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DEATH PENALTY IN KANSAS

Background

On June 29, 1972, the U.S. Supreme Court (Court), in *Furman v. Georgia*, 408 U.S. 238 (1972), held the imposition and execution of the death penalty, or capital punishment, in the cases before the Court constituted cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment to the *U.S. Constitution*. Justice Stewart remarked the death penalty was “cruel and unusual in the same way that being struck by lightning is cruel and unusual.” That case nullified all capital sentences imposed without statutory guidelines.

In the following four years, states enacted new death penalty laws aimed at overcoming the Court’s *de facto* moratorium on the death penalty. Several statutes mandated bifurcated trials, with separate guilt and sentencing phases, and imposed standards to guide the discretion of juries and judges in imposing capital sentences. In *Gregg v. Georgia*, 428 U.S. 153 (1976), the Court upheld the capital sentencing schemes of Florida, Georgia, and Texas. The Court found these states’ capital sentencing schemes provided objective criteria to direct and limit the sentencing authority’s discretion, provided mandatory appellate review of all death sentences, and allowed the judge or jury to take into account the character and record of an individual defendant.

The death penalty was reenacted in Kansas, effective July 1, 1994. Governor Finney allowed the bill to become law without her signature.

The Kansas Supreme Court, in *State v. Marsh*, 278 Kan. 520, 534–535 (2004), held the Kansas death penalty statute was facially unconstitutional. The Kansas Supreme Court concluded the statute’s weighing equation violated the Eighth Amendment and Fourteenth Amendment to the *U.S. Constitution* because, “[i]n the event of equipoise, *i.e.*, the jury’s determination that the balance of any aggravating circumstances and any mitigating circumstances weighed equal, the death penalty would be required” (*Id.*, at 534).

The U.S. Supreme Court reversed the Kansas Supreme Court’s judgment and held the Kansas capital sentencing statute is constitutional. In June 2006, the Court found the death penalty statute satisfies the constitutional mandates of *Furman* and its progeny because it “rationally narrows the class of death-eligible defendants and permits a jury to consider any mitigating evidence relevant to its sentencing determination. It does not interfere, in a constitutionally significant way, with a jury’s ability to give independent weight to evidence offered in mitigation.”

Kansas Capital Murder Crimes

In Kansas, the capital murder crimes for which the death penalty may be invoked include the following:

- Intentional and premeditated killing of any person in the commission of kidnapping, or aggravated kidnapping, when the kidnapping or aggravated kidnapping was committed with the intent to hold the person for ransom;
- Intentional and premeditated killing of any person under a contract or agreement to kill that person or being a party to the contract killing;
- Intentional and premeditated killing of any person by an inmate or prisoner confined to a state correctional institution, community correctional institution, or jail, or while in the custody of an officer or employee of a state correctional institution, community correctional institution, or jail;
- Intentional and premeditated killing of the victim of one of the following crimes in the commission of, or subsequent to, the crime of rape, criminal sodomy, or aggravated criminal sodomy, or any attempt thereof;
- Intentional and premeditated killing of a law enforcement officer;
- Intentional and premeditated killing of more than one person as a part of the same act or transaction or in two or more acts or transactions connected together or constituting parts of a common scheme or course of conduct; or
- Intentional and premeditated killing of a child under the age of 14 in the commission of kidnapping, or aggravated kidnapping, when the kidnapping or aggravated kidnapping was committed with intent to commit a sex offense upon or with the child or with the intent that the child commit or submit to a sex offense.

According to Kansas law, upon conviction of a defendant of capital murder, there will be a separate proceeding to determine whether the defendant shall be sentenced to death. This proceeding will be conducted before the trial jury as soon as practicable. If the jury finds beyond a reasonable doubt that one or more aggravating circumstances exist and that such aggravating circumstances are not outweighed by any mitigating circumstances that are found to exist, then by unanimous vote the defendant will be sentenced to death. The Kansas Supreme Court will automatically review the conviction and sentence of a defendant sentenced to death.

If mitigating circumstances outweigh the aggravating circumstances, a defendant convicted of capital murder will not be given a death sentence, but will be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole. A defendant sentenced to life without the possibility of parole is not eligible for parole; probation; assignment to a community correctional services program; conditional release; post release supervision; or suspension, modification, or reduction of sentence.

Costs

Costs in Kansas death penalty cases have been examined in a 2003 Performance Audit by the Legislative Division of Post Audit (LPA) and in 2004 and 2014 reports by the Kansas Judicial Council Death Penalty Advisory Committee. Each of these studies indicate costs for death penalty cases tend to be higher than non-death penalty cases at the trial and appellate stages. For instance, the 2014 Judicial Council report indicated Kansas Board of Indigents' Defense Services' costs in death penalty trial cases filed between 2004 and 2011 averaged \$395,762 per case, as compared to \$98,963 per trial case where the death penalty could have been sought but was not. More detail regarding the costs in death penalty cases may be found in the 2003 Performance Audit report and in the 2004 and 2014 Judicial Council reports, which are available on the LPA and Judicial Council websites, respectively.

The Board of Indigents' Defense Services (BIDS) has a capital defense unit for the defense of capital cases, which is composed of five offices: the Death Penalty Defense Offices in both Topeka and Wichita, the Capital Appeals Office, the Capital Appeals and Conflicts Office, and the Capital *Habeas* Office. Actual expenditures for the unit in fiscal year (FY) 2020 was \$2.9 million. The approved budget for this unit in FY 2021 is \$3.1 million, all from the State General Fund (SGF). The agency's revised estimate in FY 2021 for capital defense expenditures is \$3.1 million, all SGF. When BIDS is required to utilize outside counsel for capital cases due to conflicts, outside counsel is compensated an average of \$150 per hour, plus expenses. Actual expenditures for private outside counsel in FY 2020 were \$538,613. The agency estimates FY 2021 expenditures of \$582,510 and FY 2022 estimated expenditures of \$594,062 for private outside counsel in capital cases.

Death Penalty and Intellectual Disability

At the national level, the U.S. Supreme Court in a line of cases beginning with *Atkins v. Virginia*, 536 U.S. 304 (2002), has held that capital punishment of those with intellectual disability is cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment to the *U.S. Constitution*. Various states subsequently attempted to draft legislation that would comply with the *Atkins* decision.

Kansas law defines "intellectual disability" in the death penalty context to mean a person having significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning to an extent that substantially impairs one's capacity to appreciate the criminality of one's conduct or to conform one's conduct to the requirements of law. [See KSA 21-6622(h).]

In 2016 Senate Sub. for 2049, the Legislature amended the definition of "significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning." This legislation was introduced in response to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Hall v. Florida*, 134 S. Ct. 1986 (2014).

Under Kansas law, counsel for a defendant convicted of capital murder, or the warden or sheriff having custody of the defendant, may request the court to determine if the defendant has an intellectual disability. The court shall then conduct proceedings to determine if the defendant has an intellectual disability. If the court determines the defendant has an intellectual disability, no sentence of death, life without the possibility of parole, or mandatory term of imprisonment shall be imposed. [See KSA 21-6622.]

Death Penalty and Minors

In *Roper v. Simmons*, 543 U.S. 551 (2005), the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated the death penalty for all juvenile offenders. The majority opinion pointed to teenagers' lack of maturity and responsibility, greater vulnerability to negative influences, and incomplete character development, concluding juvenile offenders assume diminished culpability for their crimes.

KSA 21-6618 mandates, if a defendant in a capital murder case was less than 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the crime, the court shall sentence the defendant as otherwise provided by law, and no sentence of death shall be imposed. Thus, the death penalty or capital punishment cannot be imposed on a minor in Kansas.

Method of Carrying Out Death Penalty

The method of carrying out a sentence of death in Kansas must be by intravenous injection of a substance or substances in sufficient quantity to cause death in a swift and humane manner, pursuant to KSA 22-4001. No death penalty sentence has been carried out in Kansas since the death penalty was reenacted in 1994.

Inmates in Kansas under Sentence of Death

Defendant's Name	Race	Date of Birth	Date Capital Penalty Imposed	County	Case Status
Kyle Trevor Flack	White	06/18/1985	05/18/2016	Franklin	Appeal Pending - Kansas Supreme Court
Frazier Glenn Cross, Jr.	White	11/23/1940	11/10/2015	Johnson	Appeal Pending - Kansas Supreme Court
James Kraig Kahler	White	01/15/1963	10/11/2011	Osage	Sentence upheld; see below.
Justin Eugene Thurber	White	03/14/1983	03/02/2009	Cowley	Conviction upheld; remanded for determination of intellectual disability; see below.
Scott Dever Cheever	White	08/19/1981	01/23/2008	Greenwood	Sentence upheld; see below.
Sidney John Gleason	Black	04/22/1979	08/28/2006	Barton	Sentence upheld; see below.
John Edward Robinson, Sr.	White	12/27/1943	01/21/2003	Johnson	Sentence upheld; see below.
Jonathan Daniel Carr	Black	03/30/1980	11/15/2002	Sedgwick	Appeal Pending - Kansas Supreme Court
Reginald Dexter Carr, Jr.	Black	11/14/1977	11/15/2002	Sedgwick	Appeal Pending - Kansas Supreme Court
Gary Wayne Kleypas	White	10/08/1955	03/11/1998	Crawford	Sentence upheld; see below.

On November 17, 2004, the death sentence of Stanley Elms of Sedgwick County was vacated pursuant to a plea agreement. He was removed from administrative segregation and sentenced to the Hard 40 term, which is life in prison with no possibility of parole for 40 years.

On April 3, 2009, the death sentence of Michael Marsh of Sedgwick County was vacated pursuant to a plea agreement. He was removed from administrative segregation and sentenced to two life sentences, with parole eligibility after 55 years, but with 85 months to serve for additional convictions if paroled.

On March 24, 2010, the death sentence of Gavin Scott of Sedgwick County was vacated pursuant to a plea agreement. He was removed from administrative segregation and sentenced to two life sentences.

In 2010, a Shawnee County district judge granted Phillip D. Cheatham, Jr., who was under sentence of death, a new sentencing hearing. In January 2013, before this hearing was held, the Kansas Supreme Court found Cheatham's trial counsel was ineffective, reversed Cheatham's convictions, and remanded the case for a new trial.

In January 2015, Cheatham legally changed his name to King Phillip Amman Reu-El. During jury selection for his retrial in February 2015, Amman Reu-El pleaded no-contest to capital murder and attempted murder charges. At a sentencing hearing in March 2015, the district court denied Amman Reu-El's request to withdraw his pleas and sentenced Amman Reu-El to the Hard 25 term (life in prison with no possibility of parole for 25 years) for the capital counts and 13 years, 9 months for the attempted murder count, to be served consecutively. In May 2015, Amman Reu-El filed an appeal of the district court's denial of his motion to withdraw his pleas. The Kansas Supreme Court affirmed the district court's denial in May 2017. In September 2015, Amman Reu-El filed a pleading in district court claiming he received ineffective assistance of counsel in making his pleas, and repeated these claims in a supporting affidavit and KSA 60-1507 *habeas* motion filed with the district court in August 2017. This motion was denied by the district court in October 2017. In July 2020, the Kansas Court of Appeals affirmed the district court's decision. As of January 2021, the filing of a petition for review by Amman Reu-El to the Kansas Supreme Court was pending.

In August 2012, the Kansas Supreme Court reversed the capital murder convictions of Scott Dever Cheever and ordered the case remanded for a new trial. Cheever was under sentence of death for the convictions. The State appealed the case to the U.S. Supreme Court, which issued an opinion December 11, 2013, vacating the judgment of the Kansas Supreme Court and remanding the case for further consideration by Kansas courts of possible error under the Fifth Amendment or Kansas evidentiary rules.

The Kansas Supreme Court heard further oral argument in September 2014, but stayed release of a decision pending the U.S. Supreme Court's review of the *Gleason* and *Carr* cases (see below). Following the U.S. Supreme Court's release of the decisions in those cases, the Kansas Supreme Court released, in July 2016, a decision upholding Cheever's convictions and death sentence. As in the Robinson decision (see below), Justice Johnson was the lone dissenting justice. Cheever's petition for writ of *certiorari* was denied by the U.S. Supreme Court in December 2017. As of January 2021, Cheever was being held in special management at Lansing Correctional Facility. Cheever's direct appeals are now exhausted, but there may be further state or federal court proceedings on collateral issues.

In July 2014, the Kansas Supreme Court vacated death sentences in three cases. The Court vacated Sidney John Gleason's death sentence and remanded for resentencing. In the

appeals of Jonathan Daniel Carr and Reginald Dexter Carr, Jr., the Court reversed all but one of each defendant's capital murder convictions, vacated each defendant's death sentence for the remaining capital murder conviction, and remanded to the district court for further proceedings. However, the U.S. Supreme Court granted the Kansas Attorney General's petition for writ of *certiorari* in all three cases and heard oral argument in the cases in October 2015. In January 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court released decisions in all three cases reversing the Kansas Supreme Court's judgments (thereby reinstating the death sentences) and remanding to the Kansas Supreme Court for further proceedings. In February 2017, the Kansas Supreme Court affirmed Gleason's death sentence. Gleason's direct appeals are now exhausted, but there may be further state or federal court proceedings on collateral issues. As of December 2020, further proceedings are pending before the Kansas Supreme Court on additional issues in the Carr brothers' cases.

In November 2015, the Kansas Supreme Court upheld a capital murder conviction and death sentence of John Edward Robinson, Sr., for one of the counts of capital murder charged against him. This marked the first death sentence upheld by the Court since the reenactment of the death penalty in Kansas. The Court reversed two other murder convictions as multiplicitous and affirmed remaining convictions. The lone dissent from the Court's decision was by Justice Johnson, who disagreed the State had properly charged and proven the count of capital murder upheld by the Court. The dissent also stated the death penalty is both "cruel" and "unusual" and therefore violates Section 9 of the *Kansas Constitution Bill of Rights*.

The Court subsequently denied Robinson's motion for rehearing and modification of judgment, and Robinson's petition for writ of *certiorari* was denied by the U.S. Supreme Court in October 2016. Robinson's direct appeals are now exhausted, but there may be further state or federal court proceedings on collateral issues.

In October 2016, the Kansas Supreme Court upheld Gary Kleypas' capital murder conviction and death sentence. It reversed a conviction for attempted rape and remanded the case for resentencing on a conviction of aggravated burglary. Justice Johnson dissented, citing his dissenting opinions in *Robinson* and *Cheever*.

In February 2018, the Kansas Supreme Court upheld James Kahler's capital murder conviction and death sentence. Justice Johnson dissented, stating he would vacate and remand for resentencing based upon cumulative guilt-phase errors that undermined the jury's death sentence determination. Citing his *Robinson* dissent, he again stated the death penalty is an unconstitutional cruel or unusual punishment. In March 2019, the U.S. Supreme Court granted Kahler's petition for writ of *certiorari*. In this case, the U.S. Supreme Court heard oral arguments on the issue of whether Kansas' replacement of the traditional insanity defense with a statute providing a defense of lack of mental state violates constitutional due process and Eighth Amendment protections for criminal defendants. In March 2020, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed the Kansas Supreme Court's ruling and held that due process does not require Kansas to adopt an insanity test that turns on a defendant's ability to recognize that his crime was morally wrong. As of December 2020, Kahler's case before the Kansas Supreme Court is stayed until further order of the Court.

In June 2018, the Kansas Supreme Court upheld Justin Thurber's convictions for capital murder and aggravated kidnapping, but reversed the district court's determination that there was not reason to believe Thurber was intellectually disabled such that Thurber could not be sentenced to death. The Supreme Court remanded the issue of the determination of Thurber's intellectual disability to the district court for reconsideration in light of U.S. Supreme Court decisions and Kansas statutory changes that had occurred while Thurber's case was on appeal.

Justice Rosen dissented, stating he would uphold the district court’s intellectual disability determination and proceed to other penalty phase issues. In a separate dissent, Justice Johnson stated he would reverse Thurber’s death sentence and resentence him to life in prison on the cruel and unusual punishment grounds he has outlined in previous cases or on the basis of the majority’s finding that the intellectual disability statute in effect when Thurber was sentenced was unconstitutionally restrictive. A competency hearing on remand in the district court had been scheduled for November 12 and 13, 2020, but as of January 2021, no additional information on the status or outcome of the hearing was available.

As of January 2021, ten inmates under a death penalty sentence are being held in administrative segregation because Kansas does not technically have a death row. Inmates under sentence of death (other than Cheever) are held in administrative segregation at the El Dorado Correctional Facility.

State-to-State Comparison

Kansas is one of 28 states that has a death penalty. The following tables show the states with a death penalty and the 22 states without such penalty. According to the Death Penalty Information Center, as of December 2020, three states with a death penalty (California, Oregon, and Pennsylvania) also had an existing gubernatorial moratorium on the death penalty.

Jurisdictions with the Death Penalty

Alabama	Indiana	Nebraska	South Carolina	U.S. Government
Arizona	Kansas*	Nevada	South Dakota	U.S. Military*
Arkansas	Kentucky	North Carolina	Tennessee	
California	Louisiana	Ohio	Texas	
Florida	Mississippi	Oklahoma	Utah	
Georgia	Missouri	Oregon	Virginia	
Idaho	Montana	Pennsylvania	Wyoming	
*Indicates jurisdiction with no executions since 1976.				

Jurisdictions without the Death Penalty (Year Abolished)

Alaska (1957)	Maryland (2013)	New York (2007)
Colorado (2020)	Massachusetts (1984)	North Dakota (1973)
Connecticut (2012)	Michigan (1846)	Rhode Island (1984)
Delaware (2016)	Minnesota (1911)	Vermont (1964)
Hawaii (1948)	New Hampshire (2019)*	Washington (2018)
Illinois (2011)	New Jersey (2007)	West Virginia (1965)
Iowa (1965)	New Mexico (2009)	Wisconsin (1853)
Maine (1887)	District of Columbia (1981)	
*In May 2019, the New Hampshire Legislature overrode a gubernatorial veto of legislation abolishing the death penalty. The repeal was not retroactive, leaving one person on the state’s death row.		
Source: Death Penalty Information Center		

Recent Developments

In March 2009, the Senate Committee on Judiciary held a hearing on SB 208 to repeal the death penalty in Kansas. The bill was amended and passed out of the Committee. The Senate Committee of the Whole re-referred the bill to the Senate Committee on Judiciary for study by the Judicial Council during the 2009 Interim. The Judicial Council formed the Death Penalty Advisory Committee to study SB 208 and concluded the bill presented a number of technical problems that could not be resolved by amending the bill. Instead, the Committee drafted a new bill, which was introduced in the 2010 Session as SB 375. SB 375 was passed, as amended, out of the Senate Committee on Judiciary. However, the bill was killed on final action in the Senate Committee of the Whole.

Bills that would abolish the death penalty were again introduced in both chambers in 2011, 2013, 2015 (House only), 2016, 2017, and 2019. With the exception of 2017 HB 2167 and 2019 HB 2282, which received hearings in the House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice, no further action was taken on these bills.

The 2012 House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice held an “informational” hearing on the death penalty.

In 2013, HB 2388 was introduced and heard in the House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice. This bill would have amended KSA 21- 6619 to limit Kansas Supreme Court review in death penalty cases to properly preserved and asserted errors and allowing the Court to review unpreserved and unassigned errors only to correct manifest injustice (as defined in the bill). Proponents of the bill indicated it was introduced in response to the Kansas Supreme Court’s decision in *State v. Cheever*, 295 Kan. 229 (2012). A motion in the Committee to recommend the bill favorably as amended failed, and no further action was taken on the bill.

The 2013 Legislature passed Senate Sub. for HB 2043, which allows the Attorney General to file notice of intent to seek the death penalty in those cases where the county or district attorney or a court determines a conflict exists.

In 2014, the Senate Judiciary Committee introduced SB 257, which would have amended the procedure for direct appeals in death penalty cases by establishing statutory time limits and appellate brief page limits and limiting the scope of review. The bill would also have imposed additional requirements and limitations on both KSA 60-1507 motions generally, as well as KSA 60-1507 motions specifically filed by prisoners under sentence of death. The Senate Judiciary Committee slightly modified the language of SB 257 and recommended a substitute bill for HB 2389 containing this language. Senate Sub. for HB 2389 passed the Senate with these provisions, but they were removed by the Conference Committee and the bill was passed without any specific death penalty-related provisions.

In 2016, the Legislature passed Senate Sub. for 2049, amending the definition of “significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning.” This legislation was introduced in response to the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *Hall v. Florida*, 134 S. Ct. 1986 (2014), holding that Florida’s threshold requirement for submission of intellectual disability evidence in the context of capital sentencing was unconstitutional.