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The George Washington University
Title IX Office Annual Report
2022-2023 Reporting Period

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

WASHINGTON, DC

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I. What is Title IX?

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 is a federal law that protects individuals from discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities that receive federal financial assistance and is enforced by the [U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights \(OCR\)](#).

Title IX states that:

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

Title IX applies to students, faculty, staff, volunteers and other participants in university programs and activities; individuals of all gender identities; and regardless of whether a report has been made to law enforcement.

On May 6, 2020, the Department of Education issued new regulations, which was the first time the Title IX regulations were formally amended in over 40 years. On June 23, 2022, the 50th anniversary of Title IX, the Department of Education released [proposed changes to the Title IX regulations](#). As of the end of this reporting period (June 30, 2023), the Department of Education has not issued a final rule.

II. Purpose of Report

The Title IX Office is the George Washington University's (GW) centralized resource for receiving reports of sexual harassment, supporting members of the community impacted by sexual harassment, and providing a fair and transparent process to adjudicate sexual harassment complaints. In an effort to provide greater transparency and to make the Title IX Office more accessible to the GW community, the Title IX Office published its first annual report in November of 2022. Like the November 2022 report, this report was developed to present anonymized data on the reports the Title IX Office receives as well as information on prevention and response. Through annual reporting, we strive to increase awareness and understanding of the Title IX process, resources that are available, prevention efforts, and the ongoing work of the Title IX Office.

The data presented in this report represents reports that have been received from July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2023. Fall semester data includes reports from July 1 to December 31 and spring semester data includes reports from January 1 to June 30. This report also includes comparisons to data presented in the [2021-2022 Annual Report](#) released in November 2022.

Data included in this report differs from data shared in the [Annual Security and Fire Report](#). The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act

(Clery Act) and the Education Department governs the disclosure of crime data to the campus community contained within the Annual Security and Fire Report. The Clery Act has specific criteria for reporting, including location and crime definitions, that differ from the reporting methods used in this report.

III. About GW's Title IX Office

GW is committed to providing an environment free of discrimination on the basis of sex, including sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking. GW's Title IX Office provides resources, training, and reporting options to students, faculty, and staff to address concerns related to sexual harassment and sexual violence prohibited by both Title IX and related university policies. In addition, the Title IX Office provides supportive measures for pregnant students.

The Title IX Office is a unit within the Office for Diversity, Equity, and Community Engagement (ODECE) led by Vice Provost for Diversity, Equity, and Community Engagement, [Caroline Laguerre-Brown](#). ODECE supports the GW strategic priorities and aspirations for academic excellence by providing diversity expertise, tools, data and programming that inform and shape curricular, research, administrative and outreach activities to: improve teaching and learning outcomes; facilitate mentoring and leadership development; increase the dissemination and application of knowledge; and build and sustain vital community partnerships. ODECE's other offices include the [Multicultural Student Services Center \(MSSC\)](#), the [Honey W. Nashman Center for Civic Engagement and Public Service](#), and the [Disability Student Services Office](#).

Title IX Office Mission Statement

The George Washington University is committed to maintaining a positive climate for study and work, in which individuals are judged solely on relevant factors, such as skill and performance, and can pursue their activities in an atmosphere that is free from discrimination, harassment, and violence. The Title IX Office supports the university's commitment by fairly and equitably responding to reports of sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating and domestic violence and stalking. The Title IX Office also provides prevention and response educational programming for the GW community aiming to educate the community on how to create safe, respectful and inclusive education and workplace environments.

Title IX Staff

During the 2022-2023 reporting period, GW's Title IX Office included seven full-time staff members and one part-time graduate project assistant. Each staff member brings a unique set of skills and experiences to GW and is committed to preventing and responding to sexual harassment on campus. Bios for Title IX staff members can be found on the [About Title IX Staff](#) page.

IV. Definitions

The Title IX Office uses terminology that is consistent with federal law and may not be familiar to everyone. As a result, the Title IX Office includes definitions of key terms to assist reading and understanding this report. The full definitions of prohibited conduct are located within the [Title IX Sexual Harassment and Related Conduct Policy](#). Additional key terms are defined in [Appendix A](#) of the Policy. In the Policy and in this report, the term “sexual harassment” is used as an umbrella term that encompasses quid pro quo and hostile environment sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking.

Complainant

An individual who is alleged to have experienced sexual harassment.

Respondent

An individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

Designated Reporter

University community members who are required by the university to promptly report any information they learn about suspected or alleged sexual harassment to the Title IX Coordinator.

Confidential Resources

University community members who will not disclose personally identifying information about an individual to the Title IX Coordinator without that individual’s permission. Speaking with a confidential resource about sexual harassment will not constitute a report to the university or law enforcement.

Report

A report is when the Title IX Office is informed about suspected or alleged sexual harassment.

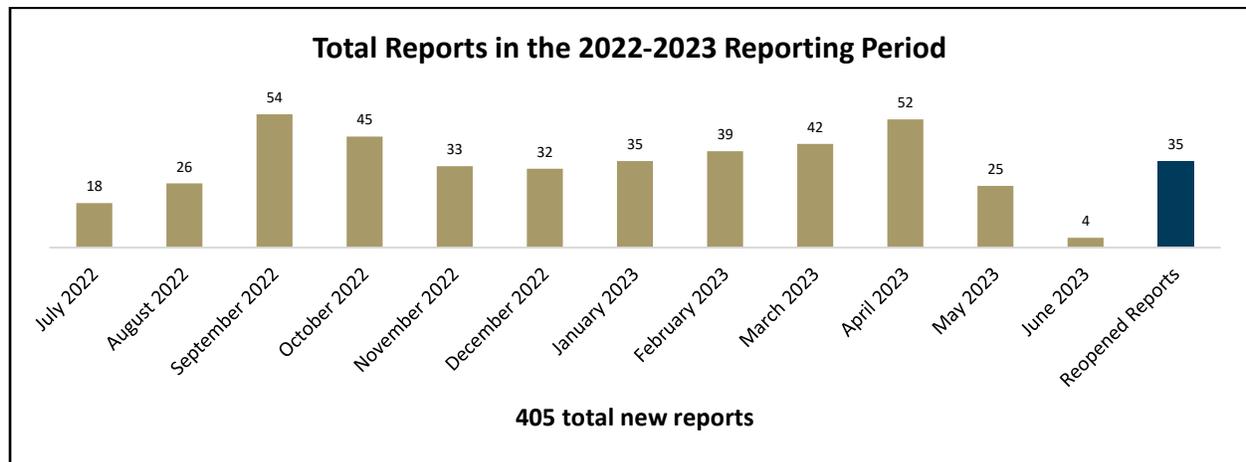
Formal Complaint

A document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator (under limited circumstances) alleging sexual harassment against a Respondent and requesting that the university initiate alternative resolution or formal resolution to resolve allegations of sexual harassment.

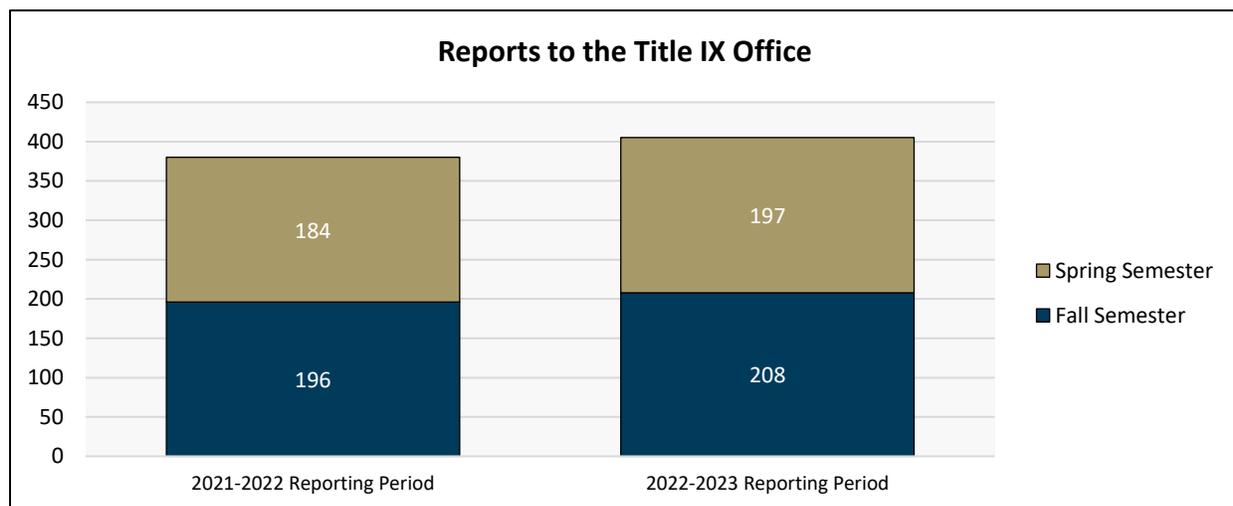
V. Reporting

The Title IX Office’s primary concern is the safety and wellbeing of all university community members. Upon the receipt of a report, the Title IX Office takes steps to eliminate prohibited conduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy its adverse effects.

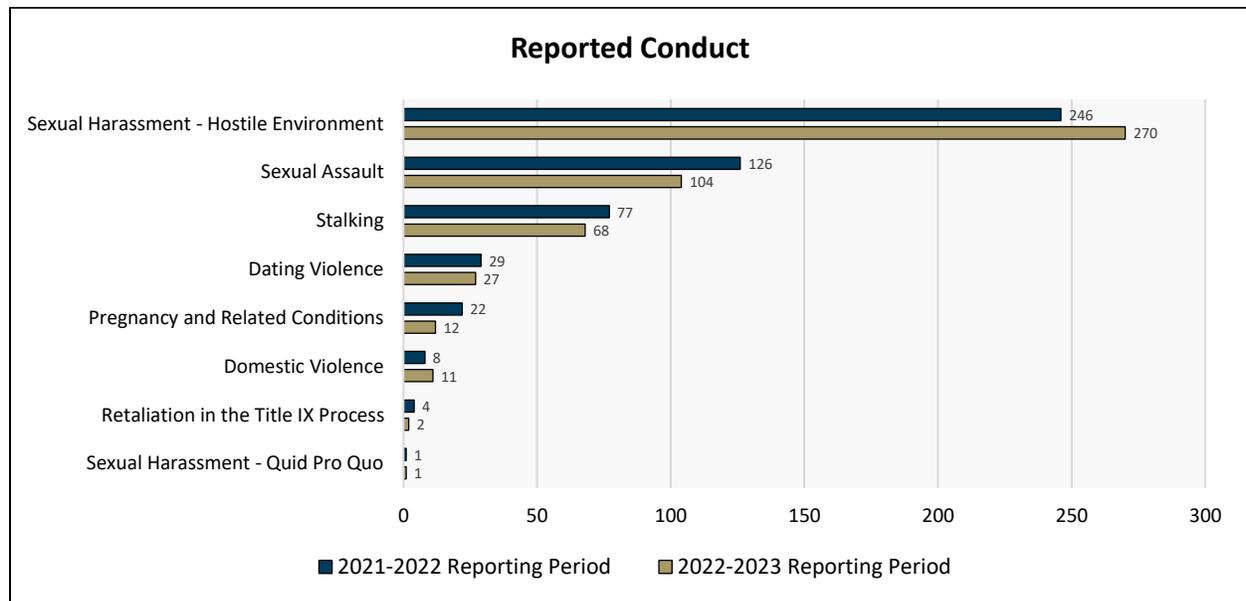
To begin, there is an important distinction between a report and a formal complaint of sexual harassment. Reports are the initial communication and information the Title IX Office receives about potential sexual harassment. The Title IX Office receives reports from a variety of sources including but not limited to a Complainant (an individual who is alleged to have experienced sexual harassment), friends of the Complainant, members of student organizations, and Designated Reporters (such as faculty members). A formal complaint, on the other hand, is a document filed by a Complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a Respondent and requesting that the university initiate alternative resolution or formal resolution.



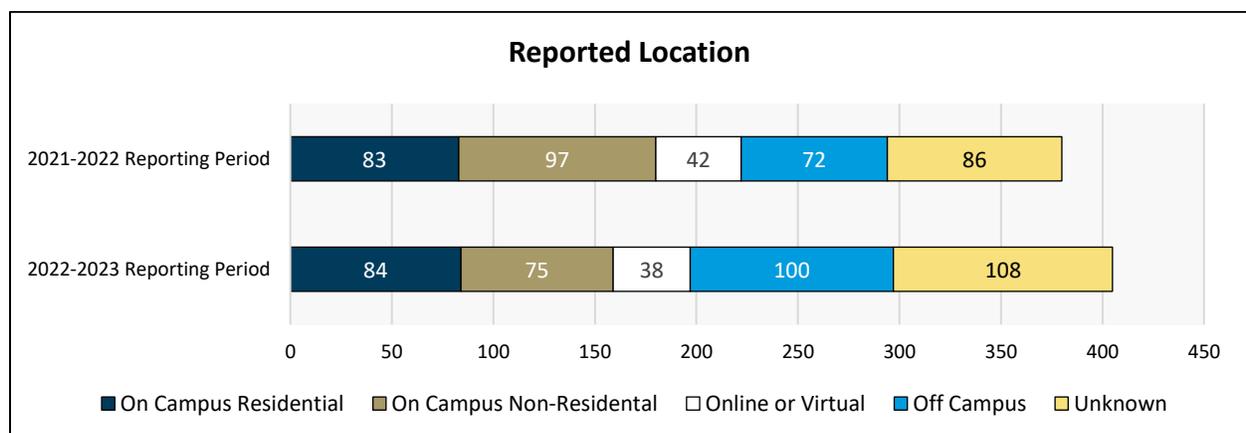
During the 2022-2023 reporting period, the Title IX Office received 405 new reports, with 208 reports received in the fall semester and 197 reports received in the spring semester. This is a 6% increase in total new reports compared to the 2021-2022 reporting period, which had a total of 380 new reports. Furthermore, the Title IX Office will reopen a report when a Complainant had previously asked for their report to be closed, then requests additional support in a subsequent semester. During the 2022-2023 reporting period, 35 reports were reopened after a Complainant asked for additional support.



Once a report has been made, the Title IX Office assesses the nature and circumstances of the report to determine whether the reported conduct raises a potential Policy violation and whether the reported conduct falls within the scope of the Policy. During the 2022-2023 reporting period, the Title IX Office received 104 reports of sexual assault, 270 reports of sexual harassment - hostile environment, 1 report of sexual harassment - quid pro quo, 27 reports of dating violence, 11 reports of domestic violence, 68 reports of stalking, 2 reports of retaliation in the Title IX process, and 12 reports requesting support for pregnancy and related conditions. It is important to note these numbers will not total 405 because one report may fall into multiple categories.

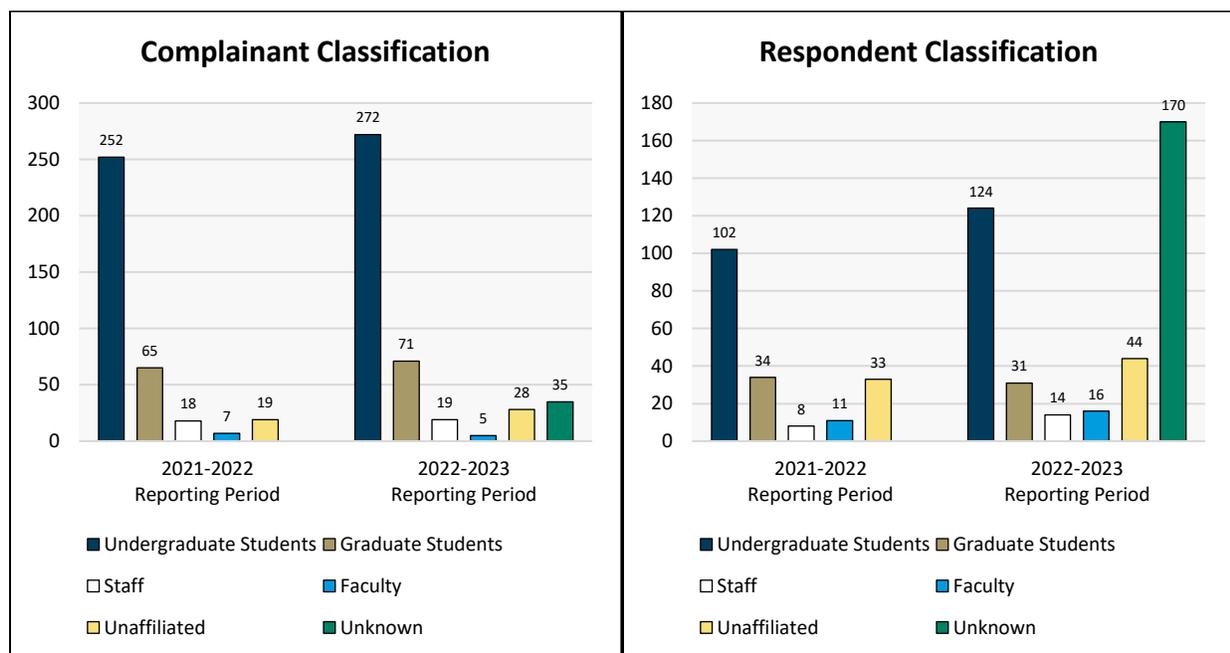


Additionally, of the 405 reports received in the 2022-2023 reporting period there were 84 reports of behavior occurring in residential buildings on campus, 75 reports of behavior occurring on campus, but not in a residential building, 38 reports of behavior occurring online or in a virtual environment, 100 reports of behavior occurring off campus, and 108 reports where the location was not shared and is unknown to the Title IX Office.



When a report is received, the Title IX Office will attempt to identify the Complainant(s) and Respondent(s) involved. Because the Title IX Office receives reports in a variety of ways, Complainants and Respondents are not always affiliated with the GW community and some reports involve multiple Complainants and Respondents. Additionally, there are some cases where the identities of the Complainant and/or Respondent are not shared and are unknown to the Title IX Office. Finally, when a Complainant requests supportive measures related to pregnancy there will not be a Respondent associated with the report.

During the 2022-2023 reporting period, the Title IX Office documented 272 undergraduate student Complainants, 71 graduate¹ student Complainants, 19 staff Complainants, 5 faculty Complainants, 28 unaffiliated Complainants, and 35 unknown Complainants. A Complainant may be considered unknown², for example, when a report describes a Respondent’s behavior but does not name a Complainant. There were also 124 undergraduate student Respondents, 31 graduate student Respondents, 14 staff Respondents, 16 faculty Respondents, 44 unaffiliated Respondents, and 170 unknown Respondents.

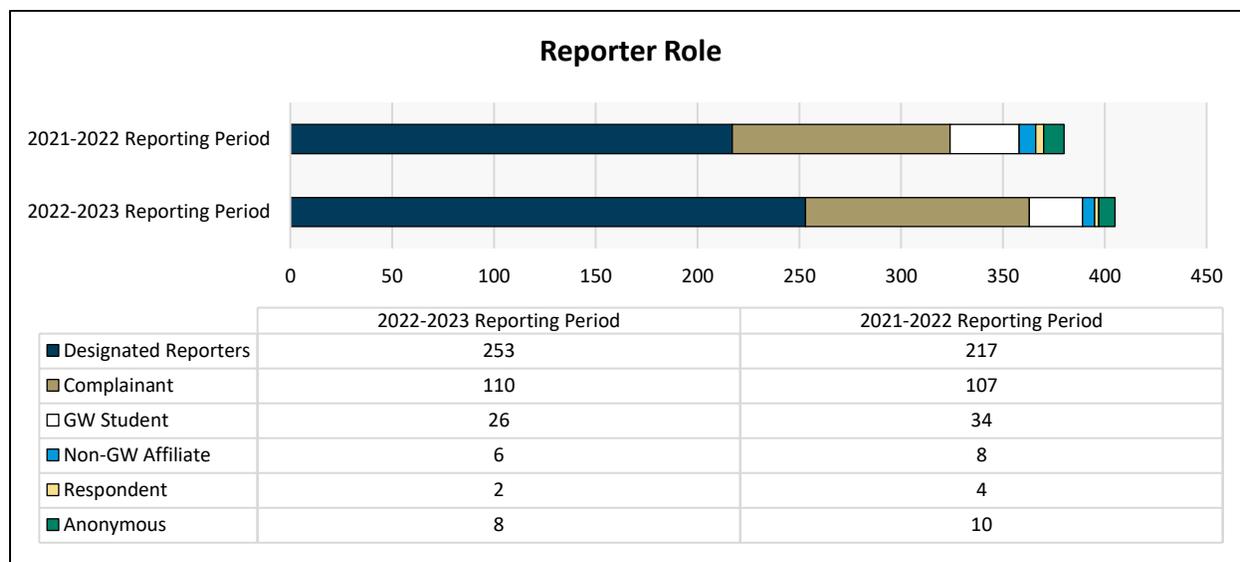


At GW, the Title IX Office relies on Designated Reporters who are required to promptly report any information they learn about suspected or alleged sexual harassment or potential violations of the Title IX Sexual Harassment and Related Conduct Policy. During the 2022-2023 reporting period, there were 253 reports received by Designated Reporters, which was the highest source of reports.

¹ "Graduate" students include graduate, law, medical and/or doctoral students.

² "Unknown" was a new data point the Title IX Office tracked during the 2022-2023 reporting period.

During the 2022-2023 reporting period, there were also 110 reports made by a Complainant, 26 reports made by GW students who were not the Complainant or Respondent, 6 reports made by unaffiliated reporters, 2 reports made by a Respondent, and 8 reports made by an anonymous reporter.



In accordance with the Title IX Sexual Harassment and Related Conduct Policy, the university does not limit the timeframe for reporting. However, the GW community is encouraged to report sexual harassment as soon as possible in order to maximize the university’s ability to respond promptly and effectively. On average, the Title IX Office received a report approximately 32 days after an incident occurred.

Understanding Reporting Numbers

The Title IX Office continued to see an increase in reporting during the 2022-2023 reporting period. However, an increase in the number of reports does not necessarily mean an increase in incidents but rather, it may reflect an increase in awareness of campus resources and that community members are engaging with supportive resources.

In addition, Designated Reporters remain the highest source of Title IX reports. Reports received by Designated Reporters made up approximately 62% of all Title IX reports received during the 2022-2023 reporting period and was 5% higher than the number of reports made by Designated Reporters during the 2021-2022 reporting period. Of the 253 reports received by Designated Reporters, 153 Complainants, or 60%, responded to the Title IX Office’s outreach. These numbers reflect the importance of Designated Reporters as a key avenue for connecting Complainants to supportive resources offered by the Title IX Office.

Another piece of data the Title IX Office has been interested in tracking is whether the parties involved in an incident knew each other before the reported incident to differentiate between stranger-involved incidents versus acquaintance-involved incidents. The Title IX

Office decided to track this information because there is often a misconception that most incidents are perpetrated by strangers. However, during the 2022-2023 reporting period, the Title IX Office documented 247 reports where the Title IX Office was informed that the Complainant knew the involved Respondent prior to the reported conduct which equates to 61% of the total reports.

Finally, the Title IX Office can offer support to any GW community member who has experienced sexual harassment, regardless of where the incident occurred. It is important to note that as an urban campus, many of the incidents that are reported to the Title IX Office do not necessarily take place on campus. As described above, there were 159 reports of behaviors that occurred on campus, 38 reports of behavior occurring online or in a virtual environment, 100 reports of behavior occurring off campus, and 108 reports where the location was not shared and is unknown to the Title IX Office during the 2022-2023 reporting period. Therefore, the office encourages reporting irrespective of whether the incident took place on campus, online or in a virtual environment, or off campus.

VI. Report Resolution

After receiving a report of sexual harassment, the Title IX Office attempts to identify the Complainant based on the information provided in the report. Once identified, the Title IX Office then contacts the Complainant via email to set up a meeting to discuss supportive measures, the Complainant's right to file a formal complaint, resolution options, and other available resources. If the Title IX Office is unable to identify a Complainant based on the report, the Title IX Office may reach out to any witnesses who were identified or request a meeting with the reporter to learn additional information.

If the Title IX Office is unable to identify a Complainant or there is insufficient information for the Title IX Office to evaluate the report, it is documented to help maintain accurate records. These records help the Title IX Office determine if there is a pattern of conduct with regard to a particular location or Respondent. During the 2022-2023 reporting period, the Title IX Office received 27 reports that were documented for insufficient information.

The initial email contains an invitation for the Complainant to meet with a member of the Title IX Office staff. The email also contains referral information for accessing on- and off-campus services, including but not limited to: mental health services, victim advocacy, Physical Evidence Recovery Kit (PERK) Examinations, and information on the Complainant's rights.

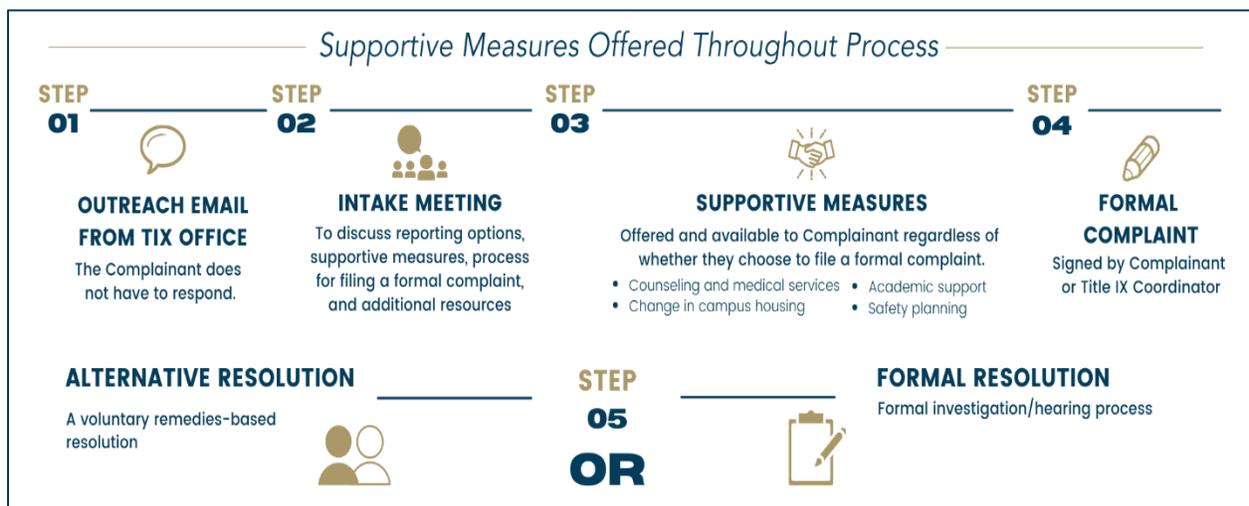
After sending the initial email, the Title IX Office strives to respect the Complainant's autonomy throughout the process. For example:

- The Complainant may choose whether or not they respond to the Title IX Office's outreach email;
- The Complainant may choose if they would like to meet with a Title IX staff member;
- The Complainant may choose if they would like assistance obtaining supportive measures;

- The Complainant may choose if they would like to file a formal complaint and/or report to law enforcement.

If the Complainant wishes to maintain privacy or requests that the Title IX Office does not engage in a resolution option, the Title IX Office will carefully balance this request in the context of the University's commitment to provide a safe and non-discriminatory environment for all university community members.

Many community members may wish to simply report an incident in order to have it documented with the Title IX Office but may not wish to engage further. During the 2022-2023 reporting period, the Title IX Office documented 122 reports where there was no response to the initial email and 84 reports where, after reviewing the initial email or meeting with the Title IX Office and discussing available options, no further action was requested.



If the Complainant chooses to schedule an intake meeting, they will meet with a Title IX staff member who will discuss their options and supportive measures. Supportive measures are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services, accommodations, and other assistance that the university may put in place after receiving notice of possible sexual harassment. Supportive measures are based on an individualized assessment of the unique facts and circumstances of each situation and/or incident reported to the Title IX Office. They are:

- Designed to restore or preserve access to the university's education programs and activities and protect the safety of all parties and the university's educational environment.
- Not punitive in nature and are designed to not unreasonably burden any party.

The Title IX Office provides supportive measures to Complainants, Respondents, and third parties and/or provides a referral to the appropriate campus office or resource. To ensure a coordinated and holistic approach to the support provided, the Title IX Office works closely with a wide range of offices across campus to implement reasonable supportive measures.

Given that an incident can impact a person's life in various ways, these partnerships are crucial to supporting our community. Offices that the Title IX Office partners with regularly include, but is not limited to: Office of Advocacy and Support, Counseling and Psychological Services, Campus Living and Residential Education, Student Support, Office for Student Success, Fraternity and Sorority Life, Student Rights and Responsibilities, Disability Support Services, Department of Athletics, Faculty Affairs, and Equal Employment Opportunity and Access.

Supportive measures may include, but are not limited to:

- Facilitating access to counseling and medical services;
- Guidance in obtaining a Physical Evidence Recovery Kit (PERK) Examination;
- Assistance in arranging rescheduling of exams and assignments and extensions of deadlines;
- Academic support;
- Assistance in requesting long-term academic accommodations through Disability Support Services (DSS) if the individual qualifies as an individual with a disability;
- Change in class schedule, including the ability to transfer course sections or withdraw from a course;
- Changes to university work schedules and/or job assignments;
- Change in campus housing;
- Escort and other safety planning steps;
- Mutual No Contact Order, an administrative remedy designed to curtail contact and communications between two or more individuals;
- Referrals to resources to assist in obtaining a protective order;
- Referral to resources to assist with any financial aid, visa or immigration concerns; and
- Referrals for additional support.

In addition to supportive measures, other topics may be discussed including:

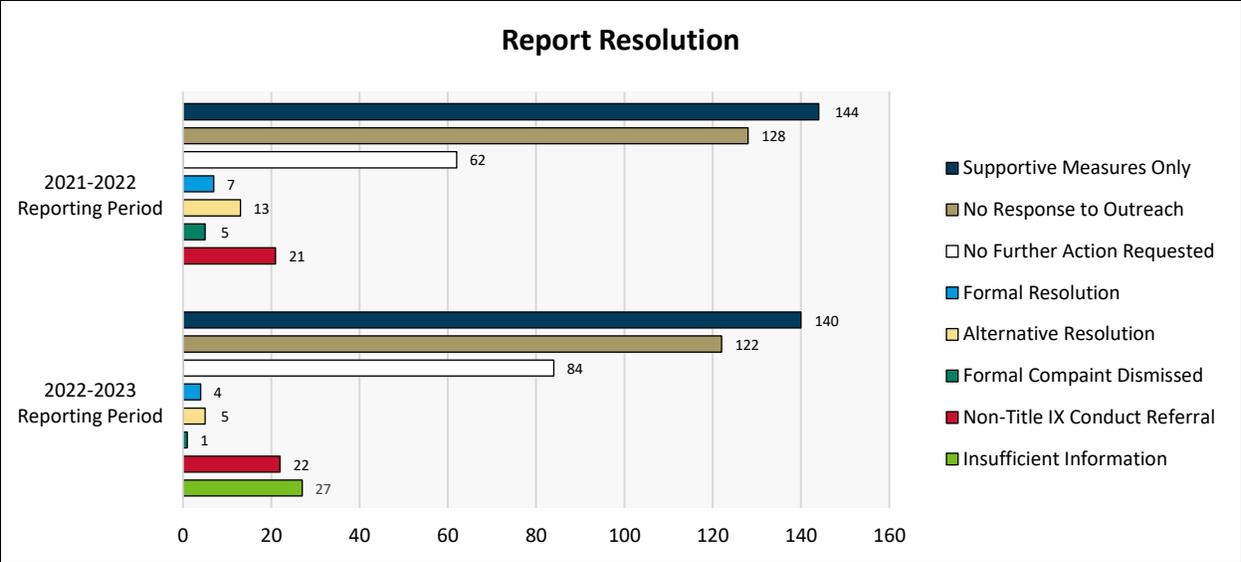
- Evidence preservation;
- Options to report criminal conduct to law enforcement; and
- Resources designed for and about individuals from intersectional communities including, but not limited to, culturally specific service providers, resources for individuals with a disability identity, and/or access to interpreter services.

During the 2022-2023 reporting period, the Title IX Office documented 140 reports where supportive measures were provided and no other resolution options pursued. Within those reports, the Title IX Office often provided several supportive measures with the most common supportive measure being academic support. Additionally, there were 22 reports where the Title IX Office referred the report to another resource on campus after determining the reported behavior was not within the scope of the Title IX Policy.

During intake meetings, the Title IX Office also discusses the two resolution options available to resolve formal complaints: alternative resolution and formal resolution. Alternative resolution is a voluntary and remedies-based resolution that requires the mutual informed written consent of all parties and is rooted in restorative justice principles. During alternative resolution, the Title IX Office works to help the parties identify the harm experienced and any remedies/corrective actions that may be taken in order to remedy the effects of the alleged conduct and prevent its recurrence. If an agreement acceptable to the university and all parties is reached through alternative resolution, the terms of the agreement are implemented and the matter is deemed resolved and closed. The alternative resolution process was initiated to resolve 5 formal complaints reported during the 2022-2023 reporting period.

The university's formal resolution process is designed to determine whether there has been a policy violation by a preponderance of the evidence (more likely than not). During formal resolution, the Title IX Office conducts a prompt, impartial and equitable investigation to gather information relevant to the formal complaint. The Complainant and Respondent have the opportunity to identify witnesses and provide other relevant information, such as documents, communications and other evidence, if available. The university expects all members of the university community to cooperate fully with the university's procedures for resolving a formal complaint. The university may, however, move forward with an investigation and resolution without the participation of parties or witnesses. At the conclusion of the fact-gathering portion of the investigation, the Complainant and Respondent have an equal opportunity to inspect and review all evidence through the preliminary investigative report, receive a final investigative report, and participate in a live hearing.

The Hearing Officer is the individual designated by the university to preside over the hearing. After the live hearing, the Hearing Officer makes a finding by the preponderance of the evidence as to whether the Respondent violated the policy and will issue a written notice of outcome. If the Hearing Officer determines that the Respondent is responsible for a policy violation, the Hearing Officer will refer the matter to the appropriate university disciplinary authority, who will determine the appropriate remedies and/or sanction(s) to be imposed. At the conclusion of the formal resolution, both the Complainant and Respondent have the right to file an appeal. The formal resolution process was initiated to resolve 4 formal complaints reported during the 2022-2023 reporting period. Additionally, one formal complaint was submitted to the Title IX Office and dismissed after determining the reported behavior was not within the scope of the Title IX Policy.



Understanding Resolution Numbers versus Reporting Numbers

The Title IX Office resolves far fewer formal complaints through the alternative resolution and formal resolution processes than the number of reports received. It is important to note that resolution timeframes vary depending on the complexity and particular circumstances of each case. In some cases, resolution processes may carry over from one reporting period to the next. For example, during the 2022-2023 reporting period the Title IX Office worked on 6 alternative resolutions and 5 formal resolutions that were initiated to resolve formal complaints reported during the 2021-2022 reporting period.

It is also very common that a Complainant connects with the Title IX Office to receive support or to file a report with the Title IX Office without proceeding to a resolution option. A Complainant is entitled to reasonable supportive measures despite whether they file a formal complaint or not. The Title IX Office strives to respect the autonomy of a Complainant’s decision regarding how to resolve their report.

Please note that an individual who has experienced sexual harassment has a wide variety of options and resources that are open to them. For example, the individual may choose to report to law enforcement, report to a confidential resource such as Counseling and Psychological Services and/or the Office of Advocacy and Support, or may choose not to report at all. Decisions following an incident are extremely personal and not everyone chooses the same pathway following an incident.

In some cases, a resolution option is not available. For example, when the identity of the Respondent is not shared and is unknown to the Title IX Office, the formal and alternative resolution processes cannot be pursued. During the 2022-2023 reporting period, this was the case in 170 reports, or approximately 42% of overall reports to the Title IX Office. However, even when the identity of a Respondent is unknown, a Complainant can still receive supportive measures through the Title IX Office.

VII. Prevention and Education

In addition to responding to reports of sexual harassment, the Title IX Office is also committed to addressing sexual harassment through prevention and education. GW offers many ongoing prevention and awareness trainings and programs for students, staff, and faculty on issues related to sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic and dating violence, and stalking.

Training topics include, but are not limited to:

- An overview of GW's Title IX Sexual Harassment and Related Conduct Policy
- Definitions of Prohibited Conduct
- Consent
- Supportive Measures
- Resolution Options
- Intoxication & Incapacitation
- Bystander Intervention
- Healthy Relationships
- Creating Cultures of Consent
- Building Communities of Support
- Title IX: Focus on International Students
- Title IX and Intersectional Response
- 50 Years of Title IX
- Responsibilities of Designated Reporters
- How to Respond to Disclosures
- Reporting Options on- and off-campus
- Resources on- and off-campus
- Title IX for Student Organizations

During this reporting period, all new, incoming undergraduate students were required to complete a mandatory three-part Title IX training. During the 2022-2023 reporting period, 2,919 students completed the mandatory training which included:

- An online Everfi module examining the interconnected issues of sexual harassment, healthy relationships, consent, coercion, and relevant policies and resources;
- A virtual live session in July 2022 focused on Title IX policies, sexual harassment, consent, coercion and incapacitation, how to make a report, and on- and off-campus resources; and
- An in-person workshop providing a refresher of the virtual session and focusing on bystander intervention which helps develop students' confidence to safely intervene in concerning situations.

Annual Title IX training, which had been a requirement for staff to complete, also became mandatory for all faculty. During the spring of 2023, the Title IX Office updated the online Faculty/Staff training to include additional content on designated reporting responsibilities, supportive measures, and responding to disclosures. A new training entitled 'Anti-

Discrimination and Title IX Basics' was also created for all GW faculty and staff. The Title IX Office hosted 3 in-person sessions of this training for the Columbian School of Arts & Sciences, the College of Professional Studies, and the Elliott School of International Affairs. The Title IX Office also hosted 5 virtual sessions for other faculty and staff members to attend.

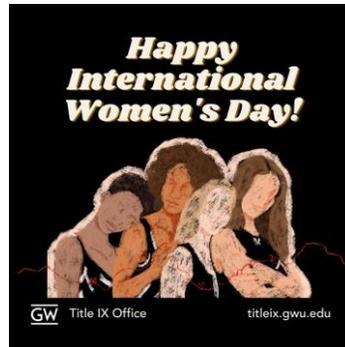
In addition to mandatory programs provided for incoming students, and consistent with NCAA policy, the university also conducts annual training for all athletics department coaches, administrative staff, and students involved in athletics programs. Mandatory athletics training is necessary so that GW's athletics program is knowledgeable about, integrated in, and compliant with GW's Title IX Sexual Harassment and Related Conduct Policy. During the 2022-2023 reporting period, students involved in athletics programs completed an online training and athletics staff were trained by the Title IX Office.

Throughout the 2022-2023 reporting period, various groups across campus requested individualized training, with the most requested training being on the Title IX Policy & Procedures. Notably, the Title IX Office trained the presidents and financial officers of all student organizations during the mandatory Fall Organizational Officer training sessions. In addition, Title IX Staff participated in outreach events multiple times per semester to meet community members, offer resources, and share information on preventing and responding to sexual harassment. During the 2022-2023 reporting period, over 1,750 GW community members attended additional trainings and outreach events hosted by the Title IX Office with representation from student leaders, student organizations, medical residents, academic advisors, athletics staff, faculty and other staff. This figure does not include the 2,919 incoming students who completed their mandatory Title IX training during orientation.

The Title IX Office continued to hold virtual office hours twice a month in an effort to help the GW community learn more about how Title IX works, what happens when a report of sexual harassment is made to the Title IX Office, what the formal complaint process looks like, and what resources are available. These office hours are hosted by the Title IX Coordinator and Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Office hosted 8 virtual office hours during the fall of 2022 and 6 virtual office hours during the spring of 2023. While each office hour is scheduled for one hour, the Title IX Office extends office hours as needed to ensure that all community members who register have the opportunity to meet with Title IX staff.

Social Media

The Title IX Office launched an Instagram account, @gwtitleix, in spring 2022 and celebrated its one-year anniversary during this reporting period. This account helps the Title IX Office meet our community members where they are at and provides an avenue to share information and resources in a manner that is accessible and relatable. Here is a sampling of some of the posts that we shared during the 2022-2023 reporting period:



VIII. Title IX Updates

Policy

On June 23, 2022, the 50th Anniversary of Title IX, the Department of Education (ED) released proposed amendments to Title IX regulations. On July 14, 2022, the Title IX Office convened the Title IX Regulations Task Force. The purpose of the Task Force is to engage a cross section of community members to inform the university's development of policies that comply with Title IX regulations, ensure fair and equitable processes, and take into account the unique experiences and needs of those impacted by sex-based discrimination and harassment in order to maintain a safe, respectful, and inclusive GW community.

This task force is comprised of students, faculty, and staff representing 21 departments and student organizations including: Campus Living and Residential Education, Student Health Center, Department of Athletics, Disability Support Services, Fraternity and Sorority Life, George Washington Police Department, Global Women's Institute, Graduate School of Education and Human Development, GW Law School, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity and Access, Office for Diversity, Equity and Community Engagement, Faculty Affairs, Office of Communications and Marketing, Office of Ethics, Compliance, and Risk, Office of the General Counsel, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Student Association, Student Rights and Responsibilities, Student Support, Students Against Sexual Assault, and the Women's, Gender, and Sexuality Studies Program.

On September 21, 2022, and September 22, 2022, the Title IX Office hosted, “The Department of Education’s Proposed Title IX Regulations: A Webinar on Major Provisions.” This webinar provided an update on the major provisions of the proposed Title IX regulations and discussed how they compare with GW’s current policies and procedures. The [webinar](#) was recorded and is available on the Title IX website.

In addition, the Title IX Office actively sought feedback and comments through various channels, including engaging with the task force and developing an [online submission form](#) to accept feedback from the campus community. The Office’s goal is to use this information to guide discretionary changes that universities will have the autonomy to make.

The ED originally indicated that a Final Rule would be released in May of 2023, however, as of the end of the 2022-2023 reporting period, the ED had not issued a final rule.

Additional Updates

Throughout the 2022-2023 reporting period, the Title IX Office implemented the following programming and resources to better serve the GW community:

- Co-Launched, with the Office of Advocacy and Support, the Sexual Assault and Intimate Violence (SAIV) Helpline, a new confidential crisis resource for community members who have been impacted by sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking;
- Hosted “Awareness @GW a SAAM Interview Series” on the Title IX Instagram account which consisted of interviews with representatives from DC Rape Crisis Center (DCRCC), DC SAFE, DC Forensic Nurse Examiners (DCFNE), Ayuda, and the Network for Victim Recovery of DC (NVRDC) to highlight these important community resources;
- Offered a total of 13 virtual “Lunch & Learn” events focusing on topics including “Bystander Intervention,” “Title IX Policies and Procedures,” “Intersectional Response” and “Creating a Community of Support;”
- Screened the film Love & Basketball for GW Athletics and hosted a conversation regarding healthy relationships afterwards;
- Hosted the DC Rape Crisis Center to train Title IX staff and community partners on their services;
- Co-presented, with the Office of Advocacy and Support, “Punitive, Restorative, Transformative: Considering Justice in Cases of Intimate Violence” at the Office for Diversity, Equity, and Community Engagement’s Diversity Summit;
- Launched the Halloween Consent Campaign which called upon community members to submit a Halloween themed poster that raises awareness of the importance of consent for a chance to have their design displayed around campus and on Instagram;
- Participated in Raise Up GW Fair, SEXpo!, I <3 the Female Orgasm fairs, and the Diversity Summit Resource Fair where Title IX Staff offered resources and arranged an

interactive quiz where participants could answer questions about consent and healthy relationships;

- Hosted “Growing Resilience”, a tabling event where students were given an air plant and had the chance to decorate an air plant holder while discussing tips on how to take care of themselves and their air plant;
- Distributed Title IX magnets to all incoming students;
- Hosted the DMV Title IX Working Group, which brings together on a quarterly basis a group of Title IX administrators from various DC, Maryland, and Virginia institutions to: 1) discuss the evolving Title IX legal landscape and how our universities are updating our policies and procedures in response to these legal developments, 2) share challenges and successes we have experienced; and 3) identify opportunities for further collaboration and partnership between our campuses; and
- Expanded training for the GW Pre-College program by offering a mandatory online training in spring 2023 on consent, sexual harassment, and how to seek support and resources.

IX. Resources

There are many resources, both on- and off-campus, available to GW students, faculty, and staff who have experienced sexual harassment. Many resources are listed in the Title IX Sexual Harassment and Related Conduct Policy, however additional resources individuals access frequently when working with the Title IX Office have also been provided in this section. For a complete and current list of campus, community, and emergency resources, please visit the university's [Title IX website](#). Additional resources can also be found on the GW Title IX instagram account (@gwtitleix).

On Campus – Confidential Resources

- **[Student Health Center \(SHC\)](#)**, 202-994-5300
Students may contact the Student Health Center to obtain confidential medical and counseling services. Specifically, Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) counselors provide a safe, non-judgmental and confidential environment for students to discuss concerns. To connect with a clinician, visit the SHC Foggy Bottom location Monday to Saturday from 12 - 4 pm or the Mount Vernon Health Center on Tuesdays from 12 - 4pm to request an in-person session, or call (202) 994-5300 from 12 - 4pm for a virtual session. Medical and Counseling support are also available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year by calling 202-994-5300 or using [AcademicLiveCare](#).
- **[Employee Assistance Program \(EAP\)](#)**, (866) 522-8509
GW's Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available at no cost to employees and all members of their household. The service can assist with a range of needs - from finding daycares in an employee's area to confidential counseling. Services are confidential and available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

- **[Office of Advocacy and Support \(OAS\)](#)**, (202) 994-0443
The Office of Advocacy and Support (OAS) provides trauma-informed and healing-centered confidential support to GW students impacted by sexual violence, relationship violence, and/or stalking. OAS advocates provide emotional and administrative support, psychoeducation on the impact of trauma and cycle of violence, space to discuss and process feelings and reactions in confidence, and referrals and resources both on and off-campus.
- **[Sexual Assault and Intimate Violence Helpline \(SAIV\)](#)**, 202-994-7222
The confidential SAIV Helpline is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to help anyone in the GW community who has been affected by sexual harassment, including sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, or stalking. SAIV responders are clinically-trained professionals who can provide crisis counseling, safety planning, and emotional support. Responders are also well-informed about resources both on and off-campus.

On Campus - Additional Resources

- **[CARE Team](#)**, gwcares@gwu.edu
The CARE Team is a program in place to ensure that students who experience any sort of challenge during their time at GW are connected proactively to a staff member or resource that can help them through and maintain their success. The CARE Team helps create a community that cares for each other by creating a pathway through which students who may need additional support can be identified and referred to the most appropriate services.
- **[Disability Support Services \(DSS\)](#)**, 202-994-8250
Disability Support Services (DSS) is the university's central resource for academic support for students with disabilities. DSS works collaboratively with students, faculty and staff across the campus to foster a climate of universal academic excellence, while also promoting disability culture and GW's broader diversity and inclusion initiatives.
- **[Equal Employment Opportunity and Access \(EEOA\)](#)**, 202-994-9656
The Equal Employment Opportunity and Access office (EEOA) provides consultative services to assist staff with situations that involve allegations of unfair treatment, discrimination and affirmative action, as well as disability and religious accommodations.
- **[Faculty Affairs](#)**, 202-994-6783
The Office for Faculty Affairs provides innovative resources and meaningful guidance to ensure that all faculty members thrive throughout their lifecycles at the university. From recruitment to retirement and beyond, Faculty Affairs works collaboratively with all campus stakeholders to establish and maintain a vibrant, diverse, inclusive, and internationally recognized academic community of scholars.

- [GW Police Department \(GWPD\)](#)**, Emergency: (202) 994-6111, Non-Emergency: (202) 994-6110
 The George Washington Police Department (GWPD) provides residential hall security and patrol services to the Foggy Bottom and Mount Vernon campuses and oversees security at the VSTC campus. The Department also coordinates safety and security for a variety of on-campus special events. In addition to those roles and responsibilities, GWPD provides crime prevention education to the GW community. GWPD is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- [Human Resources Management and Development](#)**, 202-994-8500
 The mission of Human Resource Management and Development is to serve as an effective partner by providing efficient and solution-focused services for faculty, staff, and students, dedication to attracting, developing, rewarding, and retaining a talented and diverse workforce, and to support the university's mission of fostering excellence in teaching and research.
- [Office for Diversity, Equity and Community Engagement \(ODECE\)](#)**, 202-994-7434
 The Office for Diversity, Equity, and Community Engagement (ODECE) provides leadership, resources, and support to advance and sustain inclusive environments for our faculty, staff, and students across the university.
- [Office for Student Success \(OSS\)](#)**, 202-994-6710
 The Office for Student Success (OSS) includes the Office of The Registrar, Academic Success & Retention, Summer & Non-degree Programs, and Family Engagement. OSS teams oversee the implementation of academic processes and policies from registration through graduation, special programs, and support services, to ensure that students have the resources they need to thrive in this dynamic learning environment.
- [Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities \(SRR\)](#)**, 202-994-6757
 The Office of Student Rights and Responsibilities (SRR) engages across GW to foster equitable and restorative accountability to community standards. SRR achieves this through promoting individual rights and communal responsibilities, supporting community members to identify and repair harm, and growing community capacity for conflict management.
- [GW Title IX Office](#)**, 202-994-7434
 Individuals are encouraged to report any incident of sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic or dating violence, and stalking to the Title IX Office even if they were not directly involved and even if they wish to remain anonymous. Individuals can report by calling 202-994-7434, emailing titleix@gwu.edu, or filing an [online report](#).

Off Campus - Local Resources

- [DC Rape Crisis Center \(DCRCC\)](#), 202-333-7273 (24/7)
DC Rape Crisis Center (DCRCC) is the designated State Sexual Assault Coalition for the District of Columbia providing survivor-centered advocacy through therapeutic services, training and technical assistance, community education, public policy initiatives as well as volunteer opportunities. More specifically: Individual & group counseling (English and Spanish), 24-hour crisis hotline (202-333-RAPE), Community education & outreach, Training & technical assistance, Public policy & legislative Initiatives, Volunteer opportunities, and Undergraduate and graduate internship opportunities.
- [DC Victim Hotline](#), 844-443-5732 (24/7)
The DC Victim Hotline is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week by telephone, text, or online chat. Through a partnership with the Mayor's Office of Victim Services and Justice Grants and the National Center for Victims of Crime, the hotline provides comprehensive information, resources and referrals in the District of Columbia.

Physical Evidence Recovery Kit (PERK) Examination

In the District of Columbia, a free PERK exam (sometimes called a SAFE, SANE, or sexual assault evidence kit exam) may be obtained at the Washington Hospital Center (WHC). WHC is located at 110 Irving St., NW Washington, DC 20010. Students at GW's Foggy Bottom and Mount Vernon campuses may contact GWPD at 202-994-6111 for assistance in obtaining transportation to WHC. Alternatively, students may call the DC Victim Hotline at 844-443-5732 to speak with an advocate and obtain a free Uber ride to and from WHC. In addition to speaking with an advocate, individuals can request to speak with a forensic nurse about the exam process. More information about the exam process is available at the [DC Forensic Nurse Examiner's website](#).

In Northern Virginia, a free PERK exam may be obtained at [INOVA Fairfax Hospital](#), 703-776-4001.

In Montgomery County, Maryland, a free Sexual Assault Forensic Exam (SAFE) may be obtained at [Shady Grove Adventist Hospital](#), 240-826-6000.

Additional Resources Created by the Title IX Office

- [Alternative Resolution One Pager](#)
- [Formal Resolution One Pager](#)
- [Title IX Brochure](#)
- [SAIV Helpline Flyer](#)
- [Understanding Your Responsibility to Report](#)