



OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT  
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY  
WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996-5000

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JUL 09 2025

MEMORANDUM FOR All Personnel Assigned or Attached to the West Point Military Reservation and Fort Hamilton

SUBJECT: Command Policy Letter #6 - Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention

1. REFERENCES. See Appendix A for references.

2. PURPOSE. To provide Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) policy to all Personnel Assigned to the West Point Military Reservation and Fort Hamilton.

3. APPLICABILITY. This policy applies to all personnel assigned or attached to the West Point Military Reservation and the United States Military Academy (USMA), including tenant units. This policy is punitive, and any violations may constitute a violation of Article 92 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ).

4. CONTEXT.

a. The United States Military Academy's number one priority is to develop leaders of character prepared to fight and win America's wars. An inseparable element of developing leaders of character is fostering a climate and culture free of sexual harassment and sexual assault. We must continue to build a climate in which everyone is always treated with dignity and respect; where everyone is safe and secure, both physically and emotionally, and is valued as part of the West Point Team. Ultimately, I expect that cadets, staff, and faculty personify these principles and implement them to maintain inclusive and respectful climates in their own organizations.

b. Sexual assault committed by cadets, military, and civilian personnel is punishable under state and federal laws, including UCMJ and applicable regulations and policies, and is incompatible with Army and West Point values.

c. Sexual harassment and retaliatory behaviors are incompatible with Army and West Point values and are punishable under the UCMJ and applicable regulations and policies.

d. The Army, West Point Military Reservation, and Fort Hamilton do not tolerate sexual assault, sexual harassment, or associated retaliatory behaviors.

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## 5. DEFINITIONS.

a. Sexual Harassment – Certain sexual harassment conduct is a punitive offense and can be punished under Article 134, 92 under the UCMJ. Sexual harassment is conduct that–

(1) Involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and deliberate or repeated offensive comments or gestures of a sexual nature when–

(a) Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly, a term or condition of a person's job, pay, or career; or

(b) Submission to or rejection of such conduct by a person is used as a basis for career or employment decisions affecting that person; or

(c) Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment; and

(d) Is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the victim does perceive, the environment as hostile or offensive.

(2) Any use or condonation, by any person in a supervisory or command position, of any form of sexual behavior to control, influence, or affect the career, pay, or job of a member of the Armed Forces or a Civilian employee of the Department of Defense (DoD).

(3) Any deliberate or repeated unwelcome verbal comment or gesture of a sexual nature by any member of the Armed Forces or Civilian employee of the DoD.

b. Behaviors that qualify as harassment can be unwelcome physical, verbal, or non-verbal, including electronic communications, social media, and in person. Harassing behaviors of a sexual nature can include offensive jokes, epithets, ridicule or mockery, insults, or put-downs, displays of offensive objects or imagery, stereotyping, intimidating acts, veiled threats of violence, and threatening or provoking remarks.

c. Sexual Assault – Sexual assault is a crime. Sexual assault is intentional sexual contact characterized by use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent. The term includes a broad category of sexual offenses consisting of the following specific UCMJ offenses: rape, sexual assault, aggravated sexual contact, abusive sexual contact, or attempts to commit these offenses. There are two reporting options for sexual assault: restricted reporting and unrestricted reporting.

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d. Retaliation – Retaliation occurs when any person subject to UCMJ wrongfully takes or threatens to take an adverse personnel action or wrongfully withholds or threatens to withhold a favorable personnel action with the intent to discourage or retaliate against any person for reporting or planning to report a criminal offense, or making, or planning to make a protected communication. Retaliation includes but is not limited to, ostracism, communicating a threat, damage of property with the intent to inflict emotional distress and discourage reporting of sexual assault or sexual harassment. Retaliation and reprisal can occur to the victim, victim's family members, witnesses, bystanders (who intervened), Sexual Assault Response Coordinator's (SARCs) and Sexual Assault Prevention and Response (SAPR), Victim Advocates (VAs), responders, or other individuals associated with the incident.

e. Reprisal – Reprisal occurs when a person takes, or threatens to take, an unfavorable personnel action, or withholding or threatening to withhold a favorable personnel action, or any other act of retaliation.

f. Collateral Misconduct – Collateral misconduct is any victim misconduct (e.g., alcohol or drug-related offense, fraternization, adultery, etc.) that might be in time, place, or circumstance associated with the victim's sexual assault incident (see AR 27-10 for Army implementation of the Safe to Report policy). In accordance with Army Directive 2022-10, the Army directs the following:

(1) Commanders in the grade of O-6 and above who possesses special court martial convening authority must assess alleged collateral misconduct against aggravating and mitigating circumstances. Such commanders retain discretion to make the final determination of whether the alleged collateral misconduct is minor or non-minor based on their analysis of aggravating and mitigating circumstances.

(2) Commanders will consult with their servicing Staff Judge Advocate in reaching the determination of minor or non-minor collateral misconduct.

(3) If the commander determines a victim's collateral misconduct is non-minor, the commander retains discretion on whether to discipline and when to discipline. Commanders have discretion to defer action on alleged non-minor collateral misconduct until final disposition of the sexual assault case. The commander should consult with Judge Advocates in understanding the impact of disciplinary actions for ongoing prosecutions.

(4) If the commander determines a victim's collateral misconduct is minor, safe-to-report protection comes into effect and the victim will not be subject to discipline for collateral misconduct.

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## 6. SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY

a. Personnel have the right to present a complaint of any sexual harassment behaviors to the command without fear of intimidation, reprisal, ostracism, or retaliation (see West Point Policy, "Prohibition of Retaliation Against Personnel for Reporting an Allegation of Sexual Assault").

b. There are three ways Service Members can report or submit Sexual Harassment:

(1) Formal Complaints. Service Members and cadets are encouraged to file formal complaints within 60 calendar days from the date of aggrieving behavior. A formal complaint is a written statement of the behavior and/or situation submitted to the proper authority and/or a credentialed SARC for processing through official complaint channels on a DA Form 7746 (Sexual Harassment Complaint) and DA Form 7746-1 (Sexual Harassment Complaint Resolution Assessment). All formal complaints will be reported within 72 hours to the first General Court Martial Convening Authority in the chain of command.

(2) Anonymous Complaints. An anonymous complaint is a report of sexual harassment, regardless of the means of transmission, from an unknown or unidentified source. The individual reporting the information is not required to divulge any Personally Identifiable Information (PII). Actions taken regarding anonymous complaints will depend upon the extent of information provided by complainants. If an anonymous complaint contains sufficient information to permit the initiation of an investigation, the appropriate commander will initiate the investigation. If an anonymous complaint does not contain sufficient information to permit the initiation of an investigation, the complaint will be documented in a Memorandum for Record and maintained on file in accordance with AR 600-52. Commanders and Tactical Officers are expected to consult with their designated SARC or the SHARP office when handling anonymous complaints.

(3) Confidential Reporting. A Confidential report allows the victim to receive victims' services and assistance from the SARC and VA. This option does not allow a SHARP professional to confront the subject or resolve the sexual harassment issue; however, the victim will be informed of eligible services, confidentiality, and potential limits of confidentiality.

c. Pursuant to AD 2022-13, if sufficient information exists to permit the initiation of an investigation, commanders will appoint investigating officers (IO) from outside the subject's assigned brigade-sized element to conduct sexual harassment complaint investigations under AR 600-52, Chapter 2. Given the command structure at West Point, the following guidelines should be followed when appointing an IO: (1) for USMA staff and faculty, if the subject is assigned to the office of the Dean, the IO will not be assigned to the office of Dean; (2) if the subject is assigned to the USCC staff and faculty, the IO will not be assigned to USCC; (3) if the subject is a cadet, the IO will not be assigned to the Brigade

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Tactical Division (BTD); (4) if the subject is assigned to the Garrison, the IO must not be assigned to Garrison. Exceptions requiring appointment of an IO from the same brigade-sized element as the subject will be approved in writing by the first general officer in the chain of command and included as an enclosure to the investigation. This authority may not be delegated. Reasons for exceptions may include, but are not limited to, unit geographic location and type of mission.

d. The Equal Opportunity Office (EEO) is responsible for processing formal and informal sexual harassment complaints for the Department of the Army Civilian personnel. Sexual harassment complaints must be filed with EEO within 45 days of the incident.

e. Department of the Army Civilians who are Family members of Soldiers can file a sexual harassment complaint with the SARC.

f. Mandatory reporters of sexual harassment are identified, under AR 600-52, Section 2-2j, as Commanders at all levels, anyone in the chain of command, to include supervisors, first sergeants, and senior enlisted advisors. All individuals in supervisory positions are required to report all acts of sexual harassment of which they become aware. Reports should be made to the USMA SHARP Office or EEO Office depending on the status of potential victim and to the appropriate legal advisor. Law enforcement, military police, USACID agents, and Army military OneSource providers are also mandatory reporters.

## 7. SEXUAL ASSAULT POLICY.

a. Sexual Assault is a criminal offense that has no place in the Army. It degrades mission readiness by devastating the Army's ability to work effectively as a team. Anyone who is aware of a sexual assault should immediately report the incident(s). Sexual assault is incompatible with Army values and is punishable under state and federal laws, including UCMJ.

b. Communications, consultations, and information shared with the following personnel may be privileged and confidential due to their official role and are responsible for informing victims of the limits of their confidentiality:

- (1) SARCs or VAs,
- (2) Chaplains,
- (3) Behavioral Health Providers,
- (4) Forensic Healthcare Examiner (FHE),
- (5) Legal Assistance Attorneys and Special Victims Counsel (SVC).

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c. Allegations of sexual assault include any awareness or knowledge of an incident that may be categorized as sexual assault to include anything from a victim's disclosure of sexual assault to a rumor about an incident of sexual assault.

d. Mandatory reporters are those who are required to immediately report allegations of sexual assault to law enforcement. Mandatory reporters include those in a command position:

(1) Tactical Officer, Tactical NCO, Regiment Tactical Officer, Brigade Tactical Officer's Executive Officer, Brigade Senior Enlisted Advisor, Brigade Tactical Officer, Commandant's Executive Officer, Deputy Commandant, Commandant, USMA and USCC Command Sergeants Major, and Superintendent.

(2) Commanders and tenant commanders across the West Point Military Reservation.

(3) Law enforcement personnel, including Military Police and CID Special Agents, as well as attorneys in the Office of the Staff Judge Advocate, except those in the Legal Assistance Office or serving as Special Victims' Counsel.

e. Requirement to consult SHARP. All permanent party personnel who are not designated mandatory reporters are required to consult with the SHARP office if they become aware of a potential victim of sexual assault.

(1) Permanent party personnel are required to inform the victim of this requirement and emphasize confidentiality and PII will be maintained.

(2) Permanent party personnel will contact the SHARP office at (845) 659-7467.

(3) The SHARP office is responsible for providing information to bring back to potential victim(s) to make an informed decision on reporting options and resources that are available in the specific situation.

(4) Permanent party personnel consulting with the SHARP office are required to provide sex and year/rank (for tracking purposes) and receive consultation on proper procedures to ensure victim's safety is prioritized.

f. Cadets and cadet candidates have no reporting requirements, nor do they have confidentiality with other cadets or cadet candidates. Cadet and cadet candidates are exempt from the requirement to consult with the SHARP office, however, are strongly encouraged to do so. All permanent party individuals employed at or with duty at West Point who are not named in paragraph 7.b as having confidentiality or not named in paragraph 7.c as being a mandatory reporter, are required to report all allegations of sexual

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assault, as defined below, to the SHARP program office and inform the cadet or cadet candidate of their reporting requirements.

g. Healthcare personnel will also consult SHARP with consent of the victim while maintaining HIPPA compliance.

h. The SHARP program office will appropriately document the demographic data as a SAPR Related Inquiry in the Defense Sexual Assault Incident Database.

## 8. REPORTING OPTIONS.

a. Communications regarding sexual assault with other personnel assigned to West Point are not confidential or privileged. In accordance with AR 600-52, Section 3-3, the DoD distinguishes between the disclosure of information related to a sexual assault and the making of an official report of sexual assault. An official report of sexual assault requires one of the following: a) the victim signs a DD Form 2910 (military) or 2910-8 (DA Civilians), Victim Reporting Preference Statement, electing to file either a restricted or unrestricted report of sexual assault; or b) an individual, either the victim or a third party, discloses information related to a sexual assault directly to a law enforcement agency. Victims are encouraged to seek medical care and can disclose to any of the confidential resources; however, victims can only make an official report, either restricted or unrestricted, of sexual assault with a SARC or VA in accordance with AR 600-52.

b. Restricted reporting allows an individual who is a sexual assault victim, on a confidential basis, to disclose the details of their assault to specifically identified individuals and receive medical treatment and counseling, without initiating the official investigative process. Soldiers and DA Civilians who are sexually assaulted and desire restricted reporting under this policy should report the assault to a SARC or VA. A victim may disclose a sexual assault report to healthcare personnel without losing the option to file a formal restricted report.

c. Unrestricted reporting allows a military member or a DA civilian who is sexually assaulted and desires medical treatment, counseling, and an official investigation of his/her allegation to use current reporting channels (e.g., the chain of command, law enforcement, SARC, or the on-call VA). Upon notification of a reported sexual assault, the SARC will immediately notify a VA. Additionally, with the victim's consent, the FHE will conduct a forensic examination, which may include the collection of evidence. Details regarding the incident will be limited to only those personnel who have an official need to know.

d. Additional resources available through unrestricted reporting includes, military protective orders, assistance with civilian protective orders, expedited transfer requests, command support, legal support, access to the Special Victims Counsel, emergency healthcare services, counseling services, chaplain and religious support.

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e. If a law enforcement agency is notified and investigates the report of a sexual assault, the law enforcement investigative agency is responsible, within its policies, to identify, collect, and preserve any potential evidence of the sexual assault. To protect the loss of critical evidence and to protect the privacy of the victim, the law enforcement agency should, whenever practicable, prioritize other investigative activity associated with the allegation. If the victim chooses to undergo a forensic examination, the FHE will be responsible for identifying, collecting, and safeguarding all potential evidence.

f. A victim may disclose a sexual assault incident to someone in his or her officer or non-commissioned officer chain of command without realizing that personnel in the chain of command must report the incident. In this circumstance, while a victim may still later elect to file a restricted report, such an election does not preclude the initiation of an investigation into the allegations. Similarly, a victim may elect to file a restricted report where a third party initiates a law enforcement investigation into a sexual assault incident. A victim may not, however, elect to file a restricted report after reporting the sexual assault directly to law enforcement.

g. Victims of a sexual assault may confide in someone (e.g., roommate, friend, family member) about the assault before considering whether to file a restricted or an unrestricted report, and these communications do not prevent a victim from later electing to make a restricted report; however, these communications are not confidential. These personnel should encourage the victim to fully understand all their reporting options and the available resources while maintaining discretion.

## 9. EXPEDITED TRANSFER REQUEST.

a. The expedited transfer policy is to assist in the victim's recovery by moving the victim to a new location where no one knows of the sexual assault. The intent behind the expedited transfer policy is to address situations where a victim feels safe, but uncomfortable (for example, a victim feels uncomfortable due to experiencing ostracism or retaliation) (see AR 614-100 and AR 614-200 for transfer procedures for victims of sexual assault).

b. Soldiers/officers may request an expedited transfer on behalf of an adult Family member who makes an unrestricted report of sexual assault unrelated to domestic abuse. Requests for expedited transfers for adult Family members are processed by HRC, as a compassionate reassignment.

c. Expedited transfers must be requested by completing and submitting a DA Form 4187 to the victim's Immediate Commander. In accordance with AR 600-52, requests for expedited transfer or reassignment must be endorsed by an O5 or higher on DA Form 4187, block 12, within 72 hours from the receipt of request; the commander in the chain of command with approval authority must provide a decision regarding the Soldier's request.



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d. If the request is approved, the USMA SHARP office and the Chain of Command will coordinate with USMA G1 and HRC to develop an appropriate transfer timeline.

e. All transfer requests will be tracked by the SHARP team and discussed in the SARB. Transfers exceeding 30 days will be documented in the SARB minutes.

f. The Immediate commander is responsible for delivering frequent updates to the victim.

g. As established in 10 U.S.C 7461, cadets who have filed an official unrestricted report of sexual assault and signed a DD Form 2910, may request a transfer to another Military Service Academy (MSA) or Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program. This type of request represents an expedited transfer policy application to a cadet. Due to the unique requirements of cadets, this opportunity is represented in a separate policy. For further details, reference USMA Policy Letter #13, Physical Separation.

#### 10. VICTIMS RIGHTS.

a. Expedited transfer requests are authorized for cadets and Soldiers through the SHARP office, when there is a signed 2910 of an unrestricted sexual assault report.

b. Victims' rights set forth in Art. 6b, UCMJ, DoDI 6495.02, Volume 1; DoDI 6400.07; DoDI 1030.02; AR 195 – 5; and AR 27 – 10:

(1) The right to be treated with fairness and respect for your dignity and privacy;

(2) The right to be reasonably protected from the accused offender;

(3) The right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of public preliminary hearings, pretrial confinement hearings, court proceedings, and clemency and parole hearings related to the offense;

(4) The right to be present at all public proceedings related to the offense unless the hearing officer or military judge determines that your testimony would be materially altered if you as the victim heard other testimony;

(5) The right to reasonably confer with the prosecutor/Trial Counsel in the case;

(6) The right to receive available restitution;

(7) The right to be reasonably heard at: 1) a public hearing concerning the continuation of any pretrial confinement of the accused; 2) a sentencing hearing related to the offense; 3) a public Military Department Clemency and Parole Board hearing related to the offense;

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(8) The right to submit a written statement for the consideration of the Convening Authority prior to taking action on findings and sentence;

(9) The right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay;

(10) The right to be provided information, if applicable, about the conviction, sentencing, imprisonment, convening authority's action, appellate review, and release of the offender.

c. Victims of sexual assault or sex-related offenses have additional rights, which include:

(1) The right to an SVC, if eligible.

(2) Victim jurisdiction preference election.

(3) Notification of significant events in the court-martial process; and

(4) Notification of command disciplinary action for sex-related offenses not referred to court martial.

(5) Right to request an expedited transfer.

d. For further information on crime issues, see the DoD Victim and Witness Assistance Council web page at: <http://vwac.defense.gov/>.

e. Cadets and cadet candidates should refer to USMA Command Policy Letter #9 - Return to Health for Cadet/Cadet Candidate Sexual Assault Victims for guidance on accommodations regarding reports of sexual assault.

## 11. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Preventing Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault is everyone's responsibility. Individuals, particularly bystanders, who witness or become aware of sexual harassment and/or sexual assault should act either by direct/indirect intervention, ensuring the victim is provided appropriate resources, or reporting to proper authority as requested by the victim. All unrestricted reports of sexual assault will be immediately referred to the CID for investigation.

b. A victim's chain of command will exercise the utmost care when handling any report of sexual assault. The chain of command will protect the privacy of the victim by ensuring that all victim activities related to processing the report are handled with discretion, and that information related to the incident is limited to only those personnel with a "need to know."

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c. Pursuant to AD 2022-13, for all sexual harassment and sexual assault complaints, the first O-6 in the subject's chain of command will, as soon as possible, but no later than 6 hours after determining a Military Protective Order (MPO) is warranted (such as presence of a threat of physical harm), to ensure that the subject's commander issues a DD Form 2873 to the subject, submits it to the installation DES/PMO, and provides a copy to the protected individual (victim). If the command determines an MPO is not warranted, the subject's commander, in coordination with the victim's commander, will make a secondary determination as to whether a no-contact order is appropriate to ensure good order and discipline and the safety of all involved parties.

d. For unrestricted reports, the Lead SARC, SARC, VA, or chain of command will summarize the appropriate information for notification as a Serious Incident Report (SIR) or Commander's Critical Information Requirements (CCIR).

e. Once an unrestricted sexual assault report is received by either a SARC, VA or CID, they will notify the immediate commander who will prepare a Sexual Assault Incident Response Oversight (SAIRO) report in accordance with AR 600-52.

f. For restricted reports, the Lead SARC will summarize non-identifying personal information, such as, rank, sex, age, race, status, and time and/or location of the incident and submit the information to the first general officer in the chain of command and the Superintendent, USMA, within 24 hours.

g. The Lead SARC will ensure a CCIR is prepared, when required, in accordance with AR 600-52. The CCIR will be completed and forwarded to the Army Operations Center (AOC) within 24 hours of command notification of the triggering event.

h. The SHARP program professionals are responsible for developing and implementing comprehensive prevention and awareness efforts to increase and promote awareness of sexual harassment and sexual assault. Program elements may include a variety of prevention activities and procedures such as, Sexual Assault Awareness Prevention Month (SAAPM) activities, peer-to-peer activities, leadership discussions, education on risk and protective factors, and sexual violence prevention education and training.

i. All Cadets, military, and civilian personnel will be provided annual sexual harassment and sexual assault training as outlined in AR 600-52, paragraph 7-2. This training will be led by leaders within each respective organization/unit, with the support of SHARP professionals. Annual refresher education and training will provide recurring, foundational learning that reinforces basic and essential individual-level knowledge, skills, and attitudes required of all West Point Reservation personnel.

j. The United States Corps of Cadets (USCC) will ensure all Cadets receive required information/education on sexual harassment/sexual assault within 14 days of their arrival at USMA.

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k. All SHARP personnel will be appointed, in writing; trained, certified, and prepared to perform installation-wide advocacy duties as soon as possible (goal is 6 months, but not to exceed 12 months). Once credentialed, all SHARP personnel will be appointed by their commander or appropriate appointing authority.

l. The maintenance of a healthy command climate demands that all individuals in the organization be treated with dignity and respect. This is particularly important when an organization is dealing with a reported sexual assault or sexual harassment. All members of the unit will, without prejudice or personal agenda, always treat all involved parties with dignity and respect. Commanders are reminded that it is paramount to ensure the safety of the victim is maintained following the report of the incident.

#### 12. RESOURCES. Available resources include, but are not limited to:

a. 24/7 USMA SHARP Hotline, 845-659-7467 - This number will be monitored 24/7 by a local DoD Sexual Assault Advocate Certification Program (D-SAACP) credentialed SHARP professional who will provide immediate response to victims or other USMA personnel who are seeking assistance regarding sexual assault or harassment incidents.

b. DoD Safe Helpline (1-877-995-5247 or [www.safehelpline.org](http://www.safehelpline.org)).

c. Keller Army Community Hospital Emergency Room, 315-774-8700 – The emergency room is open 24/7. Victims can access privileged and confidential communication, Forensic Healthcare examination, counseling, and additional healthcare services through this resource.

d. On-Duty Chaplain, 845-401-8171 – Chaplains cannot take official restricted or unrestricted reports of sexual assault. Conversations with Chaplains are considered privileged/confidential communications and nothing said will leave their office without the victim's consent.

e. Forensic Healthcare Examiner, 845-938-4150 – Communication with the FHE may be privileged/confidential. Support is also available through this number via text.

#### 13. PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS.

a. All subordinate commanders and tenant units will ensure this policy is widely published and disseminated to the company level.

b. This policy memorandum and a list of victim resources will be posted in all unit and agency areas.

c. This policy will also be posted on all West Point knowledge management websites and mobile applications.

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14. EXPIRATION. This policy is effective until superseded or rescinded.

15. PROPONENT. The USMA SHARP office is the proponent for this policy and can be reached at (845) 938-7479.



STEVEN W. GILLAND  
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army  
Superintendent

Distribution:  
Electronic

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#### Appendix A: References

- a. Public Law section 545(a)(c), of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, 10 U.S.C. § 7461.
- b. Public Law 116-283, Section 539, William M. Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.
- c. Department of Defense Directive 6495.01, SAPR Program, 23 January 2012, Change 5, effective 10 November 2021, and Change 6, effective 26 March 2025.
- d. Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 5505.18, Investigation of Adult Sexual Assault in the Department of Defense, 22 March 2017, Change 4, effective 6 September 2022.
- e. DoDI 1020.03, Harassment Prevention and Response in the Armed Forces, 8 February 2018, Change 3, effective 17 January 2025.
- f. DoDI 6495.02 Vol 1-3, Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Procedures, 28 March 2013, Change 8, effective 26 July 2024, and Change 9, effective 18 March 2025. Sexual Assault Prevention and Response: Education and training, 24 June 2022, Change 1, effective 18 March 2025. Retaliation Response for Adult Sexual Assault Cases, 24 June 2022, and Change 1, effective 26 July 2024.
- g. Secretary of Defense Memorandum, Actions to Address and Prevent Sexual Assault at the Military Service Academies, 10 March 2023.
- h. DoDI 1030.02, Victim and Witness Assistance, 27 July 2023.
- i. Army Regulation (AR) 600-52, Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program, 11 February 2025.
- j. AR 690-600, Equal Employment Opportunity Discrimination Complaints, 9 February 2004.
- k. Army Directive 2022-13 (Reforms to Counter Sexual Harassment/Sexual Assault in the Army) 20 September 2022.
- l. AD 2022-10 (Safe to Report for Victims of Sexual Assault), 6 July 2022.
- m. AD 2021-30 (Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Services for Department of the Army Civilians), 2 September 2021.

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n. USMA Command Policy Letter #13, Physical Separation.

o. USMA Command Policy Letter #9 - Return to Health for Cadet/Cadet Candidate Sexual Assault Victims.