

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY, MARYLAND

WESLEY EUGENE BAKER,

Plaintiff,

v.

Mary Ann Saar, Secretary,  
Department of Public Safety and  
Correctional Services

Civil Action No. \_\_\_\_\_

Frank C. Sizer, Jr., Commissioner  
Maryland Division of Correction

**IMMINENT EXECUTION  
SCHEDULED FOR  
WEEK OF DECEMBER 5.**

Lehrman Dotson, Warden  
Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center  
Baltimore, Maryland

Gary Hornbaker, Warden  
Metropolitan Transition Center

and

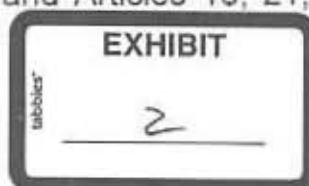
UNKNOWN EXECUTIONERS,

Defendants.

**COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AND DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**

**I. Nature of Action**

1. This action is brought pursuant to Md. Code Ann., Cts. Jud. Proc. § 3-403 (declaratory relief), 3-406 (injunctive and declaratory relief), and 3-409 (declaratory relief) for violations and threatened violations of Md. Code Ann., Corr. Serv., § 3-905, for violations and threatened violations of the right of Plaintiff to be free from cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and Articles 16, 21, 23, 24, and 25 of the Maryland



Declaration of Rights, and pursuant to Md. Code Ann., State Gov't § 10-125 (declaratory relief) for violations of the Administrative Procedure Act.

2. In this action, Plaintiff claims that Defendants' current lethal injection procedure violates Md. Code Ann., Corr. Serv., § 3-905 (Method of Execution) because the Execution Procedures require the administration of chemicals not authorized by the statute, and the procedures do not require a continuous intravenous administration of a short acting barbiturate, as required by § 3-905.

3. The Defendants' "Execution Protocol" is a regulation that was enacted in violation of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). Defendants fulfilled none of their obligations under the APA in the adoption of this regulation. Not only does the Execution Protocol exceed the statutory authority granted to the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (DPSCS), but DPSCS and the DOC adopted a regulation dealing with the taking of human life without: (1) submitting the protocol to the Attorney General or unit counsel for approval as to legality; (2) submitting the proposed regulation to the General Assembly's Joint Committee on Administrative, Executive, and Legislative Review (AELR Committee) at least 60 days prior to its adoption; (3) publishing the proposed regulation in the Maryland Register at least 45 days prior to its adoption; nor did it (4) after adopting the Execution Protocol, submit the full text of the regulation to the Administrator of the Division of State Documents for publication in the Maryland Register and the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR). Per the APA, a regulation is not effective until

each of those requirements has been met.

4. Plaintiff also claims that Defendants' current method of lethal injection can and will, in effect, cause him to be tortured to death. No government within the United States can intentionally or negligently use an excruciatingly painful, arbitrary, cruel, and unreliable method of execution. The United States Constitution and the Maryland Declaration of Rights simply will not countenance a punishment which permits extraordinary or prolonged pain or suffering.

5. Plaintiff is not saying that Defendants could never execute him, only that any execution must comport with Md Code Ann., Corr. Serv., § 3-905, the APA, and the United States Constitution and Maryland Declaration of Rights. Plaintiff could be executed if: 1) no separate legal challenges upend his conviction or death sentence; 2) he does not receive executive clemency; 3) Defendants design a constitutionally acceptable method for executing Plaintiff which is adopted pursuant to the provisions of the APA, which can include lethal injection if done in a manner that does not unnecessarily risk the infliction unnecessary pain and suffering; and, 4) Defendant's execution of Plaintiff is conducted consistent with the manner established by the Legislature and codified at § 3-905 of the Correctional Services Article.

6. Plaintiff seeks an Order declaring that Defendants' current Execution Procedures for lethal injection violates § 3-905 of the Correctional Services Article.

7. Plaintiff seeks an Order declaring that the Defendants' adoption of

regulations pertaining to the method and manner of execution violates Md. Code. Ann, State Gov't., §§ 10-101 through 10-125.

8. Plaintiff also seeks an Order declaring that Defendant's current method of conducting an execution by lethal injection violates the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and Articles 16, 21, 23, 24, and 25 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights.

9. Plaintiff further seeks a temporary restraining order, and preliminary injunction preventing Defendants from executing him by the means currently employed for carrying out an execution by lethal injection in Maryland.

## **II. Plaintiff**

10. Wesley Eugene Baker is a United States citizen and a resident of the State of Maryland. He is currently a death-sentenced inmate under the supervision of the Maryland Department of Corrections, Inmate Number 227-728. He is held at the Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center, 410 East Madison Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202.

## **III. Defendants**

11. Defendant Mary Ann Saar is the Secretary of the Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services. Defendant Frank C. Sizer, Jr., is the Commissioner of the Maryland Division of Correction (DOC). Defendant Dotson is the Warden of Maryland Correctional Adjustment Center where death row inmates are housed. Gary Hornbaker is the Warden of the Metropolitan Transition Center

(formerly the Maryland Penitentiary) where the execution of Mr. Baker will occur. Defendants, Unknown Executioners, are employed by or under contract with the Maryland Division of Correction to make preparations for, and carry out, the scheduled execution of Plaintiff. They include, but are not limited to, physicians, EMT's, physician's assistants, the "execution commander," and the "execution team." Plaintiff does not yet know their identities and it is Plaintiff's understanding that Defendants will not reveal the identities of these persons.

#### **IV. Jurisdiction and Venue**

12. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to Md. Code Ann., State Gov't § 10-125, and Md. Code Ann., Cts. Jud. Proc., § 3-403, 3-406, and 3-409. This action arises under Md. Code Ann., State Gov't § 10-101 through §10-125, Md. Code Ann., Corr. Serv., § 3-905, the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and Articles 16, 21, 23, 24, and 25 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights.

13. Venue in this Court is required as, per Md. Code Ann., State Gov't § 10-125(a)(2), a Petition for Declaratory Judgment filed pursuant to this State's APA "shall be filed with the circuit court for the county where the petitioner resides or has a principal place of business." Petitioner resides in Baltimore City. Venue in this Court is also proper inasmuch as this Court has personal jurisdiction over the defendants in this matter because the events giving rise to this claim will occur in Baltimore, Maryland.

## **V. Facts**

14. Plaintiff Wesley Eugene Baker's execution is scheduled for the week of December 5, 2005. Defendants are responsible for carrying out this execution. Mr. Baker's execution will occur at the Metropolitan Transition Center, 954 Forrest Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202.

### **A. Facts Relevant to Statutory Violation and Violation of the APA**

15. The manner of judicial executions in Maryland are governed by Md. Code Ann., Corr. Serv., § 3-905, which provides that:

The manner of inflicting the punishment of death shall be the continuous intravenous administration of a lethal quantity of an ultrashort-acting barbiturate or other similar drug in combination with a chemical paralytic agent until a licensed physician pronounces death according to accepted standards of medical practice.

16. The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services has implemented administrative regulations for carrying out executions.<sup>1</sup>

17. These administrative regulations cannot contradict or violate Maryland statutes.

18. Md. Code Ann., Corr. Serv., § 3-905 only permits the lethal administration of two chemicals during the execution of a condemned inmate: (1) "a lethal quantity of an ultrashort-acting barbiturate or other similar drug in combination [(2)] with a chemical paralytic agent."

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<sup>1</sup> State of Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services Division of Correction, Division of Correctional Manual 110-2 Execution Procedures (attached to Mr. Baker's Memorandum of Law as Exhibit 1).

19. Despite this statutory regulation, the "Execution Procedures" require the administration of three chemical substances:

a) sodium pentothal (also referred to as Thiopental) (an ultrashort acting barbiturate)

b) Pavulon (also referred to as pancurium bromide) (a chemical paralytic agent); and,

c) potassium chloride (an extraordinarily painful chemical which activates the nerve fibers lining the person's veins and which interferes with the rhythmic contractions of the heart, causing cardiac arrest).

20. By administering three chemicals, Defendants are in violation of Md. Code Ann., Corr. Serv., § 3-905.

21. Potassium chloride is an extraordinarily painful chemical which activates the nerve fibers lining the inmate's veins and which can interfere with the rhythmic contractions of the heart and cause cardiac arrest.

22. Potassium chloride is neither "an ultra short-acting barbiturate or other similar drug" nor a "chemical paralytic agent." Rather, as noted in ¶ 21, it is designed to induce cardiac arrest.

23. The usage of potassium chloride during a lethal injection is not permitted by statute.

24. Md. Code Ann., Corr. Serv., § 3-905 also mandates the "*continuous* intravenous administration of a lethal quantity of an ultrashort-acting barbiturate or



other similar drug.”

25. The “Execution Procedures,” however, require two distinct doses of sodium pentothal (ultrashort-acting barbiturate) rather than a continuous administration.

26. A Court shall declare a regulatory provision invalid if it violates any provision of the United States or Maryland Constitution, exceeds the statutory authority of the executive agency, or if the agency did not comply with the APA when it was drafted as a regulation.

27. The DOC, a unit of the DSPCS, adopted a regulation,<sup>2</sup> namely its Execution Protocol, without submitting it to the Attorney General or unit counsel for approval as to its legality; (2) without submitting the proposed regulation to the General Assembly’s Joint Committee on Administrative, Executive, and Legislative Review (AELR Committee) at least 60 days prior to adoption; (3) without publishing the Execution Protocol in the Maryland Register at least 45 days prior to adoption; and (4) after adopting the Execution Protocol, DOC did not submit the full text of the regulation to the Administrator of the Division of State Documents for publication in

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<sup>2</sup> A regulation is a statement, or amendment or repeal of a statement, that (1) has general application and future effect, (2) is adopted (i) to detail or carry out a law that the unit administers, (ii) govern the organization or procedure of the unit, or (iii) govern practice before the unit; and (3) is in any form, including a guideline, rule, standard, statement of interpretation, or statement of policy. Md. Code Ann., State Gov’t. § 10-101(g)(1).



the Maryland Register and the Code of Maryland Regulations.<sup>3</sup>

28. Because the Execution Protocols are not adopted pursuant to the APA, they may be changed at any time, without notice to the death sentenced inmate or his counsel, and without being subject to medical or legal evaluation.

**B. Facts Relevant to Unnecessary Pain and Suffering**

29. There are a number of risks associated with the DOC's execution protocol which include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) First, in violation of medically approved procedures, the process fails to employ properly trained persons to carry out what is, in effect, the surgical induction of anesthesia.

(b) Second, it arbitrarily and unnecessarily uses drugs that create significant risks that condemned prisoners will suffer completely unnecessary pain during execution.

30. Defendants' have arbitrarily selected three drugs that unnecessarily risk conscious suffering in the combinations, and procedures which its executioners use.

31. The first drug, Thiopental, is an ultra-short acting barbiturate which acts to depress the central nervous system to produce unconsciousness and anesthesia. Thiopental derives its utility in surgical procedures from its rapid onset and rapid

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<sup>3</sup> Not only have Defendants not published the Protocol in the Maryland Register, but they refuse to disclose the full text of the protocol to counsel for Mr. Baker, as well as counsel for other death row inmates in Maryland, all of who have requested copies of the protocol pursuant to this State's Public Information Act, on the basis that portions of the Protocol concern "security measures."

redistribution through the body at low (surgical) doses. Typically, Thiopental is used in the induction phase of anesthesia to temporarily anesthetize patients for sufficient time to, for example, intubate the trachea. Thiopental is a drug which requires skill to administer and should only be administered by a person qualified in the use of intravenous anesthetics.

32. If it is necessary to maintain a patient in a surgical plane of anesthesia for longer than just a few minutes, drugs other than Thiopental are typically used. If Thiopental is going to be used not only to induce, but also to maintain, a surgical plane of anesthesia, a qualified person must be present to assure that the Thiopental has been correctly administered and is maintaining the patient in a state of unconsciousness.

33. Defendants' protocol does not require any person to monitor the plane of anesthesia during execution.

34. When a neuromuscular blocking agent is administered, it paralyzes all voluntary muscles. Respiration is impossible. It locks the recipient in a chemical tomb, where he is conscious, but unable to signal distress and unable to breath, and eventually dies by asphyxiation. Death by asphyxiation involves intense, visceral pain and has, as a method of execution, been ruled unconstitutional as violative of the Eighth Amendment.

35. The risks of neuromuscular blocking agents are well known. The American Veterinary Medical Association ("AVMA") prohibits the use of

neuromuscular blocking agents in combination with the barbiturate anesthetics. This State prohibits the use of neuromuscular blocking drugs in the euthanization of animals.

36. Neuromuscular blocking agents must be administered with great care because they have no effect on consciousness or the ability to sense and perceive pain. Unless consciousness is assessed before the administration of the neuromuscular blocker, the paralysis induced in the patient will prevent anyone, even a person with advanced medical training, from ascertaining whether a patient is awake and capable of experiencing pain.

37. Neuromuscular blocking agents are typically accompanied by product warnings that require the drugs to be administered by experienced clinicians who are familiar with the drug's actions and the possible complications of its use and cautioning that the drugs have no known effect on consciousness, pain threshold, or cerebration. Therefore, administration must be accompanied by adequate anesthesia or sedation.

38. The effect of neuromuscular blocking agents in immobilizing patients and masking external indications of their pain is well known. Patients who have been administered neuromuscular blocking agents with inadequate anesthesia have been conscious during surgery and have reported terrifying and torturous experiences where they were alert, experiencing pain, yet utterly immobilized and unable to signal their distress.

39. The consequences of erroneous administration of neuromuscular blocking agents is so profound that at least eighteen states, including Maryland, Md. Code Ann., Criminal Law, § 10-611 (2002), have banned by statute the use of such drugs in the euthanization of animals. The AVMA never permits the use of neuromuscular blocking agents in combination with barbiturate anesthetics. Defendants have adopted a protocol and procedure to kill the State's condemned prisoners that is considered too risky and dangerous for the euthanization of pets. There is no need to risk the conscious suffocation of these prisoners as a result of the administration of neuromuscular blocking agents. Other drugs are available to satisfy Maryland's statutory requirement for a "paralytic agent" that do not affect respiration. Using these alternate drugs would eliminate the risk that a condemned prisoner will consciously asphyxiate.

40. When a concentrated dose of Potassium Chloride is injected peripherally into the vein of an arm it feels like a fire traveling through the vein to the heart. Death by Potassium Chloride poisoning is known to be so excruciating that the AVMA prohibits use of Potassium Chloride as the sole agent of euthanasia and, if it is to be used at all, only used after the subject has reached a surgical plane of anesthesia.

41. Potassium Chloride, contains essential blood ions and is typically administered in trace amounts as a necessary electrolyte. While a certain potassium level is important for normal cardiac electrical activity, a rapid increase in blood concentration of potassium causes cardiac arrest. Injection of concentrated

potassium activates sensory nerve fibers, causing severe pain as the drug travels through the venous system. There is universal medical agreement that, without anesthesia, an injection of a Potassium Chloride overdose causes excruciating pain.

42. The American Veterinary Medical Association is so confident that death by Potassium Chloride will cause unnecessary suffering that it prohibits its use as a euthanasia agent unless the practitioner administering the Potassium Chloride has the skill and training to assure that the subject to be euthanized has reached a surgical plane of anesthesia.

43. The Maryland method of execution statute does not require the administration of Potassium Chloride and Defendants have arbitrarily and needlessly added Potassium Chloride (which is universally acknowledged to be painful) to the protocol.

44. Administration of intravenous (IV) anesthesia requires proficiency at achieving and maintaining IV access. But the sources of error are many:

(a) IV catheters must be inserted into a vein and not through the vein into tissue. If a catheter is incorrectly placed, the drugs flowing through the IV lines can infiltrate the tissue surrounding the catheter rather than correctly entering the vein.

(b) Defendants' are unqualified to create IV access. Unknown executioners are not competent to administer drugs intravenously and are not expert in the process of inserting and maintaining IV catheters.

(c) On information and belief, no one monitors the IV catheters throughout

executions, leaving open the possibility that IV catheters can become disconnected throughout the process.

(d) In the event that the administer of the IV cannot achieve venous access in a peripheral vein in a hand or arm, Defendants' may have to create venous access through the invasive and painful processes of inserting a percutaneous central line (tunneling under the skin to reach the subclavian or central vein) or performing a surgical cut down (where a vein is exposed by incision or catheritized). Because these techniques of venous access require much more skill and training and are far more invasive than peripheral vein access, they are normally performed in highly equipped emergency rooms or operating theatres. Defendants' have not planned for the possibility that they will fail to gain intravenous access through more basic means.

45. This risk of unnecessary pain and suffering is also particularly grave in Maryland because the procedures and protocols designed by Defendants:

(a) do not establish appropriate criteria and standards that personnel must rely upon in exercising their discretion during the lethal injection procedures;

(b) do not include or require the execution team to determine that the condemned inmate is unconscious prior to administering the second and third chemicals;

(c) do not establish the methods for obtaining, storing, mixing, and appropriately labeling the drugs;



(d) do not establish the manner in which a heart monitoring system shall be installed and utilized to ensure that the inmate is deeply sedated while dying and the qualifications and expertise required for the person who operates this equipment;

(e) do not establish the manner in which the IV catheters shall be inserted into the condemned inmate, and the minimum qualifications and expertise required for the person who is given the responsibility and discretion to decide when efforts at inserting the IV catheters should be abandoned in favor of some other constitutionally acceptable procedure.

46. Training and experience are essential to the success of the execution as a humane process. Defendants' personnel and executioners are not properly trained in the art of administering intravenous drugs.

## **VI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF**

### **Claim A.**

47. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-46 by reference.

48. Defendants are acting outside of, beyond, and in direct violation of their statutory authority by administering potassium chloride, a drug that is not permitted by Md. Code Ann., Corr. Serv., § 3-905.

### **Claim B.**

49. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-48 by reference.

50. Defendants are in direct violation of Md. Code Ann., Corr. Serv., § 3-905 by failing to provide for a "*continuous*" intravenous administration of a lethal quantity



of an ultrashort-acting barbiturate or other similar drug."

**Claim C.**

51. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-50 by reference.

52. Each allegations stated in Claims A-B constitute an independent violation of the doctrine of separation of powers because it constitutes an improper delegation of legislative authority to the executive branch and a violation of this State's Administrative Procedure Act.

**Claim D.**

53 Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-52 by reference.

54. Defendants are in direct violation of Md. Code. Ann, State Gov't., §§ 10-101 through 10-125 by adopting a regulation pertaining to the manner and method of executing an inmate sentenced to death without: (1) submitting the protocol to the Attorney General or unit counsel for approval as to legality; (2) submitting the proposed regulation to the General Assembly's Joint Committee on Administrative, Executive, and Legislative Review (AELR Committee) at least 60 days prior to its adoption; (3) publishing the proposed regulation in the Maryland Register at least 45 days prior to its adoption; nor did it (4) after adopting the Execution Protocol, submit the full text of the regulation to the Administrator of the Division of State Documents for publication in the Maryland Register and the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR). Per the APA, a regulation is not effective until each of those requirements has been met.

**Claim E.**

55. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-54 by reference.

56. The defendants intend to administer to Plaintiff chemicals in a manner that will cause unnecessary pain and the prolonged suffering in the execution of a sentence of death, thereby depriving Plaintiff his rights under the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to be free from cruel and unusual punishment.

**Claim F.**

57. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-56 by reference.

58. The defendants intend to administer to Plaintiff chemicals in a manner that will cause unnecessary pain and the prolonged suffering in the execution of a sentence of death, thereby depriving Plaintiff his right to be free from cruel and unusual punishment under Articles 16, 21, 23, 24, and 25 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights.

**Claim G.**

59. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-58 by reference.

60. The usage of pavulon (pancurium bromide) does not conform with evolving standards of decency, and, thereby, violates the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

**Claim H.**

61. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-60 by reference.

62. The usage of pavulon (pancurium bromide) does not conform with

evolving standards of decency, and, thereby, violates Articles 16, 21, 23, 24, 25 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights.

#### **Claim I.**

63. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-62 by reference.

64. Defendants' "Execution Procedures" and the chemicals Maryland uses in lethal injection create an unacceptable risk of unnecessary pain and prolonged suffering in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

#### **Claim J.**

65. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1-64 by reference.

66. Defendants' "Execution Procedures" and the chemicals Maryland uses in lethal injection create an unacceptable risk of unnecessary pain and prolonged suffering in violation of Articles 16, 21, 23, 24, 25 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights.

#### **VII. Prayer for Relief**

67. Plaintiff requests an immediate, emergency hearing on this Complaint.

68. Plaintiff requests that this Court grant a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction barring defendants from executing Plaintiff in the manner they currently intend.

69. Plaintiff requests that this Court enter a declaratory judgment to the effect that the Department of Corrections "Execution Procedures" violate Md. Code Ann.,

Corr. Serv., § 3-905.

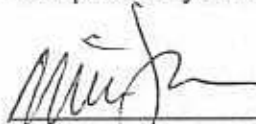
70. Plaintiff requests that this Court enter a declaratory judgment to the effect that the Department of Corrections "Execution Procedures" constitutes an improper delegation of legislative authority.

71. Plaintiff requests that this Court enter a declaratory judgment to the effect that the Defendants' "Execution Procedures" were adopted in contravention of the APA and are therefore null and void.

72. Plaintiff requests that this Court enter a declaratory judgment to the effect that Maryland's lethal injection process (not lethal injection on its face) violates the Eighth Amendment prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment, as well as Articles 16, 21, 23, 24, and 25 of the Maryland Declaration of Rights.<sup>4</sup>

73. Plaintiff requests that this Court grant reasonable attorneys' fees and any further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,



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MICHAEL E. LAWLOR  
Assigned Public Defender  
Lawlor & Englert, LLC  
6305 Ivy Lane  
Suite 704  
Greenbelt, MD 20770

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<sup>4</sup> Plaintiff also refers this Court to the accompanying Memorandum of Law in Support of this Complaint.

301.474.3404



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GARY E. PROCTOR

Assigned Public Defender

La. Bar Roll # 27859

3209 Evergreen Avenue

Baltimore, MD 21214

410.790.2574

Admitted pro hac vice

## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this 28th day of November, 2005, the foregoing Complaint was mailed or otherwise delivered to Scott S. Oakley, Esquire, Assistant Attorney General, Office of the Attorney General, Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, 6776 Reiserstown Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21215, S. Ann Brobst, Esquire, Assistant State's Attorney for Baltimore County, 401 Bosley Avenue, County Courts Building, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Towson, Maryland 21204, and to Annabelle Lisic, Esquire, Office of the Attorney General, Criminal Appeals Division, 200 Saint Paul Place, Baltimore, Maryland 21202.



Michael E. Lawlor

## VERIFICATION

I, Michael E. Lawlor, hereby declare:

1. I am a member of the State Bar of Maryland and am admitted to practice before the United States District Court for the District of Maryland, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit and the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

2. I have reviewed the foregoing complaint. I have personal knowledge of the matters set forth in the complaint, except as otherwise indicated, and could and would competently testify to them if called upon to do so. I verify that all of the alleged facts that are not otherwise supported by citations to the records or declarations attached to the complaint are true and correct to my own knowledge, except as to any matters stated in it on information and belief, which I am informed and believe are true and correct.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Maryland and the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on November 28, 2005, in Greenbelt, Maryland.



MICHAEL E. LAWLOR  
Assigned Public Defender



