SENATE BILL No. 6

By Senator Haley

12-22

9 AN ACT concerning abolition of the death penalty; amending K.S.A. 21-10 4634, 22-3705 and 22-4210 and K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 21-3105, 21-4619, 21-4635, 22-3405, 22-3717, 22-4505 and 22-4506 and repealing the 11 12 existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 21-3439, 21-4627, 21-4629, 21-13 4630, 22-3704, 22-4002, 22-4004, 22-4005 and 22-4016 and K.S.A. 14 2004 Supp. 21-4622, 21-4623, 21-4624, 22-4001, 22-4003, 22-4006, 15 22-4009, 22-4011, 22-4012, 22-4013 and 22-4014.

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

New Section 1. (a) No person is to be sentenced to death after the effective date of this act.

- (b) Anyone who has been sentenced to death before the effective date of this act may be put to death as under prior law.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 21-3105 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-3105. (a) A crime is an act or omission defined by law and for which, upon conviction, a sentence of death, imprisonment or fine, or both imprisonment and fine, is authorized or, in the case of a traffic infraction or a cigarette or tobacco infraction, a fine is authorized.
- (b) Crimes are classified as felonies, misdemeanors, traffic infractions and cigarette or tobacco infractions.
- 29 (1) A felony is a crime punishable by death or by imprisonment in 30 any state correctional institution or a crime which is defined as a felony 31 by law.
 - (2)A traffic infraction is a violation of any of the statutory provisions listed in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 8-2118 and amendments thereto.
 - A cigarette or tobacco infraction is a violation of subsection (m) or (n) of K.S.A. 79-3321 and amendments thereto.
 - All other crimes are misdemeanors.
- 36 37 Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 21-4619 is hereby amended to read as 38 follows: 21-4619. (a) (1) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), 39 any person convicted in this state of a traffic infraction, cigarette or to-40 bacco infraction, misdemeanor or a class D or E felony, or for crimes 41 committed on or after July 1, 1993, nondrug crimes ranked in severity 42 levels 6 through 10 or any felony ranked in severity level 4 of the drug 43 grid, may petition the convicting court for the expungement of such con-

viction or related arrest records if three or more years have elapsed since the person: (A) Satisfied the sentence imposed; or (B) was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence.

- (2) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), any person who has fulfilled the terms of a diversion agreement may petition the district court for the expungement of such diversion agreement and related arrest records if three or more years have elapsed since the terms of the diversion agreement were fulfilled.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c), no person may petition for expungement until five or more years have elapsed since the person satisfied the sentence imposed, the terms of a diversion agreement or was discharged from probation, a community correctional services program, parole, postrelease supervision, conditional release or a suspended sentence, if such person was convicted of a class A, B or C felony, or for crimes committed on or after July 1, 1993, if convicted of an off-grid felony or any nondrug crime ranked in severity levels 1 through 5 or any felony ranked in severity levels 1 through 3 of the drug grid, or:
- (1) Vehicular homicide, as defined by K.S.A. 21-3405 and amendments thereto or as prohibited by any law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;
- (2) a violation of K.S.A. 8-1567 and amendments thereto, or a violation of any law of another state, which declares to be unlawful the acts prohibited by that statute;
- (3) driving while the privilege to operate a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state has been canceled, suspended or revoked, as prohibited by K.S.A. 8-262 and amendments thereto or as prohibited by any law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;
- (4) perjury resulting from a violation of K.S.A. 8-261a and amendments thereto or resulting from the violation of a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute;
- (5) violating the provisions of the fifth clause of K.S.A. 8-142 and amendments thereto, relating to fraudulent applications or violating the provisions of a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with that statute:
- (6) any crime punishable as a felony wherein a motor vehicle was used in the perpetration of such crime;
- (7) failing to stop at the scene of an accident and perform the duties required by K.S.A. 8-1602, 8-1603 or 8-1604, and amendments thereto, or required by a law of another state which is in substantial conformity with those statutes:
- 42 (8) violating the provisions of K.S.A. 40-3104 and amendments 43 thereto, relating to motor vehicle liability insurance coverage; or

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- (9) a violation of K.S.A. 21-3405b, prior to its repeal.
- 2 There shall be no expungement of convictions for the following 3 offenses or of convictions for an attempt to commit any of the following offenses: (1) Rape as defined in subsection (a)(2) of K.S.A. 21-3502 and 4 amendments thereto; (2) indecent liberties with a child as defined in 5 6 K.S.A. 21-3503 and amendments thereto; (3) aggravated indecent liber-7 ties with a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504 and amendments thereto; 8 (4) criminal sodomy as defined in subsection (a)(2) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-9 3505 and amendments thereto; (5) aggravated criminal sodomy as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506 and amendments thereto; (6) indecent solicitation of a 10 child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3510 and amendments thereto; (7) aggra-11 12 vated indecent solicitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 21-3511 and 13 amendments thereto; (8) sexual exploitation of a child as defined in K.S.A. 14 21-3516 and amendments thereto; (9) aggravated incest as defined in 15 K.S.A. 21-3603 and amendments thereto; (10) endangering a child as 16 defined in K.S.A. 21-3608 and amendments thereto; (11) abuse of a child 17 as defined in K.S.A. 21-3609 and amendments thereto; (12) eapital mur-18 der as defined in K.S.A. 21-3439 and amendments thereto; (13) murder 19 in the first degree as defined in K.S.A. 21-3401 and amendments thereto; 20 (14) (13) murder in the second degree as defined in K.S.A. 21-3402 and 21 amendments thereto; (15) (14) voluntary manslaughter as defined in 22 K.S.A. 21-3403 and amendments thereto; (16) (15) involuntary man-23 slaughter as defined in K.S.A. 21-3404 and amendments thereto; $\frac{(17)}{(16)}$ 24 involuntary manslaughter while driving under the influence of alcohol or 25 drugs as defined in K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 21-3442 and amendments thereto; 26 (18) (17) sexual battery as defined in K.S.A. 21-3517 and amendments 27 thereto; (19) (18) aggravated sexual battery as defined in K.S.A. 21-3518 28 and amendments thereto; or (20) (19) any conviction for any offense in 29 effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act, that is comparable 30 to any offense as provided in this subsection.
 - (d) When a petition for expungement is filed, the court shall set a date for a hearing of such petition and shall cause notice of such hearing to be given to the prosecuting attorney and the arresting law enforcement agency. The petition shall state: (1) The defendant's full name;
 - (2) the full name of the defendant at the time of arrest, conviction or diversion, if different than the defendant's current name;
 - (3) the defendant's sex, race and date of birth;
 - (4) the crime for which the defendant was arrested, convicted or diverted;
 - (5) the date of the defendant's arrest, conviction or diversion; and
 - (6) the identity of the convicting court, arresting law enforcement authority or diverting authority. There shall be no docket fee for filing a petition pursuant to this section. All petitions for expungement shall be

docketed in the original criminal action. Any person who may have relevant information about the petitioner may testify at the hearing. The court may inquire into the background of the petitioner and shall have access to any reports or records relating to the petitioner that are on file with the secretary of corrections or the Kansas parole board.

- (e) At the hearing on the petition, the court shall order the petitioner's arrest record, conviction or diversion expunged if the court finds that:
- (1) The petitioner has not been convicted of a felony in the past two years and no proceeding involving any such crime is presently pending or being instituted against the petitioner;
- (2) the circumstances and behavior of the petitioner warrant the expungement; and
 - (3) the expungement is consistent with the public welfare.
- (f) When the court has ordered an arrest record, conviction or diversion expunged, the order of expungement shall state the information required to be contained in the petition. The clerk of the court shall send a certified copy of the order of expungement to the Kansas bureau of investigation which shall notify the federal bureau of investigation, the secretary of corrections and any other criminal justice agency which may have a record of the arrest, conviction or diversion. After the order of expungement is entered, the petitioner shall be treated as not having been arrested, convicted or diverted of the crime, except that:
- (1) Upon conviction for any subsequent crime, the conviction that was expunged may be considered as a prior conviction in determining the sentence to be imposed;
- (2) the petitioner shall disclose that the arrest, conviction or diversion occurred if asked about previous arrests, convictions or diversions:
- (A) In any application for licensure as a private detective, private detective agency, certification as a firearms trainer pursuant to K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 75-7b21, and amendments thereto, or employment as a detective with a private detective agency, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01 and amendments thereto; as security personnel with a private patrol operator, as defined by K.S.A. 75-7b01 and amendments thereto; or with an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01 and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services;
- (B) in any application for admission, or for an order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state;
- (C) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;
- (D) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications for executive

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director of the Kansas racing commission, for employment with the commission or for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission, or to aid in determining qualifications for licensure or renewal of licensure by the commission;

- (E) upon application for a commercial driver's license under K.S.A. 8-2,125 through 8-2,142, and amendments thereto;
- (F) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of the state gaming agency;
- (G) to aid in determining the petitioner's qualifications to be an employee of a tribal gaming commission or to hold a license issued pursuant to a tribal-state gaming compact;
- (H) in any application for registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative all as defined in K.S.A. 17-1252 section 2 of chapter 154 of the 2004 Session Laws of Kansas and amendments thereto; or
- (I) in any application for a commercial guide permit or associate guide permit under K.S.A. 32-964, and amendments thereto; or
- (J) in any application for employment as a law enforcement officer as defined in K.S.A. 22-2202 or 74-5602, and amendments thereto;
- (3) the court, in the order of expungement, may specify other circumstances under which the conviction is to be disclosed;
- (4) the conviction may be disclosed in a subsequent prosecution for an offense which requires as an element of such offense a prior conviction of the type expunged; and
- (5) upon commitment to the custody of the secretary of corrections, any previously expunged record in the possession of the secretary of corrections may be reinstated and the expungement disregarded, and the record continued for the purpose of the new commitment.
- (g) Whenever a person is convicted of a crime, pleads guilty and pays a fine for a crime, is placed on parole, postrelease supervision or probation, is assigned to a community correctional services program, is granted a suspended sentence or is released on conditional release, the person shall be informed of the ability to expunge the arrest records or conviction. Whenever a person enters into a diversion agreement, the person shall be informed of the ability to expunge the diversion.
- (h) Subject to the disclosures required pursuant to subsection (f), in any application for employment, license or other civil right or privilege, or any appearance as a witness, a person whose arrest records, conviction or diversion of a crime has been expunged under this statute may state that such person has never been arrested, convicted or diverted of such crime, but the expungement of a felony conviction does not relieve an individual of complying with any state or federal law relating to the use

 or possession of firearms by persons convicted of a felony.

- (i) Whenever the record of any arrest, conviction or diversion has been expunged under the provisions of this section or under the provisions of any other existing or former statute, the custodian of the records of arrest, conviction, diversion and incarceration relating to that crime shall not disclose the existence of such records, except when requested by:
 - (1) The person whose record was expunged;
- (2) a private detective agency or a private patrol operator, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for employment with such agency or operator by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (3) a court, upon a showing of a subsequent conviction of the person whose record has been expunged;
- (4) the secretary of social and rehabilitation services, or a designee of the secretary, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to employment in an institution, as defined in K.S.A. 76-12a01 and amendments thereto, of the department of social and rehabilitation services of any person whose record has been expunged;
- (5) a person entitled to such information pursuant to the terms of the expungement order;
- (6) a prosecuting attorney, and such request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with a prosecution of an offense that requires a prior conviction as one of the elements of such offense;
- (7) the supreme court, the clerk or disciplinary administrator thereof, the state board for admission of attorneys or the state board for discipline of attorneys, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for admission, or for an order of reinstatement, to the practice of law in this state by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (8) the Kansas lottery, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for employment with the Kansas lottery or for work in sensitive areas within the Kansas lottery as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the Kansas lottery;
- (9) the governor or the Kansas racing commission, or a designee of the commission, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for executive director of the commission, for employment with the commission, for work in sensitive areas in parimutuel racing as deemed appropriate by the executive director of the commission or for licensure, renewal of licensure or continued licensure by the commission;

- (10) the Kansas sentencing commission;
- (11) the state gaming agency, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications: (A) To be an employee of the state gaming agency; or (B) to be an employee of a tribal gaming commission or to hold a license issued pursuant to a tribal-gaming compact;
- (12) the Kansas securities commissioner or a designee of the commissioner, and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made in conjunction with an application for registration as a broker-dealer, agent, investment adviser or investment adviser representative by such agency and the application was submitted by the person whose record has been expunged;
- (13) the department of wildlife and parks and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining qualifications for a permit as a commercial guide or associate guide under K.S.A. 32-964, and amendments thereto;
- (14) the Kansas law enforcement training commission and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining certification eligibility as a law enforcement officer pursuant to K.S.A. 74-5601 et seq., and amendments thereto; or
- (15) a law enforcement agency and the request is accompanied by a statement that the request is being made to aid in determining eligibility for employment as a law enforcement officer as defined by K.S.A. 22-2202, and amendments thereto.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 21-4634 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4634. (a) If a defendant is convicted of the crime of capital murder and a sentence of death is not imposed, or if a defendant is convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree based upon the finding of premeditated murder or an offense for which the sentence is life in prison without the possibility of parole, the defendant's counsel or the director of the correctional institution or sheriff having custody of the defendant may request a determination by the court of whether the defendant is mentally retarded. If the court determines that there is not sufficient reason to believe that the defendant is mentally retarded, the court shall so find and the defendant shall be sentenced in accordance with K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto. If the court determines that there is sufficient reason to believe that the defendant is mentally retarded, the court shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the defendant is mentally retarded.
- (b) At the hearing, the court shall determine whether the defendant is mentally retarded. The court shall order a psychiatric or psychological examination of the defendant. For that purpose, the court shall appoint two licensed physicians or licensed psychologists, or one of each, qualified

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by training and practice to make such examination, to examine the defendant and report their findings in writing to the judge within 10 days 3 after the order of examination is issued. The defendant shall have the 4 right to present evidence and cross-examine any witnesses at the hearing. No statement made by the defendant in the course of any examination 6 provided for by this section, whether or not the defendant consents to the examination, shall be admitted in evidence against the defendant in any criminal proceeding.

- (c) If, at the conclusion of a hearing pursuant to this section, the court determines that the defendant is not mentally retarded, the defendant shall be sentenced in accordance with K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto.
- (d) If, at the conclusion of a hearing pursuant to this section, the court determines that the defendant is mentally retarded, the court shall sentence the defendant as otherwise provided by law, and no mandatory term of imprisonment shall be imposed hereunder.
- (e) Unless otherwise ordered by the court for good cause shown, the provisions of this section shall not apply if it has been determined, pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4623 and amendments thereto, that the defendant is not mentally retarded.
- —(f)—As used in this section, "mentally retarded" means having significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning, as defined by K.S.A. 76-12b01 and amendments thereto, to an extent which substantially impairs one's capacity to appreciate the criminality of one's conduct or to conform one's conduct to the requirements of law.
- Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 21-4635 is hereby amended to read as follows: 21-4635. (a) Except as provided in K.S.A. 21-4622, 21-4623 and 21-4634 and amendments thereto, if a defendant is convicted of the crime of capital murder and a sentence of death is not imposed pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-4624, and amendments thereto, or requested pursuant to subsection (a) or (b) of K.S.A. 21-4624, and amendments thereto, the defendant shall be sentenced to life without the possibility of parole. If a defendant is convicted of any of the following crimes, the defendant shall be sentenced to life in prison without the possibility of parole:
- (1) The intentional and premeditated killing of any person in the commission of kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3420 and amendments thereto, or aggravated kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3421 and amendments thereto, when the kidnapping or aggravated kidnapping was committed with the intent to hold such person for ransom;
- (2) the intentional and premeditated killing of any person pursuant to a contract or agreement to kill such person or being a party to the contract or agreement pursuant to which such person is killed;

- (3) the intentional and premeditated killing of any person by an inmate or prisoner confined in 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;
- (4) the intentional and premeditated killing of the victim of one of the following crimes in the commission of, or subsequent to, such crime: Rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502 and amendments thereto, criminal sodomy, as defined in subsections (a)(2) or (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505 and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506 and amendments thereto, or any attempt at rape, criminal sodomy or aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301 and amendments thereto;
- (5) the intentional and premeditated killing of a law enforcement officer, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3110 and amendments thereto;
- (6) the 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
- (7) the intentional and premeditated killing of a child under the age of 14 in the commission of kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3420, and amendments thereto, or aggravated kidnapping, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3421, and amendments thereto, when the kidnapping or aggravated kidnapping was committed with intent to commit a sex offense upon or with the child or with intent that the child commit or submit to a sex offense.
- (b) For purposes of this subsection, "sex offense" means rape, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3502 and amendments thereto, aggravated indecent liberties with a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3504 and amendments thereto, aggravated criminal sodomy, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3506 and amendments thereto, prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3512 and amendments thereto, promoting prostitution, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3513 and amendments thereto or sexual exploitation of a child, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3516 and amendments thereto.
- $\overline{\text{(b)}}(c)$ If a defendant is convicted of murder in the first degree based upon the finding of premeditated murder, the court shall determine whether the defendant shall be required to serve a mandatory term of imprisonment of 40 years or, for crimes committed on and after July 1, 1999, a mandatory term of imprisonment of 50 years or sentenced as otherwise provided by law.
- (e) (d) In order to make such determination, the court may be presented evidence concerning any matter that the court deems relevant to the question of sentence and shall include matters relating to any of the aggravating circumstances enumerated in K.S.A. 21-4636 and amend-

ments thereto and any mitigating circumstances. Any such evidence which the court deems to have probative value may be received regardless of its admissibility under the rules of evidence, provided that the defendant is accorded a fair opportunity to rebut any hearsay statements. Only such evidence of aggravating circumstances as the state has made known to the defendant prior to the sentencing shall be admissible and no evidence secured in violation of the constitution of the United States or of the state of Kansas shall be admissible. No testimony by the defendant at the time of sentencing shall be admissible against the defendant at any subsequent criminal proceeding. At the conclusion of the evidentiary presentation, the court shall allow the parties a reasonable period of time in which to present oral argument.

(d) (e) If the court finds that one or more of the aggravating circumstances enumerated in K.S.A. 21-4636 and amendments thereto exist and, further, that the existence of such aggravating circumstances is not outweighed by any mitigating circumstances which are found to exist, the defendant shall be sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4638 and amendments thereto; otherwise, the defendant shall be sentenced as provided by law. The court shall designate, in writing, the statutory aggravating circumstances which it found. The court may make the findings required by this subsection for the purpose of determining whether to sentence a defendant pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4638 and amendments thereto notwith-standing contrary findings made by the jury or court pursuant to subsection (e) of K.S.A. 21-4624 and amendments thereto for the purpose of determining whether to sentence such defendant to death.

Sec. 6. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 22-3405 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3405. (1) (a) The defendant in a felony case shall be present at the arraignment, at every stage of the trial including the impaneling of the jury and the return of the verdict, and at the imposition of sentence, except as otherwise provided by law. In prosecutions for crimes not punishable by death, The defendant's voluntary absence after the trial has been commenced in such person's presence shall not prevent continuing the trial to and including the return of the verdict. A corporation may appear by counsel for all purposes.

(2) (b) The defendant must be present, either personally or by counsel, at every stage of the trial of traffic infraction, cigarette or tobacco infraction and misdemeanor cases.

Sec. 7. K.S.A. 22-3705 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3705. The governor may, when he the governor deems it proper or advisable, commute a sentence in any criminal case by reducing the penalty as follows:

42 (a) If the sentence is death, to imprisonment for life or for any term 43 not less than ten years;

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1 — (b)—if the sentence is to imprisonment, by reducing the duration of 2 such imprisonment;

- $\frac{\langle e \rangle}{\langle d \rangle}(b)$ if the sentence is a fine, by reducing the amount thereof; $or \frac{\langle d \rangle}{\langle c \rangle}(c)$ if the sentence is both imprisonment and fine, by reducing either or both.
- Sec. 8. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 22-3717 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-3717. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section; K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal; K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638 and amendments thereto; or K.S.A. 8-1567; and amendments thereto; and K.S.A. 21-4624, and amendments thereto, an inmate, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618 and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving the entire minimum sentence imposed by the court, less good time credits.
- (b) (1) Except as provided by K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638 and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for the crime of capital murder, *prior to its repeal*, or an inmate sentenced for the crime of murder in the first degree based upon a finding of premeditated murder, committed on or after July 1, 1994, shall be eligible for parole after serving 25 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.
- (2) Except as provided by subsection (b)(1) or (b)(4), K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal and K.S.A. 21-4635 through 21-4638, and amendments thereto, an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1993, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits and an inmate sentenced to imprisonment for an off-grid offense committed on or after July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 20 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.
- (3) Except as provided by K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal, an inmate sentenced for a class A felony committed before July 1, 1993, including an inmate sentenced pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4618 and amendments thereto, shall be eligible for parole after serving 15 years of confinement, without deduction of any good time credits.
- (4) An inmate sentenced to imprisonment for a violation of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 21-3402 and amendments thereto committed on or after July 1, 1996, but prior to July 1, 1999, shall be eligible for parole after serving 10 years of confinement without deduction of any good time credits.
- (c) Except as provided in subsection (e), if an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for more than one crime and the sentences run consecutively, the inmate shall be eligible for parole after serving the total of:
- (1) The aggregate minimum sentences, as determined pursuant to

- K.S.A. 21-4608 and amendments thereto, less good time credits for those crimes which are not class A felonies; and
- (2) an additional 15 years, without deduction of good time credits, for each crime which is a class A felony.
- (d) (1) Persons sentenced for crimes, other than off-grid crimes, committed on or after July 1, 1993, will not be eligible for parole, but will be released to a mandatory period of postrelease supervision upon completion of the prison portion of their sentence as follows:
- (A) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 1 through 4 crimes and drug severity levels 1 and 2 crimes must serve 36 months, plus the amount of good time earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722 and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.
- (B) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity levels 5 and 6 crimes and drug severity level 3 crimes must serve 24 months, plus the amount of good time earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722, and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.
- (C) Except as provided in subparagraphs (D) and (E), persons sentenced for nondrug severity level 7 through 10 crimes and drug severity level 4 crimes must serve 12 months, plus the amount of good time earned and retained pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4722 and amendments thereto, on postrelease supervision.
- (D) (i) The sentencing judge shall impose the postrelease supervision period provided in subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C), unless the judge finds substantial and compelling reasons to impose a departure based upon a finding that the current crime of conviction was sexually violent or sexually motivated. In that event, departure may be imposed to extend the postrelease supervision to a period of up to 60 months.
- (ii) If the sentencing judge departs from the presumptive postrelease supervision period, the judge shall state on the record at the time of sentencing the substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. Departures in this section are subject to appeal pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4721 and amendments thereto.
- (iii) In determining whether substantial and compelling reasons exist, the court shall consider:
- (a) Written briefs or oral arguments submitted by either the defendant or the state;
 - (b) any evidence received during the proceeding;
- 41 (c) the presentence report, the victim's impact statement and any 42 psychological evaluation as ordered by the court pursuant to subsection 43 (e) of K.S.A. 21-4714 and amendments thereto; and

- (d) any other evidence the court finds trustworthy and reliable.
- (iv) The sentencing judge may order that a psychological evaluation be prepared and the recommended programming be completed by the offender. The department of corrections or the parole board shall ensure that court ordered sex offender treatment be carried out.
- (v) In carrying out the provisions of subparagraph (d)(1)(D), the court shall refer to K.S.A. 21-4718 and amendments thereto.
- (vi) Upon petition, the parole board may provide for early discharge from the postrelease supervision period upon completion of court ordered programs and completion of the presumptive postrelease supervision period, as determined by the crime of conviction, pursuant to subparagraph (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C). Early discharge from postrelease supervision is at the discretion of the parole board.
- (vii) Persons convicted of crimes deemed sexually violent or sexually motivated, shall be registered according to the habitual sex offender registration act, K.S.A. 22-4901 through 22-4910 and amendments thereto.
- (E) The period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraphs (A) and (B) may be reduced by up to 12 months and the period of postrelease supervision provided in subparagraph (C) may be reduced by up to six months based on the offender's compliance with conditions of supervision and overall performance while on postrelease supervision. The reduction in the supervision period shall be on an earned basis pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the secretary of corrections.
- (F) In cases where sentences for crimes from more than one severity level have been imposed, the offender shall serve the longest period of postrelease supervision as provided by this section available for any crime upon which sentence was imposed irrespective of the severity level of the crime. Supervision periods will not aggregate.
 - (2) As used in this section, "sexually violent crime" means:
 - (A) Rape, K.S.A. 21-3502, and amendments thereto;
- (B) indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3503, and amendments thereto;
 - $\left(C\right) \;$ aggravated indecent liberties with a child, K.S.A. 21-3504, and amendments thereto;
 - (D) criminal sodomy, subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) of K.S.A. 21-3505 and amendments thereto;
- (E) aggravated criminal sodomy, K.S.A. 21-3506, and amendments thereto;
- (F) indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3510, and amendments thereto;
- 41 (G) aggravated indecent solicitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3511, and 42 amendments thereto:
- 43 (H) sexual exploitation of a child, K.S.A. 21-3516, and amendments

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- (I) aggravated sexual battery, K.S.A. 21-3518, and amendments thereto;
- (J) any conviction for a felony offense in effect at any time prior to the effective date of this act, that is comparable to a sexually violent crime as defined in subparagraphs (A) through (I), or any federal or other state conviction for a felony offense that under the laws of this state would be a sexually violent crime as defined in this section;
- (K) an attempt, conspiracy or criminal solicitation, as defined in K.S.A. 21-3301, 21-3302, 21-3303, and amendments thereto, of a sexually violent crime as defined in this section; or
- (L) any act which at the time of sentencing for the offense has been determined beyond a reasonable doubt to have been sexually motivated. As used in this subparagraph, "sexually motivated" means that one of the purposes for which the defendant committed the crime was for the purpose of the defendant's sexual gratification.
- (e) If an inmate is sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed while on parole or conditional release, the inmate shall be eligible for parole as provided by subsection (c), except that the Kansas parole board may postpone the inmate's parole eligibility date by assessing a penalty not exceeding the period of time which could have been assessed if the inmate's parole or conditional release had been violated for reasons other than conviction of a crime.
- (f) If a person is sentenced to prison for a crime committed on or after July 1, 1993, while on probation, parole, conditional release or in a community corrections program, for a crime committed prior to July 1, 1993, and the person is not eligible for retroactive application of the sentencing guidelines and amendments thereto pursuant to K.S.A. 21-4724 and amendments thereto, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence, but shall begin when the person is paroled or reaches the conditional release date on the old sentence. If the offender was past the offender's conditional release date at the time the new offense was committed, the new sentence shall not be aggregated with the old sentence but shall begin when the person is ordered released by the Kansas parole board or reaches the maximum sentence expiration date on the old sentence, whichever is earlier. The new sentence shall then be served as otherwise provided by law. The period of postrelease supervision shall be based on the new sentence, except that those offenders whose old sentence is a term of imprisonment for life, imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 1993 Supp. 21-4628 prior to its repeal, or an indeterminate sentence with a maximum term of life imprisonment, for which there is no conditional release or maximum sentence expiration date, shall remain on postrelease supervision for life or until discharged from supervision

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42 43 by the Kansas parole board.

- (g) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Kansas parole board may release on parole those persons confined in institutions who are eligible for parole when: (1) The board believes that the inmate should be released for hospitalization, for deportation or to answer the warrant or other process of a court and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate; or (2) the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement, and the board believes that the inmate is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law abiding citizen and is of the opinion that there is reasonable probability that the inmate can be released without detriment to the community or to the inmate. Parole shall not be granted as an award of clemency and shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon.
- (h) The Kansas parole board shall hold a parole hearing at least the month prior to the month an inmate will be eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At least the month preceding the parole hearing, the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was convicted shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment sessions for the inmate to any victim of the inmate's crime who is alive and whose address is known to the county or district attorney or, if the victim is deceased, to the victim's family if the family's address is known to the county or district attorney. Except as otherwise provided, failure to notify pursuant to this section shall not be a reason to postpone a parole hearing. In the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony the secretary of corrections shall give written notice of the time and place of the public comment session for such inmate at least one month preceding the public comment session to any victim of such inmate's crime or the victim's family pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7338 and amendments thereto. If notification is not given to such victim or such victim's family in the case of any inmate convicted of an off-grid felony or a class A felony, the board shall postpone a decision on parole of the inmate to a time at least 30 days after notification is given as provided in this section. Nothing in this section shall create a cause of action against the state or an employee of the state acting within the scope of the employee's employment as a result of the failure to notify pursuant to this section. If granted parole, the inmate may be released on parole on the date specified by the board, but not earlier than the date the inmate is eligible for parole under subsections (a), (b) and (c). At each parole hearing and, if parole is not granted, at such intervals thereafter as it determines appropriate, the Kansas parole board shall consider: (1) Whether

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the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by any agreement entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto, or any revision of such agreement; and (2) all pertinent information regarding such inmate, including, but not limited to, the circumstances of the offense of the inmate; the presentence report; the previous social history and criminal record of the inmate; the conduct, employment, and attitude of the inmate in prison; the reports of such physical and mental examinations as have been made; comments of the victim and the victim's family including in person comments, contemporaneous comments and prerecorded comments made by any technological means; comments of the public; official comments; and capacity of state correctional institutions.

- (i) In those cases involving inmates sentenced for a crime committed after July 1, 1993, the parole board will review the inmates proposed release plan. The board may schedule a hearing if they desire. The board may impose any condition they deem necessary to insure public safety, aid in the reintegration of the inmate into the community, or items not completed under the agreement entered into under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto. The board may not advance or delay an inmate's release date. Every inmate while on postrelease supervision shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary.
- (j) Before ordering the parole of any inmate, the Kansas parole board shall have the inmate appear before either in person or via a video conferencing format and shall interview the inmate unless impractical because of the inmate's physical or mental condition or absence from the institution. Every inmate while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the secretary of corrections and is subject to the orders of the secretary. Whenever the Kansas parole board formally considers placing an inmate on parole and no agreement has been entered into with the inmate under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the reasons for not granting parole. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto and the inmate has not satisfactorily completed the programs specified in the agreement, or any revision of such agreement, the board shall notify the inmate in writing of the specific programs the inmate must satisfactorily complete before parole will be granted. If parole is not granted only because of a failure to satisfactorily complete such programs, the board shall grant parole upon the secretary's certification that the inmate has successfully completed such programs. If an agreement has been entered under K.S.A. 75-5210a and amendments thereto and the secretary of corrections has reported to the board in writing that the inmate has satisfactorily completed the programs required by such agreement, or any

revision thereof, the board shall not require further program participation. However, if the board determines that other pertinent information regarding the inmate warrants the inmate's not being released on parole, the board shall state in writing the reasons for not granting the parole. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a crime other than a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than one year after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next three years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to three years but any such deferral by the board shall require the board to state the basis for its findings. If parole is denied for an inmate sentenced for a class A or class B felony or an off-grid felony, the board shall hold another parole hearing for the inmate not later than three years after the denial unless the parole board finds that it is not reasonable to expect that parole would be granted at a hearing if held in the next 10 years or during the interim period of a deferral. In such case, the parole board may defer subsequent parole hearings for up to 10 years but any such deferral shall require the board to state the basis for its findings.

- (k) Parolees and persons on postrelease supervision shall be assigned, upon release, to the appropriate level of supervision pursuant to the criteria established by the secretary of corrections.
- (l) The Kansas parole board shall adopt rules and regulations in accordance with K.S.A. 77-415 *et seq.*, and amendments thereto, not inconsistent with the law and as it may deem proper or necessary, with respect to the conduct of parole hearings, postrelease supervision reviews, revocation hearings, orders of restitution, reimbursement of expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services and other conditions to be imposed upon parolees or releasees. Whenever an order for parole or postrelease supervision is issued it shall recite the conditions thereof.
- (m) Whenever the Kansas parole board orders the parole of an inmate or establishes conditions for an inmate placed on postrelease supervision, the board:
- (1) Unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of payment unworkable, shall order as a condition of parole or post-release supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision pay any transportation expenses resulting from returning the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision to this state to answer criminal charges or a warrant for a violation of a condition of probation, assignment to a community correctional services program, parole, conditional release or postrelease supervision;
- (2) to the extent practicable, shall order as a condition of parole or

 postrelease supervision that the parolee or the person on postrelease supervision make progress towards or successfully complete the equivalent of a secondary education if the inmate has not previously completed such educational equivalent and is capable of doing so;

- (3) may order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision perform community or public service work for local governmental agencies, private corporations organized not-for-profit or charitable or social service organizations performing services for the community;
- (4) may order the parolee or person on postrelease supervision to pay the administrative fee imposed pursuant to K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 22-4529, and amendments thereto, unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render payment unworkable; and
- (5) unless it finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of payment unworkable, shall order that the parolee or person on postrelease supervision reimburse the state for all or part of the expenditures by the state board of indigents' defense services to provide counsel and other defense services to the person. In determining the amount and method of payment of such sum, the parole board shall take account of the financial resources of the person and the nature of the burden that the payment of such sum will impose. Such amount shall not exceed the amount claimed by appointed counsel on the payment voucher for indigents' defense services or the amount prescribed by the board of indigents' defense services reimbursement tables as provided in K.S.A. 22-4522 and amendments thereto, whichever is less, minus any previous payments for such services.
- (n) If the court which sentenced an inmate specified at the time of sentencing the amount and the recipient of any restitution ordered as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision, the Kansas parole board shall order as a condition of parole or postrelease supervision that the inmate pay restitution in the amount and manner provided in the journal entry unless the board finds compelling circumstances which would render a plan of restitution unworkable.
- (o) Whenever the Kansas parole board grants the parole of an inmate, the board, within 10 days of the date of the decision to grant parole, shall give written notice of the decision to the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced.
- (p) When an inmate is to be released on postrelease supervision, the secretary, within 30 days prior to release, shall provide the county or district attorney of the county where the inmate was sentenced written notice of the release date.
- $\rm (q)$ $\,$ In mates shall be released on postrelease supervision upon the termination of the prison portion of their sentence. Time served while on post release supervision will vest.

- (r) An inmate who is allocated regular good time credits as provided in K.S.A. 22-3725 and amendments thereto may receive meritorious good time credits in increments of not more than 90 days per meritorious act. These credits may be awarded by the secretary of corrections when an inmate has acted in a heroic or outstanding manner in coming to the assistance of another person in a life threatening situation, preventing injury or death to a person, preventing the destruction of property or taking actions which result in a financial savings to the state.
- (s) The provisions of subsections (d)(1)(A), (d)(1)(B), (d)(1)(C) and (d)(1)(E) shall be applied retroactively as provided in subsection (t).
- (t) For offenders sentenced prior to the effective date of this act who are eligible for modification of their postrelease supervision obligation, the department of corrections shall modify the period of postrelease supervision as provided for by this section for offenders convicted of severity level 9 and 10 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 4 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before September 1, 2000; for offenders convicted of severity level 7 and 8 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes on or before November 1, 2000; and for offenders convicted of severity level 5 and 6 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for nondrug crimes and severity level 3 crimes on the sentencing guidelines grid for drug crimes on or before January 1, 2001.
- Sec. 9. K.S.A. 22-4210 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4210. (a) If a person confined in a penal institution in any other state may be a material witness in a criminal action pending in a court of record or in a grand jury investigation in this state, a judge of the court may certify (1) that there is a criminal proceeding or investigation by a grand jury or a criminal action pending in the court, (2) that a person who is confined in a penal institution in the other state may be a material witness in the proceeding, investigation, or action, and (3) that his the person's presence will be required during a specified time. The certificate shall be presented to a judge of a court of record in the other state having jurisdiction over the prisoner confined, and a notice shall be given to the attorney general of the state in which the prisoner is confined.
- (b) This act does not apply to any person in this state confined as mentally ill, or in need of mental treatment, or under sentence of death.

Sec. 10. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 22-4505 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4505. (a) When a defendant has been convicted in the district court of any felony, the court shall inform the defendant of such defendant's right to appeal the conviction to the appellate court having jurisdiction and that if the defendant is financially unable to pay the costs of such appeal such defendant may request the court to appoint an attorney to represent the defendant on appeal and to direct that the defendant be

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supplied with a transcript of the trial record.

- (b) If the defendant files an affidavit stating that the defendant intends to take an appeal in the case and if the court determines, as provided in K.S.A. 22-4504 and amendments thereto, that the defendant is not financially able to employ counsel, the court shall appoint counsel from the panel for indigents' defense services or otherwise in accordance with the applicable system for providing legal defense services for indigent persons prescribed by the state board of indigents' defense services, to represent the defendant and to perfect and handle the appeal. If the defendant files a verified motion for transcript stating that a transcript of the trial record is necessary to enable the defendant to prosecute the appeal and that the defendant is not financially able to pay the cost of procuring such transcript, and if the court finds that the statements contained therein are true, the court shall order that such transcript be supplied to the defendant as provided in K.S.A. 22-4509 and amendments thereto and paid for by the state board of indigents' defense services pursuant to claims submitted therefor.
- (c) Upon an appeal or petition for certiorari addressed to the supreme court of the United States, if the defendant is without means to pay the cost of making and forwarding the necessary records, the supreme court of Kansas may by order provide for the furnishing of necessary records.
- (d) (1) The state board of indigents' defense services shall provide by rule and regulation for: (A) The assignment of attorneys to the panel for indigents' defense services to represent indigent persons who have been convicted of capital murder and are under sentence of death, in the direct review of the judgment;
- (B) standards of competency and qualification for the appointment of counsel in capital cases under this section, and
- (C) the reasonable compensation of counsel appointed to represent individuals convicted of capital murder and under a sentence of death in the appeal of such cases and for reasonable and necessary litigation expense associated with such appeals.
- (2)—If a defendant has been convicted of capital murder and is under a sentence of death, the district court shall make a determination on the record whether the defendant is indigent. Upon a finding that the defendant is indigent and accepts the offer of representation or is unable competently to decide whether to accept or reject the offer, the court shall appoint one or more counsel, in accordance with subsection (d)(1), to represent the defendant. If the defendant rejects the offer of representation, the court shall find on the record, after a hearing if necessary, whether the defendant rejected the offer of representation with the understanding of its legal consequences. The court shall deny the appointment of counsel upon a finding that the defendant is competent and not

indigent.

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Counsel appointed to represent the defendant, under this section, shall not have represented the defendant at trial unless the defendant and counsel expressly request continued representation.

- Sec. 11. K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 22-4506 is hereby amended to read as follows: 22-4506. (a) Whenever any person who is in custody under a sentence of imprisonment upon conviction of a felony files a petition for writ of habeas corpus or a motion attacking sentence under K.S.A. 60-1507 and files with such petition or motion such person's affidavit stating that the petition or motion is filed in good faith and that such person is financially unable to pay the costs of such action and to employ counsel therefor, the court shall make a preliminary examination of the petition or motion and the supporting papers.
- If the court finds that the petition or motion presents substantial questions of law or triable issues of fact and if the petitioner or movant has been or is thereafter determined to be an indigent person as provided in K.S.A. 22-4504 and amendments thereto, the court shall appoint counsel from the panel for indigents' defense services or otherwise in accordance with the applicable system for providing legal defense services for indigent persons prescribed by the state board of indigents' defense services, to assist such person and authorize the action to be filed without a deposit of security for costs. If the petition or motion in such case raises questions shown by the trial record, the court shall order that the petitioner or movant be supplied with a transcript of the trial proceedings, or so much thereof as may be necessary to present the issue, without cost to such person.
- (c) If an appeal is taken in such action and if the trial court finds that the petitioner or movant is an indigent person, the trial court shall appoint counsel to conduct the appeal, order that the appellant be supplied with a record of the proceedings or so much thereof as such counsel determines to be necessary and order that the deposit of security for costs be waived.
- The state board of indigents' defense services shall provide by rule and regulation for: (A) The assignment of attorneys to the panel for indigents' defense services to represent indigent persons, who have been convicted of capital murder and are under sentence of death, upon a filing of a petition for writ of habeas corpus or a motion attacking sentence under K.S.A. 60-1507 and amendments thereto;
- (B) standards of competency and qualification for the appointment of counsel in capital cases under this section; and
- (C) the reasonable compensation of counsel appointed to represent 42individuals convicted of capital murder and under a sentence of death, 43 during proceedings conducted pursuant to subsection (a), (b) or (c) and

for reasonable and necessary litigation expense associated with such proceedings.

(2) If a petitioner or movant, who has been convicted of capital murder and is under a sentence of death, files a petition for writ of habeas corpus or a motion attacking sentence under K.S.A. 60-1507 and amendments thereto, the district court shall make a determination on the record whether the petitioner or movant is indigent. Upon a finding that the petitioner or movant is indigent and accepts the offer of representation or is unable competently to decide whether to accept or reject the offer, the court shall appoint one or more counsel, in accordance with subsection (d) (1), to represent the petitioner or movant. If the petitioner or movant rejects the offer of representation, the court shall find on the record, after a hearing if necessary, whether the petitioner or movant rejected the offer of representation with the understanding of its legal consequences. The court shall deny the appointment of counsel upon a finding that the petitioner or movant is competent and not indigent.

— (3) Counsel appointed to represent the petitioner or movant shall not have represented the petitioner or movant at trial or on direct appeal therefrom unless the petitioner or movant and counsel expressly request continued representation.

Sec. 12. K.S.A. 21-3439, 21-4627, 21-4629, 21-4630, 21-4634, 22-3704, 22-3705, 22-4002, 22-4004, 22-4005, 22-4016 and 22-4210 and K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 21-3105, 21-4619, 21-4622, 21-4623, 21-4624, 21-4635, 22-3405, 22-3717, 22-4001, 22-4003, 22-4006, 22-4009, 22-4011, 22-4012, 22-4013, 22-4014, 22-4505 and 22-4506 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.