

Assault and Threats of Violence Notice of Penalties and Provisions

KRS 158.1559 requires written notice to all students, parents and guardians of students within ten (10) days of the first instructional day of the school of the provisions of KRS 508.078 (making it a crime to make the described threats against school-affiliated persons and persons lawfully on school property or against school operations). In compliance with this requirement, the text of KRS 508.078 is set forth below

KRS 508.078 (TERRORISTIC THREATENING, SECOND DEGREE)

1. A person is guilty of terroristic threatening in the second degree when, other than as provided in KRS 508.075, he or she intentionally:
 - a. With respect to any scheduled, publicly advertised event open to the public, any place of worship, or any school function, threatens to commit any act likely to result in death or serious physical injury to any person at a place of worship, or any student group, teacher, volunteer worker, or employee of a public or private elementary or secondary school, vocational school, or institution or postsecondary education, or to any other person reasonably expected to lawfully be on school property or at a school-sanctioned activity, if the threat is related to their employment by a school, or work or attendance at school, or a school function. A threat directed at a person or persons or at a school does not need to identify a specific person or persons or school in order for a violation to occur;
 - b. Makes false statements by any means, including by electronic communication, indicating that an act likely to result in death or serious physical injury is occurring or will occur for the purpose of:
 - i. Causing evacuation of a school building, school property, or school sanctioned activity;
 - ii. Causing cancellation of school classes or school sanctioned activity; or
 - iii. Creating fear of death or serious physical injury among students, parents, or school personnel;
 - b. Makes false statements that he or she has placed a weapon of mass destruction at any location other than one specified in KRS 508.075; or
 - c. Without lawful authority places a counterfeit weapon of mass destruction at any location other than one specified in KRS 508.075.
2. A counterfeit weapon of mass destruction is placed with lawful authority if it is placed as part of an official training exercise by a public servant, as defined in KRS 522.010.
3. A person is not guilty of commission of an offense under this section if he or she innocently and believing the information to be true, communicates a threat made by another person to school personnel, a peace officer, a law enforcement agency, a public agency involved in emergency response, or a public safety answering point and identifies the person from whom the threat was communicated, if known.
4. Terroristic threatening in the second degree is a Class D felony.
5. Terroristic threatening in the second degree is a Class C felony when, in addition to the violations above, the person intentionally engages in substantial conduct required to prepare for or carry out the threatened act, including but not limited to gathering weapons, ammunition, body armor, vehicles, or materials required to manufacture a weapon of mass destruction.

Potential Penalties under KRS 532.060 and KRS 534.030 Upon Conviction

Please be advised that there are serious penalties for this second degree terroristic threatening offense. Potential penalties for adults convicted of this offense include terms of imprisonment of not less than (1) year nor more than five (5) (Class D felony) or not less than five (5) years nor more than ten (10) years (Class C felony) and a fine of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and not greater than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) as provided in KRS 532.060 and KRS 532.030, respectively.

Juveniles face sanctions that may include fines up to five hundred dollars (\$500.00) (KRS 635.085): probation or supervision subject to court imposed conditions and graduated sanctions for violations (KRS 635.060); and more serious sanctions if they have prior adjudications or an offense is determined to involve a deadly weapon. In addition, a court in a juvenile case dealing with charges based on bomb threats or other criminal threats that disrupt school operations may order the child or his or her parent(s) to make restitution (pay expenses) caused by the threat to parties such as the District or first responders (KRS 635.060).

Principal

Date