



Caring for Our Veterans

A GUIDE FOR SERIOUSLY ILL VETERANS,
THEIR FAMILIES, AND CAREGIVERS

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Introduction

Being a caregiver for a veteran can be a difficult job, especially when the veteran is seriously ill. This guidebook describes challenges seriously ill veterans may face and explains some of the benefits the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (also known as the VA) provides for veterans and their families.

The worksheet on pages 7–11 will help you collect information needed to apply for benefits and that will guide the veteran's care plan. Benefits vary widely for each veteran. Some veterans and their families may qualify for benefits that are not listed. We suggest working with a VA agent or the VA to ensure you get all the support you've earned (see pages 15–16).

We hope this guide will prepare you for what to expect when a veteran is seriously ill. If you have any questions about this guide, please contact us. If you have questions about benefits, please contact the VA or your VA agent.



We owe all veterans respect and
gratitude for defending our freedoms.
Now in their time of need,
we have a chance to honor them.

Common Challenges

Although each veteran's needs will be unique, there are common challenges they may face, no matter when they served. Knowing more about these challenges can help form the veteran's care plan and get them the support they need.

Personality changes, depression, or substance abuse

The military values strength, self-control, and honor. Members of the military take orders, work as a team, and live by the code "no one left behind." For some veterans, experiencing combat or being on duty for a long time can change their behavior and how they connect with others after service.

Sometimes these personality changes (especially in cases of post-traumatic stress disorder, or PTSD, see the next page) can lead to depression, drug or alcohol abuse, unemployment, homelessness, thoughts of suicide, or even death by suicide.

What you can do:

- **Let us know if the veteran struggles with any of these issues.** We can help find the support you need.
- **Listen to the veteran and give support as needed.** Help fill out the worksheet on pages 7–11 if you are a caregiver. Asking questions and writing down answers can help start important conversations.
- **Find other veterans and families for support.** You could start by contacting a Veterans Service Organization (VSO), such as The American Legion (see page 15).
- **Encourage the veteran to maintain a healthy routine.** Some healthy habits include working out, eating well, drinking plenty of water, and getting good sleep. Stretching, yoga, or massage can also ease stress, anxiety, and depression.
- **Encourage the veteran to practice spirituality.** If the veteran is religious, keep them involved with their spiritual community. If the veteran is not religious, activities like meditation, connecting to nature, or focusing on a special talent or hobby can also help ease emotional distress.
- **For veterans who have recently returned home:**
 - Give the veteran time to get used to life at home. It can be hard for some veterans to find a sense of "normal" after service.
 - Give the veteran time to grieve and understand that healing from grief can take years. They may be grieving the loss of a friend, a life they took, or their life before service. Grief can make a veteran feel shocked, angry, guilty, or empty.

"In war, there are no unwounded soldiers."

— José Narosky, Argentine writer

Occupational hazards

Veterans from all war eras may have been exposed to occupational hazards (dangers on the job). Common occupational hazards are listed below.

- **Working with fuel, smoke, lead, or other toxins** may cause cancer; harm to organs, nerves, and tissues; and other health issues.
 - **Loud noise from weapons or machines** may cause hearing loss and tinnitus (ringing in the ears).
 - **Vibration from heavy machinery** may cause constant tingling, numbness, or pain.
-

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) / military sexual trauma (MST)

Feeling fear or shock is normal after a traumatic or very scary event. For many, these feelings will fade over time. For some, they do not. Veterans who experience these feelings for several weeks or more after a traumatic event might have PTSD. PTSD from sexual assault during service is known as MST; both men and women can be victims. Common symptoms of PTSD and MST are listed below.

- **Depression:** Acting numb, shutting down, pulling away from friends and loved ones, or not being able to enjoy things they once enjoyed.
- **Hyperarousal:** Always alert for danger, not feeling safe, having big mood swings, being easily angered, or not sleeping well.
- **Re-experiencing symptoms:** Having flashbacks (reliving events over and over), triggers (when sounds/sights/smells cause the same fear as the initial trauma), or intense nightmares.
- **Avoidance:** Going to great lengths to avoid triggers; for example, refusing to drive, watch TV, or be in large crowds.
- **Worsened physical symptoms:** PTSD can worsen physical symptoms such as pain or shortness of breath during serious illness.

What you can do:

- **Let us know if the veteran has ever had PTSD or MST from service** so we can help you find resources for support and treatment. The VA also gives free support. Mark this in Part 3 of the About the Veteran Worksheet on page 10.
 - **Try to avoid the veteran's triggers**, if possible. If triggers disrupt daily life, you may need to reach out for support. Treatments and therapy are available that may help.
 - **Be aware PTSD symptoms can appear as a serious illness progresses.** It is normal for symptoms to worsen or reappear after many years. Some veterans who didn't know they had PTSD may show symptoms for the first time toward the end of life.
-

Combat wounds

Some veterans may have suffered grave wounds from guns, bombs, other weapons, or hand-to-hand combat. Blasts can lodge shrapnel (small pieces of metal) in the body. These wounds can cause infections; blindness; deafness; amputation (loss of limbs); damage to organs, nerves, tissues, the spine/brain; or paralysis (loss of movement).

Exposure to elements, diseases, and weapons

During service, members of the military may be exposed to the elements (extreme weather), disease, and weapons which can cause many health issues after service (also see “Hazards by War Era” on the next page). Common exposures are listed below.

- **Cold injuries like frostbite, trench foot, and hypothermia** can cause heart disease; loss of limbs; loss of feeling in hands and feet; skin cancer in wound scars; constant pain, tingling, or numbness; diabetes (high blood sugar); or arthritis (joint swelling).
 - **Heat injuries like sunburn, heat stroke, and heat exhaustion** can cause skin cancer and put the veteran at higher risk of heat injuries later in life.
 - **Diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, leishmaniasis, West Nile virus, hepatitis C,** and many others can cause various health issues. Some diseases were more common during certain war eras.
 - **Chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons exposure** from combat or weapons tests can cause cancer; damage to organs, nerves, and tissues; or congenital disabilities (disorders present from birth) in veterans’ children.
-

Prisoners of War (POWs)

At best, the treatment of POWs is harsh. At worst, POWs face unspeakable cruelty. POWs may have suffered from lack of food, water, and shelter; forced marches or slave labor; severe beatings, torture, or watching executions; and madness or loss of hope. PTSD is common among POWs. All this can make it difficult for POWs as they age or become seriously ill.

Non-combat veterans

Non-combat veterans may also feel the effects of service. Non-combat veterans may have been injured in training or exposed to hazards on base. Others serving in support roles may not have been directly exposed to danger but may have emotional effects from service. Some non-combat veterans may feel unrecognized or unsure about their place of honor. **Regardless of their role, ALL veterans deserve respect and recognition for serving our country.**

Marginalized veterans

People from marginalized groups (women, racial/ethnic/religious minorities, the LGBTQIA+ community, etc.) have served honorably in the military for hundreds of years. Advances have been made in creating inclusion and equity in the military. Extra challenges these veterans may have faced are listed below.

- **Higher risk of harassment,** threats, bullying, lack of respect from peers, exclusion, discrimination, or assault.
- **Denial of- or poor access to veteran or family benefits,** health care, or specific roles/promotions in the military.
- **Not being allowed to serve** or not being recognized for their service.
- **Disabled veterans** or veterans suffering mental and emotional effects from service may also face discrimination as they adjust to civilian life after service.

Hazards by War Era

World War II (1941–1945)

World War II (WWII) was one of the most far-reaching and deadly wars involving many countries. WWII was marked by significant civilian losses, the Holocaust, and nuclear warfare. Surviving WWII veterans—all now in their late 90s or older—are aging and frail.

Hazards of this war include: Loud noise, mustard gas, tuberculosis (swelling in the lungs), radiation, cold injuries, hepatitis (liver disease)

Cold War (1945–1991)

The Cold War was a long time of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, nearly leading to nuclear war. Many Cold War veterans may not have seen battle but may have been exposed to occupational, chemical, biological, or nuclear hazards.

Korean War (1950–1953)

The Korean War was the first conflict of the Cold War, also known as the “Forgotten War,” between North Korea (backed by communist China and the Soviet Union) and South Korea (supported by the United States).

Hazards of this war include: Loud noise, cold injuries, nuclear weapons testing

Vietnam War (1962–1973)

The Vietnam War was between U.S.-backed South Vietnam and communist North Vietnam. Protests broke out in the United States against this unpopular war and its draft. The United States withdrew in 1973, and by 1975 the North had defeated the South. Vietnam veterans were not welcomed home as heroes.

Hazards of this war include: Heroin use or addiction, liver infection, hepatitis C (liver disease), HIV/AIDS, exposure to Agent Orange (a toxic chemical used to kill plants)

Persian Gulf War / Iraq and Afghanistan Wars (1991–2021)

The United States and United Kingdom led the Gulf War against Iraq in 1991. It included Operations Desert Shield, Desert Storm, and Desert Sabre.

The Iraq and Afghanistan Wars were later waged (2001–2021) against Saddam Hussein and the Taliban. Mission names included Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF), Operation New Dawn (OND), Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), and Operation Freedom’s Sentinel (OFS), among others. These missions were the longest U.S. Reserve and National Guard deployment since the Korean War.

Hazards of these wars include: Loud noise, infectious disease, heavy smoke/dust exposure, pollution, sand storms, unsafe food/water, heat or cold injuries, exposure to toxic paint or metal, blast and shrapnel wounds, exposure to chemical and biological weapons

About the Veteran

The worksheet on the following pages will help you record the veteran's background. It will provide information to help build the veteran's care plan. The worksheet can also help you gather information needed to apply for benefits.

Worksheet tips:

- **Take one section at a time.** Fill out what you know and come back to the rest later. Update this worksheet as you find answers.
- **Use a pencil so things can be changed or added.** Use a blank sheet of paper if you need more space.
- **Write N/A (“not applicable”) if a field does not apply. Write “unknown” if you can't find an answer.** You will also want to do this on VA forms. Blank fields could delay the VA's reply.
- **Be aware you may need other information** not listed on this worksheet when applying for some benefits.
- **Keep this guide secure** once you have started filling in personal information.



About the Veteran Worksheet

| Part 1—Veteran’s Personal Information | |
|---|---|
| Full name (last, first, middle): | |
| Nicknames and/or desired salutations (Sir, Ma’am, or veteran’s rank): | |
| Did the veteran serve under a maiden name or other name (alias)? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, list the other name(s) here: | |
| Address (street, city, state, zip, county): | |
| Phone #: | Email: |
| Social Security # (SSN): | Service # (if not known, use SSN): |
| Gender: | Pronouns: |
| Race (check all that apply): <input type="checkbox"/> Alaska Native <input type="checkbox"/> Asian <input type="checkbox"/> Black, African American <input type="checkbox"/> Native American <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic, Latino/a/x <input type="checkbox"/> Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> White/Caucasian <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |
| Date of birth: | Place of birth: |
| Is the veteran deceased? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | Date of death: |
| Place of death (city, state, county, or country): | |
| What is most important to the veteran right now? What are the veteran’s goals? | |
| Does the veteran worry about the future? What fears does the veteran have? | |
| Does the veteran have spiritual or cultural beliefs the care team should know about? | |
| Does the veteran have likes/dislikes, hobbies/talents/passions, or other things about themselves they would like to share with the care team? | |

About the Veteran Worksheet

| Part 2—Military Service History | | | |
|---|--------------|--|---|
| *Branch | *Period | *Rank | *Service |
| | Date Entered | <input type="checkbox"/> Enlisted <input type="checkbox"/> Officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Active |
| | Date Left | Grade/Rank/Rating: | <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> National Guard |
| | Date Entered | <input type="checkbox"/> Enlisted <input type="checkbox"/> Officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Active |
| | Date Left | Grade/Rank/Rating: | <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> National Guard |
| | Date Entered | <input type="checkbox"/> Enlisted <input type="checkbox"/> Officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Active |
| | Date Left | Grade/Rank/Rating: | <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> National Guard |
| *Service role/career (engineering, accounting, combat, cyber, communications, leadership, administration, construction, counseling, etc.): | | | |
| *Military bases and/or place(s) of service (city, region, or country): | | | |
| *List any missions, operations, or projects that the veteran served in: | | | |
| *Did the veteran earn a military award? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | | | |
| *If yes, mark the award(s) below: | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medal of Honor <input type="checkbox"/> Distinguished Service Cross <input type="checkbox"/> Navy Cross <input type="checkbox"/> Air Force Cross <input type="checkbox"/> Silver Star <input type="checkbox"/> Bronze Star <input type="checkbox"/> Purple Heart List other awards here: | | | |
| Is the veteran a former POW? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | | | |
| Did the veteran suffer trauma while in service? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No | | | |
| If yes, describe: | | | |

Items with an * can be found in the veteran's DD214 (see page 13)

About the Veteran Worksheet

Part 2—Military Service History (continued)

Did the veteran leave the military with an illness or wound from service? Yes No
If yes, describe in Part 3 on the next page.

How did the veteran's military service end?

Retired (20+ years of service) Honorable Discharge Other Than Honorable

General Discharge Entry Level Separation Other: _____

What are positive memories the veteran has about service?

What are negative memories the veteran has about service?

What is the veteran's overall view of their time in service?

Does the veteran want to be recognized or honored for their service (such as a pinning ceremony or other recognition of service)? Yes No

When the time comes, does the veteran want a military funeral, flag draping, or other military burial ritual performed? Yes No

About the Veteran Worksheet

Part 3—Symptoms, Illnesses, and Injuries

Check all that apply (or have applied) to the veteran after service:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Feeling weak (fatigue) | <input type="checkbox"/> PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Can't sleep (insomnia) | <input type="checkbox"/> MST (military sexual trauma) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Constant pain due to illness or wound from service | <input type="checkbox"/> High-risk behavior (reckless driving, gambling, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Depression or worry (anxiety) | <input type="checkbox"/> Angry often, short temper, or physically abusive |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Thoughts of suicide | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drug or alcohol abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Homeless |

List all other service-related exposures, illnesses, or injuries:

List other illnesses, injuries, or special care needs that are not listed above or may not be due to service:

Part 4—VA Benefits Information

Is the veteran enrolled in the VA? Yes No **Does the veteran get VA benefits?** Yes No

Preferred VA medical center:

Preferred VA doctor (name, phone #):

Has the veteran ever filed a VA claim? Yes No

If yes, write VA file # here:

Have the veteran's survivors ever filed a VA claim? Yes No

If yes, write VA file # here:

About the Veteran Worksheet

| Part 5—Veteran’s Family Information | |
|---|--|
| Father’s full name: | If deceased, date of death: |
| Mother’s full maiden name: | If deceased, date of death: |
| Vet’s current marital status: <input type="checkbox"/> Never married <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced | |
| If married, spouse’s full name: | |
| Spouse’s address, if different from veteran’s: | |
| Spouse’s date of birth: | Spouse’s SSN: |
| Date of marriage: | Did spouse serve in the military? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Type of marriage: <input type="checkbox"/> Ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/> Common Law <input type="checkbox"/> Proxy <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ | |
| Place of marriage (city, state, country): | |
| If in a relationship but not married, partner’s name: | |
| Dependent children—List full name; date of birth; city/state of birth; SSN: | |
| Non-dependent children—List full names: | |
| Previous marriage(s)—List full name; start/end dates; place of marriage; ended (by death or divorce): | |

| Part 6—Legal Representation | |
|---|--------|
| Name of veteran’s legal agent (lawyer, VSO agent, or other licensed agent): | |
| Phone #: | Email: |
| If the agent is from a VA-recognized VSO (see page 15), list the VSO here: | |

Other information

Here is a list of more items you might need. Keep a file to store papers. Put this guide with the file in a safe place. **Check the item below once you have it to help you keep track of what you have in the file.**

A. Military Records

- Veteran's discharge papers: **DD214** (see next page)

B. Veteran's Vital Records

- Birth certificate
- Naturalization papers
- Social Security card
- Marriage certificate
- Divorce papers/court order for separation
- Death certificate

C. Insurance Information (group name, address, phone, policyholder, policy #, group code)

- Health (private, Medicare, Medicaid, disability, long-term care)
- Life
- Property (home, auto, real estate)
- Proof of insurance or cards

D. Financial

- Earnings (wages, business) for the veteran, their spouse, and their children
- Value of bank accounts and assets (property, IRA, stocks, bonds)
- Bank account information (account numbers, type of account)
- Deeds and titles
- Debts (credit cards, loans) and health costs
- College costs and loans for the veteran and/or children
- Spouse support (alimony) and child support paid
- Bills (electric, gas, water, sewer/trash, phone, internet, etc.)
- Funeral costs
- Latest tax return(s), IRS Form W-2, city/county/state tax bills
- Online account logins/passwords (email, social media, phone passcodes)

E. Estate, Other

- Living will and durable power of attorney for health care (forms that name a person to make healthcare decisions for the veteran if they can't make them)
- Court order naming the veteran's legal guardian, if any
- Power of attorney for the legal agent of the veteran
- Up-to-date will, trust information, contact information for the executor
- SSN, address, and phone # for heirs
- Other information for the veteran's children (such as adoption date, address, college information, etc.)
- Names of the veteran's church, VSO, and other fraternal or civic groups
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Discharge papers: DD214

The veteran's **DD214** (also called DD Form 214, certificate of release, discharge papers, or Report of Separation) is an important form needed to apply for benefits and services. A DD214 confirms the veteran's:

- Job and duties
- Status (active or discharged)
- Rank, performance, training
- Awards, medals, badges
- Dates/places service began/ended
- Reason for leaving service
- Discipline or misconduct
- Discharge (honorable, general, etc.)

All veterans receive this form when service ends. Copies can be ordered if it was lost (see below). Veterans, their next of kin, or the veteran's legal agent can get a free copy of a DD214. Contact the VA or your VA agent if you need help with this form.

To get a copy of the veteran's DD214, you will need:

- ✓ **Standard Form 180—Request Pertaining to Military Records**
- ✓ Information from Parts 1 and 2 of the About the Veteran Worksheet
- ✓ Next of kin will need to send proof of death
- ✓ Legal guardians or agents must send a copy of a court order or power of attorney

Other things to note:

- We recommend contacting an expert who can help you process requests with the VA (see pages 15–16).
- You can order records online at **www.archives.gov/veterans**.
- Requests can take up to three months to process. Check your request status online at **<https://vetrecs.archives.gov/VeteranRequest/status.html>** or call **1-314-801-0800**.
- It may take longer if the veteran was in the Army or Air Force from 1912–1964; a fire destroyed millions of records from this time period.
- The UNDELETED copy will be needed to apply for benefits. **Do not** check the "I want a DELETED copy" box.
- Standard Form 180 can also be used to request an official military personnel file (OMPF) and medical records/service treatment records (STR).
- This form must be signed by the veteran, next of kin, or a legal agent if the record is less than 62 years old.
- Records 62 or more years old are open to the public. The form does not need to be signed. Fees may apply.

This form can be sent to:

Mail: National Personnel Records Center
1 Archives Drive
St. Louis, MO 63138

Fax: 1-314-801-9195

U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (the VA)

www.va.gov

1-800-MyVA411 (698-2411)

The VA is a federal agency serving U.S. veterans and their families through three branches:

Health Care: Veterans Health Administration (VHA)

www.va.gov/health

Phone: 1-877-222-VETS (8387)

Benefits: Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA)

www.va.gov/benefits

Phone: 1-800-827-1000

Burials and Memorials: National Cemetery Administration (NCA)

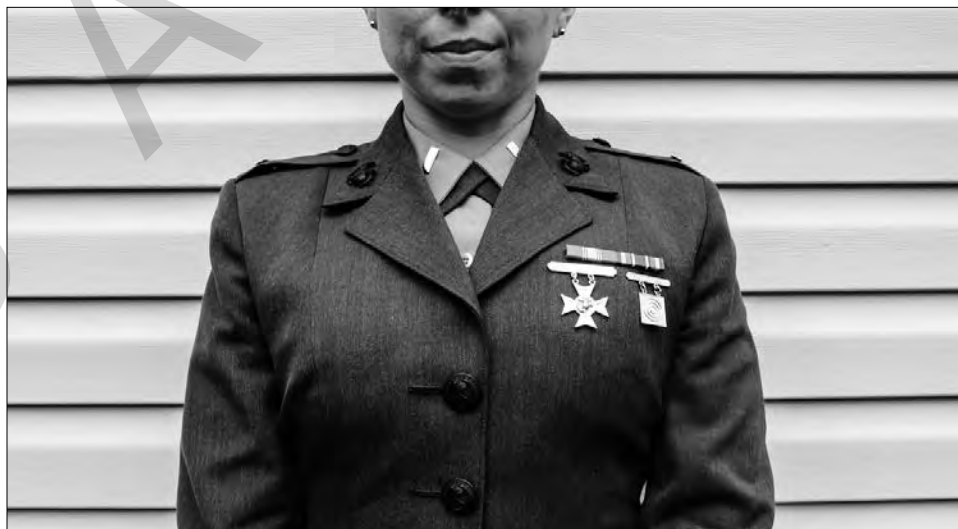
www.cem.va.gov

Phone: 1-800-698-2411 (for information)

1-800-535-1117 (to schedule a burial)

Questions about all VA benefits and services can be directed to the MyVA411 phone line. A 24-hour call center will help answer questions or direct you to the right department. This booklet provides tips for submitting common VA forms by mail if you wish to apply for benefits on your own. You can also apply for benefits online at **www.va.gov**.

Navigating benefits can be very confusing. **We encourage you to contact experts who can guide you through the process** (see pages 15–16). More contact information for the VA and links to the forms are listed in the back of this booklet.



Support for Veterans

It can be overwhelming to manage a veteran's benefits. If you need help, contact the VA or your local VA location. You might also consider naming a legal agent to file VA claims for you. Legal agents include Veterans Service Officers*, Veterans Service Organizations*, licensed lawyers, or claims agents.

* Both Veterans Service Officers and Veterans Service Organizations are known as "VSOs." In this booklet, "VSO" means "Veterans Service Organization."

Veterans Service Officers

Veterans Service Officers are individuals who work for VSOs and local government offices. They can be named as a legal agent and file claims for the veteran. **Their services are free.** Find the service officer nearest you at www.legion.org/serviceofficers. Or search online for "Veterans Service Officer" and your county. Contact the officer directly to set up a meeting.

Veterans Service Organizations (VSOs)

VSOs are non-profit groups that support veterans of all backgrounds and their families and help file claims. Veterans must qualify to be a member of a VSO and may have to pay a fee (about \$25–\$50 per year).

Only "VA-recognized" VSOs can be named as legal agents and file claims for the veteran. **This service is free. You do not need to be a member to name a VSO as your legal agent.**

What you can do:

- Contact a recognized VSO if you want them to file claims for you. Consider becoming a member of the VSO if you qualify and can pay the fees, if applicable.
- The largest recognized VSOs are listed below or search for other recognized VSOs at www.benefits.va.gov/vso/varo.asp.

The American Legion
www.legion.org
1-800-433-3318

Disabled American Veterans (DAV) www.dav.org
1-877-I AM A VET (426-2838)

Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) www.vfw.org
1-833-VFW VETS (839-8387)

Lawyers and claims agents

A lawyer or claims agent must maintain a license to be VA approved to file claims for a veteran. Most licensed lawyers and claims agents charge for their services.

To name a Veterans Service Organization (VSO) as your legal agent, you will need:

- ✓ **VA Form 21-22—Appointment of Veterans Service Organization as Claimant’s Representative** (the VSO should help you fill this out)
- ✓ Information from Parts 1 and 4 of the About the Veteran Worksheet
- ✓ Name and email address of the VSO
- ✓ Name and job title of a VSO contact person (this is just contact information; you are not naming this person as your agent)

Other things to note:

- Contact the VSO before submitting the request. They may be able to help you apply.
- Requests can also be made online through the eBenefits website.
- This form must be signed by you and the VSO contact. It does not need to be notarized.

This form (and Form 21-22A, below) can be mailed to:

Department of Veterans Affairs
Claims Intake Center
PO Box 4444
Janesville, WI 53547-4444

To name an individual Veterans Service Officer, lawyer, or claims agent as your legal agent, you will need:

- ✓ **VA Form 21-22A—Appointment of Individual as Claimant’s Representative** (the agent should help you fill this out)
- ✓ Information from Parts 1, 2, and 4 of the About the Veteran Worksheet
- ✓ Name and email address of your agent

Other things to note:

- This form must be signed by you and the agent. It does not need to be notarized.

Vet centers

Vet centers provide free support for combat veterans, support for PTSD, and can answer questions about standard benefits. Find the center near you at www.va.gov/find-locations, enter your location information, and choose “Vet Centers” under “Facility type.”

For 24-hour support, combat veterans and their families can also call the confidential call center at **1-877-WAR-VETS (927-8387)** to talk about challenges they are facing due to service.

VA Benefits for Veterans

Veterans should automatically get the benefits for which they qualify. **We suggest working with a licensed agent (see pages 15–16) to make sure you receive all the benefits you have earned.** Common VA benefits are listed below.

Most benefits require honorable discharge. Other factors may apply. Veterans with “bad paper”(other-than-honorable discharge) may not qualify. The VA may approve some benefits in certain cases; contact your VA agent or the VA if the veteran has bad paper.

Financial support

The VA may provide tax-free money to qualified disabled veterans if they have an injury or illness that is service connected. Higher pay may be given to seriously disabled veterans (Special Monthly Compensation). More payments may be made to disabled veterans who:

- Lose use of organs or limbs
- Need special clothing or cars
- Need dental/vision care for the injury
- Are in the hospital for a long time
- Need time to heal from surgery
- Have children born with specific disabilities
- Are not able to keep a job
- Need help with daily tasks like bathing, eating, or dressing

Caregivers of veterans may also get payments. Contact your VA agent or the VA to see if you qualify for financial support.

Health care

The VA may pay for healthcare services at VA healthcare centers, such as:

- Basic health care
- Physical therapy
- Drugs
- Equipment
- Mental health
- Surgery/specialty care
- Assisted living
- Skilled nursing care
- Home health care
- Palliative care
- Hospice care
- ...and more.

VA healthcare benefits will vary. The veteran may need to pay a co-pay (a smaller fixed fee) for healthcare services. Insurance may lower out-of-pocket costs. The VA covers the cost of care outside of a VA center in some cases.

The veteran’s spouse and children may get health benefits through programs like TRICARE or CHAMPVA. Certain disabilities and illnesses in family members are covered. Contact your VA agent or the VA with questions about these benefits.

Other benefits

The VA offers qualified veterans more benefits for education, work, housing, retirement, life insurance, burial, and more. Some survivors may get the same benefits. Call your VA agent or the VA for more information.

Honoring Veterans

There are many ways to honor veterans for their service.* Simply saying “thank you” and “welcome home” can mean a lot. Celebrating holidays such as Memorial Day, Veterans Day, and the 4th of July can provide more chances to honor veterans with parades and activities. Some people work with groups that give veterans quilts, pins, and awards. Some people donate time and money. Other ways to honor veterans are listed in this section.

- * Note some veterans may not want to be honored or recognized for their service. If the veteran answered “no” to the second-to-last question on page 9, find ways you can honor the veteran’s life outside of service.

Awards and badges

Military awards are symbols of a veteran’s success during service. There are dozens of awards for all branches, roles, and skills. These honors are special to many veterans. Top awards are listed below.

- **Medal of Honor:** The highest honor for risking life beyond the call of duty. Each branch has its own version.
- **Service Cross Medals:** The second-highest honor for courage in the line of duty. Each branch has its own version.
- **Silver Star:** The third-highest honor for courage in the line of duty.
- **Bronze Star:** An award for members of the military who served in combat. A small “V” pin is added to the ribbon for acts of courage.
- **Purple Heart:** An award for soldiers who were wounded in combat.

What you can do:

- **Make a keepsake** using awards, flags, pictures, and other items from the veteran’s time in service. Display these where they can be seen.
- **Veterans, next of kin, or the veteran’s legal agent can order awards** from the VA for free if they are lost. Awards may also be bought online.

To order awards and badges, you will need:

- ✓ **Standard Form 180—Request Pertaining to Military Records** (see page 13 for the information you will need and where to send the completed form)

Other things to note:

- In section 2 of the form, check the “Other” box and list the awards you are requesting.
- The National Personnel Records Center confirms the information and sends the request to the branch. The awards are sent from the veteran’s branch of service. Requests for Coast Guard awards should be sent directly to the Coast Guard.
- Go to www.archives.gov/veterans/replace-medals for more information.

Record a legacy

Another way to honor veterans is to record their life stories. Scrapbooks, journals, or recordings can be shared with others. There are government programs that also help share a veteran's story:

- **Veterans History Project**: This project collects and shares stories of veterans from all war eras. The project stores interviews, journals, letters, photos, drawings, and more.
www.loc.gov/veterans/
 - **The Veterans Legacy Program**: This program shares the stories of veterans laid to rest in national cemeteries. The public is welcome to tour and learn about these sacred places.
www.cem.va.gov/cem/legacy
-

Grant a wish

Some veterans might have wishes they want to carry out before they get too sick, such as taking a trip, seeing someone special, or fulfilling a dream. There are groups that can help.

What you can do:

- **Contact a VSO, veteran center, or hospice.** These organizations might have volunteers who can help grant wishes.
- **Contact the Honor Flight Network (www.honorflight.org).** This group flies veterans to Washington, D.C., for free to visit places that honor their service.



Caring for Seriously Ill Veterans

Service may leave some veterans with physical and emotional wounds that can lead to major health issues. Many veterans also have more than one long-term health problem. **Veterans do not have to suffer from pain and other symptoms.** Palliative (comfort) care—and, later, hospice care—can help. These care teams address the veteran’s physical, spiritual, and emotional needs by focusing on:

- Respect and honor
- Listening and sharing information
- Pain relief
- Care plans and medicine
- Emotional and spiritual support
- Personal care needs
- Helping caregivers
- Family support

Specially trained doctors and nurses will work with the veteran and family to build a care plan based on the veteran’s needs. Most care teams also have therapists, volunteers (who may also be veterans), social workers (who help with legal, social, and financial needs), and spiritual care professionals.

What you can do:

- **Fill out the worksheet on pages 7–11 and share it with the care team.** This information can help guide the veteran’s care plan.
- **Decide what the veteran’s goals of care are.** Is the focus on a cure? Is it to maintain the veteran’s health? If there is no cure, is comfort the main goal?
- **Talk about healthcare choices and treatment options.** What type of care or treatment does the veteran want? What is not wanted?
- **Talk about the veteran’s end-of-life wishes.** It is never too soon to make plans. It can be hard to talk about death, but it is an important conversation—especially for seriously ill veterans.
- **Fill out an advance directive based on the veteran’s care choices.** This form notes the veteran’s wishes if they can’t speak for themselves. Let us know if you have questions about advance directives. If the veteran cannot complete an advance directive, discuss their care choices and end-of-life wishes with family, caregivers, and the care team.
- **Start palliative care or hospice care as soon as the veteran qualifies.** This gives care teams more time to help veterans work through challenging emotions. Caregivers also get more support.
- **Always honor the veteran’s choices** if they cannot speak for themselves. Family members must put aside their beliefs and try to make decisions as the veteran would have, even if they have different opinions.

Palliative care

Palliative care is whole-person care for patients at any age or stage of an illness with pain or symptoms that disrupt daily life. Palliative care can be given while seeking a cure. You, your doctor, or a loved one can suggest palliative care.

The VA covers the cost of care if it is ordered by a doctor. Some insurance, Medicare, and Medicaid may also cover costs. Let us know if you have questions about palliative care.

Hospice care

Hospice care is whole-person care for patients in the last phase of life. Curative treatments are often stopped so the veteran can focus on comfort and quality of life. Hospice care can be given at home, in a long-term care center, or any place the veteran calls home. You, your doctor, or a loved one can suggest hospice care, but the veteran's doctor and a hospice doctor must both agree that the veteran likely has six months or less to live.

The VA covers the cost of hospice care. Some insurance, Medicare, and Medicaid may also cover costs. Let us know if you have questions about hospice.



Emotional and spiritual support

Spiritual care is an essential part of palliative care and hospice care. “Spiritual” does not mean “religious.” Instead, support is based on the veteran’s values, cultural background, and time in service. Spiritual care professionals know veterans have special emotional needs and can help guide conversations about healing, hope, and spiritual growth. Common themes for seriously ill veterans are listed below.

- **Forgiveness:** Veterans may need to forgive themselves and others or be forgiven.
- **Complicated grief:** Some veterans can have traumatic grief during service. They may feel deep anger, shame, or survivor’s guilt. These veterans may be at risk of prolonged grief disorder (PGD), a constant feeling of grief that does not improve over time.
- **Return of PTSD:** PTSD symptoms (see page 3) can return even if they haven’t shown in years. It can be challenging to cope with PTSD when the veteran is focused on pain and other physical symptoms. PTSD symptoms can get worse as the illness gets worse.
- **Moral distress:** Shame or guilt from harming others in the past can surface when a veteran is seriously ill. Some veterans may fear what happens after death if they took someone’s life.

What you can do:

- **Let us know if the veteran struggles with these or other feelings.** A spiritual care professional, therapist, or treatment may help.
- **Ask a member of the veteran’s faith community to visit.** This can bring comfort to religious veterans.
- **Let the veteran talk about their time in service,** if they wish, and listen without judgment. Some veterans may not want to talk; just being present can help.
- **Look for signs of worry or pain in veterans who will not or cannot talk.** Being tense, frowning, or moaning could signal the veteran is in distress. Let the care team know if you see these signs.
- **Offer to help the veteran complete tasks** to help find a sense of peace. For example, write letters to people who are alive or have died. This can bring comfort even if the letters aren’t read to the intended person.

“Military training focuses on the idea that emotions can put a mission at risk. Soldiers are taught to hide their feelings and not show fear. Veterans may use the same approach when faced with the end of life.”

— Adapted from volunteer training for
NHPCO’s “We Honor Veterans” program

Burial and Memorial Planning for the Veteran

If you have lost a beloved veteran, we are so sorry for your loss. Death can feel like a shock, whether it is expected or not. Funeral planning can be overwhelming, especially for military families. This section provides information about military burials and memorial planning. Knowing what to expect may help make the process easier.

A memorial service can help loved ones begin their journey toward peace and healing. Some families plan a big public service, while others plan a small private event. Some veterans may have special requests for their burial and memorial service. Do your best to honor the veteran's wishes, but it's okay to keep plans simple if that is better for you.

Planning the veteran's memorial service

The first step is to choose a funeral home to help plan and fill out VA forms. Cost varies by type of service, and these fees are out of pocket. **The VA may sometimes reimburse certain costs** (see page 25). Standard funeral home services are listed below.

- Pick up, prepare, and store the body
- Arrange details with the cemetery and the VA
- Order death certificates* and file VA forms
 - * **You will need copies of the death certificate to file VA and other claims.** Certified copies can cost about \$5–\$20 each. The VA suggests getting 10–15 copies. Ask the funeral director or your VA agent how many copies you should get.
- Help plan the service
- Bring the remains to the burial site
- Provide a chaplain for the service, if needed

The funeral home may ask for information such as:

- Contact information for the person in charge of funeral plans
- Information from Parts 1, 2, and 5 of the About the Veteran Worksheet
- A copy of the veteran's DD214
- If the body will be buried or cremated
- Type of service (wake, open casket, or other)
- Place of service (place of worship, funeral home, or other)
- Place of burial
- Choice of urn/casket, gravestone, and engraving
- Choice of clothes for the veteran, music, readings, poetry, flowers
- Person leading the service, other speakers, and pallbearers
- Wording and photo for the obituary

Choosing a cemetery

Choose a cemetery right away if the veteran wishes to be buried. Be aware other plans may need to be made if the preferred cemetery does not have space. Cremated remains and caskets are laid to rest in the same way. Options for military burials are listed below.

- **Private cemeteries:** Most private cemeteries allow military gravestones and honors, but confirm with the cemetery.
- **VA national cemeteries:** Veterans must qualify to be buried in one of these VA-run cemeteries. www.cem.va.gov/cem/cems/allnational.asp
- **Arlington National Cemetery:** Veterans who won top awards, died on duty, retired from service, and others who qualify are buried here. www.arlingtoncemetery.mil
- **VA grant-funded cemeteries** are run by states, territories, or tribes. These cemeteries could be a good option if a national cemetery is not available. www.cem.va.gov/find-cemetery/all-grant-funded.asp

What you can do:

- **If the veteran/family member is already deceased,** contact the funeral home or National Cemetery Scheduling Office (**1-800-535-1117**) to get help with scheduling.
- **If the veteran/family member is still living,** apply for pre-need approval for VA cemeteries (see below) to help make planning easier. Call your VA agent or funeral home for help with this process.

To apply for pre-need approval for burial in a national cemetery, you will need:

- ✓ **VA Form 40-10007—Application for Pre-Need Determination of Eligibility for Burial in a VA National Cemetery;** this form can also be completed online at: www.va.gov/burials-and-memorials/pre-need/form-10007-apply-for-eligibility/introduction
- ✓ Information from Parts 1 and 2 of the About the Veteran Worksheet
- ✓ A copy of the veteran's DD214
- ✓ Personal information and SSN for family members who are applying

Other things to note:

- The veteran's spouse and children can be buried with the veteran (even if they die before the veteran). A separate form must be submitted for each family member.
- Requests can take up to three months to process. To check status, call **1-800-827-1000**. Once approved, a letter will be mailed. Keep the letter for burial planning later.
- **Approval does not guarantee burial at a VA cemetery.** Burials must be scheduled at the time of need. It also doesn't mean you must be buried at a VA cemetery. You can change your mind later.

This form can be sent to:

Mail: NCA Intake Center
PO Box 5237
Janesville, WI 53547
Fax: 1-855-840-8299

VA burial benefits

The National Cemetery Administration (NCA) gives qualified veterans and their families the following free burial benefits:

- **Benefits for burials in a VA cemetery:**
 - Gravesite and grave liner
 - Opening/closing of the grave
 - Gravesite care
 - Burial and gravesite care for the veteran's deceased spouse and children
 - Family members' names and birth/death dates engraved on the veteran's gravestone
 - Engraved headstone or marker
 - Burial flag
 - Presidential Memorial Certificate
- **Benefits for burials in private cemeteries:**
 - Free gravestones, flags, and certificates
 - Payment to cover some funeral costs

What you can do:

- **Contact your VA agent or the VA** to see if you qualify for burial benefits, or go to www.va.gov/burials-memorials/eligibility/ for information.
- **Be prepared to pay most burial costs out of pocket.** The VA will pay you back for expenses they cover.
- If you are not working with a VA agent, call the VBA at **1-800-827-1000**.

To apply for a one-time payment to cover some burial costs, you will need:

- ✓ **VA Form 21P-530EZ—Application for Burial Benefits;** this form can also be completed online at: www.va.gov/burials-and-memorials/application/530
- ✓ Information from Parts 1 and 2 of the About the Veteran Worksheet
- ✓ A copy of the veteran's DD214
- ✓ A copy of the veteran's death certificate or other proof of death
- ✓ Legal guardians or agents must send copies of court appointment or power of attorney
- ✓ Detailed invoices for costs being covered

Other things to note:

- Claims for non-service-related burials must be filed within two years after the veteran's burial or cremation. There is no time limit for service-related burials.

This form can be sent to:

Your state's Regional Benefit Office. To find your state's office, go to www.va.gov/directory to search for your state's office. Click your state on the map, scroll down to "Regional Benefit Office" under the Veterans Benefits Administration section, then click the regional office's link.

Military funeral honors

Military funeral honors at the service can be a special way to show respect.* Funeral honors can be arranged at a national or private cemetery. Urns are given the same honors as a casket. Contact the funeral home or your local American Legion, AMVETS, or VFW for help requesting the honors.

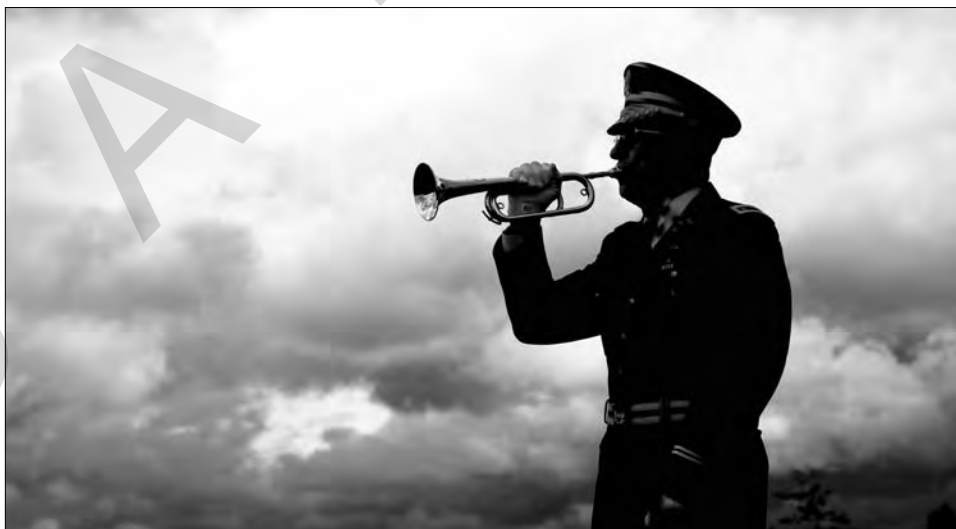
The Department of Defense provides these honors to qualified veterans for free:

- Honor guard of at least two members of the armed forces
- One member is from the veteran's branch of service
- Fold and hand the burial flag to the next of kin
- Play "Taps" on a bugle or by recording

* Note some veterans may not want military funeral honors. See page 9—if the veteran answered "no" to the last question, do not include military honors in the memorial plans.

To order military funeral honors, you will need:

- ✓ To call your funeral home (the process is different for each state and branch; the funeral director can help)
- ✓ Information from Part 1 of the About the Veteran Worksheet
- ✓ If the burial is at a VA cemetery, funeral honors can be ordered with **VA Form 10-2065—Funeral Arrangements** (contact the funeral home, your VA agent, or the VA for help)



Memorial items

Getting memorial items such as a headstone, medallion, or burial flag can be another way to honor the veteran. **The VA provides these memorial items to qualified veterans for free.**

The funeral home can order them for you, or you can order them on your own.

The forms and supporting documents can be sent by mail, fax, or online using the QuickSubmit tool on the AccessVA website. Contact your VA agent or the VA for help with this tool. <https://eauth.va.gov/accessva/?cspSelectFor=quicksubmit>

- **Military headstone, marker, or niche cover:** These are engraved with the veteran's name, service branch, and birth/death years. Nicknames, awards, symbols of faith, and other information may be added with approval from the cemetery.

To order a headstone, marker, or niche cover, you will need:

- ✓ **VA Form 40-1330—Claim for Standard Government Headstone or Marker**
- ✓ Information from Parts 1 and 2 of the About the Veteran Worksheet
- ✓ A copy of the veteran's DD214
- ✓ The type of gravestone you want
- ✓ The person applying and the cemetery must both sign
- ✓ Contact person, address, and phone number of the cemetery

Other things to note:

- There are styles in granite, marble, or bronze. Pictures are on the form. On the form, write other information you want to be engraved in block 27 ("Remarks"). Must be approved.
- The VA does not pay to install gravestones in private cemeteries.
- Veterans may get either a headstone/marker or a medallion, but not both.
- Call **1-800-697-6947** to check the status of your order if it is not delivered within 60 days.

This form (and Form 40-1330M, below) can be sent to:

Mail: NCA FP Evidence Intake Center
PO Box 5237
Janesville, WI 53547

Fax: 1-800-455-7143

- **Medallion:** These are metal emblems that are attached to privately marked graves. They come in small, medium, and large sizes. The medallion is shipped to the person who applies for it. Hardware and steps to install are included.

To order a medallion, you will need:

- ✓ **VA Form 40-1330M—Claim for Government Medallion for Placement in a Private Cemetery**
- ✓ Information from Parts 1 and 2 of the About the Veteran Worksheet
- ✓ A copy of the veteran's DD214

- **Burial flag:** Burial flags are draped over the veteran's casket or placed with the veteran's urn. Like all U.S. flags, burial flags must be handled with great care. Only one flag is issued for each eligible veteran and is given to the veteran's next of kin. The VA will not replace lost or damaged flags.

To order a burial flag, you will need:

- ✓ **VA Form 27-2008—Application for U.S. Flag for Burial Purposes**
- ✓ Information from Parts 1 and 2 of the About the Veteran Worksheet
- ✓ A copy of the veteran's DD214

Other things to note:

- Next of kin to receive the veteran's burial flag: spouse, children (oldest to youngest), parents, sisters/brothers, aunts/uncles, nieces/nephews, cousins, and grandparents. A friend may keep the flag if there is no next of kin.
- The form explains how to properly use, fold, and drape the flag.
- There is no need to apply for a flag for burials in military cemeteries. One will be supplied.

This form can be sent to:

- Your local post office (call first to see if they have flags).
- Your state's Regional Benefit Office: www.va.gov/directory.

- **Presidential Memorial Certificate (PMC):** A certificate that recognizes the veteran's service. It is signed by the current U.S. president.

To order a certificate, you will need:

- ✓ **VA Form 40-0247—Presidential Memorial Certificate Request Form**
- ✓ Information from Part 1 of the About the Veteran Worksheet
- ✓ A copy of the veteran's DD214

Other things to note:

- Veterans buried in a military cemetery will automatically receive a PMC. The VA will accept multiple requests for a PMC if you want more than one.
- It can take up to four months to process. To check on the status of a request, call **1-202-632-7300**.

This form can be sent to:

Mail: NCA FP Evidence Intake Center
PO Box 5237
Janesville, WI 53547
Fax: 1-800-455-7143

Financial Support for Survivors

Benefits for veterans do not stop at the end of life. The VA gives support to qualified survivors. Survivor benefits may include health care, education, housing, pensions, life insurance, and more.

Living parents, spouses, or children of veterans who died from an illness from service may get tax-free payments called “dependency and indemnity compensation” (DIC). Survivors may also receive money for pensions or school.

Finding out if you qualify and filing claims for financial support can be very confusing. Contact your VA agent for more information about survivor’s benefits and for help filing claims. If you are not working with a VA agent, email the Office of Survivors Assistance (OSA) at officeofsurvivors@va.gov.

To apply for DIC payments or a pension, you will need:

- ✓ **VA Form 21P-534—Application for Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, Survivors Pension, and Accrued Benefits by a Surviving Spouse or Child**
- ✓ Information from Parts 1, 2, and 5 of the About the Veteran Worksheet
- ✓ A copy of the veteran’s DD214
- ✓ Next of kin will need a copy of the veteran’s death certificate or other proof of death
- ✓ Legal guardians or agents must send copies of court appointment or power of attorney
- ✓ All proof/papers needed to support your claim (the form lists what you need for each claim)
- ✓ Marriage certificate for spouses or birth/adoption certificate for children filing the claim

Other things to note:

- Parents’ DIC is based on wages. Parents of veterans filing for DIC must give their earnings information.
- Other proof may be needed to apply. All proof must be sent in with the claim.

The form can be sent to:

- Your state’s Regional Benefit Office: www.va.gov/directory.

Grief Support for Survivors

The time right after the death of the veteran can be hard. You may feel sad, angry, shocked, or empty. You might have head, chest, or stomach pain. You may forget things or have trouble staying focused. The list of tasks that need to be done after the veteran's death can seem very overwhelming.

These are all normal signs of grief, and grief is a normal response to loss. It's the way we cope with losing someone in our life. It is important to give yourself time to grieve. Each person's grief journey will be different. There is no right or wrong way to grieve.

What you can do:

- **Let us know if you struggle with grief.** A grief counselor or spiritual care professional can give emotional support. Hospices, veteran centers, and churches all provide free support.
- **Reach out for help.** Give tasks to others. Make lists of things you need help with. Get help from family, friends, and neighbors.
- **Take as long as you need to grieve.** Nobody grieves on the same timetable. Be gentle with yourself and remember that grief is a process, not an event.
- **Be aware you may have grief attacks.** Grief attacks are big waves of grief triggered by something that reminds you of the person who has died. They can also seem to come out of nowhere. Grief attacks are common.
- **Avoid harmful habits.** Alcohol or drug abuse may only delay the grieving process.
- **Focus on healthy habits.** Try to rest, work out, and eat healthy. Cry when you need to cry, and take quiet time if you need it. Take life one moment, one step at a time.
- **Talk with someone you trust about your feelings.** Talk with family or friends, connect with your faith community, or find a support group.

“Grief is not a disorder, a disease, or a sign of weakness. It is an emotional, physical, and spiritual necessity...The only cure for grief is to grieve.”

— Rabbi Earl A. Grollman, PhD, author of *Living When a Loved One Has Died*

At-a-Glance VA Contact Information

| For Veterans | |
|--|---|
| Support for veterans in crisis | www.veteranscrisisline.net Phone: 988 then press 1 |
| Main contact information for the VA | www.va.gov Phone: 1-800-MyVA411 (698-2411) |
| Find a Veterans Service Organization (VSO) | www.benefits.va.gov/vso/varo.asp |
| Find a Veterans Service Officer | www.legion.org/serviceofficers |
| Get help with veteran healthcare benefits (VHA) | www.va.gov/health Phone: 1-877-222-VETS (8387) |
| Get help with other veteran benefits, including burial and memorials (VBA) | www.va.gov/benefits Phone: 1-800-827-1000 |
| Manage your benefits online | www.va.gov or www.eBenefits.va.gov |
| Find the closest VA medical center, veteran center, or national cemetery | www.va.gov/find-locations Phone: 1-877-WAR-VETS (927-8387) |

| For Survivors | |
|--|--|
| Request military records from the National Archives | www.archives.gov/veterans Phone: 1-314-801-0800 Fax: 1-314-801-9195 |
| Get help with survivors benefits from the Office of Survivors Assistance (OSA) | www.va.gov/survivors Email: officeofsurvivors@va.gov |
| Schedule a burial at a national cemetery | www.cem.va.gov Phone: 1-800-535-1117 |
| Find a national cemetery | www.cem.va.gov/find-cemetery/all-national.asp |
| Find a VA grant-funded cemetery | www.cem.va.gov/find-cemetery/all-grant-funded.asp |

Links to VA Forms

VA forms may be provided by your care team, VSO, VA agent, or funeral home. If they are not provided, links to all VA forms mentioned in this booklet are listed below. Be aware the VA may occasionally update these forms and web links. These and all other VA forms can be found at www.va.gov/find-forms.

- **Standard Form 180—Request Pertaining to Military Records (to request DD214)**
www.archives.gov/files/research/order/standard-form-180.pdf
- **VA Form 21-22—Appointment of Veterans Service Organization as Claimant's Representative**
www.vba.va.gov/pubs/forms/vba-21-22-ARE.pdf
- **VA Form 21-22A—Appointment of Individual as Claimant's Representative**
www.vba.va.gov/pubs/forms/vBA-21-22A-ARE.pdf
- **VA Form 40-10007—Application for Pre-Need Determination of Eligibility for Burial in a VA National Cemetery**
www.va.gov/vaforms/va/pdf/VA40-10007.pdf
- **VA Form 21P-530EZ—Application for Burial Benefits**
www.vba.va.gov/pubs/forms/VBA-21P-530EZ-ARE.pdf
- **VA Form 10-2065—Funeral Arrangements**
www.va.gov/vaforms/medical/pdf/vha-10-2065-fill.pdf
- **VA Form 40-1330—Claim for Standard Government Headstone or Marker**
www.va.gov/vaforms/va/pdf/va40-1330.pdf
- **VA Form 40-1330M—Claim for Government Medallion for Placement in a Private Cemetery**
www.va.gov/vaforms/va/pdf/VA40-1330M.pdf
- **VA Form 27-2008—Application for United States Flag for Burial Purposes**
www.vba.va.gov/pubs/forms/vBA-27-2008-ARE.pdf
- **VA Form 40-0247—Presidential Memorial Certificate Request Form**
www.va.gov/vaforms/va/pdf/VA40-0247.pdf
- **VA Form 21P-534—Application for Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, Survivors Pension and Accrued Benefits by a Surviving Spouse or Child (including Death Compensation if applicable)**
www.vba.va.gov/pubs/forms/VBA-21P-534-ARE.pdf

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