



Title 9 - Administration of the Government (Wyoming Statutes)

The Wyoming laws that govern statewide government administration and set limits on what public agencies, including school districts, may do.

Some of the most important statewide laws affecting public schools are found in Title 9, which governs Wyoming's public institutions and prohibits certain practices across all government entities, including school districts.

This section of the Education Law Library is designed to help parents and citizens understand what Title 9 actually says, in plain English, so you can advocate effectively, ask the right questions, and hold officials accountable.

To read the full text of Title 9, visit the Wyoming Legislature / Legislative Service Office (LSO) : <https://wyoleg.gov/statutes/compress/title09.pdf>

Important: This page is not legal advice. It is a parent-friendly overview and reference guide to Wyoming law.

What Title 9 Covers

Title 9 includes laws related to:

- Government administration and agency rules
- State-level compliance requirements for public entities
- Prohibited practices and statewide restrictions
- Civil rights and nondiscrimination requirements for government operations
- Limitations on how government entities classify, treat, or train employees and students

Why Title 9 Matters to Parents

When parents have concerns about ideological programming, compelled training, discrimination-by-category, or DEI-related policies in public schools, Title 9 is often where the most direct legal limits are found.

Title 9 helps you identify:

- What school districts are legally prohibited from doing
- What kinds of training, programming, and instructional practices violate Wyoming law
- What standards apply to government entities beyond “local policy”

- What authority parents can cite when challenging DEI initiatives or compelled ideology

Title 9 Chapter Map

Title 9 is organized into chapters. Some cover broad government administration, while others include specific statewide requirements for public institutions.

One of the most important chapters for parents is the section that governs prohibited DEI practices and institutional discrimination in government entities. 9-28-101

<https://advance.lexis.com/documentpage/?pdmfid=1000516&crid=df04af81-aaa6-4a1e-95ab-e81386537c0c&nodeid=AAJABDAAB&nodepath=%2FROOT%2FAAJ%2FAAJABD%2FAAJABDAAB&level=3&haschildren=&populated=false&title=Chapter+28+Prohibited+Practices+of+State+Institutions+%5BEffective+July+1%2C+2025%5D&config=00JABmMTEzODA5Zi0wOWExLTO3NTAtOTNmNy0xYjc5ZjUwYzRkZmIKAFBvZENhdGFsb2f3sjqEYfYX7EMD8yWYBYCu&pddocfullpath=%2Fshared%2Fdocument%2Fstatutes-legislation%2Furn%3AcontentItem%3A6F9J-22F3-SJPD-D00M-00008-00&ecomp=6gf5kkk&prid=eba60658-b776-4dbf-beb0-c5d13703101a>

Title 9 Chapters Most Relevant for Parents

Title 9 contains many chapters, but most parents will only use a few in everyday school accountability issues.

Most Relevant Area for Parents

W.S. 9-28-101 - Prohibited DEI / Institutional Discrimination (HB147)

This is Wyoming's primary statewide law restricting DEI programs and institutional discrimination concepts in government entities, including school districts.

This statute is one of the strongest tools parents have when challenging DEI programming, compelled ideological training, or policies that classify or treat students differently based on race, sex, ethnicity, religion, national origin, or similar characteristics.

Wyoming enacted this law to ensure schools and public institutions treat students and employees as individuals not categories and to prevent government entities from promoting or requiring ideological content that assigns guilt, blame, or identity-based responsibility.

What the Law Prohibits (Plain English)

Under W.S. 9-28-101, a school district (and other government entities) may not:

- Engage in DEI programs or activities
- Engage in “institutional discrimination” concepts
- Require instruction that promotes institutional discrimination
- Require students, employees, or contractors to participate in DEI or institutional discrimination training or programming

Key Definitions (What the Statute Means)

DEI (as defined in the law)

“DEI” generally includes any program, activity, or policy that promotes differential or preferential treatment of individuals, or classifies individuals, based on protected characteristics such as race, sex, ethnicity, religion, national origin, and related categories.

Institutional discrimination (as defined in the law)

The statute prohibits concepts that teach or require beliefs such as:

- One group is inherently superior or inferior
- Someone is inherently racist, sexist, oppressive, or biased due to race or sex
- People should feel guilt, blame, or responsibility due to identity
- Meritocracy or hard work is racist or sexist

WDE Guidance on Title 9 (How the State Told Districts to Implement It)

The Wyoming Department of Education issued guidance directing districts to conduct a systematic self-audit of:

- Curriculum
- Instructional materials
- Policies and procedures
- Staff training

to ensure compliance with Title 9 (HB147).

WDE also stated districts will be required to attest compliance through the Annual Accreditation Assurances Collection beginning in the 2026–2027 cycle.

WDE Audit Questions (Quick Compliance Test)

WDE recommends districts evaluate whether any materials or practices:

- Classify individuals or promote differential/preferential treatment
- Assert inherent superiority or inferiority
- Assign blame, guilt, or bias based on identity
- Teach inherent racism/sexism/oppression
- Portray meritocracy or hard work as negative
- Compel participation in DEI programs or training

Examples WDE Says Are Likely Non-Compliant

WDE provides direct examples of conduct that likely violates Title 9 (HB147), including:

- Lessons teaching collective guilt or inherent privilege based on race
- Book list requirements based on author race/gender rather than academic criteria
- staff trainings using “privilege walks,” oppression matrices, or compelled identity exercises
- Dividing students by race/sex to discuss privilege or oppression
- Policies that award discipline outcomes, hiring, access, or opportunities based on identity instead of neutral criteria

How Parents Can Use Title 9

Here are practical ways parents use this statute:

- Ask informed questions at board meetings about DEI programs and staff training
- Request training materials, vendor contracts, policies, and curriculum resources through public records
- Challenge policies that classify or treat students differently by identity
- Document violations and build clear written complaints
- Compare district language and programs against what Title 9 actually prohibits
- Use WDE examples as a benchmark for identifying violations