1. **What is the new policy on sexual orientation in the military?**
   Sexual orientation remains a personal and private matter. Upon the effective date of repeal, gay, lesbian or bisexual conduct (statements, acts, same-sex marriage) will not be a basis for bar to entry for military service, or for separation, reassignment, or special consideration. The Army will not ask Service members to identify their sexual orientation. The Army will not collect or maintain data on an individual’s sexual orientation except when it is an essential part of an investigation or other official act.

2. **How will repeal of Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell affect Family programs?**
   There will be minimal, if any, impact on the delivery of information and referral services by Army Community Service (ACS) centers. ACS will not turn away individuals but will provide information and referral to appropriate resources, both on and off the installation.

3. **Will gay, lesbian, or bisexual Service members be treated the same as other customers within the ACS/Child Youth and School Services?**
   Yes, gay, lesbian, or bisexual Service members will be treated equally and services will be provided based on established eligibility criteria for the respective programs.

4. **What should I do if a Service member identifies himself/herself as a gay, lesbian or bisexual and wants Family Advocacy services?**
   The FAP staff should provide the Service member with a list of services that he or she is eligible for, such as victim advocacy, parenting education, etc. and may provide a warm hand-off to the appropriate staff.

5. **What Family violence services are unmarried partners eligible for?**
   Eligibility criteria have not changed. Anyone who is eligible for treatment in military medical treatment facilities (MTF) is eligible for Family Advocacy services, to include participation in the New Parent Support Program (NPSP) – Home Visitors and victim advocacy services.
   
   Same sex partners who are not eligible for treatment in the MTF, will be assisted with a safety plan and a basic assessment by Behavioral Health staff and referred to appropriate non-military community services.

6. **What if a person who identifies himself/herself as gay, lesbian, or bisexual and requests restricted reporting for a domestic abuse offense?**
   The victim advocate or supervisor or Healthcare provider can provide victim advocacy services and refer the victim to services, such as counseling, legal assistance, medical care, etc. All Service members who are victims of sexual assault may utilize existing procedures for restricted reporting regardless of sexual orientation.
7. Are unmarried partners eligible for domestic abuse restricted reporting?
Yes, in most cases. In addition to adult victims of domestic violence who have attained the age of 18 or are married, the domestic abuse policy pertains to civilians and contractors who are eligible for military healthcare in OCONUS on a reimbursable basis, and persons meeting criteria for unmarried intimates of Active Duty service members (current or former). Restricted reporting may also include non-military medical beneficiaries, Family member spouses, and Active duty victims.

Sexual assault within the intimate relationship is referenced in Army Regulation (AR) 608-18, Family Advocacy Program and not AR 600-20, Chapter 8, the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Program.

According to DoDI 6400.06, the definition of domestic abuse is “domestic violence or a pattern of behavior resulting in emotional/psychological abuse, economic control, and/or interference with personal liberty that is directed toward a person of the opposite sex who is: a current or former spouse; a person with whom the abuser shares a child in common; or a current or former intimate partner with whom the abuser shares or has shared a common domicile.”

Context: Under the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA), the Federal Government defines marriage as a legal union between one man and one woman as husband and wife, and the word “spouse” refers only to a person of the opposite sex who is a husband or a wife.

8. Who is eligible for Child Development Services?
Eligibility criteria have not changed. Eligibility criteria for DOD Child Development Programs (CDPs) are specified in the following DOD Instructions:
- Child Development Programs (DODI 6060.2 §§ 4.3, E2.1.28)
- School Age Care Program (DODI 6060.3 §§ 4.2.4, E2.1.14)

The employee must meet the definition of a parent as the “biological father or mother of a child; a person who, by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, has been declared the father or mother of a child by adoption; the legal guardian of a child; or a person in whose household a child resides, provided that such person stands in loco parentis to that child and contributes at least one-half of the child's support. Public Law 101-189 authorizes DOD civilians as eligible patrons of DOD CDPs.

9. What is the impact of repeal on Youth Programs?
No change. Eligibility for participation in DOD Youth programs is based on Morale, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) patron eligibility, which includes DOD civilians and military retirees. Generally, eligible individuals must meet the definition of a family member as defined in the glossary of DODI 1015.10. Family members are those individuals whose relationship to the sponsor leads to entitlements, benefits, or privileges administered by the Uniformed Services or who are eligible for issuance of a family member identification card pursuant to DODI 1000.13.

10. What is the impact of repeal of DADT on Moral, Welfare and Recreation (MWR) Programs?
Eligibility for MWR programs must meet eligibility requirements of AR 215-1, and DOD Instruction 1015.10, MWR Programs. The repeal of DADT does not change the eligibility requirements of MWR programs. Although AR 215-1 includes “spouses” in the group of individuals eligible for MWR programs, under DOMA “spouse” refers only to a person of the opposite sex who is a husband or a wife.

11. Will repeal of Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell have health implications for the military?  
No. DOD research found that there would be no increase in Service member health risk. Existing policies and procedures for HIV screening and testing, management of HIV-positive personnel, and management of the military blood supply will continue to be effective following a repeal of the law. The Army Surgeon General has examined this issue and determined there would be no increased risk.

12. Does the new policy apply equally to all Active, Reserve, and Guard components?  
Yes. DOD regulations apply equally to all members of the Active, Reserve, and National Guard (when in Federal status) components.

13. What training will be available for Service members and their Families when repeal occurs?  
Service members will be informed of the change in policy and expectations for behavior. Service members involved in certain functions (e.g., administrative, legal, investigative) may receive additional training focused on specific changes to their specialty. Family members will be informed of the changed policy and advised where to go to seek additional information.

Further guidance is available from the chain of command, the appropriate Army policy staff, JAGs, chaplains, and medical personnel.

14. How will DADT policy information be disseminated to Army Families?  
DADT repeal awareness training materials will be posted on the Army OneSource (AOS) website, on Military OneSource.com, and MilitaryHOMEFRONT.dod.mil. DADT Repeal Information will be offered to Family Readiness Groups (FRGs), at town hall meetings and in other venues, as requested by Families.