The purpose of this qualitative study was to explore perceptions reserve military women have about threats to their sexual safety and the support that they perceive is available to them should they choose to report to a sexual assault or harassment. Descriptive phenomenology provided the philosophical underpinning for this study. Military women represent a group at risk for victimization during their service. Sexual violence within the ranks of the military is a systemic problem. Personal safety is a significant occupational health issue for women in the military. Participants were United States Military women from a variety of military ranks with varied experiences throughout their careers \((n=16)\). Data was collected using digitally recorded semi-structured interviews. Data analysis was done following Colazzi’s six-step method of data analysis. The overarching theme for the study was: military environments differ from civilian environments resulting in military women experiencing a greater sense of risk to their sexual safety and finding it more difficult to get support when they are assaulted or harassed. Four themes supported the overarching theme, military women are vulnerable, men may not follow civilian rules of behavior, the military handles complaints of harassment and sexual assault differently than the civilian work environment, and leaders may be barriers to women experiencing support. Each them had one or more subthemes discussed in detail.