



2023 WEBSTER UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report



FORT LIBERTY

Webster University 2023 Annual Security Report FT. Bragg Campus

QUICK REFERENCE RESOURCES

Emergency Contacts

Emergency	911
Ft. Bragg Military Police	910-907-4813
Webster University – Ft. Bragg	910-436-9802
Webster University Department of Public Safety	and Bragg Campus

Webster Groves, Missouri, however, staff members can assist callers remotely or make appropriate referrals to local resources.

Webster Alert System

This is the University's free mass notification

Criminal Offenses Reporting Table 2020-2022 (Ft. Bragg Campus):

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Hate Crimes

In addition to the statistics presented in the Reporting Tables on the preceding pages, institutions are required to report the statistics for hate crimes.

CAMPUS SAFETY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

This section of the Annual Security Report includes information about Webster University's Department of Public Safety, how to report crimes or suspicious activity to the University, and how the University communicates important safety information to its students, faculty, and staff.

Campus Safety

The Webster University Department of Public Safety (DPS) is located at the University's main campus in Webster Groves, Missouri. DPS is led by Director Rick Gerger who has over 20 years of law enforcement experience and holds a Bachelor of Science in Administration of Justice and a Master of Arts in Business and Organizational Security Management. DPS is a member of the University's Finance and Administration division, and reports to the Vice President and CFO.

The Director of Public Safety and other department personnel work collaboratively with base military police and administrators and staff at the University's branch campuses. DPS and the branch campus administrators and staff are dedicated to providing protective and safety services to the campus community.

Jurisdiction and Enforcement Authority

Base military police have jurisdiction over all Webster University owned or controlled property associated with this branch campus; however, the Campus Director, DPS, and administrators and staff on the main campus work collaboratively with base military police to enforce University policy, as well

Facility Maintenance

The base's facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions.

Access to Campus Facilities

Webster University's Ft. Bragg camuUnss

Reporting Criminal or Suspicious Activity and Emergencies

The University strongly encourages all members of the campus community (as well as visitors) to promptly and accurately report any criminal or suspicious activity and emergencies as outlined below as soon as possible, even if the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report. It is essential that all crimes are reported using these methods so that the Campus Director can determine whether a Timely Warning³ needs to be issued to the campus community and consider whether the incident should be included annual crime statistics.

The University also strongly encourages individuals to report any crimes which occur off campus to the Campus Director. While these crimes are not included in the Annual Security Report,⁴ the Campus Director can work with DPS to determine which local law enforcement agency to contact for assistance.

Contacting the University about Criminal Actions, Suspicious Activities or Emergencies on Campus

Important note: confidential reporting is not available for reports of sexual assault, dating violence,

Updates to Timely Warnings

In the event that the Campus Director determines that an update to the original Campus Safety Alert should be issued, the update will be prepared and issued using the same procedures and methods as the initial Campus Safety Alert.

Campus Safety Advisories

While the Clery Act does not require universities to issue Timely Warnings for non-Clery Act Crimes or crimes which do not occur on Clery Act Geography; the Campus Director may choose from time to time to issue notices to the campus community of other types of crimes or crimes which occur nearby the University but outside its Clery Act Geography. These 0-9

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The University understands that taking proactive steps regarding emergency planning is an important step in maintaining a safe campus for students, faculty, staff and visitors. This section of the Annual Security Report addresses the University's emergency response and evacuation policies and procedures and explains how the University communicates information about emergencies or dangerous situations on campus to the campus community.

Immediate Emergency Response Procedures

Broadly speaking, the University's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes policies, procedures and organizational structures and roles essential for Webster University to respond to, and recover from, crisis and emergency situations that threaten lives, property, public health and the safety of faculty, staff, students and visitors in any location controlled, leased, or owned by Webster University. DPS leads the University's efforts to develop and implement the Plan; however, department heads, building managers on campus, and the Campus Directors at Webster University's branch campuses are also responsible for developing emergency response plans, contingency plans and continuity of operations plans for their staff and areas of responsibility as appendices to and under the umbrella of the Plan. The Plan calls for the University to respond to crisis situations using the standards of the nationally recognized Incident Command System. DPS officers and other University personnel at the main campus in Webster Groves, Missouri receive training in the Incident Command System and Responding to Crisis Incidents on campus and undergo refresher training annually.

The University's Plan focuses on the following objectives:

- x Establishing the basic organizational and operational roles and procedures to be used in the event of any emergency or crisis situation occurring within or on a campus or site controlled, leased, or owned by Webster University.
- x Articulating clear command and control mechanisms that, when deployed, positions the University to secure and/or commit all appropriate resources toward minimizing the threat of the crisis and protecting lives, property, services and normal operations of the University.
- x Creating a learning-centered environment that emphasizes community responsibility through an understanding of key concepts prevention, intervention, and response. By focusing on prevention, we reduce the necessity of intervention and response.

The Plan

administrators, DPS personnel on the main campus, first responders on base and/or the National Weather Service to quickly gather enough basic information to evaluate whether the situation poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty or staff at that time. If the Campus Director confirms that there is not a significant emergency or dangerous situation which poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students, faculty or staff at this time, the Director will continue to monitor the situation closely.

Examples of situations which would require an Emergency Notification include but are not limited to: an active shooter on campus, serious inclement weather such as a tornado, or a serious spill of hazardous materials. Whenever there is confirmation of a significant emergency or dangerous situation as described above, Webster University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

What Is Included in an Emergency Notification?

Once the Campus Director determines that an Emergency Notification should be issued, the Director will draft the content of the Emergency Notification. The Campus Director has primary responsibility for developing the content of the Emergency Notifications, however, the Director of Public Safety (or designee) and Chief Communications Officer (or designee) at the Webster Groves campus are also authorized to draft Notifications if necessary.

The content of Emergency Notifications varies depending on what information is known at the time and the type of emergency involved, however, the following information (if known) is typically included:

- x The nature of the

The University may

For example, Public Safety on the Webster Groves campus works collaboratively with other departments to annually test the University's Webster Alerts systems which is used by this and all other branch campuses. The University also conducts annual tabletop exercises involving a different hypothetical emergency or crisis to test its emergency response and evacuation procedures.

After each the conclusion of each drill or exercise, a University official responsible for coordinating the drill/exercise will document: a description of the drill/exercise, the date/time of the drill/exercise, and whether it was announced or unannounced. Ft. Bragg participated in an announced fire drill with military officials in March 2022.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG POLICY & EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The University recognizes that effective Alcohol and Drug policy and education programs are another important aspect of campus safety. The University's full Drug and Alcohol Policy is available: <https://www.webster.edu/studenthandbook/index.php>. Select portions of the University's Drug and Alcohol Policy and the associated education programs are explained in this section of the Annual Security Report.

University Alcohol Policy

The University expects its students to observe all federal, state and local laws, including those related to the possession, use, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages. The Campus Director and the Dean of Students Office at the main campus in Webster Groves work collaboratively to enforce these laws.

The Dean of Students Office, other offices and departments in Student Affairs, and the Campus Director work together to maintain standards governing the allowable use of alcohol on campus and at campus events. When on campus, students who are 21 years of age or older may consume alcoholic beverages only at University sanctioned events. The University prohibits drinking games on campus. While off campus, students are expected to uphold the policies of the Student Code of Conduct. Behavior occurring off-campus that is detrimental to the University or members of the campus community is governed by this Code. Webster reserves the right to take actions that address the violation through educational intervention or sanctions.

Students, faculty or staff in violation of the University's Alcohol Policy are referred to Student Affairs (students) or Human Resources (faculty/staff) and may be referred to local law enforcement if they are in violation of any local or federal alcohol laws.

University Drug Policy

The possession, use and sale of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus and illegal under both state and federal law. Administrators and staff at this campus work collaboratively with administrators and staff members at the Webster Groves campus to enforce these laws. Students, faculty or staff in violation of the University's Drug Policy will be referred to Student Affairs (students) or Human Resources (faculty/staff) and may be referred to local law enforcement if they are in violation of any local or federal drug laws.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

Oversight for the University's Alcohol and other Drug Education and Prevention (AOD) program is formally housed within Student Affairs. Dr. Patrick Stack, Director of Counseling/Life Development is a Certified Reciprocal Advanced Alcohol Drug Counselors (CRAADC) and provides leadership and education in this area. A CRAADC credential requires a minimum of a Master's degree in mental health

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES RELATED TO SEXUAL ASSAULT, DATING VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND STALKING

This section of

- x Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- x Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic violence: A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence¹⁰ committed –

- x By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- x By a person with

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, A sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another

Reports to Local Law Enforcement

As noted above, both the Sexual Offense Advocate and DPS can

Important Information Regarding Confidentiality

This Policy requires the University to keep confidential the identity of any individual who has made a report or complaint of sex discrimination, including any individual who has made a report or filed a formal complaint of sexual harassment, any complainant, any individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of sex discrimination, any respondent, and any witness, except as may be permitted by the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) or U.S. Department of Education regulations pursuant to FERPA (34 CFR part 99), as otherwise required by applicable law, or as needed to carry out the purposes of the Title IX Regulations, including the conduct of any investigation, hearing, or judicial proceeding arising the Title IX Regulations. Of course, where the University is required by applicable law to disclose information in a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment, such disclosures will be made. Nothing in this shall be construed to prohibit a complainant or respondent from freely discussing the details of a report or formal complaint of sexual harassment. **There are only two types of University employees who are not required to forward these types of reports to a Title IX Coordinator: 1) the Sexual Offense Advocate,¹¹ 2) a Professional or Pastoral Counselor¹² who is who is employed by the University in that capacity and is acting in that role at the time the disclosure is made.**

As required by law, disclosures to any other Webster University employee of a

that authorities and relevant administrators may ultimately take appropriate action against the responding party. The importance of preserving evidence that may assist in proving that the alleged criminal offense occurred or may be helpful in obtaining a protection order. Such evidence may include, but is not necessarily limited to, physical

University Response

The University strictly prohibits retaliation against a party who reports a sexual offense, or for assisting another in reporting a sexual offense or filing a complaint. Retaliation is a clear violation of University policy, and applicable law,

Interim Protective Measures Available

The University provides written notification to reporting parties about options for, available assistance in, and how to request changes to

On Campus Resources Available to Parties Reporting Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

Whenever an individual reports a sexual assault, incident of dating violence, domestic violence or stalking, the written explanation of the reporting party's rights and options provided by the University will include information on the following resources:

Counseling & Mental Health Services – There are no counseling or mental health services available on site at this branch campus, but the University's Sexual Offense Advocate can assist with referrals to local

Community Resources Available to Parties Reporting Sexual Assault,

General Information Regarding Institutional Disciplinary Proceedings Related to Reports of Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence or Stalking

The University will take disciplinary action against an individual found to have engaged in sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and/or stalking. The type and severity of disciplinary action taken will depend upon the specific violation(s) and the specific circumstances of each case. A person may be found responsible for violating more than one section of Title IX Policy.

Webster is committed to providing prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution of reports of violations under the Title IX Policy. The University's disciplinary process is consistent with the University's policy, transparent to the reporting party and responding party and will include a prompt, fair, and impartial investigation and resolution process. All reports received by the Title IX Coordinator are handled consistent with the Title IX Policy regarding investigation, adjudication, and resolution.

The Title IX Policy states that both parties will be notified regarding procedures used in the hearings. Information can also be provided regarding legal options; however, it is recommended that legal advice be obtained from a competent attorney. The University's proceedings also provide the reporting party and the responding party with the same opportunities to have an advisor of his/her choice present

train the University's Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who will promote impartial investigations and adjudications of formal complaints of sexual harassment.

Notifications to Reporting and Responding Parties

The Title IX Policy states that in all cases of allegations of violations of the Policy, the reporting party and responding party will receive simultaneous notification, in writing, of: (1) any result of a disciplinary proceeding (including the rationale for the result and any sanctions imposed); (2) procedures for the reporting party and responding party to appeal the result of the disciplinary proceeding; (3) any change in the result of a disciplinary proceeding (including the rationale for the result); and (4) when the results of any disciplinary proceeding become final.

Standard of Evidence

The standard of evidence to be used to determine responsibility in the processing of a formal complaint is the preponderance of the evidence standard. Notwithstanding the suggestion or mandate to apply, in

(4) *Formal complaint.* The term “formal complaint” means a document filed by a complainant

F. Responding to a Formal Complaint.

(1)

- (iii) Training Requirements. The University will ensure that all Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers, and any person who facilitates an informal resolution process, shall receive training on the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the University's education program or activity; how to conduct an investigation and grievance process including hearings, appeals, and informal resolution processes, as applicable; and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts at issue, conflicts of interest, and bias. The University will also ensure that decision-makers receive training on any technology to be used at a live hearing and on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant. The University will ensure that investigators receive training on

itself, shall not reflect on the party's truthfulness.

(iv) Respect for Legal Privilege. The University will not require, allow, rely upon, or otherwise use questions or evidence that constitute, or seek disclosure of, information protected under a legally recognized privilege, unless the person holding such privilege has waived the privilege.

(v) Time Frames for Conclusion of the Grievance Process. The University endeavors to complete the grievance process for a formal complaint within 90 days from the date on which a complainant files, or the Title IX Coordinator signs, the formal complaint through the date on which a decision-maker issues a decision in such case. (vi) Delays. The University intends to adhere to the time frames set forth in this Policy whenever possible; however, the University reserves the right to extend the grievance process time frames for good cause and, when exercising that right, will provide written notice to the complainant and the respondent of the delay or extension and the reasons for the action. Good cause may include scheduled and unscheduled breaks and campus closures and may include considerations such as the absence of a party, a party's advisor, or a witness; concurrent law enforcement activity; or the need for language assistance or

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(5) *Hearing Procedures.* Following an investigation of a formal complaint, the formal complaint will be submitted to a live hearing, presided over by

such conferral shall not take place in a loud or disruptive manner. If a party or advisor violates any rules imposed on parties equally by this Policy or by a decision-maker during a hearing, the University retains authority to respond in accordance with its policies governing student and employee misconduct.

(xii) Written Determinations. Applying the preponderance of evidence standard, the decision-maker, who will be someone other than the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator assigned to a formal complaint, shall issue simultaneously to each party a written determination regarding responsibility following the conclusion of a live hearing. Such written determination shall include the following:

- x Identification of the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
- x A description of the procedural steps taken from the receipt of the formal complaint through the determination (including any notifications to the parties, interviews with parties and witnesses, site visits, methods used to gather other evidence, and hearings held);
- x Findings of fact supporting the determination;
- x Conclusions regarding the application of the University's code of conduct to the facts;
- x A statement of, and rationale for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility, any disciplinary sanctions the University

Procedural Guidelines for Administrative and Student Conduct Hearings (Student Conduct Process)

The Student Conduct Board or Hearing Officer shall conduct hearings so as to assure the basic concept of procedural fairness. The following procedures shall be adhered to:

The Dean of Students or his or her designate is responsible for setting the hearing time, notifying all parties who are to testify, and forwarding all pertinent data to the appropriate board.

majority vote of the Board. He or she also determines the sequence of testimony, including the option of having all principal parties meet together in the hearing. All those who participate in the hearing are

appeal. The appeal statement should include the following: Student's name, ID#, local address, phone number, reason for appeal (see 7 a. above), and appropriate information regarding why the appeal should be granted. The letter should be of sufficient detail to stand on its own without accompanying testimony to permit the evaluation of the merit of the grounds for appeal. For example, if there were procedural errors, the errors should be identified, and it should be noted what effect those errors had on the outcome of the case. If there is new evidence, the nature of that evidence and the potential effect on the outcome of the case should be noted. If the student believes the sanction was excessive, the student should take great care to note why they believe the sanction was excessive and should suggest a more reasonable sanction.

The appropriate Hearing Officer or an appeals committee of the University Student Conduct Board will consider the written statement of appeal and recommend action to be taken: denial of appeal or a new hearing. The individuals involved will receive written notification of the decision from the Dean of Students.

If the result of the appeal is an order for a rehearing, the hearing procedures described above shall apply. A new panel of Student Conduct Board members would rehear the case.

Policy Regarding Educational Programs and Campaigns to Prevent Dating Violence Domestic Violence, Stalking and Sexual Assault

Webster University engages in comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that are comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that—

1. Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research, or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
2. Consider ~~as in~~ ~~and~~ ~~2.9(e)c.001 in~~ ~~5(9(c)-2(lu-3(h)fac.001)-7)ed~~ ~~(to~~ ~~5997(r~~ ~~001.2.3(a)2.34(028(a-1(in~~2.

understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution. The University utilizes a number of strategies and activities specifically designated to educate the community regarding sexual assault issues and to promote awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, and other sex offense prevention strategies.

The Sexual Offense Advocate and Title IX Coordinators at the main campus in Webster Groves work on a number of campaigns and programs, often in partnership with student or community groups each year at the Webster Groves campus. These individuals are also available to assist administration at branch campuses with similar campaigns and programming.

North Carolina Sex Offender Registry

In response to Section 121 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and S.6(o)(i)5.6999998rnd

APPENDIX A – CLERY ACT CRIME DEFINITIONS

Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, A sex offense is "any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent."

- x **Rape:** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- x **Fondling:** The touching of the private parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. For the purposes of this definition:

- x Dating Violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- x Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic violence: A Felony or misdemeanor crime of violence¹⁶ committed –

- x By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- x By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- x By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- x By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;

x

APPENDIX B – CRIME PREVENTION TIPS

While Webster University makes every effort to provide a safe campus, students, faculty, and staff must also do their part to help us maintain a safe environment. The University encourages everyone who attends, works or visits one of its campuses to follow basic personal and property crime prevention procedures.

Tips for Securing Valuables in an Office

- x Always lock your office, even when you

Preventing Bicycle Theft

- x Keep bicycles locked any time they

§ 14-27.24. First-degree statutory rape.

(a) A person is guilty of first-degree statutory rape if the person engages in vaginal intercourse with a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years and the defendant is at least 12 years old and is at least four years older than the victim.

(b) Any person who commits an offense defined in this section is guilty of a Class B1 felony.

(c) Upon conviction, a person convicted under this section has no rights to custody of or rights of inheritance from any child born as a result of the commission of the rape, nor shall the person have any rights related to the child under Chapter 48 or Subchapter 1 of Chapter 7B of the General Statutes.

§ 14-27.25. Statutory rape of person who is 15 years of age or younger.

(a) A defendant is guilty of a Class B1 felony if the defendant engages in vaginal intercourse with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and at least six years older than the person, except when the defendant is lawfully married to the person.

(b) Unless the conduct is covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, a defendant is guilty of a Class C felony if the defendant engages in vaginal intercourse with another person who is 15 years of age or younger and the defendant is at least 12 years old and more than four

§ 14-27.28. Statutory sexual offense with a child by an adult. **Modified by: SL 2021-182 (S183)**

(a) A person is guilty of statutory sexual offense with a child by an adult if the person is at least 18 years of age and engages in a sexual act with a victim who is a child under the age of 13 years.

(b) A person convicted of violating this section is guilty of a Class B1 felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to Article 81B of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes, except that in no case shall the person receive an active punishment of less than 300 months, and except as provided in subsection (c) of this section. Following the termination of active punishment, the person shall be enrolled in satellite-based monitoring for life pursuant to Part 5 of Article 27A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes.

(c)

§ 14-27.33. Sexual battery.

(a)

directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, is in the presence of, or follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.

(2) Harasses or harassment. -- Knowing conduct, including written or printed communication or transmission, telephone, cellular, or other wireless telephonic communication, facsimile transmission, pager messages or transmissions, answering machine or voice mail messages or transmissions, and electronic mail messages or other computerized or electronic transmissions directed at a specific person that torments, terrorizes, or terrifies that person and that serves no legitimate purpose.

(3) Reasonable person. -- A reasonable person in the victim's circumstances.

(4) Substantial emotional distress. -- Significant mental suffering or distress that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

(c) Offense. -- A defendant is guilty of stalking if the defendant willfully on more than one occasion harasses another person without legal purpose or willfully engages in a course of conduct directed at a specific person without legal purpose and the defendant knows or should know that the harassment or the course of conduct would cause a reasonable person to do any of the following:

(1) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of the person's immediate family or close personal associates.

(2) Suffer substantial emotional distress by placing that person in fear of death, bodily injury, or continued harassment.

(d) Classification. -- A violation of this section is a Class A1 misdemeanor. A defendant convicted of a Class A1 misdemeanor under this section, who is sentenced to a community punishment, shall be placed on supervised probation in addition to any other punishment imposed by the court. A defendant who commits the offense of stalking after having been previously convicted of a stalking offense is guilty of a Class F felony. A defendant who commits the offense of stalking when there is a court order in effect prohibiting the conduct described under this section by the defendant against the victim is guilty of a Class H felony.

(e) Jurisdiction. -- Pursuant to G.S. 15A-134, if any part of the offense occurred within North Carolina, including the defendant's course of conduct or the effect on the victim, then the defendant may be prosecuted in this State.

****Note: North Carolina does not define Dating Violence.**

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