Have you used any of these five most-visited resources? Parent centers in states as diverse as Michigan and Texas use them to help military families–check them out for the families you serve!

[Incapacitated Child Age 21 and Older](https://branchta.org/incapacitated-child-21-years-of-age-or-older/) / [What is Secondary Dependency?](https://branchta.org/what-is-secondary-dependency/) Two articles with the same information: Forms and procedures for military parents to continue military benefits for an adult dependent child; all branches of service. (Ok, two articles but we’re counting them as one).

[The Respite Care Question for Military Children](https://branchta.org/the-respite-care-question-for-military-children/): Formal military-sponsored respite programs, and other military-sponsored programs which while not specifically for children with disabilities, might be useful to give primary caregivers a break.

[Role of the School Liaison Officer](https://branchta.org/role-school-liaison-officer-slo/): Quick resource about these installation points of contact for all things related to that installation’s children and youth and the local school systems. School Liaisons are a huge resource for parent centers!

[Medicaid-Referring Military Families to Supports and Services](https://branchta.org/medicaid-referring-military-families-to-supports-and-services/): Military children with disabilities often do qualify for Medicaid, but their families encounter a number of obstacles to getting services, especially if the services are through a HCBS or other waivers. This article has details on how TRICARE military health care and Medicaid interact and dispels myths about military families’ ability to qualify for Medicaid.

[Military Acronyms and Terms](https://branchta.org/military-acronyms-terms/): What on earth do BAH, CYSS, and CONUS mean? This is an alphabetical list of commonly used, crucial, and obscure-but-important military acronyms and terms.