

SYNOPSIS:

Under existing law, the crime of making a terrorist threat in the first degree is a Class C felony, and the crime of making a terrorist threat in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

This bill would provide further for the definitions of a "credible threat" and a "threat" and would revise the elements of the crimes of making a terrorist threat in the first degree and making a terrorist threat in the second degree.

This bill would increase the criminal penalties for the crimes of making a terrorist threat in the first degree and making a terrorist threat in the second degree.

Under existing law, a public K-12 school is required to immediately suspend from attending regular classes any student whose conduct is in violation of local board of education policy and warrants criminal charges and may only readmit the student when the student satisfies certain conditions prescribed by the local board of education.

This bill would require the public school principal to immediately notify law enforcement if the conduct of the student warrants being charged with the crime of making a terrorist threat in the first or



second degree; would specifically require the immediate one-year suspension of any student charged with the crime of making a terrorist threat in the first or second degree; would provide further for the readmittance of the student under certain conditions; and would require restitution upon a finding of guilt.

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37 A BILL

38 TO BE ENTITLED

39 AN ACT

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Relating to crimes and offenses; to amend Sections 13A-10-240, 13A-10-241, as amended by Act 2024-229, 2024 Regular Session, 13A-10-242, and 16-1-24.1, Code of Alabama 1975; to provide for the definition of a credible threat and a threat; to revise the elements of and increase the penalties for the crime of making a terrorist threat in the first and second degrees; to require a public school principal to immediately notify law enforcement if the conduct of the student warrants the charge of making a terrorist threat in the first or second degree; to specifically provide that being charged with either crime is a reason for which a student shall immediately be suspended for a minimum of one year; to provide further for the conditions of readmittance; to provide for restitution upon a finding of quilt; and to add Section 13A-10-243 to the Code of Alabama 1975; to require any person found guilty of making a terrorist threat in the first or



- 57 second degree to make restitution.
- 58 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
- 59 Section 1. Sections 13A-10-240, 13A-10-241, as amended
- 60 by Act 2024-229, 2024 Regular Session, 13A-10-242, and
- 61 16-1-24.1 of the Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as
- 62 follows:
- 63 "\$13A-10-240
- As used in this article, the following terms have the
- following meanings:
- (1) CREDIBLE THREAT. A person makes a credible threat
- to another when all of the following occur:
- a. The person makes a statement, whether express or
- implied, verbally, in writing, by means of an electronic
- 70 communication device, or by any other means to harm a person
- 71 or property.
- 72 b. The statement is communicated to another person.
- 73 c. Under the circumstances, the threatened harm is
- 74 reasonably perceived to be made with the intent and apparent
- 75 ability to carry out that threat.
- d. The statement causes the person to reasonably be in
- fear for his or her own safety or for the object of the
- 78 threat.
- 79  $\frac{(1)}{(2)}$  PROPERTY. Personal or real property. The term
- 80 includes, but is not limited to, any of the following
- 81 buildings or real property:
- a. A church, mosque, synagogue, or other religious real
- 83 property.
- b. A public or private school.



- 85 (2) THREATEN (3) THREAT. A person threatens makes a 86 threat to another if when all of the following occur: a. The person intentionally and knowingly makes a 87 88 statement, whether express or implied, verbally, in writing, 89 by means of an electronic communication device, or by any other means to harm a person or property. 90 91 b. The statement is communicated to another person 92 causes fear or harm. 93 c. Under the circumstances, the threatened harm is 94 credible and imminent. 95 d. The statement, on its face and under the circumstances in which it is made, is so unequivocal, 96 97 immediate, and specific as to convey to the person threatened, 98 a gravity of purpose and an immediate prospect of execution of 99 the threat. 100 causes the person to reasonably be in 101 sustained fear for his or her own safety or for the object of 102 the threat. 103 c. The statement is communicated to another person. 104 (4) WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION. Any of the 105 following: 106 a. A destructive device as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921. 107 b. A weapon that is designed or intended to cause death 108 or serious bodily injury through the release, dissemination, 109 or impact of toxic or poisonous chemicals. 110 c. A weapon involving a biological agent, toxin, or vector, as those terms are defined in 18 U.S.C. § 178. 111
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d. A weapon that is designed to release radiation or



- 113 radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life." "\$13A-10-241 114 115 (a) A person commits the crime of making a terrorist 116 threat in the first degree when he or sher: 117 (1) A person, based on an objective evaluation, 118 credibly threatens makes a credible threat to commit a crime 119 of violence against a person or to damage any property by use 120 of a bomb, explosive, weapon of mass destruction, firearm, 121 deadly weapon, dangerous instrument, or other mechanism and any of the following occurs: 122 123 (1)a. The credible threat causes or is intended to 124 cause the evacuation of any real property. 125 (2) The threat causes the disruption of a school, 126 church, or government activity. 127 (3)b. The credible threat is with intent to retaliate against the victim a person because of his or her involvement 128 129 or participation as any of the following: 130 a.1. A witness or party in any judicial or 131 administrative proceeding. 132 **▶.**2. A person who produced records, documents, or other 133 objects in a judicial or administrative proceeding. 134 c.3. A person who provided to a law enforcement 135 officer, adult or juvenile probation officer, prosecuting 136 attorney, or judge any information relating to the commission 137 or possible commission of an offense under the laws of this
- 140  $\frac{(4)}{c}$ . The credible threat is made against an elected

bail, pretrial release, probation, or parole.

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state, of the United States, or a violation of conditions of



- 141 public official or his or her staff.
- (2) A person makes a threat to commit a crime of
- 143 violence against a person or to damage any property by use of
- 144 a bomb, explosive, weapon of mass destruction, firearm, deadly
- 145 weapon, dangerous instrument, or other mechanism, and that
- threat causes or is intended to cause the disruption of a
- 147 school, church, or government activity.
- 148 (b) The crime of making a terrorist threat in the first
- 149 degree is a Class—C B felony."
- 150 "\$13A-10-242
- 151 (a) A person commits the crime of making a terrorist
- threat in the second degree when he or she, based on an
- 153 objective evaluation, credibly threatens makes a threat to
- 154 commit a crime of violence against a person or to damage any
- property by use of a bomb, explosive, weapon of mass
- destruction, firearm, deadly weapon, dangerous instrument, or
- 157 other mechanism.
- (b) (1) The Except as provided in subdivision (2) the
- 159 crime of making a terrorist threat in the second degree is a
- 160 Class A misdemeanor.
- 161 (2) The crime of making a terrorist threat in the
- second degree is a Class D felony if either of the following
- 163 occur:
- a. The person has a prior adjudication or conviction of
- 165 making a terrorist threat in any degree.
- b. The person commits a second or subsequent offense of
- 167 making a terrorist threat in the second degree within one year
- of making another terrorist threat in any degree."



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- (a) The Legislature finds a compelling public interest in ensuring that schools are made safe and drug-free for all students and school employees. The Legislature finds the need for a comprehensive safe school and drug-free school policy to be adopted by the State Board of Education. This policy should establish minimum standards for classes of offenses and prescribe uniform minimum procedures and penalties for those who violate the policies. It is the intent of the Legislature that our schools remain safe and drug-free for all students and school employees. The State Board of Education shall adopt and all local boards of education shall uniformly enforce policies that protect all students and school employees. The State Board of Education shall require local school systems to modify their policies, practices, or procedures so as to ensure a safe school environment free of illegal drugs, alcohol, or weapons. Any rules and regulations adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to this section shall be exempt from Section 41-22-3(3). These modifications shall include the formulation of a discipline plan setting forth policies, practices, and procedures dealing with students or other persons individuals who bring illegal drugs, alcohol, or weapons on a school campus. The discipline plan shall also include uniform drug-free school policies with uniform penalties.
  - (b) (1) The principal shall notify appropriate law enforcement officials when any person student or school employee violates local board of education policies concerning



- 197 drugs, alcohol, weapons, physical harm to a person an 198 individual, or threatened physical harm to a person an 199 individual. 200 (2) The principal shall notify appropriate law 201 enforcement officials immediately upon notice of any 202 individual making a terrorist threat pursuant to Section 203 13A-10-241 or Section 13A-10-242. 204 (3) If any criminal charge is warranted arising from 205 the conduct described in subdivision (1) or (2), the principal 206 is authorized to may sign the appropriate a warrant or 207 complaint. If that person accused individual is a student enrolled in any public school in the State of Alabama this 208 209 state, the local school system shall immediately suspend that 210 person student from attending regular classes and schedule a 211 hearing at the earliest possible date, which shall not be later than five school days pursuant to the due process 212 procedures provided in Section 16-1-14. The length of the 213 214 suspension shall depend on the outcome of the disciplinary 215 hearing before the local board of education. The decision to 216 suspend or initiate initiation of criminal charges against a 217 student, or both, shall include a review and consideration of 218 the student's exceptional status, if applicable, under Chapter 219 39, or appropriate federal statutory or case law. 220 (c) If a person Except as otherwise provided in 221 subsection (e), if a student or school employee is found to
- subsection (e), if a student or school employee is found to have violated a local board of education policy concerning drugs, alcohol, weapons, physical harm to a person an individual, or threatened physical harm to a person an



individual, the person student or school employee may not be readmitted to the public schools of this state until—(1): (i) all criminal charges or offenses arising from the conduct, if any, have been disposed of by appropriate authorities; and—(2)—(ii) the person student or school employee has satisfied all other requirements imposed by the local board of education as a condition for readmission.

(d) Any person Except as otherwise provided in subsection (e), any student or school employee determined to be guilty adjudicated or convicted of an a criminal offense involving drugs, alcohol, weapons, physical harm to a person an individual, or threatened physical harm to a person an individual, may not be readmitted to the public schools of this state upon such until the student or school employee has satisfied the conditions as prescribed by the local board of education shall prescribe for preservation of the safety or security of students and employees of the local school board of education, which may include, but are not limited to, psychiatric or psychological evaluation and counseling.

(e) (1) If a student is charged with the crime of making a terrorist threat in the first or second degree, he or she shall be immediately suspended from attending regular classes and banned from all public K-12 school property in the state for a minimum of one year, or earlier upon the dismissal of all related criminal charges. The student may not be readmitted to the public schools of this state until: (i) all criminal charges or offenses arising from the conduct have been disposed of by appropriate authorities; (ii) the student



has completed a psychiatric or psychological evaluation and counseling prescribed by the court, at the expense of the parent or guardian of the student; and (iii) the student has satisfied all other requirements imposed by the local board of education as a condition for readmission.

(2) In addition to the recovery of damages and court costs provided in subdivision (f)(3), upon a student being adjudicated or convicted of the crime of making a terrorist threat in the first or second degree, the student shall be expelled from school, and the court shall order the student and the parent or guardian of the student to pay restitution to law enforcement, emergency medical service providers, and the local board of education for any costs incurred relating to the crime.

(e) (f) (1) A copy of the school system's discipline plan shall be distributed to all students enrolled in the system and their parents, or guardians, or custodians shall read the plan and sign a statement verifying that they have been given notice of the discipline policies of their respective school system. The school local board of education shall have its official discipline plan reviewed on an annual basis to ensure that its policies and procedures are currently in compliance with applicable statutes, case law, and state and federal constitutional provisions.

- (2) All The discipline plans plan of a school systems system shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
- a. A parent, or guardian, custodian, or person,



excluding a foster parent, responsible for the care or control
of a minor child student enrolled in a public school system
shall be responsible financially for such child's the
destructive acts of the student against school property or
persons another individual.

- b. A parent, or guardian, custodian, or person,
  excluding a foster parent, responsible for the care or control
  of a minor child student enrolled in a public school system
  may be requested to appear at the school by an appropriate
  school official for a conference regarding the acts of the
  child student specified in paragraph a.
- c. A parent, or guardian, custodian, or person,
  excluding a foster parent, responsible for the care or control
  of a minor child student enrolled in a public school system
  who has been summoned by proper notification by an appropriate
  school official shall be required under this provision to
  attend such the discipline conference specified in paragraph
  b.
- recover actual damages, plus necessary court costs, from the parent or guardian, or both, of any minor student who maliciously and willfully damages or destroys property belonging to the school system. However, this section This subdivision shall not apply to parents any parent whose parental control of any child a student has been removed by court order or decree or to parents any parent of an exceptional children child with specific mental and physical impairments if the damage is determined to result from the



impairments. The action authorized in this section subdivision shall be in addition to all other actions which the school system is entitled to may maintain and nothing in this section subdivision shall preclude recovery in a greater amount from the minor student or from a person an individual, including the parents or guardian, or both, for damages to which such minor other person the student would otherwise be liable.

- (4) This section shall apply only to acts committed on or after August 1, 1992.
- and make available to all teachers, school personnel, students, and parents or guardians, at the beginning of the 1992-93 school year and each school year thereafter, a code of student conduct developed in consultation with teachers, school personnel, students, and parents or guardians. The code shall be based on the rules governing student conduct and discipline adopted by the school level in the student handbook or similar publication. The code shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
  - (1) Specific grounds for disciplinary action.
- 330 (2) Procedures to be followed for acts requiring 331 discipline.
  - (3) An explanation of the responsibilities and rights of students with regard to attendance, respect for persons individuals, entities, and property, knowledge and observation of rules of conduct, the right to learn, free speech and student publications, assembly, privacy, and participation in



337 school programs and activities.

(g) (h) Except in the case of excessive force or cruel and unusual punishment, no certified or noncertified employee of the State Board of Education or any local board of education shall be civilly liable for any action carried out in conformity with state law and system or school rules regarding the control, discipline, suspension, and expulsion of students.

(h)(i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a local board of education from promulgating adopting more stringent rules and regulations than those adopted on the state level, in order to foster and maintain a safe and drug-free environment in the public schools."

Section 2. Section 13A-10-243 is added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows:

352 \$13A-10-243

A person convicted or adjudicated of making a terrorist threat in the first degree or second degree shall be ordered to make restitution as follows:

- (1) To the owner of any real property or school, church, or government entity affected by the making of the terrorist threat.
- (2) To the primary investigative law enforcement and prosecutorial entities for any legitimate cost incurred in the course of the investigation or prosecution. Where the terrorist threat results in an emergency response, the defendant shall be ordered to pay restitution for the expenses incurred by any local, state, or federal law enforcement or



assisting governmental agency. Expenses include any reasonable costs directly incurred, including the costs of police, firefighting, and emergency medical services, and the personnel costs of those persons who respond to the incident.

Section 3. This act shall become effective on July 1, 2025.