





VA Appeals



Appeals Process



- The appeals process is used to continue a claim that has been denied benefits by the VA
- The same three things needed for a successful claim are also needed for a successful appeal: military service (other than dishonorable), a diagnosed condition, and a NEXUS to connect them together.
- Use Georgia Department of Veterans Service (GDVS) for advice and filing of appeal.



Appeals Modernization Act (AMA)



- The Veteran Appeals Improvement and Modernization Act became law on August 23, 2017 and took effect February 19, 2019.
- The new law modernizes the current claims and appeals process.
- Includes three review options for disagreements with decisions
- Requires improved notification of VA decisions
- Provides earlier claim resolution and ensures you receive the earliest effect date possible







Appeals Options





Appeals Options

- Under the AMA there are three options for review:
 - Option 1: Higher Level Review Lane
 - Claim is reviewed by a more senior claims adjudicator Decision Review Officer
 - Filing VA Form 20-0996 (Decision Review Request-HLR)- must be filed within **1 year**.
 - A higher level de novo review (new look) of the decision
 - No submission of new evidence is allowed
 - The possibility of overturning the decision based on a difference of opinion or clear and unmistakable error (CUE)
 - Can request a one time telephone call with the reviewer to identify specific errors in your case (not guaranteed)
 - Goal is 125 days to complete





Appeals Options Cont.'

Option 2: Supplemental Claim Lane

- Replaces "reconsiderations and re-open claims process"
- Filing using VA Form 20-0995 (Decision Review Request- Supplemental Claim)
- You *can* submit or identify new and relevant evidence to support your claim
- VA will provide assistance in developing the evidence
- Can opt in to this lane from legacy appeals (opt in SOC/SSOC block check) cannot return to legacy process
- No hearing option with Supplemental Claim
- Must be filed within <u>1 year</u> to preserve your effective date. After 1 year the effective date will be the date of the appeal.
- Goal is 125 days to complete





Appeals Options Cont.'

- Option 3: Board Lane- Board of Veteran Appeals (BVA)
 - Process starts with the completion and receipt of VA Form 10-182 (Board Appeal Notice of Disagreement).
 - You only have <u>1 year</u> from the date of the Notice of Decision or Statement of the Case (SOC) to file the VA Form 10-182.
 - You have 3 choices in the board lane: Direct Review, Evidence Submission and Hearing
 - Direct Review—
 - Evidence Submission—
 - Hearing-





Appeals Options Cont.'

- Option 3: Board Lane- Board of Veteran Appeals (BVA)
 - Direct Review—
 - **do not** want to submit additional evidence or have a hearing.
 - Average response time is 356 days.
 - Evidence Submission—
 - Submit additional evidence **without** a hearing,
 - 90 days from the NOD to submit additional evidence
 - Hearing-
 - Submit additional evidence and have an in-person hearing before a VLJ.
 - Scheduled hearing
 - May submit evidence within 90 days after the hearing —will take longer than a year



Court of Appeals for Veteran Claims (CAVC)



Process starts

- Written notice of appeal (NOA) that includes: name, address, phone number, email address,
- VA claims file number, date of board decision being appealed using CAVC form 1
- Must be filed and received by court within 120 days from date of BVA decision \$50Appeal fee
- Pleadings must be sent in separate pdf files
- http://www.uscourts.cavc.gov/appeal.php
- Traditional court of law proceedings—adversarial in nature.
- Appeal will be docketed and the clerk will send a notice of docketing to all parties.







Proposed Reductions





Proposed Reductions

- A **proposed reduction** is a process used to screen the current severity of a veterans condition and apply the appropriate compensation.
 - These conditions are considered unprotected
 - Disability rating less than 5 years).
 - Every time a veteran applies for compensation (initial or increase) they are screened for a proposed reduction.
 - Proposed reductions are also triggered by conditions that are deemed not permanent such as prostate cancer—those conditions are tagged with a future exam.
 - Most proposed reductions are triggered by the
 - veteran themselves continually applying for compensation.



Proposed Reductions Cont.'



- Protected Ratings (3 types)
 - Stabilized ratings—meaning they have been at the same level for 5 years. These cannot be reduced unless there is sustained improvement in your condition.
 - 100% disability ratings—these can be reduced only after a re-examination has found there is a material improvement in ability to function in life and work.
 - 20 year continuous ratings—you cannot reduce your benefits if your rating has been in effect for 20 years except in clear cases of fraud.
 - If you receive a proposed reduction, request a personal hearing on VA Form 21-4138 within *30 days* of receipt of the letter otherwise the VA will reduce your benefits within *60 days* of notification.













Check on Learning

- What are the three appeals options under the Appeals Modernization Act (AMA) ?
- How long does a veteran have to appeal a denial on a rating decision under AMA?
- Can you submit additional evidence under AMA Higher Level Review?
- Can you appeal a board decision higher?



Check on Learning Answers



- What are the three appeals options under the Appeals Modernization Act ?
 - Higher level review,
 - Supplemental claim and
 - Board lane.
- How long does a veteran have to appeal a denial on a rating decision under AMA?
 - 1 year
- Can you submit additional evidence under AMA Higher Level Review?
 - No
- Can you appeal a board decision higher?
 - Yes, to the Court of Appeals for Veteran Claims (CAVC)