

Reference Index: Veteran-Specific Data & Documentation Sources

Disability Compensation, Adjudication Procedures & Regulatory Materials

- **M21-1 Adjudication Procedures Manual** – *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VBA)* – The VA's internal manual guiding claims adjudication for compensation and pension benefits. It details procedures for developing evidence, evaluating disabilities, applying regulations, and making rating decisions. (This comprehensive resource ensures consistent processing of claims and is used by VA raters and service officers.)
- **Title 38, Code of Federal Regulations (Veterans' Benefits)** – *U.S. Government (Office of the Federal Register)* – The official regulations governing veterans' benefits programs. Title 38 CFR covers eligibility criteria, evaluation formulas (e.g. the Schedule for Rating Disabilities), and adjudication rules for compensation, pension, and other benefits. It is the primary legal framework that VA must follow in deciding claims (complementing statutes in Title 38 U.S.C.).
- **VA Forms Database – VA.gov** – *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs* – Central repository of VA forms needed for benefit claims and services. Includes disability compensation applications (e.g. VA Form 21-526EZ), appeal forms (Notice of Disagreement, etc.), pension and dependency forms, healthcare enrollment forms, and others. This site provides the latest versions of all official VA forms, which veterans and advocates can download and submit as part of claims or appeals.
- **Federal Benefits for Veterans, Dependents, and Survivors (Annual Handbook)** – *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (OPIA)* – A yearly updated VA publication summarizing all major benefits and programs. It provides an overview of compensation, pensions, healthcare, education (GI Bill), home loans, insurance, burial benefits, and more – including eligibility requirements and application instructions. This handbook is a useful one-stop reference to understand the scope of federal veteran benefits and locate the relevant offices or websites for each program.

Military Environmental & Toxic Exposure Data

- **VA Public Health – Military Exposures Portal** – *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VHA)* – Official VA hub for information on environmental hazards and servicemember exposures. This site covers Agent Orange (herbicide) exposure, burn pits and airborne toxins, Gulf War illnesses, radiation, contaminated water (e.g. Camp Lejeune), occupational hazards (asbestos, lead, etc.), and more. It provides fact sheets on health risks, presumptive diseases, exposure locations, and available VA registries or screenings for affected veterans. (Organized by conflict era and hazard type, it's a primary source for data on what veterans were exposed to and associated health outcomes.) ¹ ²
- **"The PACT Act and Your VA Benefits"** – *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs* – An official VA resource explaining the **Honoring our PACT Act of 2022**, which dramatically expanded health care and disability benefits for veterans exposed to burn pits, Agent Orange, and other toxic substances ³ ⁴. This page outlines new *presumptive conditions* (over 20 respiratory cancers and illnesses added for post-9/11 burn pit exposure, plus new Agent Orange presumptions) ⁵ ⁶ and new *presumptive*

exposure locations (e.g. Agent Orange exposure recognized in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Guam, etc. and burn pit exposure presumed for veterans who served in specified Middle East locations) ⁷ ⁸ . It also details the law's mandate for toxic exposure screenings and the extension of VA health care enrollment eligibility to post-9/11 combat veterans. This source is key for understanding recent legislative changes and the list of toxic exposure benefits now available to veterans.

- **VA/DoD Airborne Hazards and Burn Pit Registry** – *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs* – A registry database for veterans and servicemembers to report exposure to burn pits and other airborne hazards during deployment. Participants complete a questionnaire documenting their service locations and health symptoms; they are also offered a free health evaluation. The registry (established 2014) helps VA track and study the long-term health impacts of burn pit smoke and fine particulate exposure ⁹ ¹⁰ . Researchers use this data to identify emerging health trends (like rare cancers or pulmonary diseases) and to inform presumptive service connections. (The **health.mil** site and VA Public Health site provide public summaries of registry findings and improvements, such as an auto-enrollment upgrade in 2023 to integrate DoD deployment data ¹¹ ¹² .) This resource underscores the government's effort to collect veteran-reported data on toxic exposures for epidemiological analysis and policy decisions.

Health Outcomes, Mortality & Epidemiology by Veteran Cohort

- **National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (NCVAS)** – *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs* – VA's official statistics center, which publishes data and reports on veteran populations. NCVAS (accessible through **VA's VetData site** ¹³ ¹⁴) provides analyses of veteran demographics, mortality rates, health service utilization, disability compensation trends, etc. by era of service. Key publications include the **"VA Statistics at a Glance"** summaries ¹⁵ , **Veteran Population Projections** (VetPop), and special reports like *Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy of Veterans* (which analyzed veteran death rates from 1980–2017). These statistical resources are primary references for understanding how different cohorts (WWII, Vietnam, Gulf War, post-9/11) differ in health outcomes and needs over time.
- **VA War-Related Illness and Injury Study Center (WRIISC)** – *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VHA)* – A national VA program dedicated to complex post-deployment health concerns. The WRIISCs (with centers in NJ, DC, and CA) conduct research and provide specialized clinical evaluations for veterans with unexplained or medically unexplained symptoms often linked to service (for example, Gulf War Illness, toxic exposure effects, chronic multisymptom illness) ¹⁶ . They publish studies on topics like Gulf War Illness symptom patterns, post-deployment neurological conditions, and develop best practices for exposure-related care ¹⁷ ¹⁸ . WRIISC's research and clinical findings help VA develop evidence-based treatments and inform policy (such as identifying new presumptive conditions). For any veteran facing difficult service-related health issues that regular care hasn't resolved, WRIISC is a go-to VA resource for second opinions and cutting-edge research-backed insight.
- **DoD Millennium Cohort Study** – *U.S. Department of Defense* – A longitudinal study tracking the health of service members from 2001 onward, through military service and into veteran status. With over 200,000 participants, the Millennium Cohort is one of the largest epidemiological studies of military personnel. It collects survey data at regular intervals to assess mental and physical health outcomes associated with military service, deployments, combat exposure, and post-service life. Findings from this study (many published in peer-reviewed journals) have shed light on issues like PTSD prevalence over time, the impact of multiple deployments on chronic health, suicide rates, and other long-term outcomes for post-9/11 veterans. As a joint DoD/VA-supported endeavor, it provides critical data on the cohort of servicemembers who served in Iraq and Afghanistan, informing both

agencies' healthcare planning for decades after service. (Results are often cited in policy debates on veterans' health, and data are used in conjunction with VA health records to understand trends in morbidity and mortality among recent veterans.)

Transition Benefits: Education, Employment & Healthcare Access

- **GI Bill (VA Education Benefits)** – *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs* – The suite of educational assistance programs for veterans, administered by VA's Education Service. Key programs include the **Post-9/11 GI Bill** (Chapter 33) which funds tuition, housing, and books for college or vocational training, the **Montgomery GI Bill** (for earlier eras or certain reservists), the **Dependents' Educational Assistance** (for children/spouses of disabled or fallen vets), and others. The official GI Bill website ¹⁹ and VA's **Education and Training** portal provide details on eligibility (e.g. length of service requirements), benefit levels (tuition coverage, monthly stipends), and the process to apply or transfer benefits to family. This is the primary source for veterans pursuing higher education or technical training to understand the funding available to them.
- **Veteran Readiness & Employment (VR&E)** (Chapter 31) – *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VBA)* – An employment and vocational rehabilitation program for veterans with service-connected disabilities. VR&E (formerly "Vocational Rehabilitation & Employment") helps eligible veterans prepare for, find, and keep suitable jobs through services like career counseling, resume and job placement assistance, and if needed, educational training or certification programs. For those with severe disabilities, VR&E also offers **Independent Living services** to improve their ability to live as independently as possible. The official VR&E site outlines the entitlement criteria (e.g. a 10%+ disability rating with an employment handicap), the **five tracks** of services (re-employment, rapid access to employment, self-employment, employment through long-term services, independent living) and how to apply for the program. It's an essential resource for veterans aiming to transition into new careers or adapt to workplace challenges resulting from their disabilities.
- **Transition Assistance Program (TAP)** – *U.S. Department of Defense & Department of Veterans Affairs* – A joint program that **prepares service members for the move to civilian life**. TAP is mandated for separating and retiring military personnel and includes briefings from various agencies. The VA part of TAP is a one-day course called "VA Benefits and Services," where VA counselors educate soon-to-be veterans about the array of benefits available (disability compensation, GI Bill, home loans, health care enrollment, family support services, etc.) ²⁰ ²¹ . Additionally, DOD and the Department of Labor provide employment workshops on resume writing, job search skills, and career planning. The official TAP resources (e.g. on **benefits.va.gov/transition** and **tapevents.mil** for online courses) offer a catalog of TAP curriculum modules and participant guides. This ensures that before separation, service members receive authoritative information on benefits access and are connected to resources like **SkillBridge internships** or **VA Solid Start** follow-up support.
- **VA Health Care Eligibility & Enrollment** – *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VHA)* – Official guidance on who can enroll in VA medical care and how to do so. VA healthcare is not automatic for all veterans; this site explains the **basic service requirements** (generally, an honorable discharge and 24 months of continuous service for post-1980 veterans, with exceptions) ²² . It also outlines the **Priority Group system** – how veterans are assigned to priority categories (1–8) based on factors like service-connected disabilities, Purple Heart or Medal of Honor status, former POW status, Vietnam/ Gulf War service (which can confer enhanced eligibility under the PACT Act) ²³ ²⁴ , and income level. The page details special eligibility expansions, for example: combat veterans discharged in the last 10 years, and veterans exposed to toxic hazards are eligible for enhanced enrollment under the PACT Act (with no income test) ²⁵ ²⁶ . It also provides instructions on how to apply (online, by

phone, or via Form 10-10EZ). This is a primary reference to determine if a veteran qualifies for VA health benefits and what copays, if any, they might have.

Scientific Research, Policy & Legal Publications

- **PubMed (National Library of Medicine)** – *U.S. National Institutes of Health* – The premier database for peer-reviewed biomedical literature. PubMed indexes over 34 million citations from medical and life sciences journals, including thousands of articles on veterans' health. By querying PubMed, one can find studies on topics like "Agent Orange exposure and cancer incidence," "PTSD treatment outcomes in veterans," "Gulf War Illness biomarkers," etc. Many citations include free abstracts and some provide full-text via PubMed Central. This is an indispensable tool for accessing **primary research findings** related to epidemiology, clinical trials, and health services research affecting veterans. (For example, VA-funded studies in journals such as *Journal of the American Medical Association* or *New England Journal of Medicine* on veteran mortality ²⁷, or DoD studies on mental health, are all cataloged in PubMed for reference.) Researchers, policy-makers, and advocates use PubMed to stay updated on evidence and to cite the latest science in support of claims or new policies.
- **JSTOR Academic Journals & Books** – *ITHAKA / Non-profit digital library* – An online library providing access to scholarly articles and historical papers in the humanities and social sciences (with free abstracts and many older articles free). JSTOR is a valuable resource for veteran-related research beyond medicine – for instance, historical analyses of veterans' legislation, sociological studies on veteran reintegration, or legal journal articles on veterans law. One can find, for example, papers on the evolution of the VA disability system, or analyses of the GI Bill's socioeconomic impact on WWII veterans. While not a primary government source, JSTOR hosts **peer-reviewed publications** and historical documents often not found elsewhere, making it a key source for well-researched, citable material on veterans' policy and experiences (e.g. congressional history, war-era studies, etc.).
- **National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine – Veterans' Health Reports** – *National Academies (independent scientific advisory body)* – Authoritative studies convened by expert panels examining health issues in veteran populations. The Academies (formerly the Institute of Medicine, IOM) have produced landmark reports that are **primary scientific references** for policy: notably the *Veterans and Agent Orange* series (a biennial review, mandated by Congress since 1994, assessing the evidence of herbicide exposure health effects) and the *Gulf War and Health* series (evaluating health outcomes of Gulf War service and other deployments, including exposures to burn pits, vaccines, pyridostigmine bromide, and more). These reports (freely available via the National Academies Press) systematically review epidemiological studies and conclude whether there is sufficient, limited, or inadequate evidence linking service exposures to specific conditions ²⁸. Their findings have directly influenced VA presumptive disease decisions (e.g. adding diseases to the Agent Orange presumptive list, recognizing multi-symptom illness in Gulf War vets). Additionally, the Academies have reports on **PTSD, TBI, veterans' mental health treatment**, and *Assessment of the Presumptive Disability Decision-Making Process* (2008) which guides how VA should use science in policy. These publications are considered gold-standard, citable sources for scientific consensus on veterans' health issues.
- **Government Accountability Office (GAO) Reports on Veterans Affairs** – *U.S. Government Accountability Office* – GAO is an independent, non-partisan agency that audits and evaluates federal programs. It frequently examines VA and DoD programs affecting veterans, producing detailed reports with findings and recommendations. GAO reports are primary sources of data on topics like VA claims processing times, accuracy of disability ratings, VA hospital wait times, IT system

modernization, GI Bill school oversight, and the implementation of new laws (like the PACT Act). For example, GAO might publish **statistics on the backlog of disability claims**, or an assessment of how well VA's caregiver program is meeting objectives, often with interviews and surveys. These reports often drive legislative or administrative changes and are widely cited in congressional hearings and news. (They are publicly available on **GAO's website**, usually titled like "VA Disability Benefits: Improved Planning Needed...", etc.) Anyone researching veterans' policy or seeking accountability data relies on GAO's rigorously researched publications.

- **U.S. Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims – Opinions** – *Judicial Branch (Article I court)* – The CAVC is the federal court that reviews Board of Veterans' Appeals decisions. Its published opinions (precedential decisions) are primary legal sources that interpret veterans law. Notable cases – e.g. *Gilbert v. Derwinski* (1990, setting the "benefit of the doubt" standard), *Allen v. Brown* (1995, secondary service connection), or *Brown v. Gardner* (1994, upholding the pro-veteran interpretation in VA regulations) – have shaped how VA adjudicates claims. The **CAVC website** provides a searchable database of decisions and the Federal Circuit and Supreme Court also hear veterans' cases, but CAVC precedents are most cited in everyday claims adjudication. Practitioners and advocates use these cases to argue for benefits (for instance, citing *Stegall v. West* on remand compliance, or *Saunders v. Wilkie* which held pain can be a disability). This source is essential for the **legal framework and precedent** governing veterans' benefits.
- **Board of Veterans' Appeals Decisions Archive** – *U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs* – The BVA adjudicates appeals on veterans' claims and provides a large database of non-precedential decisions. The VA's BVA **search tool** (on bva.va.gov) allows users to find redacted decisions by keywords, topics, or docket number. While a single Board decision applies only to that case, patterns in BVA decisions can reveal how VA is applying laws and regulations. Researchers might use this to find, for example, cases where Agent Orange exposure in Thailand was granted service connection, or how the Board handled evidence for Gulf War Illness claims. It's also a way to find citations of medical research or to see common reasons for denial, which can guide how to develop a claim. In sum, the BVA archive is a rich, if granular, primary source for understanding how regulations and laws are operationalized in real veteran cases, and it complements court precedents by showing day-to-day adjudications.
- **Congressional Hearings & Testimonies (House and Senate Veterans' Affairs Committees)** – *U.S. Congress* – Transcripts and prepared statements from congressional hearings provide firsthand insight into policy issues and government accountability regarding veterans. The **House Committee on Veterans' Affairs** and the **Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee** regularly hold hearings on topics like VA healthcare quality, benefits processing, military toxic exposures, and pending legislation. During these sessions, VA officials present data and progress updates (often under oath), GAO officials summarize audit findings, VSOs (Veterans Service Organizations) and other experts or veterans share personal testimonies. The committees often post written testimonies and hearing videos on their official websites (e.g., veterans.house.gov for House, veterans.senate.gov for Senate). These materials are primary sources for quotes and statistics – for instance, a VA Secretary's testimony might reveal the number of backlogged claims ²⁹ or a VSO leader might document cases of veteran hardship, which can be cited in research or advocacy. Additionally, committee prints or Congressional Research Service (CRS) reports that come out of these hearings are valuable secondary sources. In essence, anyone looking to understand *the current issues and debates in veterans' policy* will find these hearing records indispensable and directly citable.

Archival & Historical Records Verification (Service, Unit, and Base Records)

- **National Archives (NARA) – Military Service Records** – *National Archives and Records Administration* – NARA is the official repository of U.S. military records. Veterans and researchers can request **Official Military Personnel Files (OMPFs)** – which include a veteran's DD-214 discharge, unit assignments, performance reports, medical records, and award documentation – typically from the National Personnel Records Center ³⁰. NARA also holds unit operational records and morning reports (especially for older conflicts) and ship deck logs (e.g., Vietnam-era Navy deck logs confirming ship locations for Agent Orange exposure proofs). Through NARA's portals ³¹, one can access or request: service records (used to prove service details for benefits), unit histories and after-action reports (to corroborate events like combat incidents or exposures), and older military pension files (for historical research). This is the primary source for **verifying service information** when evidentiary proof is needed (for example, to show a veteran was at a certain base during a toxic exposure event, or to confirm decorations and combat service).
- **Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC)** – *U.S. Department of Defense* – DTIC is a massive digital library of Defense-related research and engineering information. It hosts unclassified technical reports, studies, and data sets, many of which pertain to veterans or service members. For instance, environmental survey reports of deployed locations, epidemiological studies conducted by the Armed Forces Health Surveillance Branch, or medical research from the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research are often archived here. If one is looking for a **primary DoD study** on, say, the contamination levels at a base (water or soil testing) or a report on the effectiveness of hearing conservation programs for soldiers, DTIC is a likely source. It bridges a gap between active-duty research and veteran outcomes; for example, early research on Gulf War illnesses or burn pit particulate exposure may reside in DTIC's collections. This makes it a key resource for hard data or analyses done within the military that later inform veteran health policies.
- **Service Branch Historical Archives** – *U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps (History Departments)* – Each military branch maintains its own historical research office and archives for unit and operational records. These include: the **U.S. Army Center of Military History and Army Heritage & Education Center** (which hold unit histories, combat after-action reports, and oral histories), the **Naval History and Heritage Command** (with ship deck logs, war diaries, and operational reports for Navy and Marine Corps units), the **Air Force Historical Research Agency** (archives of Air Force squadron histories, mission reports, etc.), and the USMC History Division. These archives are invaluable primary sources when a veteran needs to **prove that an event occurred** or that they were present in a location (for example, proving a mustard gas test at a certain Army facility, or that a unit came under attack on a given date). Researchers might retrieve unit morning reports to verify a casualty or hospitalization, or base historical documents to show the use of Agent Orange on base perimeters. While accessing these records often requires formal requests or visits, many summaries and some digitized materials are available online (e.g., Navy deck logs for Vietnam-era ships have been digitized on archives.gov). In summary, branch archives provide the documented historical evidence of military activities – the **ground truth** against which veteran claims of exposure or service events can be validated.
- **Environmental Cleanup & Exposure Site Records** – *Department of Defense and EPA* – For verification of toxic exposures at specific military sites, primary data can often be found in **environmental cleanup reports and hazardous substance databases**. The DoD's **Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) site environmental reports** and the **Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP)** documents list contaminants found at closing bases. Likewise, the Environmental Protection Agency

maintains Superfund site files for some military installations (e.g., the EPA Superfund record for Camp Lejeune's water contamination, containing testing results and timelines). Although these are not centrally indexed in a single veteran-focused portal, they are primary sources confirming the presence of toxins (chemicals, radiological materials, etc.) and the periods of exposure risk. For example, an EPA report might show that a certain base's wells were contaminated with TCE/PCE from 1960–1985, which a veteran could cite to support a disability claim for exposure-related illness. Therefore, for veteran claims involving environmental hazards, **official site investigation reports** and toxic substance registries are critical references. (Many such documents are obtainable via FOIA requests if not already public.)

Cultural & Historical Institutions (Digitized Military/Veteran Records)

- **Library of Congress – Veterans History Project (VHP)** – *U.S. Library of Congress, American Folklife Center* – A rich archive of **first-person narratives** of American war veterans. The VHP has collected over 111,000 contributions including oral history audio/video interviews, personal letters and diaries, photographs, and memoirs from veterans of WWI through the Iraq/Afghanistan wars. These materials are digitized and accessible through the LoC website ³². Researchers can search by conflict, branch, unit, or even name to find personal accounts that provide context and human stories behind historical events. As primary source material, a veteran's letter from Vietnam describing daily life, or an interview with a Gulf War veteran about chemical exposure experiences, can offer evidence and illustrations beyond official records. The VHP is also a cultural repository ensuring veterans' experiences are preserved – it's useful for historians, students, and anyone seeking to **understand the veteran experience through personal documentation**.
- **Smithsonian Institution – Collections Search Center** – *Smithsonian Institution* – A cross-museum search platform that aggregates digitized items from Smithsonian's 19 museums, archives, and libraries ³³. Through this portal, one can find artifacts and archives related to military and veteran history, such as: uniforms and medals (with provenance details), weaponry and equipment, soldier artwork and trench art, archival military unit photos, and personal papers in Smithsonian collections. For example, the Smithsonian's **National Museum of American History** has an **Armed Forces History** collection documenting the U.S. military experience – objects ranging from George Washington's uniform to WWII ration books are in its holdings ³⁴ ³⁵. The **Smithsonian Institution Archives** also hold records on military research (like aviation development, space race military aspects, etc.). This centralized search engine is a primary access point for cultural artifacts that can contextualize veterans' stories and provide visual or material evidence from different eras of service. (It's particularly useful for finding high-quality images of historical military items or scans of documents that have made their way into museum collections.)
- **National Museum of American History – Division of Armed Forces History** – *Smithsonian Institution* – A specific component of the Smithsonian dedicated to U.S. military history. The Armed Forces History division curates artifacts and archives that **tell the story of American servicemen and women** and the wars they fought. Its collections (many viewable online) include things like battlefield relics, military uniforms from different periods, weaponry, propaganda posters, and soldiers' personal effects. The division's archives often complement official records; for instance, it might preserve a set of letters from a Civil War soldier or an oral history of a Tuskegee Airman. These artifacts are primary sources that offer validation and depth to the historical record – e.g. a uniform with unit insignia can confirm a veteran's unit and service era, or a recorded interview can provide insight into daily life during a conflict. The **"Price of Freedom: Americans at War"** exhibit (also

available virtually) is one example of how these items are woven into a narrative ³⁶ ³⁷ .

Researchers using this resource gain a cultural and humanistic perspective on military service, which is invaluable for rounding out the picture provided by strictly administrative records.

- **Library of Congress Digital Collections (Maps, Photos, and Unit Histories)** – *U.S. Library of Congress* – Beyond the Veterans History Project, the Library of Congress holds extensive **military-related collections** in its general archives. These include high-resolution maps (e.g. battle maps, military installation blueprints), wartime photography collections (such as the Matson Collection for WWII or Stars and Stripes military newspapers), and unit or veteran organization publications. For example, LoC’s map collection can provide a primary source of where units were located or routes taken in a campaign; its photo collections might show conditions of a base or combat zone at a particular time. Additionally, the LoC houses many **Civil War and Revolutionary War pension files and veterans’ questionnaires** (some states collected surveys of Civil War vets in the 1880s, for instance). These cultural records are crucial when researching veterans from earlier eras or seeking contemporary images and descriptions to corroborate service stories. All are accessible via the LoC’s digital catalogs and provide a complementary angle to official military records, often capturing what those official records omit (like the lived experiences and environments of service).

Each entry above is hyperlinked to the source and includes the publishing entity and a brief description of its relevance. These sources span official government documentation, scientific research, legal case law, and cultural archives – together, they form a comprehensive foundation for data on veterans’ benefits, health, and history that can be directly cited and utilized in veteran support initiatives or the VISTA knowledge graph.

¹ ² **Military Exposures - Public Health**

<https://www.publichealth.va.gov/exposures/>

³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ **The PACT Act And Your VA Benefits | Veterans Affairs**

<https://www.va.gov/resources/the-pact-act-and-your-va-benefits/>

⁹ **Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry - VA Public Health**

<https://www.publichealth.va.gov/exposures/burnpits/registry.asp>

¹⁰ **Airborne Hazards and Burn Pit Exposures - VA Public Health**

<https://www.publichealth.va.gov/airbornehazards/>

¹¹ **Burn Pit Registry Redesign Auto Enrolls Participants and Simplifies ...**

<https://health.mil/News/Dvids-Articles/2024/08/06/news477840>

¹² **[PDF] Airborne Hazards and Open Burn Pit Registry Fact Sheet for Service ...**

<https://health.mil/Reference-Center/Fact-Sheets/2024/10/03/AHOBPR-Fact-Sheet>

¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ **National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics**

<https://www.va.gov/vetdata/>

¹⁶ **War Related Illness and Injury Study Center Home**

<https://www.warrelatedillness.va.gov/>

¹⁷ ¹⁸ **Health Outcomes of Women’s Vietnam War Service - Public Health**

<https://www.publichealth.va.gov/epidemiology/studies/vietnam-era-womens-health-study.asp>

19 Education and Training.

<https://www.benefits.va.gov/gibill/>

20 21 Your Transition Assistance Program

<https://benefits.va.gov/transition/tap.asp>

22 23 24 25 26 Eligibility For VA Health Care | Veterans Affairs

<https://www.va.gov/health-care/eligibility/>

27 Postservice Mortality in Vietnam Veterans: 30-Year Follow-up

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamainternalmedicine/fullarticle/217388>

28 Research on Health Effects of Herbicide Exposure - Public Health

<https://www.publichealth.va.gov/exposures/agentorange/research-studies.asp>

29 PACT Act Performance Dashboard

<https://department.va.gov/pactdata/>

30 How to Search the Smithsonian Institution Archives' Collections Online

<https://siarchives.si.edu/what-we-do/how-search-smithsonian-institution-archives-collections-online>

31 Additional Sources of Information About Veterans - National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics

https://www.va.gov/vetdata/additional_sources_of_information_about_veterans.asp

32 Explore the Collections | Veterans History Project | Programs | Library of Congress

<https://www.loc.gov/programs/veterans-history-project/explore-the-collections/>

33 Collections | National Museum of American History

<https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections>

34 George Washington's Uniform | National Museum of American History

https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_434863

35 military parade | National Museum of American History

https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/nmah_1889732

36 National Museum of American History: Home

<https://americanhistory.si.edu/>

37 Search Collections | National Museum of American History

<https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search>