

In The Supreme Court of Ohio

State of Ohio,

:

Appellee,

: Case No.

**07-1741**

-vs-

: Appeal taken from Stark County  
Court of Common Pleas

Edward Lee Lang,

: Case No. 2006-CR-1824A

Appellant.

: **This is a death penalty case**

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Notice of Appeal of Appellant Edward Lee Lang

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David H. Bodiker  
Ohio Public Defender

John D. Ferrero – 0018590  
Prosecuting Attorney

Joseph E. Wilhelm – 0055407  
Chief Counsel, Death Penalty Division

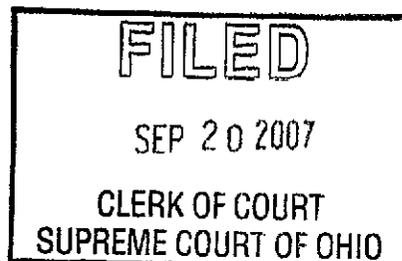
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In The Supreme Court of Ohio

State of Ohio, :  
Appellee, : Case No.  
-vs- : Appeal taken from Stark County  
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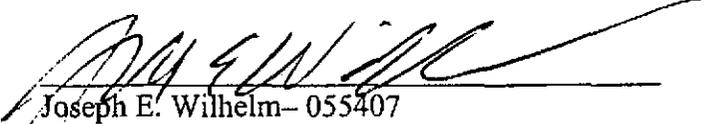
Notice of Appeal

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Appellant Edward Lee Lang hereby gives notice of appeal to the Supreme Court of Ohio from the decision and judgment entry of the Stark County Court of Common Pleas, entered on August 6, 2007. See Exhibit A. This is a capital case and the date of the offense is October 22, 2006. See Supreme Court Rule of Practice XIX, § 1(A).

Respectfully submitted,

David H. Bodiker  
Ohio Public Defender

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Joseph E. Wilhelm - 055407  
Chief Counsel, Death Penalty Division

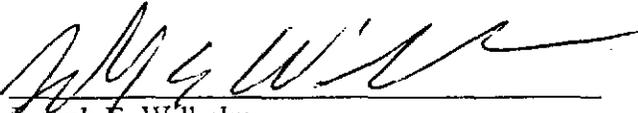
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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Counsel For Appellant

Certificate Of Service

I hereby certify that a true copy of the foregoing Notice of Appeal of Appellant Edward Lee Lang was forwarded by first-class, postage prepaid U.S. Mail to John D. Ferrero, Prosecuting Attorney, Stark County, 110 Central Plaza South, Suite 510, Canton, Ohio 44702, on this 20th day of September, 2007.



Joseph E. Wilhelm  
Chief Counsel, Death Penalty Division

Counsel For Appellant

262735

STATE OF OHIO:  
SS:  
STARK COUNTY:

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS  
STARK COUNTY, OHIO

STATE OF OHIO

) CASE NO. 2006-CR-1824A

Plaintiff(s)

) JUDGE LEE SINCLAIR

-VS-

EDWARD LEE LANG

) JUDGMENT ENTRY - OPINION OF  
) THE COURT

Defendant(s)

### INTRODUCTION

On July 14, 2007, a jury found Edward Lee Lang guilty of two (2) counts of aggravated murder and one (1) count of aggravated robbery. The first count of aggravated murder involved the death of Jaron Burditte. The second count of aggravated murder involved the death of Marnell Cheek. The jury found Edward Lee Lang guilty of a firearm specification on each of the two counts of aggravated murder and on the single count of aggravated robbery. Each count of aggravated murder also contained two (2) death penalty specifications. The count of aggravated murder involving the death of Jaron Burditte included a specification alleging that the aggravated murder occurred as part of a course of conduct involving the purposeful killing of two or more individuals by Edward Lee Lang. The second death penalty specification involving the aggravated murder of Jaron Burditte alleged that the aggravated murders were committed while Edward Lee Lang was committing, attempting to commit, or fleeing immediately after committing or attempting to commit aggravated robbery and that Edward Lee Lang was the principal offender in the commission of the aggravated murder. The count of aggravated murder involving the death of Marnell Cheek included two similar death penalty specifications as previously indicated. The jury returned guilty verdicts beyond a reasonable doubt on all counts and on all specifications. Edward Lee Lang declined the option of a presentence investigation

and/or a mental health evaluation. Edward Lee Lang was fully advised of all his rights before the Court proceeded to the sentencing phase.

On July 17, 2007, this Court commenced the sentencing phase of the trial. The Court permitted the State to use only select trial exhibits during the sentencing phase. The prosecution proceeded with minimal evidence and introduced only the select trial exhibits. The defendant presented mitigation evidence. Counsel presented final arguments. The defendant exercised his right to remain silent. On July 18, 2007, the jury returned a sentencing verdict of life without the possibility of parole on the count of aggravated murder involving the death of Jaron Burditte. At the same time, the jury returned a sentencing verdict finding that the State of Ohio proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the aggravating circumstances in Count Two, involving the death of Marnell Cheek, outweighed the mitigating factors. The jury sentencing verdict indicated the penalty of death on the count of aggravated murder involving Marnell Cheek.

The jury was appropriately sequestered during the trial phase and the sentencing phase deliberations. During the trial phase deliberations, the jury was sequestered overnight. During the sentencing phase, the jury deliberated for approximately eleven (11) hours over a two-day period, including being sequestered overnight.

The jury's verdict of death on the count of aggravated murder involving the death of Marnell Cheek constitutes a recommendation to the Court. This Court is required to perform an independent review of this matter pursuant to Ohio law.

Based on the sentencing verdict of the jury, this Court must now weigh the two specific aggravating circumstances involving the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek and the mitigating factors to determine whether the jury recommendation of death as to the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek should be the final sentence of the Court. Since the jury verdict involving the death of Jaron Burditte ordered a penalty of life without possibility of parole, this Court will not

consider the aggravating circumstances or the aggravated murder involving Mr. Burditte as part of the Court's weighing process. (It should be noted that the "course of conduct" aggravating circumstance factually involves the death of Jaron Burditte, as he was the additional person killed.)

Edward Lee Lang was found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of purposely causing the death of Marnell Cheek while committing or attempting to commit or while fleeing immediately after committing or attempting to commit aggravated robbery. In addition, the jury convicted the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt of two (2) death penalty specifications, which are also referred to as aggravating circumstances. These aggravating circumstances found beyond a reasonable doubt by the jury are as follows:

1. That the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek was part of a course of conduct involving the purposeful killing of two (2) or more persons by Edward Lee Lang.
2. That Edward Lee Lang did commit the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek while he was committing, or attempting to commit, or fleeing immediately after committing or attempting to commit aggravated robbery and Edward Lee Lang was the principal offender in the commission of the aggravated murder. (This Court instructed the jury that the term "principal offender" was to be defined as the actual killer.)

In Ohio, a jury verdict of death is a recommendation to the Court. When such a recommendation is made, the trial judge must then deliberate and render the final sentence. Guidance is provided by case law and pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 2929 of the Ohio Revised Code. Ohio law requires that the Court set forth its specific findings as to the existence of any mitigating factors pursuant to O.R.C. §2929.04(B) as well as any other mitigating factors, the aggravating circumstances the defendant was found guilty of committing, and the reasons for the Court's reasoning behind the weighing process.

In determining this matter, this Court has considered and weighed all of the appropriate matters required by law. This Court has considered the two (2) specific aggravating circumstances found by the jury beyond a reasonable doubt involving the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek. This Court has not considered the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek as an aggravating circumstance.

**FACTUAL BACKGROUND AND FINDINGS BY THE COURT AS TO THE SPECIFIC  
AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES**

**1. The aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek was part of a course of conduct involving the purposeful killing of two or more persons by Edward Lee Lang.**

The first aggravating circumstance found by the jury beyond a reasonable doubt is as follows: that the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek was part of a course of conduct involving the purposeful killing of two or more persons by Edward Lee Lang. On October 22, 2006, Edward Lee Lang committed the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek as part of a course of conduct involving the purposeful killing of Marnell Cheek and Jaron Burditte. On October 22, 2006, Edward Lee Lang along with Antonio Walker planned a robbery with the intended victim being Jaron Burditte. Mr. Burditte was known to sell illegal drugs in the local neighborhood and was also known to have sizable sums of cash upon his person. Edward Lee Lang contacted Mr. Burditte by cell phone to set up a drug deal. Mr. Walker and Mr. Lang planned to rob Mr. Burditte at gunpoint. Mr. Lang possessed a 9 mm pistol to use in the robbery. Mr. Burditte arrived at the agreed upon location driving his motor vehicle. Mr. Burditte initially drove past the intended location. Mr. Lang used a cell phone to call Mr. Burditte to indicate that he had past the agreed location. Mr. Burditte then turned and drove back to meet Mr. Lang. Mr. Lang entered the vehicle alone and almost instantaneously shot Mr. Burditte and his passenger, Marnell Cheek. Mr. Burditte was shot at point-blank range in what may be described as a contact wound. Marnell Cheek was shot at extremely close range. Both individuals were shot in the head by a

single gunshot, making a total of two (2) shots fired. Mr. Lang immediately jumped from the vehicle, which was still in gear. The vehicle traveled on the roadway and then off the roadway hitting various items before coming to a stop. Both victims died from gunshot wounds to the head. There is evidence that Mr. Burditte was planning to make a drug transaction at the time of the killings. However, there is no evidence to suggest that Marnell Cheek was a participant in the drug transaction. All evidence points to the fact that she was a person riding in the vehicle at the wrong place and at the wrong time. As part of this course of conduct, Mr. Burditte and Marnell Cheek were purposely executed by Edward Lee Lang.

**2. Edward Lee Lang committed the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek while he was committing or attempting to commit or fleeing immediately after committing or attempting to commit aggravated robbery and Edward Lee Lang was the principal offender in the commission of the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek.**

The second aggravating circumstance in this matter indicates: that Edward Lee Lang committed the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek while Edward Lee Lang was committing or attempting to commit or fleeing immediately after committing or attempting to commit aggravated robbery and that Edward Lee Lang was the principal offender in the commission of the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek. On October 22, 2006, Edward Lee Lang committed the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek while he was committing or attempting to commit or fleeing immediately after committing or attempting to commit an aggravated robbery and Edward Lee Lang was the actual killer in the commission of the aggravated murder. Evidence was established beyond a reasonable doubt that Edward Lee Lang planned and committed the aggravated robbery. Edward Lee Lang possessed a handgun to be used in the aggravated robbery. Edward Lee Lang chambered a round in the handgun prior to committing the aggravated robbery. Edward Lee Lang opened the car door and entered the vehicle on the driver's side backseat. Almost immediately upon entering the vehicle, Edward Lee Lang purposefully shot and killed both individuals occupying the vehicle. One of the individuals killed

was Marnell Cheek. Edward Lee Lang is the actual killer of Marnell Cheek. He is the one who pulled the trigger.

This Court has presented the factual findings to provide background for the jury's verdicts. The Court has not considered the aggravated murder itself as an aggravating circumstance. See *State v. Johnson* (2006), 112 Ohio St.3d 210, 249.

### **MITIGATING FACTORS**

#### **1. The nature and circumstances of the offense**

This Court has weighed the nature and circumstances of the offense for any mitigating factors. This has included all of the facts, including that Antonio Walker, the accomplice in this case, was a willing participant in planning the robbery. Mr. Walker knew that a firearm was going to be used in the robbery. Mr. Walker was older than Edward Lee Lang and knew Mr. Burditte. Also, Mr. Lang threw up after the shootings. The Court has also reviewed all of the other facts involving the nature and circumstances of the offense as they may relate to any mitigating factors or mitigating evidence that exists. After weighing all of the facts, the Court finds no mitigating factors exist concerning the nature and circumstances of the offense as they relate to the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek.

#### **2. The history, character, and background of Edward Lee Lang**

Edward Lee Lang was raised in Baltimore, Maryland. He did not know his biological father until he was approximately ten (10) years of age. He was conceived while his mother was still a teenager. Edward Lee Lang's mother had a relationship with a much older man who was her landlord. This man (Edward Lee Lang, Sr.) fathered the defendant, Edward Lee Lang. Edward Lee Lang's mother had a stormy relationship with the biological father, Edward Lee Lang, Sr. She ended the relationship and put Edward Lee Lang, Sr. out of her life. This included that young Edward had no contact with his father throughout his early life. When Edward Lee

Lang was approximately ten years of age, his mother pursued a child support enforcement proceeding. As part of this child support enforcement proceeding, Edward Lee Lang was ordered to visit with his biological father. At this time, Edward Lee Lang was ten years of age. Edward Lee Lang began visits with his father. After one of the visits, he did not return. The father indicated that he had car trouble and could not return young Edward. The mother found that the father's phone number had been disconnected and she sensed the child would not be returning. For the next two years, Edward Lee Lang's mother pursued various courses of action to return her son. She was not provided with any help through the local authorities or through the court system. Finally, on her own, she was able to return Edward Lee Lang home at the age of 12. He was still in the same clothing and in the same shoes that he had been wearing when he was abducted by his father. He appeared to be undernourished. He had unexplained bruises, a cigarette burn, and a cut on his hand. All of these items were of unknown origin. After returning home, young Edward Lee Lang never spoke of the time he had spent with his father. Edward Lee Lang's mother suspects both physical and perhaps sexual abuse, but none has ever been confirmed. When Edward Lee Lang returned home, he was happy at first and then became withdrawn. He also displayed anger. This resulted in psychiatric treatment and to numerous inpatient confinements. Young Edward Lee Lang was treated on an outpatient and inpatient basis. Edward Lee Lang's mother testified that he was treated at various psychiatric facilities on over thirty (30) occasions. He was provided with medication to deal with his mental health issues, which included being withdrawn and also being angry. Young Edward Lee Lang did not always comply with taking his medications. Edward Lee Lang's mother indicated that she had requested that he receive family counseling. Instead, he received personal counseling.

Prior to Edward Lee Lang being abducted by his father, he had experienced various mental health issues. As a child, Edward Lee Lang had a problem with throwing tantrums. He

was placed on medication as a young child. His mother felt that some of this was just sibling rivalry. During the time period that Edward Lee Lang was gone with his father, his mother does not believe that he was medicated. The problems that Edward Lee Lang experienced after returning from the two-year absence were of the same type he had when younger but they did seem to be worse.

Edward Lee Lang grew up in a tough neighborhood in an urban area of Baltimore, Maryland. He is one of four children. His mother appears to have done her best to provide for the family. The mother testified at the sentencing hearing. Edward Lee Lang appears to have had a normal sibling relationship, especially with his one stepsister, Yahnena Robinson. Ms. Robinson also testified at the sentencing hearing. Young Edward Lee Lang had no relationship with his father, Edward Lee Lang, Sr. until the age of ten (10). Edward Lee Lang, Sr., was a drug user and a convicted criminal including a convicted sex offender. Edward Lee Lang was abducted by his father at age ten (10) and returned to his mother at age twelve (12). Edward Lee Lang left home at approximately age 16. Edward Lee Lang currently has a child two (2) years of age living in Baltimore, Maryland. Edward Lee Lang last saw his child in June of 2006. Edward Lee Lang is currently nineteen (19) years of age. Edward Lee Lang's mother asked the jury to spare her son's life.

The Court has weighed all of the evidence presented as it relates to Mr. Lang's history, character, and background. The Court finds some slight amount of mitigation to such evidence. The defendant had less than a perfect childhood. His two-year absence from his mother was certainly traumatic. Young Edward Lee Lang grew up with no positive role model for a father. These factors along with his entire childhood have some slight amount of mitigation value.

### **3. Youth of the offender**

Edward Lee Lang is nineteen (19) years of age at the current time. He was eighteen (18)

years of age at the time the crime was committed. The Court gives weight to the youth of the offender as a mitigating factor.

**4. Any other factors that are relevant to the issue of whether the defendant should be sentenced to death**

The Court has also weighed any other factors that are relevant to the issue of whether the defendant should be sentenced to death. The Court has previously commented on Edward Lee Lang's background and will not recount those facts again. The Court has also considered the sentence of Mr. Walker, the accomplice in this matter. Mr. Walker was sentenced to a term of eighteen (18) years to life on an amended charge of murder in return for his testimony. Mr. Walker was not the actual killer. Mr. Walker did not enter the vehicle wherein the murder of Marnell Cheek took place. Mr. Walker was a willing participant in the robbery and Mr. Walker knew that Mr. Lang possessed a firearm. Mr. Walker's testimony was credible. There is no doubt that the defendant was the actual killer. The defendant's culpability far exceeds the accomplice, Antonio Walker. The Court finds no disparity in the sentencing involving Antonio Walker. The Court gives minimal mitigation weight to this factor. Further, the Court finds the fact that the defendant has a two (2) year old daughter has minimal mitigation value. The Court finds the defendant has a loving mother and stepsister. This has minimal mitigation value.

**5. All other factors enumerated in O.R.C. §2929.04(B)**

The defendant raised the mitigating factors previously set forth in this Opinion. Out of an abundance of caution and fairness, the Court has also reviewed all of the other factors enumerated in O.R.C. §2929.04(B). The Court finds none of these factors applicable except as previously mentioned in this Opinion. The Court has specifically not considered in its weighing process the defendant's criminal record. During the pendency of this case, the defendant was charged with two (2) counts of assault involving two police officers and one (1) count of felonious assault involving an inmate at the Stark County Jail. The defendant entered guilty pleas

to all offenses and was sentenced prior to the trial commencing in this matter. The Court has not considered these convictions or the facts relative thereto in any fashion. The Court mentions these convictions only because they are found as part of the Court record as part of the pretrial proceedings. The Court wants it to be perfectly clear that these were not considered.

#### **6. Statements of Counsel, allocution of defendant, victim impact evidence**

The Court has also considered the statements of defense counsel at the sentencing. The defendant declined to make any statement prior to sentencing. The Court has not considered any victim impact evidence in arriving at this decision. The Court has not considered the aggravated murder itself as an aggravating circumstance.

#### **WEIGHING OF THE SPECIFIC AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES AND ALL MITIGATING FACTORS**

Pursuant to O.R.C. §2929.03(F), the trial court must make certain findings. A trial court must specifically provide reasons why the aggravating circumstances the offender was found guilty of committing were sufficient to outweigh the mitigating factors. See *State v. Fox* (1994), 69 Ohio St.3d 183; *State v. Green* (2000), 90 Ohio St.3d 352. To satisfy the statutory and case law requirements, this Court undertakes the within weighing process. It is not the intent of the Court to make the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek itself an aggravated circumstance.

The Court has considered all of the evidence presented during both the trial and sentencing phases as it relates to the two (2) specific aggravating circumstances involving the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek. The Court has also considered all of the mitigating evidence and mitigating factors presented at both phases of the proceeding. The Court has weighed the two (2) specific aggravating circumstances against all of the mitigating facts and mitigating evidence. The Court has weighed the mitigating factors individually and collectively. In weighing the specific aggravating circumstances against the mitigating factors, the Court finds that the State of Ohio has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the specific aggravating

circumstances that the defendant was found guilty of committing outweigh the mitigating factors. The defendant purposely caused the death of Marnell Cheek as part of a course of conduct involving the purposeful killing of two (2) or more persons by the defendant. In this case, Edward Lee Lang was the actual killer and, without provocation, purposely murdered both Marnell Cheek and her companion, Jaron Burditte. Both people were killed execution style by a gunshot wound to each person's head. One individual was shot at point-blank range and Marnell Cheek was shot at extremely close range. Both shots were fired in rapid succession almost instantaneously upon Edward Lee Lang entering the motor vehicle. Under this aggravating circumstance, the Court must weigh the fact of a multiple homicide. Not just one life was lost. Here two people were killed by the purposeful conduct of Edward Lee Lang. The Court must weigh the seriousness of a double homicide.

The defendant also committed the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek while he was committing or attempting to commit or fleeing immediately after committing or attempting to commit aggravated robbery and he was the principal offender in committing the aggravated murder. He is the actual killer of Marnell Cheek. This was an execution wherein Marnell Cheek lost her life by the defendant's purposeful conduct during the aggravated robbery.

Against the two specific aggravating circumstances previously discussed in this Opinion, the Court must balance and weigh the mitigating factors. Mitigating factors are factors about Edward Lee Lang or the offense that Edward Lee Lang committed that weigh in favor of a decision that a life sentence rather than a death sentence is appropriate. Mitigating factors are factors that lessen the moral culpability of the defendant or diminish the appropriateness of a death sentence. The relevant mitigating factors to be considered by the Court have been previously outlined in this Opinion. The mitigating factors are minimal in comparison to the specific aggravating circumstances found by the jury. When weighed against the mitigating

factors, the aggravating circumstances in this case, beyond a reasonable doubt, far outweigh the mitigating factors. The Court has weighed all of the mitigating factors carefully and fully.

The strongest mitigating factor is the age of the defendant. Edward Lee Lang was eighteen (18) years of age when he committed the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek. Edward Lee Lang's youth must be weighed against the planning of the crime, the calculated and thought-out nature, and its execution style conclusion. He did not act in a "youthful" manner. In essence, his youth must be weighed against Edward Lee Lang being the purposeful actual killer as part of the aggravated robbery and also the committing of a course of conduct involving the purposeful killing of two persons. The Court had the opportunity, as part of the trial, to listen to the taped statement of Edward Lee Lang. Edward Lee Lang is not a youthful offender. Instead, his conduct and taped statement show a street-hard individual. This was not the act of an immature impetuous youth. The overall value of his youth in mitigation is minimal at best.

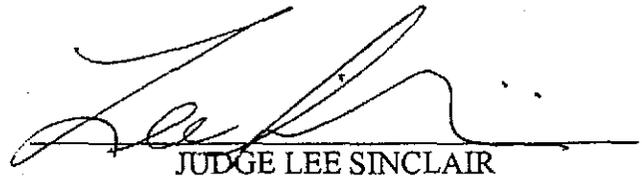
The Court has weighed all of the mitigating factors. When considered alone or together, they have at best minimal mitigation value. Separately or together, they have very little weight to lessen the moral culpability of the defendant. The Court finds that the mitigating factors pale in comparison to the two aggravated circumstances.

### CONCLUSION

After weighing all of the appropriate evidence, all mitigating factors, the statements of counsel, and all statutory and case law required, it is the decision of the Court that the specific aggravating circumstances in Count Two involving the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek outweigh the mitigating factors beyond a reasonable doubt. The Court, therefore, accepts the recommendation of the jury. The Court orders that Edward Lee Lang is hereby sentenced to death for the aggravated murder of Marnell Cheek. The Court orders that the execution date of Edward Lee Lang shall be set for the third day of December, 2007, to be carried out by the

appropriate authorities. This execution date shall be subject to further order by a court of competent jurisdiction. Edward Lee Lang shall be remanded to the appropriate Ohio prison institution to be held on death row pending his execution.

The Court herein orders that the Stark County Clerk of Courts shall forthwith deliver a copy of the entire case file to the Ohio Supreme Court pursuant to law. The Court shall further appoint appellate counsel for the defendant. The Court herein appoints capital certified appellate counsel as follows: Joseph Wilhelm and Kelly Culshaw. The Court further shall provide a copy of this Entry to the Clerk at the Supreme Court of Ohio along with the appropriate case disposition form required by the Supreme Court of Ohio. Court costs shall be taxed to Edward Lee Lang pursuant to law.



JUDGE LEE SINCLAIR

COPY TO: DENNIS BARR, ESQ. (PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE)  
FRANK BEANE, ESQ. (BEANE)  
ANTHONY KOUKOUTAS, ESQ. (PITINII/KOUKOUTAS)  
OFFICE COPY

THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

In the Common Pleas Court of Stark County

Disposition of a Capital Case by the Trial Court

This form is used pursuant to Rule 20 of the Rules of Superintendence for the Courts of Ohio to report the disposition of a capital case. Complete and submit this form within two weeks of disposition to: Cindy Johnson, Supreme Court of Ohio, 65 S. Front Street, Columbus, OH 43215-3431.

STATE OF OHIO v. Edward Lee Lang Case No. 2006 CR 1824A

Lead Trial Counsel: Frank Beve Trial Co-Counsel Anthony Koukoulas

Outcome of the Proceedings in this Court:

- Found not guilty
- Plead guilty
- Plead guilty to lesser offense: \_\_\_\_\_
- Found guilty of aggravated murder & specification by jury
- Found guilty of lesser offense by jury: \_\_\_\_\_
- Found guilty of aggravated murder & specification by three judge panel
- Found guilty of lesser offense by three judge panel: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Was this defendant sentenced to Death?  Yes (if yes, complete next section for appointment of counsel)  
 No (if no, please indicate sentence below)

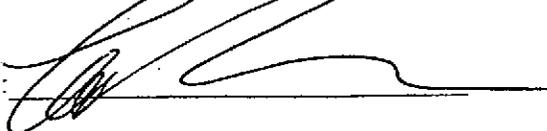
Sentenced to:  Life  \_\_\_\_\_ Years  Without parole  With parole

Complete the following section ONLY if the defendant was sentenced to death.  
Attach a copy of the sentencing entry.

This court has appointed the following two Rule 20 certified appellate counsel to represent the defendant on appeal:

Name: Joseph Wilhelm  
Atty. Reg. No. 0055407  
Address: Ohio Public Defender 8 East Long Street Columbus, Ohio 44215  
Telephone: 614-644-1630

Name: Kelly Culshaw  
Atty. Reg. No. 0066394  
Address: Ohio Public Defender, 8 East Long Street Columbus, Ohio 44215  
Telephone: 614-644-1630

Judge: 

Date of Appointment: 8/1/07

ATTORNEY CERTIFICATION

We hereby accept appointment as appellate counsel in this case. We affirm that we are currently certified under Sup.R. 20 to accept appointment as appellate counsel, and certify that this appointment will not create a total workload so excessive that it interferes with or prevents the rendering of quality representation in accordance with constitutional and professional standards.

Joseph Wilhelm 7-31-07 Kelly Culshaw 7/31/07  
Appellate Counsel Date Appellate Counsel Date