

**Northwest Florida State College**  
100 College Boulevard  
Niceville, Florida 32578

**CAMPUS PERSONAL SAFETY AND SECURITY**

It is the policy of NWFSC that all students and employees report all criminal acts and safety hazards or occurrences known to them. The proper reporting procedure for everyone in the event of any concern is to contact the NWFSC Physical Plant Department, (850) 729-5380. NWFSC ALERT is available 24 hours a day by calling (850) 729-5335. In the event of an immediate threat, danger, injury, or criminal occurrence, the person is advised to call the local police/fire/emergency medical service in his or her jurisdiction. Usually these emergency services can be contacted from any campus telephone by dialing 9+ 911 or the local police/fire emergency numbers.

In all instances of criminal occurrence, loss of property, assault, threat, injury, or attempted crime, the Physical Plant Department must be contacted as soon as possible in order to facilitate proper reporting and resource utilization and to record the occurrence for further study and preventive action.

**PERSONAL SAFETY AND SECURITY**

The NWFSC Physical Plant Department provides security information, assistance, and services to aid in the protection process. The Physical Plant Department operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, for the protection of students, staff, faculty and visitors. A deputy/guard patrols the campuses by marked vehicle and/or by foot patrol.

The NWFSC Physical Plant Department utilizes a patrolling security guard/deputy to observe and detect crimes and threats on the Niceville and Fort Walton Beach campuses. Sheriff Department deputies are employed to provide security at the Fort Walton Beach campus. The Physical Plant Department's security function is primarily informational and advisory, rather than regulatory. The primary protective means used are restricting campus access and use to only those authorized students, staff, employees, or their guests for reasonable and safe purposes. The inspection and maintenance of locks, doors, windows, lights, and alarms are coordinated by the Physical Plant Department. The actions taken by a person to increase security in his or her residence, vehicle, or personal activity can prevent a crime by causing the perpetrator to think twice and be deterred. Simple actions include:

**GENERAL SECURITY**

- Locking vehicle doors at all times
- Not "propping" doors open
- Exercising, traveling, or jogging with a friend or partner
- Being aware of unusual or suspicious persons or conditions
- Staying in well-lighted areas of the campus
- Calling NWFSC Physical Plant to report crime or suspicious activity

- (850) 729-5380/ NWFSC C ALERT 729-5335. Fort Walton Beach Campus, 863-6535.
- Calling the local police (911), then calling NWFSC ALERT, if danger is suspected or if you are threatened (on campus 9 + 911).

Good locks on windows and doors make it difficult for entry by assailants and burglars. Most houses have deadbolt locks on doors leading to the outside. Make sure you always use the security measures available. For more information on locks and security measures, contact the Physical Plant at 729-5380.

To deter theft and “fencing” of stolen goods, engrave or mark all valuable personal property with your name and phone number and/or driver’s license number. The NWFSC ALERT program announces to criminals that we at NWFSC are aware of possible crime and are alert enough to report it. A criminal does not want attention. Attention leads to prevention. The NWFSC ALERT announcements on bulletin boards and the information in NWFSC ALERT indicates the emergency telephone numbers – 729-5335/ext. 6335 on the Niceville Campus, 863-6535/ ext. 535 on the Fort Walton Beach Campus, 678-1717 on the Eglin Center, 884-6296 on the Hurlburt Field Center, 892-8100 on the Chautauqua Center, and 689-7911 on the Robert L.F. Sikes Center. The number should be called whenever necessary for the safety and security of you, your property or campus property.

The following preventive measures will help minimize your chances of being attacked.

- If you are going out, tell someone where you are going and when you will return.
- Always lock your doors and don’t lend the key. Keys can be duplicated.
- Don’t walk alone at night. Take a friend with you.
- Stay in well-lighted areas.
- Photocopy all important papers that you carry in your purse or wallet, including your driver’s license. Keep the photocopy in a safe place. This information will be invaluable if you lose your license or cards.
- Don’t offer a ride to any individual you don’t know, even if the person claims to be a student.
- Report to Physical Plant any nonworking corridor, hallway, or exterior lights on campus.

## ELEVATORS

Trust your intuition. If you feel uncomfortable, you do not have to use the elevator. Call security.

If you are in an elevator and someone suspicious enters, stand near the controls. If necessary, you can press the emergency alarm, or all the buttons.

## ON THE STREET

Be alert. Look around you. Be aware of others on the street. Make it difficult for anyone

to take you by surprise. Women should carry a whistle on a key chain. Walk with keys in hand.

Walk or bike with others if you have a choice. Try not to go alone.

## IN YOUR CAR

Park in well-lighted areas at night. Check the street before leaving the car. Park in full view of the front of stores and houses.

Walk to your car with keys ready.

If you have a flat tire, seek help by phone or at a nearby business. Beware of someone instantly appearing to offer help – attackers often disable women’s cars to make their owners vulnerable.

Check the back seat before entering; someone could be hiding there. Keep the car doors locked at all times, even when driving in daylight, so no one can jump in at a red light.

Keep enough gas in your tank for any emergency which may arise.

If you are followed by another car, drive to a police station or business that has lights on and people in it. You may not want to go directly home with someone following you. “Driveway” robberies are becoming more common.

If your car breaks down, lift the hood, put on the flashers, and wait inside with the doors locked until help arrives. Ask people who stop to call the police. Don’t go with anyone. Don’t stop for stranded motorists. You are of greater help to them by calling the police or sheriff.

## JOGGING

Try to jog with a partner. Try to avoid running alone, even in daylight. You could become injured from a fall and might need help.

Be aware of people around you.

Stay on well-lighted paths in open areas. Vary your route. Be suspicious of people you pass many times.

Stay away from parked cars, especially those occupied by suspicious persons.

## INDIVIDUAL REACTIONS REGARDING SEXUAL ASSAULT

No one knows how a victim will react if confronted with the threat of sexual assault.

However, you will be able to handle such a situation better if you have complete awareness and understanding, not only of all the dangers inherent in a potential sexual assault situation, but also of the alternative preventive measures that you can take.

Know yourself. It is important to think about who you are and how you might respond to different situations before they occur. All attackers have the potential to be violent. This is a most important consideration when deciding what to do in a given situation.

## SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION

Prevention begins with questioning assumptions about roles played by women and men. Society's historical view of women as passive, dependent, and needing protection increases their vulnerability to sexual assault.

These attitudes are created by and reflected in advertising, movies, and television. Women are often portrayed as submissive victims of physical and sexual abuse. Sexual assault cannot be eliminated until these basic values in our society are changed. Men must incorporate nonviolent attitudes into their daily lives. All of us must take responsibility for each other.

This information has been prepared to increase awareness about sexual assault and to assist people in coping with sexual assault if it does happen. We want to help you:

1. Identify and assess situations in which you could be assaulted.
2. Protect yourself if you should be assaulted.
3. Recover after an assault.
4. To cope with the after-effects of an assault.

We hope that by reading this information you will begin to think about sexual assault as a problem that affects both men and women and that requires people to take responsibility for each other. It is essential that women and men take action that will deal with the causes of sexual assault and not merely treat its symptoms. Men as well as women are sexually assaulted.

## THE FRIENDLY STRANGER AND "DATE RAPE"

Many attacks start with casual conversation – the assailant is "sizing the woman up." If she is polite and friendly (as most people have been taught to be), he will probably attempt to intimidate her. Although most women feel uncomfortable about such an encounter before it escalates, they don't want to appear to be unfriendly or suspicious. If your instinctive response to a man, whether a stranger or friend, is uneasiness, try to get out of the situation as quickly as possible, even if it means being rude or making a scene. Date rape occurs more frequently than reports seem to indicate. The key to prevention lies in:

AWARENESS

- TRUSTING YOUR INTUITION
- ASSERTIVE BEHAVIOR

Women have deterred assailants in a variety of ways. Talking and thinking about what you might do if attacked increases your chances for successfully defending yourself.

#### MYTH VS. FACT ON SEXUAL ASSAULT

MYTH: Sexual assault is caused by uncontrollable sex drives.

FACT: Sexual assault is an act of physical and emotional violence, not of sexual gratification. People assault to dominate, terrify, and violate. Studies show that power and anger are the primary motivating factors.

MYTH: Women provoke sexual assault, and sex appeal is of primary importance in selecting the target.

FACT: Victims who have been sexually assaulted range in age from the elderly to infants. Appearance and attractiveness are not relevant. A person assaults someone who is accessible and vulnerable.

MYTH: People are usually assaulted by strangers.

FACT: Studies show that the majority of victims who have been sexually assaulted are acquainted with the person who assaulted them.

MYTH: Sexual assault is unplanned and spontaneous.

FACT: Studies show that a majority of sexual assaults are planned in advance.

MYTH: Victims make false reports of sexual assault.

FACT: Statistics show that 2 percent of reports of alleged rape are unfounded. This is the same proportion as for all other crimes.

MYTH: Men do not have to be concerned about sexual assault because it only affects women.

FACT: Men suffered 10 percent of sexual assaults treated last year in hospitals. In addition, men have wives, friends, mothers, and daughters who may someday need help coping with the after-effects of sexual assault.

In reality, sexual assault bears a closer resemblance to violent crimes such as robbery and aggravated assault than it does to sexual intercourse with a consenting person. This is a fact that all potential victims and their families and friends should know. Sexual assault is a crime of violence rather than sex.

## WHO IS THE VICTIM?

Every person is a potential victim of sexual assault. The most vulnerable target is a woman alone. Alone at any time of the day or night. Alone for any reason . . . at home, babysitting, shopping, walking, in a car, at a bus stop . . . alone. While a large number of reported victims fall into the 13-to-25 age bracket, indications are that this is due to an increase in reporting in this age group. Studies do not indicate any age preference by sexual assaulters nor do they support the myth that sexual assault is provoked by either a woman's dress or her mannerisms. Vulnerability and opportunity are the key factors, regardless of all else, that cause females of all ages to be victims.

## WHO IS THE SEXUAL ASSAULTER?

The sexual assaulter is generally a man who is emotionally unstable, yet deals with life on a day-to-day basis in a reasonably normal and competent manner. He is often an apparently normal individual, but one who has difficulty relating to others in a permanent or lasting fashion. He is often a friend, date, relative, co-worker, or casual acquaintance of the victim. It is important to remember that exhibitionists and "peeping toms" should be considered potentially dangerous since these acts may be part of a fantasy that includes sexual assault.

It cannot be emphasized enough that sexual assault is a crime of violence. Sexual assaulters are unstable persons who view their victims as objects upon which to vent their rage, aggression, frustration, or insecurity. They do not view their victims as fellow human beings at the moment, and sexual gratification is not a motive for their crime. They wish to humiliate and degrade their victims to make them lesser beings than they are. Too often, the fantasy they are acting out carries with it the danger of physical harm in addition to the crime of rape itself.

## WHERE CAN THE SEXUAL ASSAULT OCCUR?

Sexual assault can happen virtually anywhere, but the largest single grouping of reported incidents is either in the home of the victim or the home of the offender. It is important to be aware of all potentially hazardous areas:

remote parking lots	stairwells
public parks	beaches at night
jogging courses	school playgrounds
on the street	shopping centers
hitchhiking	laundromats
deserted buildings	

Sexual assaults often occur in conjunction with other crimes such as burglary, so the more effective preventive measures and common-sense precautions you take, the less your chances are of becoming a victim. But regardless of how many or how few precautions you take, you are not provoking the attack. A locked door gives you time to

call the police (911).

## SURVIVAL IS THE GOAL

Prevention measures can reduce the risk of attack, but they are not 100 percent effective. What can you do if you are attacked? There is no ready answer because each situation is different. Recent studies show that an immediate aggressive response will be twice as likely to increase the possibility of escape but can aggravate the situation. Submitting does not guarantee that violence will not occur, however.

Evaluate the situation for possible ways of escape. If one method doesn't work, try another. Often victims have tried several different escape ideas before one worked.

## ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE POLICIES

NWFSC has established rules and regulations on the use and abuse of drugs and alcohol on college campuses/centers and college events.

The unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol are prohibited in and on NWFSC -owned or -controlled property and as a part of any activities, except as provided in Florida Statute 561.01(17). No NWFSC employee or student is to report to work or school while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

The enforcement of federal, state, and local laws pertaining to underage drinking, possession, use and sale of drugs, and any other criminal occurrences are referred to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

NWFSC has adopted a Drug-Free Schools and Campuses Policy. This policy complies with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (Pub.L.No. 101-226, title 34 C.F.R., part 86) and includes a description of drug and alcohol abuse education and resource programs and agency locations.

## CAMPUS SAFETY AND SECURITY PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

NWFSC utilizes several programs and systems to inform students and employees about campus security:

1. Campus safety and security information and educational material in regard to crimes and threats to students and employees is included in the schedule of classes. Also included are contact telephone numbers for campus security (Physical Plant), law enforcement agencies, and other resource agencies.
2. Special announcement bulletins regarding safety and security are posted on campus, and on facility access doorways.

3. Safety and security evaluations and analyses are conducted by trained Public Safety personnel.

Special informational programs are provided by the Office of Student Services in the form of personal contact, student orientation, and informational booklets and lectures. A 24-hour, daily emergency communication telephone service is provided by NWFSC and is available to any student, on any campus, through the Physical Plant Department. This is published in campus periodicals as well as posted on campus, identified as the NWFSC ALERT telephone number, (850) 729-5335/ext. 6335 or 582-9119.

## PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE LOCAL POLICE

What to do if you are assaulted at NWFSC:

The college encourages victims to report all crimes to campus security and to the police. If a sexual assault happens on the Niceville campus, report it to the campus security at ext. 6335 . . . or call the Dean of Students at ext. 6233 . . . or call the President's office at ext. 6360 . . . but report it to some member of the college staff. A sexual assault at the Fort Walton Beach campus should be reported to the Provost's office at ext. 501 or to Campus Security at ext. 535. A report to any college employee will set off a chain of events designed to protect the safety and well-being of the person who has been assaulted, and the college community at-large.

If the victim chooses to report the assault to the police, when the officer arrives, he or she will assume responsibility for the apprehension of the assailant and preservation of the evidence of the crime.

If the victim does not want to file an official police report of the incident, he or she can still provide the police information about the assailant. This information may help the police arrest the assailant and prevent another assault. Information may be provided directly or through a friend or advocate.

Help is available from the State Attorney's Office for victims with questions or doubts about prosecution.

## NWFSC PUBLIC SAFETY

Physical Plant Department 729-5380

Emergency or after hours (NWFSC ALERT)

Niceville Campus 729-5335/ext. 6335 or 582-9119

Hurlburt Field Center 884-6296

Ft. Walton Beach Campus 863-6535/ext. 535

Robert L.F. Sikes Education Center 689-7911

Eglin A.F.B. Center 678-1717

Chautauqua Center 892-8100

## NWFSC STUDENT SERVICES

Office of Student Services 729-5371

## LOCAL POLICE (9 + 911 campus phones only)

Niceville Campus Security 729-5335/ext. 6365

Niceville Police 9 + 911 or 729-4030

Okaloosa Sheriff's Office 9 + 911 or 651-7400

Walton County Sheriff's Office 892-8111

## GENERAL INFORMATION

Florida Protective Services System 1-800-962-2823

State Attorney's Office (Tallahassee)(850) 487-1963

We hope that by offering this safety information we will increase your personal awareness and improve our campus environment.

Security officers at NWFSC main campus carry the NWFSC ALERT radio telephone at all times. Your emergency call to 729-5335 or 582-9119 rings directly to the officer