

DATE TYPED: October 22, 2008
DATE PUBLISHED: October 23, 2008

IN RE: GREGORY L. BRYANT-BEY, OSP #A285-890

**STATE OF OHIO
ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY
COLUMBUS, OHIO**

Date of Meeting: October 16, 2008

Minutes of the **SPECIAL MEETING** of the
Adult Parole Authority held at 770 West Broad Street,
Columbus, Ohio 43222 on the above date.

IN RE: GREGORY L. BRYANT-BEY, OSP #A285-890

SUBJECT: Death Sentence Clemency

CRIME, CONVICTION: Aggravated Murder with death penalty specification (2 counts), Aggravated Robbery with prior offense specification (2 counts)

DATE, PLACE OF CRIME: August 9, 1992 and November 2, 1992
Toledo, Ohio

COUNTY: Lucas

CASE NUMBER: CR92-7401

VICTIMS: Dale Pinkelman (Counts 1 & 2)
Peter Mihas (Counts 3 & 4)

INDICTMENT: 11/12/1992: Count 1: Aggravated Murder with death penalty specification, Count 2: Aggravated Robbery with prior offense specification; Count 3: Aggravated Murder with death penalty specification; Count 4: Aggravated Robbery with prior offense specification.

TRIAL: 2/18/1993: Motion to sever Counts 1 & 2 from Counts 3 & 4 granted. Trial by Jury commenced on 11/15/1993 on Counts 1 & 2; Trial by Jury commenced on 6/1/1993 on Counts 3 & 4.

VERDICT: 11/19/1993: Found guilty by Jury of Counts 1 & 2; 6/8/1993: Found guilty by Jury of Counts 3 & 4.

SENTENCE: 12/22/1993: Count 1: Sentenced to DEATH; Count 2: 15 – 25 years; sentences to be served consecutively; 6/10/1993: Count 3: Sentenced to Life imprisonment – eligible for parole consideration after 30 years; Count 4: 15 – 25 years; sentences to be served consecutively.

ADMITTED TO INSTITUTION: November 24, 1993

TIME SERVED: 193 months (includes 384 days jail time credit)

AGE AT ADMISSION: 41 years old

CURRENT AGE: 53 years old

DATE OF BIRTH: August 6, 1955

PRESIDING JUDGE: Honorable Ruth Ann Franks

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY: J. Soloman / J. Schaffer

FOREWORD:

Clemency in the case of Gregory L. Bryant-Bey #A285-890 was initiated by the Ohio Parole Board, pursuant to Section 2967.03 and 2967.07 of the Ohio Revised Code and Parole Board Policy #105-PBD-01.

A Clemency Hearing was then held on October 16, 2008, with seven members of the Ohio Parole Board participating. Mr. Bryant-Bey was represented by Rachel Troutman and Joseph Wilhelm of the Ohio Public Defender's Office at this hearing. Testimony in support of clemency was provided by Ruth Williamson-Bey (sister of the inmate), Tiffany Johnson (daughter of the inmate) and Yasmine Braswell (niece of the inmate). Arguments in opposition to clemency were presented by Lucas County Prosecutor, Julia Bates and Assistant Prosecutor David Cooper. Testimony in opposition was also provided by the victim's representatives, Kelly Clark (daughter of Dale Pinkelman), Joyce Donahue (sister of Dale Pinkelman), and Jay Clark (son-in-law of Dale Pinkelman).

The Parole Board considered all of the testimony, the information disseminated by presenters at the hearing, prior investigative findings as well as judicial decisions. With these, the Board deliberated upon the propriety of clemency in this case. With seven (7) members participating, the Board came to unanimous agreement and voted to provide a unfavorable recommendation for clemency to the Honorable Ted Strickland, Governor of the State of Ohio.

DETAILS OF THE INSTANT OFFENSE (94CR044866): The following account of the instant offense was obtained from the Ohio Supreme Court opinion decided May 19, 1999:

On August 9, 1992, Dale Pinkelman's body was found near a back office inside Pinky's Collectibles ("Pinky's"), a retail store opened by Pinkelman that sold various items, including watches, in Toledo, Ohio. His shoes were lying next to his body, but his

trousers were missing. Lucas County Deputy Coroner Cynthia Beisser concluded that Pinkelman died within a few minutes “as a result of a single stab wound to the chest.”

Although when found, Dale Pinkelman's body still displayed a gold necklace and a ring and a watch on each hand, merchandise was missing from the store's inventory. And despite the fact that Pinkelman customarily left \$100 in loose currency in the register drawer and then placed the drawer in a storage room, the register was open, and the cash drawer, still in the register, had no visible currency. Additionally, Pinkelman's station wagon, which had been parked in front of the store the previous day, was missing.

Police found an unknown fingerprint and palm print on top of a glass display case approximately three feet in front of Pinkelman's body. Police also recovered Pinkelman's abandoned station wagon. But police never found Pinkelman's trousers or the murder weapon.

The Pinkelman homicide remained unsolved until Toledo police arrested Gregory L. Bey three months after the Pinkelman murder for the aggravated murder of Peter Mihas which occurred on November 2, 1992. Police were called to a Toledo restaurant, after Mihas, the restaurant owner, was found stabbed to death. Toledo Detective William Gray immediately noticed similarities between the Mihas homicide and the unsolved Pinkelman homicide. The trousers of both victims had been removed, and their shoes were lying next to their bodies. And both victims were owners of small businesses who were robbed and killed by being stabbed in the chest when they were evidently alone at their businesses. Additionally, both victims still had jewelry on their persons.

Police interviewed Bey regarding the Mihas homicide, and Bey admitted that he had killed Mihas. Then, after Bey's finger and palm prints were taken, his prints were found to match the latent prints found on top of the glass case in Pinky's and Bey lived two blocks from where police had found Pinkelman's station wagon.

The next day, police interviewed Bey concerning the Pinkelman homicide. Bey at first denied ever meeting Pinkelman and ever being in Pinky's. Then Bey admitted that he had purchased a watch at Pinky's as a gift for his wife. He stated that he “owed” Pinkelman around \$300 for the watch and that he “was asking [Pinkelman] for some time,” but that Pinkelman “dogged” him for money. When asked if he had harmed Pinkelman or if he had taken his car, Bey said that he did not remember. Bey then refused to talk any further.

The grand jury indicted Bey on four counts. Counts I and III charged the aggravated murder of Pinkelman and Mihas, respectively, and both counts contained a death-penalty specification, charging aggravated murder in the course of an aggravated robbery and naming Bey as the principal offender. Counts II and IV charged the aggravated robbery against Pinkelman and Mihas, respectively, and each contained a prior felony-conviction specification. The trial court granted Bey's motion to sever.

Bey was then separately tried for and convicted of the aggravated felony-murder and aggravated robbery of Mihas and sentenced to life imprisonment. A jury subsequently

convicted Bey of the aggravated murder of Pinkelman, including a felony-murder death-specification, as well as aggravated robbery. Following a penalty hearing, the jury recommended the death penalty. The trial court agreed and sentenced Bey to death and to a prison term for the aggravated robbery. At sentencing, the trial court found Bey guilty of the prior felony-conviction specification attached to the aggravated robbery charge. The court of appeals affirmed the convictions and death sentence.

APPLICANT'S STATEMENT:

On August 28, 2008 Gregory L. Bryant-Bey declined an opportunity to be interviewed by the Parole Board.

PRIOR RECORD:

Juvenile: The subject has the following known juvenile arrest record:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
2/5/1973 (Age 17)	Disturbance Resisting Arrest	Toledo, Ohio	\$25 fine suspended.

Adult: The subject has the following known adult arrest record:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Offense</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
5/10/1977 (Age 21)	Felonious Assault 77-5891	Toledo, Ohio	12/14/1977: Sentenced to 2-15 years & court costs; Paroled: 11/8/1978; Final Release: 11/15/1979
3/2/1979 (Age 23)	Assault 79-6110	Toledo, Ohio	Placed on Probation; 12/16/1981: Probation Violator; 12/15/1982: Unsuccessful Termination.
5/6/1981 (Age 25)	Assault 81-5972	Toledo, Ohio	Probation terminated as a result of this offense.
12/10/1984 (Age 29)	Possession of a Weapon	Toledo, Ohio	\$100 fine and court costs.
6/18/1987 (Age 31)	Assault	Toledo, Ohio	\$50.00 fine and court costs.
5/8/1989 (Age 33)	1. Permitting Drug Abuse 2. Resisting Arrest	Toledo, Ohio	1. 1 year probation 2. 30 days jail

2/4/1990 (Age 34)	Petty Theft	Toledo, Ohio	11 days suspended.
4/2/1990 (Age 34)	Theft with Prior Conviction 90-6263	Toledo, Ohio	Sentenced to 6 months prison; 8/6/1990: released.

Other Convictions:

8/13/1974: Speeding - \$25 fine and court costs
2/20/1982: Complaint to Keep the Peace - \$550 peace bond and court costs
5/30/1982: Resisting Arrest - 2 days jail, \$25 fine and court costs
4/27/1984: Criminal Trespass - \$100 fine suspended and court costs
4/18/1985: Resisting Arrest - \$100 fine and court costs
5/24/1988: Speeding - \$25 fine and court costs
1/31/1990: Disorderly Conduct - 15 days suspended

Dismissed/Nolled and Unknown Dispositions:

The following charges were dismissed: 8/13/1974 - Operator's License Required; 3/2/1979 - Carrying Concealed Weapon and Operator's License Required; 5/30/1982 - Assault; 4/18/1985 - Assault and Domestic Violence; 5/26/1985 - Assault; 6/17/1991 - Petty Theft; 5/10/1992 - Petty Theft; 11/10/1992 - Cruelty to Animals.

The dispositions for the following charges are unknown: 6/13/1989 - Domestic Violence and Carrying Concealed Weapon; 3/20/1990 - Trespassing.

INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT:

Gregory L. Bryant-Bey was admitted to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction on November 24, 1993. His work assignments while incarcerated at the Mansfield Correctional Institution included Material Handler, Tutor, Recreation Worker and Porter. His current work assignment at the Ohio State Penitentiary is as a Library Aide.

Since his admission, Mr. Bryant-Bey has accumulated the following disciplinary record which resulted in placement in disciplinary control:

- 03/13/2006 - Disobedience of a Direct Order. Mr. Bryant-Bey refused to pull down his pant leg and go to his cell. He received 15 days in disciplinary control for this rules infraction.
- 10/08/2008 - Fighting - with or without weapons, including instigation of, or perpetuating fighting. Mr. Bryant-Bey was involved in a fight with another inmate for which he received 15 days in disciplinary control.

Mr. Bryant-Bey has received approximately 5 additional conduct reports since he was admitted to the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction in 1993. These conduct reports did not result in Disciplinary Control. These offenses included Disobedience of a Direct Order (5/1996, 7/2000 & 1/2004), Fighting with Another Inmate (9/1995) and Possession of Minor Contraband (2/2008).

ARGUMENT ADVANCED IN SUPPORT OF CLEMENCY:

The recent application for Executive Clemency and oral presentation by Bryant-Bey's counsel offer the following arguments in support of clemency:

Difficult Childhood:

- Rachael Troutman, Gregory L. Bryant-Bey's legal counsel, began her presentation to the Board by pointing out that Bryant-Bey "...is not the sum total of his murders." Rather, he was an abandoned child who had no one in his corner and subsequently suffered psychological harm as a result of his "hard life." She also pointed out, "Our childhood shapes who we become."
- Bryant-Bey was born in Toledo, Ohio and his birth mother abandoned him as a baby and he was adopted as an infant by a woman in New York who was very strict, demanding, and very abusive both physically and emotionally.
- Bryant-Bey was beaten on a regular basis by his adoptive mother. He was treated as an object rather than a child. He was expected to be a caretaker of the home and had to cook, clean, and provide care for his adoptive mother's daughter who was ten years younger than Bryant-Bey.
- Bryant-Bey was hit in the head with a baseball bat by his adoptive mother when he was in the fourth grade. It was at this time he attempted to run away from home in an attempt to return to Toledo, Ohio.
- Bryant-Bey lived with his adoptive mother from infancy until he was thirteen years of age. At that time, his biological mother went to New York and took him back to Toledo to live. Upon their return to Toledo, Bryant-Bey's biological mother abandoned him again by leaving him with her ex-husband. She totally disappeared from his life at this time. Additionally, Bryant-Bey was raised to believe that this man with whom he was left to live was his biological father. In fact, he did not find out who his biological father was until after that individual had died.
- Bryant-Bey only knew two emotions during childhood - fear and anger. His counsel pointed out that several psychologists testified to these facts as related above.

Psychological Harm

- Bryant-Bey's counsel argued in both their written and oral presentations that the neglect and abuse he suffered as a child caused severe, irreparable psychological harm to him, and because of this Bryant-Bey deserves mercy.

- Counsel referenced Dr. Janice Ort's diagnosis of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder when she evaluated Bryant-Bey for his post conviction relief argument. Dr. Ort further pointed out in her evaluation that Bryant-Bey is "...hypervigilant, if not paranoid to the point of being diagnosed once with a Paranoid Character Disorder. He is depressed, and has been so flat in his demeanor and so pervasively unhappy that he has been diagnosed as Dysthymic, a type of depression considered by many to be more a description of an individual's general personality than in reaction to an event or experience. He is angry and unpredictable." Dr. Ort further pointed out that Bryant-Bey never received any treatment as a child, adolescent, or as a young adult to address any of these issues.
- Attorney Rachael Troutman shared with the Board that the jury who convicted Bryant-Bey of the death penalty never had the opportunity to hear about his Post Traumatic Stress Disorder diagnosis because this was only presented during his post conviction relief.
- Dr. Barbara McIntyre, a psychologist, testified on Bryant-Bey's behalf during the mitigation phase of his trial. After administering several psychological tests on Bryant-Bey she shared that he had no major mental illness. However, tests did show that he suffered from "long term, chronic, low-level depression" and that he had a serious personality disorder with antisocial and paranoia features. She also shared that Bryant-Bey "...had few resources available to cope with stress, was very impulsive, and became overwhelmed with negative emotions such as anger or pain."
- Lastly, Dr. McIntyre shared that she felt Bryant-Bey could change and that he wanted to get rid of the hate and anger in his life. She pointed out that he had been reading books such the *Bible* and *The Autobiography of Malcolm X*, along with psychology and philosophy books to assist in changing his attitude.
- Dr. Gerald Briskin testified at the mitigation phase of Bryant-Bey's first capital trial involving the Mihas case. His full diagnosis was "...a paranoid personality disorder, schizoid personality disorder, and asocial personality." He pointed out that Bryant-Bey viewed the world as a hostile and dangerous place.
- Dr. Briskin and Dr. Ort also believed that Bryant-Bey met the criteria for "Reactive Attachment Disorder" which results from a parent's neglect of a child during their first five years of life. Bryant-Bey's counsel submitted written material regarding this disorder that pointed out, "As a result of experiencing physical abuse and neglect as a very young child and receiving no treatment for reactive attachment disorder, the effects at times may be very severe." In summation, these children can and do grow up and become sociopathic and may commit crimes because they never developed a conscience the first few years of life.

Bryant-Bey's Accomplishments:

- Defense counsel Rachael Troutman pointed out that her client graduated from high school, attended college classes on and off, and spent two years in the United States Air force. Additionally, she shared that he had no juvenile criminal record. He also volunteered at an agency called Focus in Toledo, Ohio, sorting and

passing out food and clothes, and wrapping gifts for children for the Focus Christmas program.

- Bryant-Bey has been a positive inmate. It was pointed out at the Clemency Hearing that Bryant-Bey has bettered himself in prison and that he was true to the promise he made the jury when asking them to spare his life. He has done well in his controlled environment, and he has shown an overall positive adjustment to the institution. Additionally, he has been a productive inmate as is evidenced in his various work evaluations that he has received over the last 16 years. His disciplinary infractions have been few, and he has never assaulted a corrections officer or staff member.
- Bryant-Bey also displays a strong willingness to assist other inmates on death row. For example, it was pointed out that he helped inmate Andre Jackson understand the Bible when he had questions. He would act as a tutor and help teach other inmates such as William Bradley learn how to read. Bryant-Bey assisted inmate Donald Williams who is physically disabled and confined to a wheelchair as a result of several strokes by helping him clean his cell, change in and out of his clothes, and read his mail to him.

Ineffective Assistance of Counsel and Lack of Investigation:

- Attorney Rachel Troutman shared with the Board that Bryant-Bey did not have much assistance from either of his trial attorneys, Mr. Wingate or Mr. Meyer. She argued that they were neglectful in consulting with any of his family regarding his childhood. Additionally, they failed to call any family members as witnesses during the mitigation phase of the trial or during the post conviction review of his case.
- It was also pointed out that Bryant-Bey's trial attorneys had been disciplined for poor service with clients.
- Attorney Troutman also shared that the jury did not have the option of coming back with life without the possibility of parole because that was not a sentencing option at the time of this case.
- With regard to the lack of investigation in this case, Attorney Troutman shared with the Board that she did not understand what took so long for her client's fingerprints to be linked to the Pinkelman case. She also shared that several baseball cards were presented at the Pinkelman trial as evidence, yet police reports don't mention missing cards. Also alluded to was the fact that Bryant-Bey's wife might have had something to do with this murder. Finally, Attorney Troutman pointed out that up until two days ago, Bryant-Bey thought he was going to be present at today's hearing.

Mercy:

- In closing, Attorney Troutman shared that the Board should grant her client life without the possibility of parole. She further pointed out that nothing can excuse her client's crimes or lessen the pain that the families feel. She further stated that there is nothing her client can say to take away the pain that he has caused. However, Bryant-Bey should be able to spend the rest of his life in prison.

Family Members Testimony:

- Ruth Williamson-Bey who is the half-sister of Gregory Bryant-Bey said she did not find out that she had a brother until she was thirteen years of age. She shared that she, too, was abandoned by their mother. She further shared that her brother told her about a time that his adoptive mother hit him in the head with a skillet. She described her brother's childhood as "...rough, but good." He spent a lot of time with her children and was a good person. Ms. Williamson-Bey also shared with the Board that the transcripts she has read don't make sense to her. When asked what she meant by this statement, she alluded to the fact that her brother might not have done this crime or someone else might have been involved.
- Tiffany Johnson who is the daughter of Gregory Bryant-Bey apologized to the victim's family. She said she loves her father and shared that he has never even had the opportunity to meet her children. She described her father as a "good man."
- The Board was also provided with a written statement from Gregory Whaley who is Bryant-Bey's son. This statement was read at the Clemency Hearing and essentially asked the Board to consider the fact that executing his father would only continue the vicious cycle of violence. He asked for his father to have the opportunity to live.
- Finally, Yasmine Braswell who is Bryant-Bey's niece shared that her uncle was always good to her and was around when she was a little girl. She also stated that she followed in his footsteps and entered into the military. Ms. Braswell asked that we consider her uncle's life and asked us to let him live.

STATE'S POSITION REGARDING CLEMENCY:

The State of Ohio, through the Lucas County Prosecutors' Office and the Ohio Attorney General, remain opposed to clemency.

- Lucas County Prosecutor Julia Bates shared that this case involved two brutal homicides, one of which brings them before the Board. She pointed out that the jury made the recommendation of the death sentence, and the court imposed that sentence regarding the Pinkelman homicide. She shared that now is the time to seek justice in this matter and a time to seek closure for the Pinkelman family. She further pointed out that the courts have heard all issues and claims that have been raised in this case and that no plain or reversible error was found by any of the courts involved over the last 16 years at both the state and federal levels. Additionally, Prosecutor Bates points out that the evidence in this case is strong and that the aggravating factors are many and outweigh anything offered in mitigation. She stated, "Granting mercy would thwart justice."
- David Cooper who is an Assistant Lucas County Prosecutor shared that while he did not prosecute Gregory L. Bryant-Bey in either of these two homicides, he did prosecute him for felonious assault back in 1977 when he shot a prostitute in the neck two times. Bryant-Bey served 11 months in prison on his 2-15 year sentence prior to being paroled. He also served time in prison on felony theft.

- Assistant Prosecutor Cooper also shared with the Board that Bryant-Bey was arrested 14 times between 1977 and 1992 on multiple violent offenses such as weapons, drugs, thefts, and assault.
- With regard to the instant offense, Assistant Prosecutor Cooper shared with the Board the evidence that linked Bryant-Bey to the Pinkelman death. First and foremost, police found a palm print on the display case in Mr. Pinkelman's store that matched that of Bryant-Bey. Mr. Cooper also shared that Mr. Pinkelman's car was found two blocks away from Bryant-Bey's house. It was also learned that Bryant-Bey had an account at a jewelry store that was located in the same mall as Mr. Pinkelman's store. Also, Bryant-Bey's own wife shared with investigators that she had seen baseball cards and coins in their home after the Pinkelman murder. She did not testify at trial because they were married and she was able to claim that her testimony was privileged.
- Assistant Prosecutor Cooper also highlighted the similar modus operandi between the Mihos homicide and the Pinkelman homicide. For example, both men were stabbed in the chest, both men were found lying on their backs, both men were small business owners, both men were found with no trousers on and their shoes were stacked neatly beside them, both men had jewelry on their bodies that remained untouched, and money was taken in both cases. These similarities allowed prosecutors to introduce "similar acts" during the Pinkelman trial. All courts have upheld that this information was properly admitted.
- With regard to Bryant-Bey's counsel pointing out that both of his trial attorneys have been disciplined, Assistant Prosecutor Cooper pointed out that neither Attorney Wingate nor Attorney Meyer have ever been disciplined in this case. In fact, he pointed out that Mr. Wingate remains a well regarded defense attorney in Toledo, Ohio. Assistant Prosecutor Cooper also pointed out that the only time Attorney Wingate was ever sanctioned was when he took a case home from the municipal court.
- Assistant Prosecutor Cooper pointed out that all psychological mitigation is self-reported by Bryant-Bey. In fact, Mr. Cooper pointed out that Bryant-Bey was able to graduate from high school, was active in sports, was a cheerleader, was admitted to junior college, and received an honorable discharge from the Air Force after two years of service.
- Assistant Prosecutor Cooper also pointed out that all three psychologists who evaluated Bryant-Bey have all offered inconsistent diagnosis and were "all over the place" with their evaluations.
- In closing, Assistant Prosecutor Cooper shared with the Board that what we do know about Bryant-Bey is that there is no residual doubt with either of his convictions, that he has not accepted responsibility for his crimes, that he is a self-centered person who continues to dodge responsibility for this case, and that he is not worthy of mercy.

VICTIM'S REPRESENTATIVES:

- Mrs. Kelly Clark, the daughter of Dale Pinkelman, testified that her father was a hard worker and God fearing man. She further shared that her father has missed

out on getting to know his 11 grandchildren. The last time Kelly ever spoke to her father was when he told her he was going to come over to dinner, but he never arrived because he was murdered. Mrs. Clark shared that Bryant-Bey has had many appeals over the years and displayed “no mercy” when he killed her father.

- Mr. Jay Clark, the son-in-law of Dale Pinkelman, shared that his father-in-law was killed three months after he married his wife, Kelly Clark. He shared that Bryant-Bey displayed no emotion during his trial except for an outburst. He told the Board “if you grant clemency, he wins.”
- Ms. Joyce Donahue, sister of Dale Pinkelman, described the many fond memories she and her family had with her brother. She went on to describe him as a good man who worked hard and enjoyed life. She shared that Pinkelman’s death devastated her parents. Finally, Ms. Donahue shared that when going through her brother’s things after his death, she located the last note he had written which stated, “Trust in God.”

PAROLE BOARD'S POSITION AND CONCLUSION:

The Board finds that this case has been reviewed by the court system for the last 16 years without any finding of error or even a dissenting opinion. The Board also finds that there was no manifest injustice in this case and that the aggravating circumstances presented outweigh any mitigation that was presented with regard to Gregory L. Bryant-Bey’s childhood. In fact, testimony and information presented indicated that after Bryant-Bey returned to Toledo at the age of 13, he was able to adjust adequately and conform to societal norms, and experienced a more stable family life.

The Board also notes that Gregory L. Bryant-Bey does not accept full responsibility for the crimes of conviction. The Board finds that the death sentence in this case is fair and just and is not disproportionate when compared to similar cases. In closing, the Board finds the death sentence is warranted and that there is no compelling reason to grant clemency.

RECOMMENDATION:

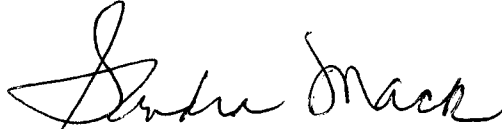
The Ohio Parole Board with seven (7) members participating, by a vote of seven (7) to zero (0) recommends to the Honorable Ted Strickland, Governor of the State of Ohio, that Executive Clemency be denied in the case of Gregory L. Bryant-Bey.

Ohio Parole Board Members
Voting **FAVORABLE**

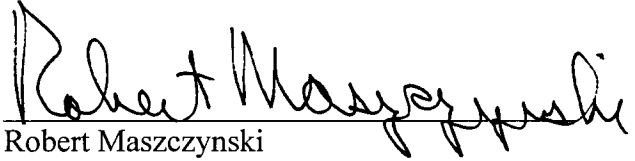
Ohio Parole Board Members
Voting **UNFAVORABLE**



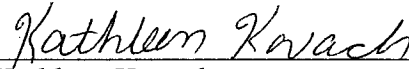
Cynthia Mausser, Chairperson



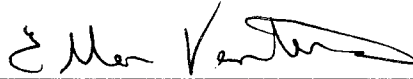
Sandra Mack, Ph.D.



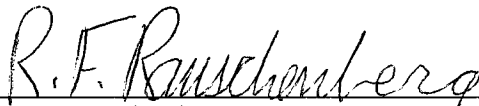
Robert Maszczyński



Kathleen Kovach



Ellen Venters



R.F. Rauschenberg



Bobby Bogan