fourth Amendment. The constitutional validity of any search of any property or person may not be challenged or called into question during the trial of this case. The chain of custody of evidence collected during the investigation is not in dispute.

6. The Defendant, Riley Lane, was properly advised of *Miranda* rights upon arrest. *Miranda* warnings were not legally required prior to any other interview of Riley Lane or any other witness. The voluntariness of any interview based on *Miranda* may not be challenged or called into question during the trial of the case.

7. Jordan Banner, the waiter who found Parker Kent is unavailable and has no information to offer which was not already found in the 911 transcript.

8. The Coroner is unavailable to testify, and has no further information to offer.

9. No person at the party other than named witnesses had any substantive information to offer related to the case. No other witnesses may be called or inferred.

SOUTH CAROLINA
CRIMINAL STATUTE

S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-10. "Murder" defined.

"Murder" is the killing of any person with malice aforethought, either express or implied.

2026 Middle School Mock Trial Glossary of Terms

Algorithm	A step-by-step set of rules or instructions used to solve a problem or complete a task.
C-peptide test	A test measuring the level of connecting peptide in a blood sample to evaluate how much natural insulin the pancreas is making.
Diabetes	A disorder of carbohydrate metabolism, characterized by inadequate production or utilization of insulin.
Glucose	A sugar, having several different forms, occurring in many fruits, animal tissues, and fluids.
Hypoglycemic	The state of an abnormally low level of glucose in the blood.
Python Script	A plain text file containing computer code.
µU/mL	This is the medical measurement for blood insulin levels, known as micro-international units per milliliter.
Vitreous humor	A clear, jelly-like substance that fills the volume of the eye.
Vitreous glucose	The concentration of glucose measured in the vitreous humor.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	)	SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
	)	
COUNTY OF TAYLOR	)	COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS
	)	
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,	)	**2025-GS-47-1800**
	)	
Prosecution,	)	
vs.	)	
	)	
RILEY LANE,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
	)	

Preliminary Jury Instructions

Note:
Jury instructions are NOT to be read to the jury on the day of the Mock Trial Competition.

The Court hereby approves the following preliminary jury instructions in the above captioned case. It notes the presentation of evidence at trial may warrant additional instruction, and it will consider those instructions at a later date.

A. The Jury: Finders of the Facts

Under our Constitution and Code of Laws, only you – the jury – can make the findings of fact in this case. I am not permitted to tell you how I feel about the evidence which has been presented. Throughout this trial, I have intended to be fair and impartial toward each of the parties involved.

To determine the facts in this case, you will have to evaluate the credibility – or believability of witnesses. You are the sole judges of the credibility of the witnesses. In determining their credibility, you may take into consideration many things, such as:

(1) How would you describe the appearance and manner of the witness on the stand, sometimes referred to as the demeanor of the witness?

(2) Was the witness forthright or hesitant?

(3) Was the witness's testimony consistent or did it contain discrepancies?

(4) What was the ability of the witness to know the facts about which he or she testified?

(5) Did the witness have a cause or a reason to be biased and prejudiced in favor of the testimony he or she gave?

(6) Was the testimony of the witness corroborated or made stronger by other testimony and evidence or was it made weaker or impeached by such other testimony and evidence?

You can believe as much or as little of each witness's testimony as you think proper. You may believe the testimony of a single witness against that of many witnesses – or just the opposite.

Of course, you do not determine the truth merely by counting the number of witnesses presented by each side. Throughout this process you have but one objective – to decide whether the State presented evidence of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt

B. Circumstantial Evidence

There are two types of evidence generally presented during a trial – direct evidence and circumstantial evidence. Direct evidence is the testimony of a person who asserts or claims to have actual knowledge of a fact, such as an eyewitness. Circumstantial evidence is proof of a chain of facts and circumstances indicating the existence of a fact in issue. The law makes absolutely no distinction between the weight or value to be given to either direct or circumstantial evidence. Nor is a greater degree of certainty required of circumstantial evidence than of direct evidence.

You should weigh all the evidence in the case in arriving at a verdict.

C. The Judge: Instructor of the Law

The same Constitution and laws that designate and make you the finders of the facts also make me the instructor of the law. You must accept the law as I give it to you. If I am wrong, there is another place and time for that error to be corrected. But for now, you must accept the law as I give it to you – and I caution you that it does not mean what you think the law should be, but what I tell you it is.

D. Instruction:

You have been selected and sworn as the jury to try this case of the State of South Carolina against the Defendant, Riley Lane. The Defendant is charged with Murder in violation of S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-10. The Indictment in this case is the formal method of accusing the Defendant of the crime. The Indictment is not evidence and you should not allow yourselves to be influenced against the Defendant by reason of the filing of the Indictment. The Defendant has pled not guilty to the charge. A plea of not guilty puts at issue each element of the crime with which the Defendant is charged. A plea of not guilty

requires the State to prove each element of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. The Defendant is presumed innocent of the crime and this presumption continues unless and until, after consideration of all the evidence, you are convinced of the Defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The Defendant must be found not guilty unless the State produces evidence that convinces you beyond a reasonable doubt of the existence of each element of the crime. It is your responsibility as jurors to determine the facts from the evidence, to follow the law as stated in the instructions from the presiding judge, and to reach a verdict of not guilty or guilty based upon the evidence.

We will now have opening statements of the counsel. Statements and arguments of counsel are not evidence. The purpose of opening statements and closing arguments is to assist you, the jury, in making a decision in this case; however, that decision must be based upon the evidence in this case, which consists of the testimony delivered under oath in this trial, any documents or other items introduced into evidence during this trial, and the stipulations of the parties.

A. Closing Instructions:

(1) Introduction:

Now that all the evidence has been presented, it is my duty under the law to give you the instructions that apply in this case. The instructions contain all rules of the law that are to be applied by you and all the rules by which you are to weigh the evidence and determine the facts at issue in deciding this case and reaching a verdict. You must consider the instructions as a whole. All the testimony and evidence that is proper for you to consider has been introduced in this case. You should not consider any matter of fact or of law except that which has been given to you during the trial of this case.

It is your responsibility as jurors to determine the facts from the evidence, to follow the rules of law as stated in these instructions, and to reach a fair and impartial verdict of guilty or not guilty based upon the evidence, as you have sworn you would do. You must not use any method of chance in arriving at a verdict but must base your verdict on the judgment of each juror.

(2) Elements of the Charge:

In this matter, the Defendant has been charged with:

(a) Murder, under S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-10

To this charge, the Defendant has entered a plea of not guilty. I will now define the elements of the charge.

Murder – S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-10:

The Defendant is charged with Murder. The State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant killed another person with malice aforethought.

Malice is hatred, ill-will, or hostility towards another person. It is the intentional doing of a wrongful act without just cause or excuse and with an intent to inflict an injury or under circumstances such that the law will infer an evil intent.

Malice aforethought does not require that the malice exists for any particular time before the act is committed, but malice must exist in the mind of the Defendant just before and at the time of the act is committed. Therefore, there must be a combination of the previous evil intent and the act.

Malice aforethought may be express or inferred. These terms, "express" and "inferred" do not mean different kinds of malice but merely the manner in which malice may be shown to exist. That is, either by direct evidence or by inference from the facts and circumstances that are proved. Express malice is shown when a person speaks words that express hatred or ill will for another or when the person prepared beforehand to do the act that was later accomplished; for example, lying in wait for a person or any other acts of preparation showing that the deed was in the Defendant's mind express malice.

Malice may be inferred from conduct showing a total disregard for human life.

In this case, the State has alleged that the murder involved the intentional killing of Parker Kent. Therefore, in order to prove the Defendant guilty of Murder, the State must prove the following:

The Defendant took the life of Parker Kent with malice aforethought.

If, after considering all of the evidence, you conclude that the State has proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant committed the crime of murder in violation of S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-10, you must return a verdict of guilty as to this charge on the jury verdict form. If, on the other hand, you conclude that the State has failed to meet its burden of proving beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant committed the crime of murder in violation of S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-10, you must return a verdict of not guilty as to this charge on the jury verdict form.

(3) Presumption of Innocence and Reasonable Doubt:

The Defendant is presumed innocent. That presumption continues unless, after consideration of all the evidence, you are convinced of the Defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The State has the burden of presenting the evidence that establishes the Defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. The Defendant must be found not guilty unless the State produces evidence that convinces you, beyond a reasonable doubt, of each and every element of the crime alleged.

"Beyond a reasonable doubt" is defined as "proof of such a convincing character that you would be willing to rely and act upon it without hesitation in the most important of your own affairs."

(4) Evidence – Definition:

Evidence is the testimony received from the witnesses under oath, stipulations made by the parties, and the exhibits admitted into evidence during the trial.

(5) Evidence – Inferences:

You should consider only the evidence introduced while the court is in session. You are permitted to draw such reasonable inferences from the testimony and exhibits as you feel are justified when considered with the aid of the knowledge that you each possess in common with other persons. You may make deductions and reach conclusions that reason, and common sense lead you to draw from the facts that you find to have been established by the evidence in this case.

(6) Indictments Not Evidence:

Again, the Indictment in this case is the formal method of accusing the Defendant of a crime. The Indictment is not evidence of guilt. You should not allow yourselves to be influenced against the Defendant by reason of the filing of the Indictment.

(7) Judicial Rulings:

The Court has made rulings in the conduct of the trial and the admission of evidence. These rulings should have no bearing on the weight or credit to be given any evidence or testimony admitted during the trial, nor should they be considered by you in any manner to indicate the conclusions to be reached by you in this case.

(8) Objections:

From time to time during this trial, the attorneys have made objections that I have ruled on. You should not speculate upon the reasons why objections were made. If I approved or sustained an objection, you should not speculate on what might have been said or what might have occurred had the objection not been sustained by me.

(9) Credibility of Witnesses:

It is your responsibility to determine the credibility of each witness and the weight to be given the testimony of each witness. In determining such weight or credibility, you may properly consider: the interest, if any, that the witness may have in the result of the trial; the relation of the witness to the parties; the bias or prejudice of the witness, if any has been apparent; the candor, fairness, intelligence, and demeanor of the witness; the ability of the witness to remember and relate past occurrences; and, the means of observation and the opportunity of knowing the matters about which the witness has testified. From all the facts and circumstances appearing in evidence and coming to your

observation during the trial, aided by the knowledge that you each possess in common with other persons, you will reach your conclusions. You should not let sympathy, sentiment, or prejudice enter into your deliberations, but should discharge your duties as jurors impartially, conscientiously, and faithfully under your oaths and return a verdict as the evidence warrants when measured by these instructions.

(10) Punishment:

You are only concerned with the guilt or innocence of the Defendant. You are not to concern yourselves with punishment.

B. Verdict Instructions:

After you have retired to consider your verdict, a member of the jury is selected as your foreperson and then you begin your deliberations. The foreperson is to maintain orderly deliberations but should have no greater influence on the deliberations than any other member of the jury. Your verdict must be unanimous. When you have agreed on a verdict, your foreperson will sign the verdict form and you will, as a body, return the verdict form in open court.

C. Verdict Form:

The verdict form approved by the Court is attached hereto.

IT IS SO ORDERED, this day of this round of the Mock Trial competition.

/s/ Presiding Judge

The Honorable Presiding Judge

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	)	SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
	)	
COUNTY OF TAYLOR	)	COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS
	)	
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,	)	**2025-GS-47-1800**
	)	
Prosecution,	)	
vs.	)	
	)	
RILEY LANE,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
	)	

Appendix A

JURY VERDICT FORM

We, the jury, empaneled and sworn in the above-entitled cause, do, upon our oaths, find as follows:

As to **COUNT 1 – MURDER** (S.C. Code Ann. § 16-3-10)
Defendant is:

_____ Guilty

_____ Not Guilty

_____

Foreperson

WITNESS LISTING

PROSECUTION	
Skylar Reese	Police Investigator
Dr. Ari Logan, MD	Chief Medical Examiner
Dakota Smith	Kent-Lane Tech Employee

DEFENSE	
Riley Lane	Defendant
Emerson Swift	Defense Expert
Jamie Bell	Independent Tech Consultant

Affidavit of
Skylar Reese (Prosecution – Police Investigator)

1. My name is Skylar Reese. I am 45 years old. I was born and raised in Charleston, South Carolina. I currently reside within the greater North Columbia metropolitan area, where I serve as a law enforcement officer dedicated to public safety and criminal justice.
2. As a proud Gamecock, I love living near Columbia! I'm a big sports fan, so being able to attend college football, basketball, and baseball games is a lot of fun. Of course, it would be more fun if we won more games, but there's always next year, right?
3. I graduated from the University of South Carolina in 2005 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice and a minor in Computer Science. I then attended the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy, graduating from Basic Law Enforcement class 403. I joined the North Columbia Police Department (NCPD) twenty years ago, in 2006.
4. After working the road for a few years, I became very interested in digital and cybercrime. Digital infrastructure was rapidly evolving, and the "bad guys" were increasingly using it to commit crimes. Instead of robbing people directly on the street, criminals are sitting at home hacking into computers to drain bank accounts electronically. I guess you could say it's an extension of the recent trend to work from home. Much like social media in general, it's a way to harm someone without having to look them in the face. But I digress.
5. I quickly recognized that fighting cybercrime was the future of law enforcement. I took advantage of certification courses that were available to me through the department that would enable me to be more effective in understanding and combating cybercrime. These include:
    - **Certified Forensic Computer Examiner (CFCE)** via the International Association of Computer Investigative Specialists, with annual update continuing education seminars.
    - **Advanced Mobile Device Diagnostics and Exploitation** via the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia, with annual update continuing education seminars.

6. After joining NCPD in 2006, I served four years in uniform patrol and eight years in the Property Crime Unit. I was promoted to the Homicide Division in 2018. In 2021, I became a lead investigator for the homicide division. My knowledge of technology was honestly more helpful in dealing with property crimes and credit card fraud, but occasionally it comes in handy in homicide cases as well, like this one.
7. On the night of December 21, 2025, I was on duty as the designated primary homicide investigator when a 911 dispatch was routed to my unit at approximately 11:29 PM. The call detailed a medical emergency at the Vanguard Heights luxury high rise, at 400 Tech Innovation Way, North Columbia, SC. Vanguard Heights was hosting the annual local tech-startup holiday party on the penthouse floor. The 911 call log has been marked as Exhibit #1, and shows the initial call and resources routed to the call, including myself.
8. I arrived at the scene at approximately 11:40 PM. Upon entering the VIP lounge area on the penthouse floor, I observed a white non-responsive male who was later identified as Parker Kent, the 34-year-old Chief Executive Officer of Kent-Lane Tech. A diagram of the penthouse floor of Vanguard Heights has been marked as Exhibit #10. The coroner arrived a few minutes before I did and pronounced Kent deceased. I did not have any further conversation with the coroner, as her representatives were waiting on me before transporting Kent to the morgue.
9. I conducted an immediate external examination of the body. I observed no indicators of significant external physical trauma, defensive wounds, or lacerations. However, I noted the decedent was wearing a SafePump-V5 automated, continuous insulin delivery device. I saw an information handout about the SafePump-V5, which has been marked as Exhibit #5. The pump itself was visible and secured to his belt, with the pump line running into the shirt at the left abdominal region. The device's LED screen interface was completely dark, indicating a power failure, system crash, or administrative shutdown.
10. I quickly determined that the decedent was diabetic and had collapsed very suddenly. Diabetic collapse, coma, and death is a scary thought. I know this because I am a type II diabetic and have been living with this condition for about 5 years. Type II is different from type I. With type I diabetics, the body does not produce any insulin at all,

whereas in type II diabetics, the body produces some but not enough insulin naturally. I am somewhat familiar with the SafePump-V5 and understand that it is an insulin delivery pump that operates via Bluetooth technology paired directly to an authorized user's cellular device. Because technology was involved with the dead person, I initiated an immediate digital forensic sweep of the venue's localized network infrastructure. I secured the physical router and the wireless data logs for the venue's localized network and Bluetooth routing tables spanning the hours of 9:00 PM to midnight on December 21. The data was processed and examined back at the police department the following day. The Vanguard Heights network logs and Bluetooth connections report has been marked as Exhibit #8.

11. My analysis of the network logs revealed some irregularities. At exactly 10:35 PM, the network log identifies that a masked digital device initiated a forced administrative override command protocol. This unauthorized device successfully faked the hardware authentication of the victim's pump. It executed a high-level administrative command that overrode the factory-set base level dosage, forcing a continuous, maximum-volume delivery of insulin into the victim's system without triggering the manual confirmation screen on the physical pump itself.
12. Following the discovery of the body, I coordinated with additional on-scene patrol officers to identify and interview all individuals present in the VIP lounge at or near the time of the incident. Multiple witnesses identified the defendant, Riley Lane, as having been inside the private VIP lounge with Parker Kent minutes prior to the collapse. Witnesses noted the defendant was a co-founder and the former Chief Technology Officer of Kent-Lane Tech. Lane had been recently terminated from Kent-Lane Tech. Later in the investigation process, I obtained a copy of the "Shotgun Clause" and ouster paperwork relating to Lane's termination, marked as Exhibit #9, including the 4 million dollar buyout. More interesting though, in the paperwork was the line indicating if neither purchase nor sale happened in the 15 days, then the offer was null and void. Parker died just a few days before that would be enforced, and so there was no one to buy out Riley Lane's shares. This left Riley in control.

13. During my initial on-scene interview with Riley Lane, the defendant appeared guarded, evasive, and focused excessively on the technical operation of the pump rather than the well-being of the decedent. Lane admitted to having recently been bought out from their position at Kent-Lane Tech and called it an unfair force out. The defendant admitted entering the VIP lounge to speak with Parker Kent but claimed to have left the area long before he suffered any physical distress. Lane could have been far away from the victim because it would take time for the insulin overdose to show massive effects. It is known that consumption of alcohol affects blood sugar levels in a negative way.
14. Based on probable cause derived from the witness interviews, I obtained a search warrant for the defendant's person and immediate belongings, at 1:15 AM on December 22, 2025. Upon searching the defendant's leather laptop bag, I recovered a USB flash drive. There was no laptop or other technology in the bag other than the USB flash drive.
15. A forensic extraction was done on the USB drive. The extraction was conducted on December 22, 2025 at 6:05 PM, following the autopsy of Parker Kent earlier in the day, and the download of the SafePump-V5 register log at 4:55 PM. The extraction revealed a Python script. A python script is a plain text way of entering a lot of code at once, which can then be uploaded or installed to another device. A printout of the forensic extraction of the USB drive has been marked as Exhibit #7. Upon reviewing the source code, I determined this script was custom-tailored specifically to bypass the security unique to the SafePump-V5. In other words, it would allow someone to bypass the authentication process and override the pump’s settings. Because the defendant co-authored the original software architecture for Kent-Lane Tech, the defendant possessed the unique security keys found embedded within the weaponized script on the flash drive. Following the autopsy, Dr. Logan and I downloaded the register log from the SafePump-V5 which Parker Kent was wearing at the time of death. A copy of that register log has been marked as Exhibit #6. The hardware data register from Parker Kent’s pump documented a catastrophic event timeline. At 10:35 PM on December 21, 2025, the device registered a sustained administrative command sequence that forced a continuous delivery of 75 total units of rapid-acting insulin.

16. A comprehensive review of the 911 emergency dispatch logs, marked as Exhibit #1, indicates the first call for medical assistance was placed by a waiter at 11:10 PM— 35 minutes after the malicious code execution and subsequent physical collapse of the victim.
17. Based on my investigation, I concluded that Parker Kent's death was not caused by an accidental equipment failure. I determined there was probable cause to believe Riley Lane intentionally accessed Mr. Kent's insulin pump and caused it to deliver a dangerous overdose of insulin. On December 23, 2025, I placed Riley Lane under arrest and processed the defendant on the charge of murder.

WITNESS ADDENDUM

I have reviewed this statement, and I have nothing of significance to add at this time. The material facts are true and correct.

Signed,
Skylar Reese
Skylar Reese

SIGNED AND SWORN to me before 8:00 a.m. on the day of this round of the South Carolina Mock Trial Competition.

Anthony Roberts
Anthony Roberts, Notary Public
State of South Carolina
My Commission Expires: 10/24/30

Affidavit of
Dr. Ari Logan, MD (Chief Medical Examiner)

1. My name is Dr. Ari Logan. I am 52 years old, having been born and raised in Baltimore, Maryland. I currently reside in North Columbia, South Carolina, where I serve as the medical examiner and forensic toxicologist for Taylor County. My job is to perform autopsies, study how people died, and test for drugs, alcohol and other substances in the body.
2. I earned my Bachelor of Science in Biochemistry from the University of Maryland in 1996, graduating with Honors. I later pursued my medical education at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, obtaining my Doctor of Medicine (MD) in 2000. Following medical school, I completed several years of specialized training in Pathology, forensic medicine, and toxicology. I have worked in this field for more than 20 years.
3. I am board-certified in Forensic Pathology and Clinical Toxicology by the American Board of Pathology. I hold medical licenses in both Maryland and South Carolina. Over my career as a medical examiner, I have personally performed or supervised over 2,000 autopsies. I also teach Forensic Medicine at the Medical University of South Carolina.
   I have published more than fifteen peer-reviewed articles in the *American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology*, focusing specifically on chemical poisonings and the forensic evaluation of medical device failures. I have testified as an expert witness in forensic pathology and toxicology in state and federal courts on over eighty cases. To see the full depth of my knowledge and abilities, please review my vitae, marked as Exhibit #13.
4. On December 22, 2025, at approximately 11:30 AM, I performed a post-mortem examination and autopsy on Parker Kent, at the Taylor County morgue facility. My autopsy and toxicology report for Parker Kent has been marked as Exhibit #2.
5. The body was received wearing evening attire, consistent with the event environment described in the investigative report. An external examination of the body revealed a well-nourished adult male measuring 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighing approximately 170 pounds. There were no outer signs of physical trauma; there were no bruises, cuts, skull fractures, or broken bones that would suggest physical violence, a struggle, or a fall.

6. I observed a SafePump-V5 automated insulin delivery device attached to the left lower side of Parker's abdomen. The unit itself was attached to the belt on the body with insertion line running under the shirt to the insertion site. The insertion site was clean and free of infection, and was properly seated through the skin, confirming the mechanism was physically intact and functional at the time of death. The SafePump-V5 was removed from the body and set aside for data download following conclusion of the autopsy.
7. Internal examination revealed changes consistent with severe hypoglycemic shock. Hypoglycemic shock is the medical term for very low blood sugar. Notable findings included swelling of the brain and widespread pooling of blood. All classic signs of a coma and subsequent death caused by low blood sugar.
8. During the internal examination, I collected blood, urine and other bodily fluid samples for screening. We are fortunate in Taylor County to have all the equipment on site to run screenings. Within a few hours of the internal examination, I had the following results:
    - **Blood Alcohol Content (BAC):** Quantified at 0.12%, indicating a state of significant central nervous system impairment and intoxication.
    - **Vitreous Glucose:** Quantified at less than 10 mg/dL, indicating profoundly low blood sugar.
    - **Synthetic Insulin Level:** Quantified at an astonishing 350 µU/mL. A normal baseline for an individual is typically between 2.6 and 25 µU/mL.
9. To determine the difference between natural insulin produced by the body and injected insulin, I ordered a pancreatic C-peptide test. The C-peptide level was profoundly suppressed (less than 0.1 ng/mL). Because C-peptide is co-secreted with natural insulin, its absence proves the body was flooded with synthetic insulin. Parker Kent did not suffer from a natural spike; he was injected with a massive volume of rapid-acting synthetic insulin. For example, if someone tastes a plain baked potato, and a baked potato with a lot of salt sprinkled on it, they can taste the extra salt and know that something salty has been added. Similarly, the C-peptide test lets us know that synthetic insulin was added to Parker Kent's body because there was not an elevated level of C-peptide.

10. Later in the day, just before 5 PM, I participated in the data evaluation of the internal hardware storage unit of the decedent's SafePump-V5 with Investigator Reese. The printout has been marked as Exhibit #6. I was needed to interpret the medical information contained in the code. Under standard operating conditions, an automated insulin pump delivers a very small amount of insulin at a continuous rate to maintain balance in the body. It relies on safety parameters that prevent a single user-initiated manual delivery from exceeding 5 units of rapid-acting insulin.
11. The hardware data register from Parker Kent’s pump documented a critical event timeline. At 10:35 PM on December 21, 2025, the device registered a sustained command sequence that forced a continuous delivery of 75 units of rapid-acting insulin directly into the body.
12. The digital logs confirmed this specific command bypassed the physical device’s hardware-level confirmation window. In an accidental manual overdose scenario—such as a clumsy or intoxicated patient mistakenly pressing buttons—the pump interface forces warning screens requiring confirmation before executing an unusually high dose. The logs show that no such manual prompts occurred on the physical pump interface. The instruction was pushed directly into the hardware's core command register completely subverting the victim’s ability to see or stop the lethal dose.
13. The defense's claim this event was an accidental software loop caused by an unverified software patch, complicated by the decedent's intoxication, does not align with the available data. While a BAC of 0.12% causes impairment, it typically triggers a response in a conscious patient as blood sugar drops. That would include shakes, sweating, and nausea. The sheer velocity and magnitude of a 75-unit insulin dump would induce rapid neurological decline and unconsciousness within minutes, completely disabling the victim before they could recognize their symptoms or seek physical help. I believe the data reflects a command execution to deliver a rapid, lethal dose of medication while actively suppressing on-screen user warnings.
14. Based on the autopsy and timeline of events, it is my professional medical opinion that the cause of death for Parker Kent was hypoglycemia by an caused by a synthetic insulin

overdose. The manner of death is homicide.

WITNESS ADDENDUM

I have reviewed this statement, and I have nothing of significance to add at this time. The material facts are true and correct.

Signed,

Dr. Arí Logan, MD

Dr. Ari Logan, MD

SIGNED AND SWORN to me before 8:00 a.m. on the day of this round of the South Carolina Mock Trial Competition.

William Smith

William Smith, Notary Public
State of South Carolina
My Commission Expires: 12/08/27

Affidavit of
Dakota Smith (Kent-Lane Tech Employee)

1. My name is Dakota Smith. I am 28 years old. I was born and raised in Spartanburg, South Carolina. I currently reside in North Columbia, South Carolina, where I work as an executive administrative consultant and operations coordinator in the technology industry. This means I work in the space between the executive leadership and department managers. I also handle workflow management and projects for executive leadership.
2. I graduated from the College of Charleston in 2020 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Communication and a minor in Business Administration. I moved to North Columbia to pursue a corporate career. I spent a couple of years working in local businesses learning the processes and working my way up the corporate ladder.
3. It has always been my dream to work for a fast-growing tech startup. I was very interested in Kent-Lane Tech, which had a great reputation in the industry. It was founded by two geniuses – Parker Kent and Riley Lane. The company made high-tech devices to improve people's lives, like the SafePump-V5, which is an insulin delivery pump that pairs directly to a person's phone. This is groundbreaking technology, because it allows a person to control their diabetes directly in real time using their cell phone. Many other insulin pump companies license the patent on the code from Kent-Lane Tech to create pairings for their own pumps.
4. In March of 2023, I was very excited to be hired by Kent-Lane Tech as the Executive Assistant to the Chief Executive Officer, Parker Kent. In this role, I managed Parker's calendar, travel logistics, inter-departmental communications, and executive suite operations. I worked very closely with both Parker Kent and the Chief Technology Officer, Riley Lane, for nearly three years. This provided me with a direct, unfiltered view of their professional partnership and personal dynamics. Unfortunately, it also gave me a front row seat to the unraveling of that friendship.
5. Throughout 2023 and 2024, working at Kent-Lane Tech was exactly what I imagined. There was so much energy and excitement, and it seemed like everyone's opinion was valued. Parker and Riley were very close, more like siblings than business

partners. By the spring of 2025, when the company began seeking more funding, severe cracks formed in their relationship. I personally managed the scheduling and recorded the minutes for multiple closed-door executive sessions where Parker and Riley clashed bitterly over product deployment timelines.

6. Parker was an absolute visionary who understood that the tech market waits for no one. Investors were demanding the immediate rollout of the newest SafePump-V5, and Parker was anxious to deliver it. Not just to appease investors but also because he personally suffered from type 1 diabetes. He truly understood how the SafePump-V5 would change lives for the better. Riley, on the other hand, was more cautious to the point of delaying release dates, burying the development cycle in endless safety tests. I frequently heard Riley shouting from the executive office that Parker was "valuing profit over human lives," while Parker responded that Riley's perfectionist attitude was going to bankrupt the company.
7. The hostility peaked in mid-November 2025. Parker instructed me to set up a confidential meeting with Kent-Lane Tech's other shareholders for the purpose of preparing a "shotgun clause" buyout. The meeting and approval paperwork were both on November 24, 2025. Shotgun clauses are common in shareholder agreements. Everyone's happy when they sign the deal, but a partnership can often become strained as time goes on. Shotgun clauses were developed to resolve issues that may arise later. This process allows one partner to trigger a buy-sell offer forcing the other partner to either buy out the triggering partner or sell their own at the named price. The pricing is presumed to be fair, because the offering partner must be willing to accept the same terms. In this case, Parker knew that Riley would not be able to raise enough cash to buy Parker out, so he could use the clause with reasonable certainty that Riley would have no choice but to sell him the shares. Even though Kent-Lane Tech had done well financially, Parker always seemed to have more money than Riley. Maybe that was a family inheritance. A copy of the "Shotgun Clause" and ouster paperwork has been included as Exhibit #9.

8. On December 5, 2025, I was present in the room when Parker officially delivered the ouster paperwork to Riley. I will never forget the look on Riley's face. Shock quickly gave way to pure anger. Riley stood up, refused to shake Parker's hand, and leaned across the desk. Riley looked directly at Parker and I could see Riley was shaking with rage. I heard Riley say, in a whisper, "You think you can just erase me from my own life's work? You're nothing without my code, Parker. Nothing! You're going to realize how vulnerable you are without me, and I promise, you will pay for taking everything from me." Riley then slammed the door so hard it cracked the glass frame. I know Riley was upset about being bought out, but four million dollars is a lot of money. I would have skipped all the way to the bank on that kind of payout. With Parker dying, the shotgun clause couldn't be enforced, how convenient.
9. On the night of December 21, 2025, Kent-Lane Tech had a prominent exhibit table at the local tech-startup holiday party at the Vanguard Heights penthouse floor. The party was from 7 to midnight, and both Parker and I were there around 6 PM to set up our table and devices. We put out quite a few of our informational handouts like what has been marked as Exhibit #5. A diagram of the penthouse floor has been marked as Exhibit #10. Parker was under a lot of stress but masking it beautifully. Because it was such a big deal, Parker was already drinking. I was concerned about the drinking because Parker's diabetes is a type that is especially difficult to manage, characterized by severe swings in blood sugar. I kept an eye on Parker all night, ensuring Parker had his phone close by, which was actively paired to monitor the SafePump-V5 insulin delivery system.
10. Around 10:15 PM, Parker looked completely exhausted and told me he was going to rest in the private VIP lounge. At approximately 10:22 PM, I headed to the VIP lounge to check on Parker. I saw Riley Lane entering the lounge. Given the volatile nature of their separation, I paused outside the lounge doors, concerned for Parker's safety. While I could not see through the frosted privacy glass, I could clearly hear the argument that erupted inside.

11. The confrontation was immediate and severe. I heard Parker yell, "I don't want to hear your patronizing warnings anymore, Riley! I run this company now. I'm fixing your slow, bloated code my own way, so back off!"
12. What followed chilled me to the bone. I heard Riley respond with terrifying malice. Riley shouted, "You've always been an arrogant fool, Parker! You think you're invincible because you can talk to investors? Your precious little tech toys won't save you from yourself. I built your safety net, and I can pull it right out from under you. You'll pay for this!"
13. Seconds later, the door swung open. Riley stormed past me. Riley was flushed and breathing heavily. Riley aggressively shoved a dark metallic USB flash drive into a leather laptop bag. Riley did not acknowledge my presence and hurried back into the main area. I decided to give Parker a little time to cool down before going into the lounge.
14. At 11:15 PM, a waiter with phone in hand ran out of the lounge yelling for medical help if there were any doctors in the room. I rushed inside and found Parker lying in the floor, completely unresponsive, with his skin deathly pale and covered in a cold, heavy sweat. The rest is a blur, but I know 911 was called and EMS showed up a few minutes later. They could not save Parker.
15. After the EMS and then the Coroner arrived, an investigator from the police department showed up. Investigator Reese interviewed me along with a few other people who had been around at the time of Parker's death. I shared with the investigator everything I knew about the last person to see Parker alive, Riley Lane. I also informed the investigator of their disagreements and the ouster of Lane from the company only two weeks before.
16. I loved working at Kent-Lane Tech. I witnessed the escalating threats, I heard the venom in Riley's voice ten minutes before Parker was poisoned by his own medical device, and I know this was a murder.

WITNESS ADDENDUM

I have reviewed this statement, and I have nothing of significance to add at this time. The material facts are true and correct.

Signed,

Dakota Smith

Dakota Smith

SIGNED AND SWORN to me before 8:00 a.m. on the day of this round of the South Carolina Mock Trial Competition.

C.H. Graves

C.H. Graves, Notary Public
State of South Carolina
My Commission Expires: 12/10/29

Affidavit of
Riley Lane (Defendant – CTO at Kent-Lane Tech)

1. My name is Riley Lane. I am 35 years old. I was born and raised in Greenville, South Carolina. I currently live in North Columbia, where I have spent my adult life working as a software developer and technology entrepreneur.
2. I pursued my passion for computing at Clemson University, graduating in 2013 with a Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering. Recognizing the immense potential at the intersection of mobile software and consumer healthcare, I earned my Master of Science in Biomedical Engineering from Duke University in 2015, focusing my graduate research on wireless communication in healthcare devices and automated drug-delivery protocols.
3. On November 19, 2015, alongside my closest college friend and colleague, Parker Kent, I co-founded Kent-Lane Tech. Over the last decade, I have served as the Chief Technology Officer and lead software architect for our firm. I personally authored the communication pairing code, and the core safety software for our flagship product line, including the SafePump-V5 series of automated insulin delivery systems. These systems consist of a wearable insulin pump with an algorithm embedded in it; a continuous glucose monitor (CGM); and the mobile app, as seen in the information handout, which has been marked as Exhibit #5. The algorithm allows the CGM and pump to talk to one another to adjust insulin doses based on a person's glucose levels. Importantly, the CGM and the insulin pump are connected via Bluetooth to your phone. I have dedicated my entire professional career to creating reliable, life-saving tech intended to protect vulnerable patients.
4. Parker Kent was not merely my business partner; Parker was my sounding board, and someone I loved like a brother. For ten years, we navigated the intense pressures of building a tech startup from scratch. While Parker brilliantly managed public relations, marketing, and the investor side, I oversaw engineering and product integrity.
5. In the spring of 2025, our relationship faced unprecedented strain. As Kent-Lane Tech prepared for our next major funding round, Parker became increasingly impatient with my rigorous safety testing protocols. Parker wanted to push updates faster to satisfy aggressive market deadlines. I adamantly refused to compromise safety when human lives were directly tied to our software.

6. On December 5, 2025, two weeks before the party, Parker blindsided me by invoking a "shotgun clause" embedded within our original partnership agreement. Backed by investors who favored speed over safety, Parker ousted me from the company we built together and stripped me of my executive voting rights. The clause had a 15-day grace period before execution. That would have been December 26, 2025. A copy of the paperwork would force me out of the company I founded has been marked as Exhibit #9. Yes, I know four million dollars sounds like a lot of money, but it is nothing compared to the time and energy I have put into this company. I didn't know Parker had met with others for financial backing in his attempt to get rid of me. I was deeply hurt and frustrated because I knew that without my oversight, the integrity of our medical devices would be severely compromised.
7. On the evening of December 21, 2025, I attended the annual local tech-startup holiday party held at Vanguard Heights. The tech-startup holiday party is a big end of the year party and exhibit show with all the tech startups in the region. Most have exhibit tables or mingle to network, connect, and talk about future projects. I arrived at the party a little after 9:00 PM. I attended specifically because I knew Parker would be there. Despite our impending corporate separation, I still felt a deep moral obligation to protect Parker, who was diabetic and reckless with his personal health while under stress, as indicated by his drinking.
8. Days before the party, I had been auditing the code I created and still legally own. I discovered several severe vulnerabilities in the open-source FreePump software circulating within the Do-It-Yourself (DIY) diabetic community. I compiled a Python script as testing code onto a standard USB flash drive as a simulated proof-of-concept to demonstrate to Parker how easily an unverified patch could fail. I brought it to the holiday party, intending to show it to Parker privately, friend to friend. I was going to beg him to remain on our secure factory software.
9. At 10:22 PM, I found Parker relaxing in the private VIP lounge. I could see Parker had been drinking, probably consuming high-sugar "Vanguard Martinis," which was incredibly

dangerous for someone with his medical condition. Parker was visibly intoxicated, slurring his words and exhibiting erratic behavior.

10. I approached Parker with total humility, attempting to clear the air about our partnership and shift the conversation to his health. I expressed concern about the alcohol he was consuming and was he managing his blood sugar. Parker laughed dismissively, stating, "You were always too slow and too paranoid, Riley. Look, I already fixed the system myself."
11. Parker then pulled out his phone and arrogantly showed me his live app screen. To my absolute horror, I observed that Parker had hacked the device and installed the open-source 'FreePump' software patch onto the SafePump-V5. He had done this deliberately to bypass the built-in factory safety maximums. This way he could consume high-sugar drinks at the party without having to manually calculate carbs or wait for delays in changing the dosing from the SafePump-V5.
12. I immediately raised my voice in panic, warning Parker that the 'FreePump' software was highly volatile, prone to data corruption, and fundamentally unsafe. Parker got hostile, misinterpreting my technical warnings as bitterness over being pushed out of our company, and yelled at me to leave. Recognizing that further argument with someone who had been drinking was futile, I turned around and exited the VIP lounge. I really don’t know how long I was there, but it wasn’t for long given how badly my talk with Parker went. I went to clear my head and gather my coat and go home. Instead of leaving after getting my coat, I got pulled into conversations with another medical device representative. They were interested in my code writing and safety protocols for medical devices. It was a good talk and might be a new corporate home for me. I was entirely unaware Parker’s SafePump-V5 was on the verge of a critical hardware failure.
13. A few minutes later, I saw EMS come in the party hall. I did not think much of it but was a little worried when I saw them go directly toward the VIP Lounge. Skylar Reese interviewed me because so many people pointed out my association with Parker, and the fact I had been ousted from the company we built together. Gossip travels faster than any tech device to be sure. To cops, it automatically looks like a motive. Nothing could be

further from the truth. Yes, I was upset during the interview with investigator Reese. My friend had died. Who wouldn't be upset? Reese seized my laptop bag and found the USB drive I had with the diagnostic script on it. Clearly, I wasn't hiding anything or being uncooperative. I'm sure investigator Reese is smart, but do you really think Reese would understand my advanced code writing? Yes, it is true that the shotgun clause contained a line meaning if Parker or I died, the buyout would be null and void. I would never hurt someone for money or even control of a company. Two days later on December 23, 2025, Investigator Reese arrested and charged me with the murder of my friend.

14. The State's assertion that I remotely executed a "malicious hack" to murder my best friend is absurd. As a designer of the SafePump-V5 architecture, I know that the 'FreePump' software Parker installed introduces severe software flaws into the device.
15. When a SafePump-V5 running this unverified open-source software experiences a sudden, severe drop in localized wireless signal, the 'FreePump' code enters an unhandled exception state known as a buffer overwrite loop. In this state, if the user or the app attempts a minor dosage adjustment mid-transmission while the signal drops, the compromised software fails to clear its memory register. Instead, it continuously stacks and re-executes the last data packet sent, looping the last delivery instruction over and over. This results in an automated, continuous dumping of insulin as seen in Exhibit #6.
16. The Python script found on my diagnostic USB flash drive, which was marked as Exhibit #7, contains absolutely none of the malicious packet injection instructions required to trigger this loop remotely. It was a passive, read-only network vulnerability scanner. I did not touch a computer, tablet, or phone while at the venue, nor did I connect any device to the venue's network. Parker's tragic death was the direct result of a highly volatile, user-installed software glitch, coupled with acute alcohol intoxication that completely masked the physical warning signs of hypoglycemia until it was too late.
17. I am devastated by the loss of Parker Kent. The accusation that I used my life's work as a weapon to poison my closest friend is insane. I had already physically removed myself from the VIP lounge area and was completely oblivious to the fact that Parker was suffering a medical crisis until emergency personnel arrived.

18. My actions have always been guided by a desire to protect Parker and ensure the safety of the technology we built together. I am entirely innocent of this charge.

WITNESS ADDENDUM

I have reviewed this statement, and I have nothing of significance to add at this time. The material facts are true and correct.

Signed,

Riley Lane

Riley Lane

SIGNED AND SWORN to me before 8:00 a.m. on the day of this round of the South Carolina Mock Trial Competition.

Michala Watson

Michala Watson, Notary Public
State of South Carolina
My Commission Expires: 4/3/29

Affidavit of
Emerson Swift (Defense – Principal Architect Swift Cyber-Physical Forensics LLC)

1. My name is Emerson Swift. I am 49 years old. I was born and raised in Austin, Texas, but I live in Atlanta, Georgia now. I graduated from the University of Texas at Austin in 1999 with a Bachelor of Science in Electrical and Computer Engineering. Subsequently, I earned my Master of Science in Biomechatronics and Embedded Systems from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 2002.
2. I began my engineering career with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), where I specialized in electronic data recorder recovery, embedded controller diagnostics, crash data analysis, and accident reconstruction involving electronically controlled vehicles.
3. I later served as a Systems Engineer and Senior Systems Engineer with the Center for Devices and Radiological Health of the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA). My responsibilities included the evaluation of network-connected medical devices, embedded software, electronic security, and automated insulin delivery systems submitted for regulatory review. My work also included the investigation of unauthorized software affecting medical devices.
4. While I was at the FDA, I served on the engineering team that evaluated the safety and performance of a diabetes management device that used a hybrid closed-loop system. The device received FDA approval in September 2017 for patients 14 years of age and older with type 1 diabetes with expanded approval for patients as young as 7 in June 2018. A copy of the age 14 and up approval has been included as Exhibit #3.
5. Prior to leaving the FDA, I participated in studies of unauthorized devices for diabetes management. During my final years at the FDA, I became outspoken—almost to the point of losing my job—about improving security standards in network-connected medical devices and being more aggressive in stopping the use of unauthorized medical software. Shortly after I left, the FDA finally issued a warning to the public concerning the use of the unauthorized software our team had been evaluating. I had been pushing the FDA for years to issue this warning. A copy of the FDA Warning has been marked as Exhibit #4. A blog article written by one of those DIY groups, making the arguments they should

be allowed to bypass and modify the safety of authorized software has been marked as Exhibit #14.

6. Since 2018, I have served as Principal Architect of Swift Cyber-Physical Forensics LLC, where I conduct forensic engineering investigations involving embedded systems, cyber-physical devices, medical device failures, digital evidence, and accident reconstruction. I have more than twenty years of professional experience in embedded systems engineering, systems analysis, medical device safety, and forensic engineering. For a full rundown of my accomplishments, check out my vitae, which has been marked as Exhibit #12.
7. I was retained by counsel for Riley Lane on January 5, 2026, to conduct an independent forensic engineering analysis of the digital and physical evidence relating to the death of Parker Kent on December 21, 2025. I am compensated at the rate of $400.00 per hour for my professional services. I have 23 hours of time in the case thus far, not counting my testimony here today. My compensation is not contingent upon the outcome of this trial or upon the opinions I have expressed.
8. Because I did not personally examine the pump immediately after the incident, my opinions are based on the digital evidence preserved during the investigation. The scope of my investigation involved a comprehensive technical review of the materials provided in discovery, including a forensic printout of the decedent's SafePump-V5 internal registry log marked as Exhibit #6; the Vanguard Heights Network Logs and Bluetooth connections report, marked as Exhibit #8; the autopsy and toxicology findings of Dr. Ari Logan marked as Exhibit #2; and the localized Python script recovered from Riley Lane's diagnostic USB drive marked as Exhibit #7. Though not relevant to the work, I also received a copy of the diagram for Vanguard Heights, marked as Exhibit #10. When conducting a forensic reconstruction, I am looking at how connected systems, sensors, and algorithms interacted with the physical environment to cause a failure or collision. As with any forensic reconstruction, my conclusions depend on the accuracy and completeness of the records provided to me.

9. Let me first explain how the SafePump-V5 works. It is an automated insulin delivery system. It consists of a pump, which is a wearable insulin pump with an algorithm embedded into it; a Dexcom, which is a continuous glucose monitor (CGM); and the mobile app. The pump holds 200 units of rapid acting insulin. The algorithm allows the CGM and pump to talk to one another to adjust insulin doses based on a person's glucose levels. Importantly, the CGM and the insulin pump are connected via Bluetooth. An easy way to understand this is to look at the information handout on the SafePump-V5, which has been marked as Exhibit #5.
10. Based on my review of the available evidence, I believe the State's theory does not fully account for the software environment active on the decedent's medical hardware at the time of death. Dr. Logan's report asserts that a manual 75-unit command was pushed externally. However, Dr. Logan's analysis entirely ignores the structural volatility introduced by the unauthorized, third-party open-source software known as "FreePump".
11. The digital artifacts I reviewed are consistent with Parker Kent's pump having been modified with the FreePump software. Based on those artifacts, it appears the manufacturer's operating system had been bypassed. However, I cannot personally testify who performed the installation or when FreePump was installed.
12. During my career, particularly while working at the FDA, I became familiar with this DIY community. I have publicly expressed concerns about these modifications—including FreePump—because they bypass manufacturer safety features that have been carefully designed and tested. As a result, some members of the DIY diabetes community have criticized my views and accused me of being overly cautious. In their online forums, they call me "anti-patient" or "anti-innovation." I disagree with those characterizations.
13. While FreePump provides users with flexibility, it significantly reduces the effectiveness of several hardware-level fail-safes of the SafePump-V5. Crucially, the modification introduces the potential for a well-documented "race condition" vulnerability within the device's temporary working memory. The unauthorized software replaced portions of the manufacturer's safety software with modified code that relied on software checks rather than the device's original safeguards.

14. My investigation focused heavily on the physical and environmental conditions of the venue’s network on December 21, 2025. Between 10:30 PM and 11:00 PM, the Vanguard Heights router logs document serious, localized signal failure and data packet loss. In my opinion, the network logs are consistent with a period of unusually heavy wireless traffic that likely contributed to signal and packet loss.
15. A precise timestamp correlation reveals that at exactly 10:35 PM, the decedent's app attempted to send a routine, automated telemetry sync packet to the SafePump-V5 via Bluetooth Low Energy. Due to the heavy local radio frequency interference and network drops, this transmission was disrupted mid-packet.
16. In a standard, un-modified SafePump-V5, an interrupted transmission causes the hardware to safely default to a "timeout" state and suspend drug delivery. If the FreePump modification was operating as reflected in the recovered logs, an interrupted transmission could trigger a failure known as a buffer overwrite loop. Because the unverified software patch lacks the proper command-clearing exception handlers, the device's memory failed to flush the incoming transmission. Instead, the available evidence suggests the hardware register became locked, entering a loop that continuously re-executed the last data packet present in the buffer. In layman's terms, the pump did not receive a single external command to inject 75 units; rather, it trapped a normal instruction and reentered it repeatedly at a hardware level, stacking the doses until the device suffered a total system crash and went dark.
17. The original network conditions no longer exist; therefore, it is not possible to recreate the precise radio frequency environment present at Vanguard Heights. My opinions regarding the effects of wireless interference are based on the available network logs and accepted engineering principles rather than direct testing under identical conditions.
18. I conducted an isolated line-by-line code review of the Python script recovered from Riley Lane’s USB flash drive, which has been marked as Exhibit #7. In my opinion, the script in question is a passive, read-only network diagnostic utility. It utilizes public validation tokens to scan local wireless environments for dropped data packets and open ports. I did not identify code that would normally be expected in software designed to perform a

remote attack. The Python script possesses no mechanism to force a hardware pair without a physical pairing button confirmation from the target device. Based on my analysis, I found no evidence that the script recovered from Riley Lane's USB drive could control or force the insulin delivery sequence observed in this case.

19. It is a well-established medical fact that alcohol intoxication severely dulls a patient's neurological perception of low blood sugar. An individual with a 0.12% BAC who is actively drinking high-sugar mixed drinks will experience delayed adrenaline responses. Alcohol at the level reported could have delayed Parker Kent's ability to recognize the early warning signs of low blood sugar. As a result, it is possible that he would not have realized something was wrong until he became seriously impaired. By the time the automated software loop had flooded the tissue with insulin, Kent would have gone directly from intoxicated to a coma from low blood sugar without ever realizing his own modified software was malfunctioning.
20. The 75-unit insulin delivery is the exact fingerprint of an internal software buffer loop anomaly caused by the FreePump patch, not an external hack. Based on my review of the available evidence, Riley Lane's knowledge was not utilized to commit a crime; rather, the tragic outcome occurred because the decedent actively disabled the very safety net Riley Lane spent a decade building. Forensic engineering seeks to identify the most probable explanation supported by the available evidence. It cannot always eliminate every possible alternative explanation.

WITNESS ADDENDUM

I have reviewed this statement, and I have nothing of significance to add at this time. The material facts are true and correct.

Signed,

Emerson Swift

Emerson Swift

SIGNED AND SWORN to me before 8:00 a.m. on the day of this round of the South Carolina Mock Trial Competition.

Miriam Wrenn

Miriam Wrenn, Notary Public
State of South Carolina
My Commission Expires: 12/08/31

Affidavit of
Jamie Bell (Independent Tech Consultant)

1. My name is Jamie Bell. I am 31 years old, and I was born and raised in Rock Hill, South Carolina. I currently reside in North Columbia, South Carolina, where I work as a senior user-experience software designer and independent technology consultant.
2. I grew up immersed in technology, as did most everyone my age. From the first time my parents let me use the family computer, I was fascinated with how people interact with computers. I wondered why the developers set up applications the way they did. What went into making those decisions and useability for applications was exciting. This excitement over the interaction between people and tech only increased over time as cell phones became smart phones, tablets abounded in the market, and everyone seems to be more connected than ever. I wanted to design the connection between devices and the people who use them.
3. I attended Clemson University, graduating in 2017 with a Bachelor of Science in Graphic Communications and a minor in Human-Computer Interaction. Following my undergraduate studies, I completed an intensive professional certification program in Interactive Media Design at the Atlanta Institute of Art in 2018.
4. For the past eight years, I have worked within the southeast tech-startup world, designing mobile application interfaces and analyzing user behavior patterns. Because of my professional background, I am highly aware of how people interact with mobile devices, apps, and hardware interfaces, especially in high-stress or chaotic environments. While I have never been employed by Kent-Lane Tech, I am familiar with its products, as some of my colleagues and clients utilize its medical devices.
5. On the evening of December 21, 2025, I attended the annual tech-startup holiday party held at the Vanguard Heights penthouse. I was there as a general admission guest, representing my consulting firm and networking with local companies.
6. I have known both Parker Kent and Riley Lane socially for approximately four years through local tech networking conferences. I have always observed them to be an

exceptionally well-balanced team. Parker was the charismatic, outgoing voice of the company, and Riley was the quiet, brilliant backbone of the engineering team.

7. When I arrived at the party around 7:30 PM, the atmosphere was incredibly high-energy but chaotic. I think the venue was overcapacity. Maybe not by fire marshal standards, but the main floor was dangerously crowded, with hundreds of attendees packed into tight spaces between corporate exhibition booths. Navigating the floor was difficult, and the noise level was deafening. A diagram of the Vanguard Heights floor plan has been marked as Exhibit #10. There was an open bar at the left end of the main area that made it even more difficult to move around with everyone clustered in line for drinks. In addition, there was a VIP bar on the right side of the room, where you had to have a special wristband to be served.
8. Throughout the evening, I spent a considerable amount of time near the Kent-Lane Tech presentation table. I had hoped to have a conversation with Parker about offering my services for the next user interface design for the SafePump-V5. I know how the device works, but I think the user interface could be made more user friendly. You can see more information about the SafePump-V5 by looking at the information handout marked as Exhibit #5. I also had friends at a neighboring booth, and we spent a good bit of time catching up. I observed Parker Kent continuously interacting with potential investors and celebrating aggressively. Parker generally didn’t have time or interest in talking with me about the interface. Parker was drinking all night. Between 8:00 PM and 10:00 PM, I personally witnessed Parker consume at least four or five of the party's signature "Vanguard Martinis," which were high-sugar specialty drinks.
9. As a casual acquaintance, I knew Parker was diabetic, and I became concerned watching him drink such sugary beverages in rapid succession. Around 9:15 PM, I struck up a brief conversation with Parker at the Kent-Lane Tech exhibit table. Parker was visibly intoxicated. His eyes were bloodshot, and he was laughing loudly, and swaying significantly while standing. I was excited to talk with Parker, but with his level of intoxication, I did not think he would remember our conversation.

10. While we were talking, Parker pulled out his phone and began interacting with it. Parker showed me the screen and boasted that he had "finally broken free from Riley's training wheels." Parker explicitly bragged about downloading an open-source, community-made software app onto his phone to run his SafePump-V5 insulin device. Parker laughed and told me, "Riley wanted me to wait months for some slow safety update just to drink a drink. I bypassed the system limits myself. I'm hacking my own body tonight, Jamie."
11. I observed Parker manually typing commands into the unverified application interface while leaning against the table. Parker's motor skills were clearly impaired by the alcohol, and he appeared to be struggling to get the app to respond, tapping the touch screen multiple times while complaining that the interface was "lagging." I always marvel at people who hit the keyboard or hit the screen harder when they think a device is not doing what it is supposed to do. I assure you, the force with which you strike solid state electronics has no bearing on the response from the device.
12. Beyond Parker's physical condition, the venue Wi-Fi was bad. Because I was trying to upload real-time event updates to my firm's professional social media accounts, I was actively monitoring my phone's connection status throughout the evening. The Vanguard Heights local Wi-Fi and cellular networks were experiencing a severe bandwidth bottleneck. My phone was constantly dropping its connection all night, lagging mid-transmission, and showing completely frozen loading screens later between 10:30 and 11:00 PM. Everyone around me was complaining that they couldn't send texts or sync their apps due to the sheer volume of people trying to use the network at the same time. If not for Parker's death, it would be kind of funny that the tech at a tech-startup party wasn't working well.
13. Around 10:15 PM, I saw Parker leave the main floor heading toward the quiet, low-lit VIP lounge down the hallway.
14. I saw Riley Lane head down the hallway and into the VIP lounge not long after, but I'm not sure what time it was. A bit later, Riley came back out and looked agitated. I'm sure that was from talking with Parker. Riley continued to talk to others in the event until the police secured the party and prevented anyone from leaving. That was the first clue something

was seriously wrong at the party. Yes, I saw the EMS come into the party, but that happens at lots of events, usually no big deal, someone faints or something like that and needs medical attention. I did not notice anyone from the Coroner's office coming through the gala hall.

15. The prosecution's claim that Riley Lane was responsible for the death of Parker Kent contradicts the chaotic reality of that night. Parker Kent was intoxicated, actively operating a highly volatile, unverified software application he had personally installed to bypass safety limits, and doing so on limited Wi-Fi. Furthermore, at no point during the entire evening did I see Riley Lane operating a laptop, tablet, or secondary digital device. Riley appeared to be interacting casually with guests just like everyone else. Riley did have a laptop bag, but so did a lot of other people, myself included. I do not know what was in Riley's laptop bag.
16. Based on what I personally witnessed, Parker was acting with extreme recklessness regarding his medical condition and was forcing inputs into a lagging, unverified app interface. I did not witness the final moments in the VIP lounge, but the tragic outcome appeared to me to be an accident waiting to happen, driven entirely by Parker's own modifications to his device and his state of intoxication.

WITNESS ADDENDUM

I have reviewed this statement, and I have nothing of significance to add at this time. The material facts are true and correct.

Signed,

Jamie Bell

Jamie Bell

SIGNED AND SWORN to me before 8:00 a.m. on the day of this round of the South Carolina Mock Trial Competition.

A.G. Molli

A.G. Molli, Notary Public
State of South Carolina
My Commission Expires: 12/15/29

EXHIBITS AVAILABLE TO BOTH PARTIES

The parties have stipulated the authenticity of the trial exhibits listed below. The Court will, therefore, not entertain objections to the authenticity of these trial exhibits. The parties have reserved any objections to the admissibility of any of these exhibits until the trial of the case. The trial exhibits may be introduced by either party, subject to the Rules of Evidence and the stipulations of the parties contained in the materials.

EXHIBIT #	EXHIBIT DESCRIPTION
1	911 Call Log
2	Autopsy and Toxicology Report
3	FDA September 2017 Automated Insulin System Approval Announcement
4	FDA Safety Warning on Unauthorized Diabetes Devices
5	SafePump-V5 Information Handout
6	SafePump-V5 Hardware Data Register Log
7	Forensic Extraction of USB Flash Drive
8	Vanguard Heights Network Logs and Bluetooth connections report
9	Kent-Lane Tech Partnership Agreement (Shotgun Clause) & Ouster Paperwork
10	Vanguard Heights Penthouse Floor Plan & VIP Lounge Diagram
11	Emerson Swift Report
12	Emmerson Swift Vitae
13	Ari Logan Vitae
14	Do-It-Yourself (DIY) Diabetes Blog Article

The parties reserve the right to dispute any other legal or factual conclusions based on these items and to make objections to these items based on other evidentiary issues.

Exhibit #1: 911 Call Log

Dispatch Agency: North Columbia Emergency Services (NCES)

Date: Dec 21, 2025
Event Log Summary

Timestamp	Unit	Logged Event Description
23:10:12	Dispatch	Emergency 911. Is your emergency Police, Fire, or Medical?
23:10:14	Caller	Medical. I'm at the Vanguard Heights Holiday Party. There is a man lying on the floor in the VIP lounge. He isn't moving or waking up. I can't tell if he is breathing.
23:10:25	Dispatch	I need your name and location please.
23:10:28	Caller	My name is Jordan Banner, and I am at Vanguard Heights on the top floor. It is at 400 Tech Innovation Way in North Columbia.
23:10:41	Dispatch	Thank you. Please stay on the line while I contact EMS.
23:10:46	Dispatch	EMS-04, prepare to copy
23:10:52	EMS-04	EMS-04. Go ahead dispatch
23:10:57	Dispatch	Report of unresponsive male at 400 Tech Innovation Way, in the VIP lounge on the top floor.
23:11:14	EMS-04	EMS-04 copies. We are en route to 400 Tech Innovation Way for a report of unresponsive male.
23:11:22	Dispatch	I dispatched EMS to your location. I need you to stay on the line with me. We need to know if anything changes while they are en route.
23:18:56	EMS-04	Dispatch, EMS-04.
23:18:58	Dispatch	Go ahead EMS-04.
23:19:01	EMS-04	EMS-04 on scene.
23:19:05	Dispatch	Copy. EMS-04 on scene at 23:52:10.
23:21:08	Caller	I see the EMS people. I'm going now.
23:28:31	EMS-04	Dispatch, EMS-04
23:28:35	Dispatch	Go ahead EMS-04
23:28:38	EMS-04	Please notify Coroner's Office, and roll an investigator from NCPD.
23:28:45	Dispatch	Copy, notifying Coroner's Office and NCPD to your location.
23:28:50	Dispatch	Dispatch, NCPD-12
23:29:02	NCPD-12	NCPD-12 go ahead dispatch
23:29:06	Dispatch	Report of unresponsive male at 400 Tech Innovation Way. EMS-04 requested Coroner and NCPD
23:29:14	NCPD-12	Copy, en route to 400 Tech Innovation Way
23:40:10	NCPD-12	Dispatch, NCPD-12 on scene.
23:40:16	Dispatch	Copy. NCPD-12 on scene at 23:57:10

Exhibit #2: Autopsy and Toxicology Report

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Taylor County, SC
Case Number: ME-2025-1221-PV
Date of Autopsy: Dec 22, 2025, 11:30 AM

Deceased: Parker Kent (34-year-old male, 5'10", 170 lbs)
External Examination & Physical Findings

- Pathological Condition: Well-nourished, symmetrically developed adult male. No external signs of physical trauma, defensive wounds, struggle, or physical duress.
- Insulin Delivery Apparatus: An SafePump-V5 insulin infusion pump is attached to the left lateral quadrant of the abdomen.
- Infusion Site: The infusion site is securely seated in the fat tissue with no localized redness, bruising, or systemic infection. The physical integrity of the delivery device was fully intact at the time of death.

Quantitative Toxicology Panels

Analytical Parameter	Result Obtained	Reference Range	Interpretation
Blood Alcohol Content (BAC)	0.12%	0.00%	Intoxicated
Vitreous Glucose	< 10 mg/dL	70 - 110 mg/dL	Severe Lethal Hypoglycemia
Synthetic Insulin Level	350 µU/mL	2.6 - 25.0 µU/mL	Massive Insulin Toxicity
Pancreatic C-Peptide	< 0.1 ng/mL	0.8 - 3.1 ng/mL	Complete absence of natural insulin

Forensic Toxicology Findings

1. **Synthetic Insulin Flooding:** The C-peptide level is extremely suppressed (< 0.1 ng/mL). C-peptide is co-secreted on a 1:1 molar basis with natural insulin. Because the insulin is highly elevated (350 µU/mL) and C-peptide is absent, the fatal dose is entirely synthetic rapid-acting insulin.
2. **Alcohol Interaction:** BAC of 0.12% indicates high consumption of alcohol. Alcohol inhibits liver function, which crippled the body's natural defensive counter-regulatory response to dropping glucose levels.

Internal Examination & Organ Systems

- Cardiovascular System: No coronary artery blockages or acute heart damage.
- Central Nervous System: Brain weight is 1,450 grams, showing marked cerebral edema (brain swelling) and deep congestion, consistent with severe, hypoglycemic coma.
- Cause of Death: Acute hypoglycemia induced by a synthetic insulin overdose.
- Manner of Death: Homicide.

Exhibit #3: FDA September 2017 Automated Insulin System Approval Announcement

Document ID: FDA-2017-N-0928
Publication Date: September 28, 2017

Title: FDA Approves First Hybrid Closed-Loop Diabetes Management System for Patients Aged 14 and Older

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) today approved the first hybrid closed-loop system—a device that monitors glucose and automatically administers appropriate base insulin doses—for patients aged 14 and older with type 1 diabetes.

In granting approval, the FDA evaluated data from a pivotal clinical study evaluating the device's safety and effectiveness. The study demonstrated that the device is safe for this patient population, with no severe high or low glucose events occurring during the study period.

Approved automated devices operate under strict safety parameters, requiring explicit manual confirmations on physical pump interfaces before delivering unusually large dosages, protecting patients from potential electronic or calculation errors.

Exhibit #4: FDA Safety Warning on Unauthorized Diabetes Device Software

Publication Date: May 17, 2019

Originating Office: Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH), Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Public Alert: Risks of Do-It-Yourself (DIY) "Looping" App Configurations

The FDA is warning patients, caregivers, and healthcare providers about the safety risks associated with unauthorized, unverified diabetes management software, commonly known as "FreePump" or DIY "Looping" patches.

- **Underlying Safety Issues:** These unauthorized applications bypass built-in hardware limitations and override factory safeguards designed to limit maximum drug delivery.

- **Vulnerability to Network Failures:** Unlike approved devices, DIY software lacks secure command validation. If network interference occurs, these programs can enter unhandled states, repeating commands without safety prompts.

- **Fatal Risk Profile:** Bypassing automated safety features can lead to severe hypoglycemia, brain swelling, coma, and death.

Exhibit #5: SafePump-V5 Information Handout

SafePump-V5 Insulin Pump

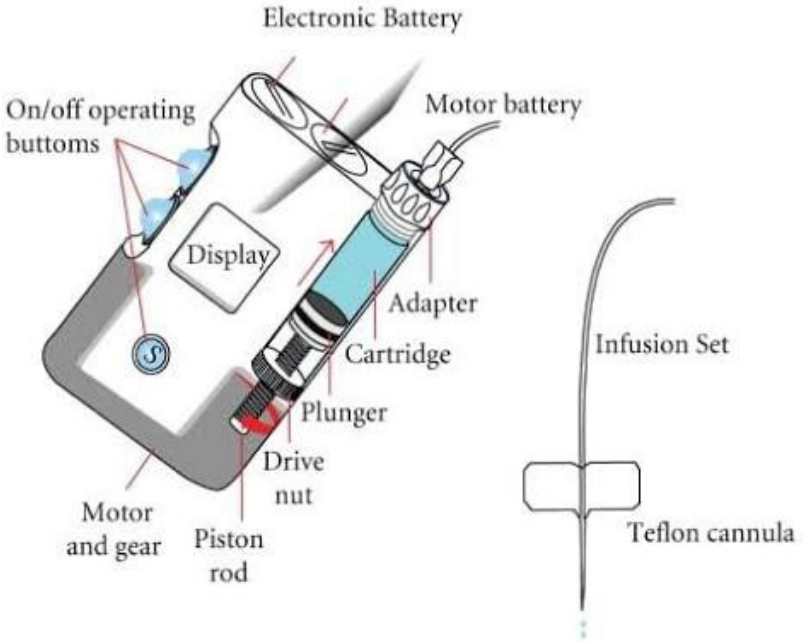

Illustration of an insulin pump and infusion set components

Overview

The SafePump-V5 has three operating modes: Automated Mode, Manual Mode, and Activity Mode. Each mode provides a different method of controlling insulin delivery.

1. Automated Mode — *Automatic insulin adjustment*

- Automatically adjusts insulin delivery.
- Requires a connection to a continuous glucose monitor (CGM).
- Uses the CGM connection as part of its automated operation.

Key Point: Automated Mode requires a connected CGM.

2. Manual Mode — *Pre-programmed insulin delivery*

- Delivers insulin at pre-programmed rates.
- Does not require a CGM connection.
- Delivers insulin according to the programmed rates regardless of whether the CGM is connected.

Key Point: Manual Mode provides programmed insulin delivery without relying on a CGM connection.

3. Activity Mode — *Temporary adjustment and suspension*

- Allows the user to temporarily set the glucose target.
- Allows the user to suspend insulin delivery.

Key Point: Activity Mode gives the user temporary control over the glucose target and insulin delivery suspension.

Quick Comparison

Operating Mode	CGM Required?	Insulin Delivery	User Control
Automated	Yes	Automatically adjusted	Automated adjustment
Manual	No	Pre-programmed rates	Programmed settings
Activity	Not specified	May be suspended	Temporary glucose target and delivery suspension

Exhibit #6: SafePump-V5 Hardware Data Register Log

Device Serial Number: OP5-9812-V
Owner: Parker Kent
Software Version Detected: FreePump-v2.4.1-diy (UNVERIFIED FILE)
Extraction Date/Time: Dec 22, 2025, 4:55 PM

Internal Diagnostic Logs (Dec 21, 2025)
[20:15:02] [SYS_INFO] Standard Delivery Mode active. Target: 100 mg/dL.
[20:45:00] [SYS_INFO] Automated Glucose Sync: CGM Value = 145 mg/dL. Adjusted: +0.05 U/hr.
[21:15:10] [SYS_INFO] Automated Glucose Sync: CGM Value = 190 mg/dL. Adjusted: +0.12 U/hr.
[21:15:44] [APP_INPUT] Manual Prompt Prompt : FreePump bypass parameters active.
[21:16:45] [SYS_INFO] Event Executed (Direct App Override): 4.5 Units. No hardware confirmation required.
[22:00:12] [SYS_INFO] Automated Glucose Sync: CGM Value = 220 mg/dL. Adjusted: +0.20 U/hr.
[22:20:00] [SYS_WARN] Bluetooth Low Emmission Signal Loss. RSSI: -92 dBm (Signal Margin < 5%).
[22:25:12] [SYS_WARN] Data packet delivery timeout. Attempting automated handshake recovery.
[22:30:15] [SYS_WARN] Severely degraded Redio Frequency. High packet loss. Retrying sync...
[22:35:00] [SYS_ERR] Bluetooth Low Emission-Transmission. Hardware buffer containing dosage command block un-flushed.
[22:35:01] [SYS_ERR]
[22:35:01] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:02] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:02] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:03] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:03] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:04] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:04] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:05] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:06] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:06] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:07] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:07] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:07] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:08] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:09] [SYS_EXEC] [CRITICAL] Re-executing last received instruction: "Inject: 5.0 U"
[22:35:09] [SYS_WARN] Hardware Warning: Extreme Reservoir Depletion. 0.0 Units remaining.
[22:35:09] [SYS_ERR] CRITICAL HARDWARE VOLTAGE FAILURE: Pump motor overheated.
[22:35:10] [SYS_ERR] Core crashed. State: SCREEN DARK.

Summary of Delivery:

- Total Insulin Administered (22:35:01 to 22:35:09): 75.0 Units (15 loops of 5.0 U)
- User Screen Prompts Exccuted: None

Exhibit #7: Forensic Extraction of USB Flash Drive

Extraction Metadata:
Extracting Officer: Investigator Skylar Reese
Date of Extraction: Dec 22, 2025, 6:05 PM
File SHA-256 Hash: '8f9e2b81a44c502b43210d9e81f1852c08a9d821e2634bb92b7405e612cb7a11'

```
# /usr/bin/env python3
# ============================================================================
# VANE-LANE TECH - INTERNAL DIAGNOSTIC & TELEMETRY QUALITY ASSURANCE UTILITY
# System Target: OmniPump-V5 Bluetooth Low Energy Transceiver Linh
# Description: Passenger -readly-codebase oss auditor and RF signal stability diagnostic.
# WARNING: For internal engineering and authorized validation testing only.
# ============================================================================
try:
    import bleak
    BLE_SUPPORT = True
except ImportError:
    BLE_SUPPORT = False
# Hardcoded cryptographic public master keys
# Bypasses physical UI confirmation for diagnostic verification loops
VS_MASTER_PUB_KEY  = "0x7E4499C0012G44BFRC5E710375"
OMNIPUMP_OUID_BASE = "00001800-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb"
def scan_local_ble_environment():
    """Scans for nearby active Bluetooth Low Energy OmniPump-V5 signature."""
    print("[+] Initiating Passive RF Signal Audit for Bluetooth Low Energy...")
    time.sleep(0.5)
    discovered_devices = [
        {"addr": "45:E1:82:B3:B1:FF", "name": "OmniPump_V5_9812", "rssi": -85, "status": "Degraded"},
        {"addr": "45:3C:39:18:F4:7E", "name": "OmniPump_V5_0344", "rssi": -42, "status": "Stable"}
    ]
    print("\nADDR           DEVICE NAME         RSSI   LINK STATE")
    for device in discovered_devices:
        print(f"{device['addr']:<20} {device['name']:<30} {device['rssi']:<10} {device['status']}")
    return discovered_devices
def monitor_packet_integrity(target_address):
    """Passively sniffs and calculates packet loss ratios over active Bluetooth Low Energy channels.
    DOES NOT construct or transmit arbitrary command blocks or dosage packets."""

    # Loop logic would be reflowed as well, adding double spacing here too
    # Loop logic would be reflowed as well, adding double spacing here too

    loss_ratio = (lost_packets / total_packets) * 100
    print(f"[+] Diagnostic Complete. Total Packets: {total_packets} | Dropped: {lost_packets}")
    print(f"[+] Packet Loss Ratio: {loss_ratio:.2f}%")
    if loss_ratio > 15.0:
        print("[WARNING] Bluetooth Low Energy link path severely degraded. Risk of packet buffer backlog.")
```

This entire page serves as a forensic image of the extracted Python script, verified and authenticated by the undersigned.

Exhibit 8: Vanguard Heights Network Logs and Bluetooth connections report

Location: Vanguard Heights Penthouse, 400 Tech Innovation Way, North Columbia, SC

Device: Enterprise Dual-Band Router (Model: NetSec-X100)

Date Window: Dec 21, 2025, 9:00 PM - 12:00 AM

Local Wi-Fi Connection & Wireless Congestion Metrics

[22:15:00] [AP-01] Active Clients: 452 (Overload Warning - Bandwidth Bottleneck)
[22:20:00] [AP-01] Packet Dropped: 12% | Radio Frequency Interference Level: High (Channel 11 congested)
[22:30:00] [AP-01] Active Clients: 512 (Capacity Threshold Exceeded)
[22:30:15] [AP-01] Packet Dropped: 28% | Local Radio Frequency latency (Critical degradation)
[22:35:05] [AP-01] LOCAL NETWORK DROP: Handshake timeouts on 42 client stations.
[22:35:05] [AP-01] Bluetooth Sniff Alert: Localized peer-to-peer connection loss on device 'OP5-9812-V'.
[22:40:00] [AP-01] Active Clients: 480 | Packet Dropped: 18%

Detailed Packet Capture (PCAP) Analysis (10:35 PM)

- **10:35:00 PM:** Target device OP5-9812-V attempts to sync with paired phone.
- **10:35:01 PM:** Packet handshake fragmented due to Radio Frequency interference. Signal drops to -95 dBm.
- **10:35:01 PM - 10:35:09 PM:** Complete absence of network acknowledgement (ACK) signals.

Exhibit #9: Kent-Lane Tech Partnership Agreement (Shotgun Clause) & Ouster Paperwork

Date of Document: Dec 05, 2025

Parties: Parker Kent, Co-Founder/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) & Riley Lane, Co-Founder/Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

Section 14.2: Mandatory Buy-Sell Provision ("Shotgun Clause")

Either Shareholder (the 'Offeror') may deliver a written notice to the other Shareholder (the 'Offeree') offering to purchase all, but not less than all, of the common shares owned by the Offeree at a specified price per share by the offeror. Upon receipt of such notice, the Offeree must, within fifteen (15) business days, elect to either: (a) sell all of their shares to the Offeror at the specified price, or (b) purchase all the Offeror's shares at the same specified price. Should neither purchase nor sell occur within the period specified, the offer is null and void.

Separation & Involuntary Resignation Directive
Issued To: Riley Lane, CTO
Issued By: Parker Kent, CEO
Issued Date: Dec 05, 2025
Execution Date: Dec 26, 2025

Share value: Pursuant to the requirements of the above clause, offeror Parker Kent places the combined shares value of each at 4 million dollars.

Terms: If unable to pay the funds due to the invocation of Section 14.2 Parker Kent would buy out Riley Lane’s shares. All executive voting rights, technical privileges, and physical property access would be revoked effective December 26, 2025.

Exhibit #10: Vanguard Heights Penthouse Floor Plan & VIP Diagram

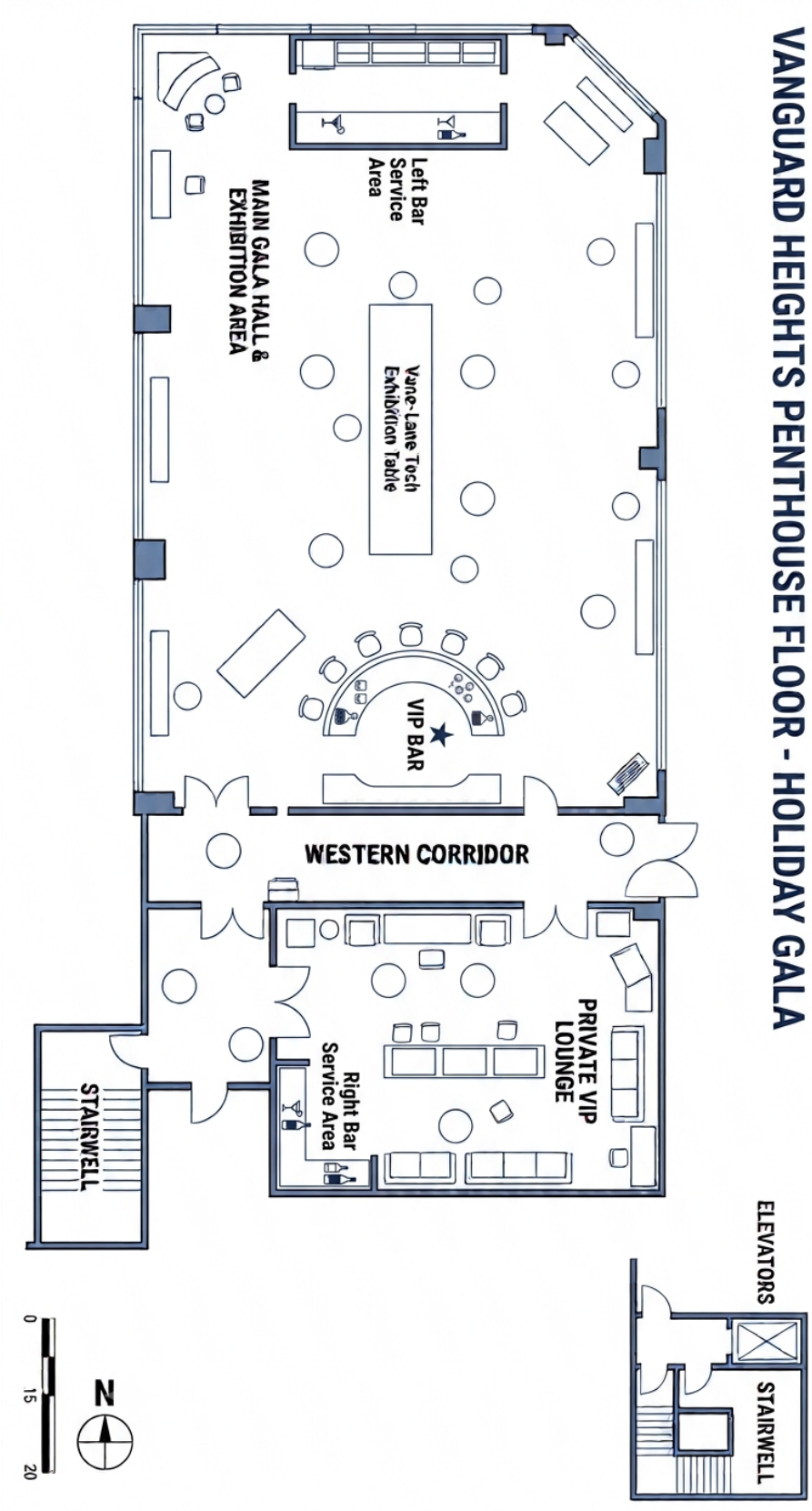

Exhibit #11: Emerson Swift Report

I. ASSIGNMENT

Retained by defense counsel on January 5, 2026, to conduct an independent forensic engineering analysis of digital and physical evidence regarding the death of Parker Kent on December 21, 2025. The objective was to determine whether evidence supports allegations that Riley Lane remotely compromised the decedent's SafePump-V5 insulin pump.

II. MATERIALS REVIEWED

- Forensic image of SafePump-V5 internal flash memory
- Network topology records, router logs, packet capture data, and Bluetooth connection logs from Vanguard Heights
- Toxicology and autopsy findings prepared by Dr. Ari Logan
- Python diagnostic utility recovered from Riley Lane's USB drive
- Case discovery materials provided by counsel

III. METHODOLOGY Applied standard cyber-physical forensic engineering protocols:

- Embedded software artifact and software behavior analysis
- Wireless communication log review and packet reconstruction
- Evaluation of recovered software utilities
- Correlation of network traffic events with device activity
- Comparison of forensic artifacts against known embedded system failure modes

IV. FINDINGS

A. Unauthorized Software Modification

- Digital artifacts from the insulin pump indicate the presence of "FreePump"—an unauthorized third-party software modification.
- Key manufacturer safety protections were modified or bypassed.
- Forensic evidence cannot establish who installed the software or when the modification occurred.

B. Wireless Communication Disruption

- Network logs document heavy wireless congestion, severe packet loss, and degraded Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) communications during the critical timeframe.
- Timestamps show routine app-to-pump communications coincided with this period of network degradation, consistent with interrupted BLE transmissions.

C. Internal Software Failure Dynamics

- Factory Configuration: Interrupted communications trigger an automatic safe timeout.
- FreePump Configuration: Degraded signal path creates a memory synchronization failure, inducing repeated execution of buffered commands.
- Physical and digital evidence aligns with an internal software execution loop rather than an external command injection.

D. Python Script Analysis Line-by-line analysis of the Python script on Riley Lane's USB drive confirms it is a passive diagnostic tool for monitoring signal strength and packet loss. It contains no code capable of:

- Forcing BLE pairing or bypassing the authentication
- Injecting wireless packets or issuing remote insulin commands
- Controlling or exploiting an SafePump-V5 device

E. Physiological Factors

- Autopsy toxicology demonstrates significant alcohol intoxication.
- Elevated alcohol levels impair hypoglycemic awareness, consistent with the decedent failing to recognize symptoms before losing consciousness.

V. EXPERT OPINIONS To a reasonable degree of engineering certainty:

- No Evidence of Remote Compromise: No forensic artifacts indicate Riley Lane remotely accessed, hacked, or controlled the decedent’s insulin pump.
- Third-Party Modification: The device was running unauthorized software ("FreePump") that altered original safety mechanisms.
- Environment-Triggered Malfunction: Documented BLE signal disruption created conditions known to induce synchronization failures in modified software.
- Internal Loop Mechanism: The insulin delivery pattern reflects an internally generated execution loop rather than an externally transmitted attack payload.
- Legitimate Utility: The Python script is a passive network diagnostic tool incapable of remote exploit or device compromise.
- Core Conclusion: The evidence strongly supports an internal software malfunction of a modified device during severe network degradation over an intentional remote cyberattack.

Exhibit #12: Emerson Swift Vitae

EMERSON SWIFT, M.S. Atlanta, GA | Swift Cyber-Physical Forensics LLC

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE Forensic systems engineer with over 20 years of experience investigating safety-critical embedded systems, cyber-physical technologies, connected medical devices, and electronic control systems. Former engineer with the FDA and NHTSA specializing in software analysis, digital accident reconstruction, and medical device cybersecurity. Frequently retained as an expert witness in complex civil and criminal litigation.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Principal Architect | Swift Cyber-Physical Forensics LLC *2018–Present*

- Direct an independent forensic engineering consultancy specializing in cyber-physical accident reconstruction, medical device investigations, and safety-critical system failure analysis.
- Perform embedded software analysis, firmware reverse engineering, networked device security, and wireless telemetry analysis.
- Provide expert witness and litigation consulting for government agencies and private clients.

Senior Systems Engineer | U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – CDRH *2009–2018*

- Evaluated medical device software validation, embedded systems, cybersecurity, and regulatory engineering submissions.
- Evaluated a landmark hybrid closed-loop diabetes management system approved by the FDA in 2017.
- Participated in federal investigations regarding unauthorized diabetes management software and modified insulin pump systems, contributing to FDA public safety warnings.
- Advocated for heightened cybersecurity standards governing connected medical devices.

Electronics Engineer | National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

2002–2009

- Specialized in Event Data Recorder (EDR/"black box") recovery, vehicle telemetry, crash data analysis, and electronic failure investigations.
- Led accident reconstruction and digital evidence preservation for embedded controller diagnostics.

EDUCATION

- M.S., Biomechatronics and Embedded Systems | Georgia Institute of Technology (*2002*)
- B.S., Electrical and Computer Engineering | The University of Texas at Austin (*1999*)

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS & CERTIFICATIONS

- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) – Member, Reliability Society
- Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI) – Member

PUBLICATIONS Author of 12 peer-reviewed technical publications focusing on:

- Medical device cybersecurity and wireless telemetry vulnerabilities
- Embedded software failures and race-condition software defects
- Automated drug-delivery systems and safety-critical software design

Exhibit #13: Ari Logan Vitae

DR. ARI LOGAN, M.D. North Columbia, SC | Taylor County Medical Examiner's Office

PROFESSIONAL PROFILE Board-certified forensic pathologist and clinical toxicologist with over 20 years of experience in forensic death investigation, medicolegal autopsy, forensic toxicology, and expert witness testimony. Recognized expert in suspicious deaths, chemical poisonings, insulin-related fatalities, and the forensic evaluation of cyber-physical medical device failures across state and federal courts.

CURRENT POSITIONS

- Chief Medical Examiner & Forensic Toxicologist | Taylor County Medical Examiner's Office, SC
- Adjunct Professor of Forensic Medicine | Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC)

EDUCATION & POSTGRADUATE TRAINING

- Fellowship, Forensic Pathology & Clinical Toxicology | Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Baltimore, MD
- Residency, Anatomic and Clinical Pathology (4-Year) | Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, MD
- Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) | Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine (2000)
- B.S., Biochemistry (Honors) | University of Maryland (1996)

BOARD CERTIFICATIONS & LICENSURE

- American Board of Pathology (ABP): Certified in Forensic Pathology & Clinical Toxicology
- Medical Licensure: Active Licenses in South Carolina and Maryland

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Chief Medical Examiner & Forensic Toxicologist | Taylor County Medical Examiner's Office
2006–Present

- Direct medicolegal death investigations, homicide inquiries, and comprehensive forensic autopsies.
- Analyze toxicological data, drug and chemical poisonings, sudden unexpected deaths, and medical device-related fatalities.
- Provide expert trial testimony and litigation consultation for civil proceedings and law enforcement agencies.

Adjunct Professor of Forensic Medicine | Medical University of South Carolina (MUSC)

- Instruct medical students and residents in forensic pathology, medicolegal death investigation, clinical toxicology, post-mortem diagnostics, and legal evidence interpretation.

PUBLICATIONS & RESEARCH INTERESTS

Author of over 15 peer-reviewed scientific publications in the *American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology*. Primary focus areas include:

- Insulin-related fatalities and chemical poisonings
- Cyber-physical medical device failures and digital forensic pathology
- Toxicological mechanisms of death and emerging forensic technologies

Exhibit #14: Blog article on the Do-It-Yourself Diabetes Community

#WeAreNotWaiting: How the DIY Diabetes Community Is Changing Insulin Technology

For people living with type 1 diabetes, technology plays an essential role in managing blood glucose levels by connecting insulin pumps, continuous glucose monitors (CGMs), smartphones, and specialized software. Rather than waiting years for traditional medical-device development to deliver tools, patients and their families formed a movement summarized in four words: **#WeAreNotWaiting**.

What Is the DIY Diabetes Community?

The DIY diabetes community is a patient-led movement that develops, modifies, and shares open-source technology to improve diabetes management. Projects like OpenAPS, AndroidAPS, and Loop demonstrate how software can connect CGMs, algorithms, and insulin pumps to create DIY automated insulin delivery (AID) systems.

- **Core Mechanism:** CGMs supply real-time glucose data to software, an algorithm determines needed adjustments, and instructions are sent to a compatible pump.
- **Core Philosophy:** Patients have firsthand experience with everyday burdens and should not have to wait years for traditional development and regulatory approvals.
- **Motivations:** Users report seeking improved glucose control, increased time in range, reduced daily management burdens, better sleep, and greater flexibility.
- **Community Support:** Active online networks offer software documentation, technical troubleshooting, and shared experiences.

Traditional Development vs. DIY Innovation

Traditional medical device development requires engineering, clinical trials, regulatory review, manufacturing, and commercialization before reaching patients.

Approach	Core Question	Focus
Traditional Model	What technology has been tested, authorized, and prescribed for the patient	Standardized safety, clinical evidence, regulatory approval
Do-it-Yourself Model	What technology can patients build, understand, modify, and improve themselves?	Customization, transparency, interoperability, speed.

While commercial automated insulin-delivery systems are now regulatory-authorized and widely available, the DIY community continues to focus on user control and rapid customization.

The Case of "FreePump"

A scenario involving a fictional device called "FreePump" illustrates the boundary between personalization and medical risk. Designed to bypass factory-set basal delivery limits and force "aggressive looping," FreePump alters built-in timing restrictions via custom mobile scripts. Unlike standard open-source projects (OpenAPS, Loop, AndroidAPS), intentionally circumventing factory safety limits presents unique operational risks that do not reflect the broader community standard.

Innovation vs. Safety

Automated insulin delivery balances patient innovation against significant physiological risk:

- **Medical Realities:** Insulin pumps deliver powerful medication; incorrect dosing directly causes severe clinical events like hypoglycemia.
- **Regulatory Warnings:** The FDA warns against unauthorized device combinations that lack official evaluation for safety, reliability, and accuracy.
- **Technical Vulnerabilities:** Software errors, communication failures, or flawed algorithm logic in a control system immediately become physical medical emergencies.

A Movement Influencing the Future

The #WeAreNotWaiting movement has significantly impacted the broader healthcare ecosystem, driving a distinct feedback loop:

Patients Innovate ➔ Communities Share ➔ Research ➔ Regulators Learn ➔ Tech Evolves

Key Takeaways

- **Patient Role:** Proves that patients can act as sophisticated developers, researchers, advocates, and innovators rather than passive consumers.
- **Collaborative Control:** Balancing ownership of medical technology involves four parties: manufacturers, regulators, physicians, and patients.
- **Responsibility:** As software takes direct control of drug delivery, key challenges around validation, cybersecurity, reliability, and clinical safety remain paramount.

Disclaimer: This summary is for informational purposes only and does not contain instructions for modifying medical devices or building DIY systems.