Domestic/dating violence may be hard to recognize if the abuse does not happen continuously. However, it is still abuse even if your partner has exhibited abusive behavior only a few times or has only threatened violence. Violence generally escalates over time. Leaving a violent relationship can be difficult due to feelings of guilt, denial, love and hope, and economic factors. If you feel threatened by violence or abuse in an intimate relationship, even occasionally, you are a victim of domestic/dating violence.

Domestic/dating violence may include, but is not limited to:
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Stalking

**WHAT IS DOMESTIC/DATING VIOLENCE?**

Domestic/dating violence is also referred to as intimate partner or relationship violence. It is a pattern of behavior that is used to gain or maintain power or control over a partner. Abuse can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological acts or threats of action. It includes any behavior that frightens, intimidates, terrorizes, manipulates, hurts, humiliates, coerces, bribes or injures someone. Domestic violence usually occurs between spouses, former spouses, persons living together in an intimate relationship or those who have a child in common. Dating violence occurs between two partners involved in a dating or intimate relationship.

Domestic/dating violence may include, but is not limited to:
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Stalking

**COMMON MYTHS ABOUT DOMESTIC AND DATING VIOLENCE**

**Myth:** People who are abused are making it up to get sympathy.

**Fact:** Many who are abused blame themselves for causing the violence, saying things like, “I shouldn’t have brought that subject up; I know how mad he gets.” No one is to blame for another person’s violence. Being abusive is always a choice and the sole responsibility of the person who is abusive.

**Myth:** People abuse their partners because they can’t control their anger.

**Fact:** People who abuse others are not usually out of control. They do it to gain power and control over the other person. They often use tactics besides violence, such as threats, intimidation, psychological abuse and isolation from friends or family.

**Myth:** If a person stays in an abusive relationship, it must not be that bad.

**Fact:** People stay in abusive relationships for many reasons, including fear, economics, dependence, confusion, lack of self-esteem, denial or belief that the abuser needs their help.

**Myth:** Jealousy and possessiveness are signs of love.

**Fact:** Jealousy and possessiveness are signs that a person sees you as a possession. It is the most common early warning sign of abuse.

**Myth:** Since there has never been any physical abuse, I am not a survivor of domestic/dating violence.

**Fact:** Domestic/dating violence can take many forms, including emotional abuse, sexual abuse and verbal abuse.

**WHO ARE THE SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC AND DATING VIOLENCE?**

Domestic and dating violence can occur in any community and cut across all socioeconomic and educational levels. Survivors can be any age, gender, ethnicity, religion or sexual orientation. Victimization is not limited to the person being abused. Children who grow up in abusive environments often become abusers or victims of abuse when they become adults.

**WHAT IS STALKING?**

Stalking is a course of unwanted conduct directed at a particular person, designed for no legitimate purpose, and which places the person or a third person in reasonable fear of physical, emotional or mental harm. Stalking can take many forms, including:

- unwanted visits
- unwanted digital communication
- cyberstalking through unlawful video surveillance, posting unwanted pictures or videos, revenge porn, messages and other harassing behavior online
Domestic Violence Program of the Legal Aid Society: 212.577.3300
Emergencies for the Deaf or Hard of Hearing New York Relay Service: 800.662.1220
Domestic Violence and Stalking—Know the Laws That Protect You: ag.ny.gov/integrence-affairs/victim-rights
National Center for Victims of Crime Stalking Resource Center: victimsinfoofcrime.org/stalking-resource-center

**UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY OPTIONS**

Once the University has notice of an allegation of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking, we must conduct a prompt and equitable investigation of the incident. The investigation is independent of a criminal investigation and will generally be concluded within 60 calendar days of the report.

Domestic violence, dating violence and stalking are serious offenses and can result in severe University sanctions, including suspension and expulsion. If the University determines sufficient grounds, the matter will be adjudicated consistent with the University’s Code of Conduct. Both the complainant and the respondent have the opportunity to call witnesses, present evidence and be accompanied by an adviser of their choice. Both parties will be apprised of the outcome of the proceedings in writing as well as their right to appeal. Both parties are also entitled to the assistance of a faculty advocate.

Complainants of domestic violence, dating violence and stalking are entitled to reasonable interim measures for academic, transportation, living and work schedule concerns, as well as no-contact orders. Contact the Title IX coordinator at 516.877.4819 or titleix@adelphi.edu for assistance with this.

Student complaints of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking by employees of the University can be filed with the Title IX coordinator.

**RETRIBUTION**

Retaliation is intentional action taken by an accused individual or alleged third party, absent legitimate, nondiscriminatory purposes, that harms or attempts to harm an individual as reprisal for filing a complaint, supervising a complainant or otherwise participating in a proceeding pursuant to Title IX. Under no circumstances will Adelphi University tolerate any form of the above retaliation.

**APPLICABLE LAWS AND PENALTIES**

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<tr>
<td>Unlawful Surveillance—1st Degree</td>
<td>D Felony</td>
<td>7 years</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

For sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, all students have the right to:

1. Make a report to local law enforcement and/or the state police;
2. Have disclosures of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking and sexual assault treated seriously;
3. Make a decision about whether or not to disclose a crime or violation and participate in the judicial or conduct process and/or criminal justice process from pressure from the University;
4. Participate in a process that is fair, impartial and provides adequate notice and meaningful opportunity to be heard;
5. Be treated with dignity and receive from the University courteous, fair and respectful healthcare and counseling services where available;
6. Be free from any suggestion that the reporting individual is at fault when these crimes and violations are committed, or should have acted in a different manner to avoid such crimes or violations;
7. Describe the incident to as few University representatives as practicable and not be required to unnecessarily repeat a description of the incident;
8. Be protected from retaliation by the University, any student, the accused and any employee, and/or their friends, family and acquaintances within the jurisdiction of the University;
9. Have access to at least one level of appeal of a determination;
10. Be accompanied by an advisor of choice who may assist and advise a reporting individual, accused or respondent throughout the judicial or conduct process, including during all meetings and hearings related to such process;
11. Exercise civil rights and the practice of religion without interference by the investigative, criminal justice or judicial conduct process of the University.

**WHATEVER ADELPHI**

**STUDENT BILL OF RIGHTS**

**COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES**

In addition to the Student Counseling Center, Adelphi partners with experts who will provide support services to domestic violence, dating violence or stalking victims. Community support services near Adelphi include:

- **In the Garden City area:**
  - The Safe Center LI 24-hour hotline: 516.542.0404
  - Long Island Crisis Center Online/Mobile Chat Counseling: longislandcrisiscenter.org/get-help-now/mobile
- **In the Suffolk County hubs area:**
  - Victims Information Bureau of Suffolk: 631.360.3606 (24-hour crisis line)
  - Long Island Crisis Center Online/Mobile Chat Counseling: longislandcrisiscenter.org/get-help-now/mobile
- **In the Garden City area:**
  - The Safe Center LI offers its services free of charge to survivors of domestic or dating violence. Survivors can call the center’s free 24-hour hotline at 516.342.0404.

- **COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES**

- **In the Garden City area:**
  - The Safe Center LI 24-hour hotline: 516.542.0404
  - Long Island Crisis Center Online/Mobile Chat Counseling: longislandcrisiscenter.org/get-help-now/mobile
- **In the Suffolk County hubs area:**
  - Victims Information Bureau of Suffolk: 631.360.3606 (24-hour crisis line)
  - Long Island Crisis Center Online/Mobile Chat Counseling: longislandcrisiscenter.org/get-help-now/mobile
- **In the Garden City area:**
  - Safe Horizon hotlines:
    - Domestic violence hotline: 866.662.1220
    - Crime victims hotline: 800.621.4673
    - Deaf or hard of hearing: 800.799.SAFE (TTY)
    - Criminal Prosecution
    - Contact orders. Contact the Title IX coordinator at 516.877.4819 or titleix@adelphi.edu.

- **In the Hudson Valley area:**
  - Domestic Violence Program of the Legal Aid Society: 845.485.5550
  - Rape Crisis/Crime Victim Hotline: 845.452.7272 (24-hour hotline)
  - 845.452.1110

- **ADDITIONAL RESOURCES**

- **Domestic Violence and Stalking**
  - Domestic Violence Program of the Legal Aid Society: 212.577.3300
  - Emergencies for the Deaf or Hard of Hearing New York Relay Service: 800.662.1220
  - Domestic Violence and Stalking—Know the Laws That Protect You: ag.ny.gov/integrence-affairs/victim-rights
  - National Center for Victims of Crime Stalking Resource Center: victimsinfoofcrime.org/stalking-resource-center

- **UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY OPTIONS**

- **LEGAL OPTIONS**

- **Complaints of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking have the following options:**
  - Criminal Prosecution
  - Report the incident to the local or state police for possible arrest and prosecution. Criminal investigations are independent of campus disciplinary proceedings. Complainants can be assisted by University personnel in reporting these cases to the police.
  - Civil Remedies
  - Pursue civil remedies. Civil proceedings are independent of any criminal or campus disciplinary proceedings.

- **APPLICABLE LAWS AND PENALTIES**

- **CRIME**

- **CLASS**

- **MAXIMUM PENALTY**

- **Harassment—2nd Degree**
  - Violation
  - 15 days

- **Harassment—1st Degree**
  - B Misdemeanor
  - 3 months

- **Aggravated Harassment—2nd Degree**
  - A Misdemeanor
  - 1 year

- **Aggravated Harassment—1st Degree**
  - E Felony
  - 4 years

- **Assault—3rd Degree**
  - A Misdemeanor
  - 1 year

- **Assault—2nd Degree**
  - D Felony
  - 7 years

- **Assault—1st Degree**
  - B Felony
  - 25 years

- **Menacing—3rd Degree**
  - B Misdemeanor
  - 3 months

- **Menacing—2nd Degree**
  - A Misdemeanor
  - 1 year

- **Menacing—1st Degree**
  - E Felony
  - 4 years

- **Criminal Obstruction of Breathing or Blood Circulation**
  - A Misdemeanor
  - 1 year

- **Stabbing—2nd Degree**
  - D Felony
  - 7 years

- **Stabbing—1st Degree**
  - C Felony
  - 15 years

- **Stalking—4th Degree**
  - B Misdemeanor
  - 3 months

- **Stalking—3rd Degree**
  - A Misdemeanor
  - 1 year

- **Stalking—2nd Degree**
  - D Felony
  - 4 years

- **Stalking—1st Degree**
  - C Felony
  - 15 years

- **Unlawful Surveillance—2nd Degree**
  - E Felony
  - 4 years

- **Unlawful Surveillance—1st Degree**
  - D Felony
  - 7 years

- **Unlawful Surveillance Image—2nd Degree**
  - E Felony
  - 4 years

- **Unlawful Surveillance Image—1st Degree**
  - D Felony
  - 7 years

- **Unlawful Surveillance Image—1st Degree**
  - C Felony
  - 15 years

- **UNIVERSITY DISCIPLINARY OPTIONS**

- **LEGAL OPTIONS**

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