

Annual Security Report 2014

InterAmerican Technical Institute

Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act or Clery Act, signed in 1990, is a federal statute codified at [20 U.S.C. § 1092\(f\)](#), with implementing regulations in the [U.S. Code of Federal Regulations](#) at [34 C.F.R. 668.46](#).

The Clery Act requires all colleges and universities that participate in federal financial aid programs to keep and disclose information about crime on and near their respective campuses. Compliance is monitored by the [United States Department of Education](#).

Choosing a postsecondary institution is a major decision for students and their families. Along with academic, financial and geographic considerations, the issue of campus safety is a vital concern. In 1990, Congress enacted the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (Title II of Public Law 101-542), which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965(HEA). This act required all postsecondary institutions participating in HEA's Title IV student financial assistance programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information.

The act was amended in 1992, 1998 and 2000. The 1998 amendments renamed the law the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act in memory of a student who was slain in her dorm room in 1986. It is generally referred to as the Clery Act.

On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (**VAWA**), which, among other provisions, amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile and disclose statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

InterAmerican Technical Institute is in compliance with Title IX.

Title IX is a landmark federal civil right that prohibits sex discrimination in education. Title IX protects any person from sex-based discrimination, regardless of their real or perceived sex, gender identity, and/or gender expression. Female, male, and gender non-conforming students, faculty, and staff are protected from any sex-based discrimination, harassment or violence. The law requires colleges and universities receiving federal funding to combat gender-based violence and harassment, and respond to survivors' needs in order to ensure that all students have equal access to education.

Occurrences of Hate Crimes – Public Property

Category of bias for crimes reported in 2014

Hate Crimes Criminal Offenses	2014 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	ethnicity	National origin
Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Vawa Offenses

VAWA Offenses	Year	On-Campus	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2014	0	0
Dating Violence	2014	0	0
Stalking	2014	0	0

Arrests

Arrests – Offense Type	Year	On-Campus	Public Property
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	2014	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation	2014	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2014	0	0

Disciplinary Actions

Disciplinary Actions – Offense Type	Year	On-Campus	Public Property
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	2014	0	0
Drug Abuse Violation	2014	0	0
Liquor Law Violation	2014	0	0