



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
EVIDENCE INTAKE CENTER
P O BOX 4444
NEWNAN, GA 30271-002

02 OCT 2016

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

You have filed a Notice of Disagreement with our action. This is the first step in appealing to the Board of Veterans' Appeals (BVA). This letter and enclosures contain very important information concerning your appeal.

Statement of the Case

We have enclosed a Statement of the Case, a summary of the law and evidence concerning your claim. This summary will help you to make the best argument to the BVA on why you think our decision should be changed.

What You Need To Do

To complete your appeal, you must file a formal appeal. We have enclosed VA Form 9, Appeal to the Board of Veterans' Appeals, which you may use to complete your appeal. We will gladly explain the form if you have questions. Your appeal should address:

- the benefit you want
- the facts in the Statement of the Case with which you disagree; and
- the errors that you believe we made in applying the law.

When You Need To Do It

You must file your appeal with this office within 60 days from the date of this letter or within the remainder, if any, of the one-year period from the date of the letter notifying you of the action that you have appealed. **If we do not hear from you within this period, we will close your case.** If you need more time to file your appeal, you should request more time before the time limit for filing your appeal expires. See item 5 of the instructions in VA Form 9, Appeal to Board of Veterans' Appeals.

Hearings

You may have a hearing before we send your case to the BVA. If you tell us that you want a hearing, we will arrange a time and a place for the hearing. VA will provide the hearing room, the hearing official, and a transcript of the hearing for the record. VA cannot pay any other expenses of the hearing. You may **also** have a hearing before the BVA, as noted on the enclosed VA Form 9, Appeal to the Board of Veterans' Appeals. **Do not delay filing your appeal if you request a hearing. Your request for a hearing does not extend the time to file your appeal.**

Representation

If you do not have a representative, it is not too late to choose one. An accredited representative of a recognized service organization may represent you in your claim for VA benefits without charge. An accredited attorney or an accredited agent may also represent you before VA, and may charge you a fee for services performed after the filing of a notice of disagreement. In certain cases, VA will pay your accredited agent or attorney directly from your past due benefits. For more information on the accreditation process and fee agreements (including filing requirements), you and/or your representative should review 38 U.S.C. § 5904 and 38 C.F.R. § 14.636 and VA's website at <http://www.va.gov/ogc/accreditation.asp>. You can find the necessary power of attorney forms on this website, or if you ask us, we can send you the forms. You can also find the names of accredited attorneys, agents and service organization representatives on this website.

What We Will Do

After we receive your appeal, we will send your case to the BVA in Washington, DC for a decision. The BVA will base its decision on an independent review of the entire record, including the transcript of the hearing, if you have a hearing.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure(s): VA Form 9
Appeal Hearing Options

CC: 

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ISSUE:

Evaluation of post traumatic stress disorder currently evaluated as 70 percent disabling.

EVIDENCE:

- A review of electronic treatment records for the period January 19, 2007 through February 28, 2014 from Birmingham and Chattanooga VAMCs
- Disability Benefits Questionnaire (DBQ) PTSD exam, Birmingham VAMC, dated October 25, 2011
- VCAA Notice Response, received October 6, 2011
- VA Form 21-4138, Statement in Support of Claim, received October 6, 2011
- VA Form 21-4142, Authorization and Consent to Release Information to the Department of Veterans Affairs, for Chattanooga VAMC records, received October 6, 2011
- Veteran Claims Assistance Act (duty-to-assist) letter dated September 28, 2011, notifying you of the evidence needed to support your claim
- Your statement for increased evaluation of PTSD, dated June 8, 2011, received on June 13, 2011

ADJUDICATIVE ACTIONS:

- 06-13-2011 Claim received.
- 11-08-2011 Claim considered based on all the evidence of record.
- 11-17-2011 Claimant notified of decision.
- 01-17-2012 Notice of Disagreement received.
- 01-17-2012 Appeal Election Letter sent to the appellant.
- 02-13-2012 Traditional appeal process election received from appellant.

PERTINENT LAWS; REGULATIONS; RATING SCHEDULE PROVISIONS:

Unless otherwise indicated, the symbol “§” denotes a section from title 38 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Pensions, Bonuses and Veterans’ Relief. Title 38 contains the regulations of the Department of Veterans Affairs which govern entitlement to all veteran benefits.

§3.102 (New) Reasonable doubt.

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It is the defined and consistently applied policy of the Department of Veterans Affairs to administer the law under a broad interpretation, consistent, however, with the facts shown in every case. When, after careful consideration of all procurable and assembled data, a reasonable doubt arises regarding service origin, the degree of disability, or any other point, such doubt will be resolved in favor of the claimant. By reasonable doubt is meant one which exists because of an approximate balance of positive and negative evidence which does not satisfactorily prove or disprove the claim. It is a substantial doubt and one within the range of probability as distinguished from pure speculation or remote possibility. It is not a means of reconciling actual conflict or a contradiction in the evidence. Mere suspicion or doubt as to the truth of any statements submitted, as distinguished from impeachment or contradiction by evidence or known facts, is not justifiable basis for denying the application of the reasonable doubt doctrine if the entire complete record otherwise warrants invoking this doctrine. The reasonable doubt doctrine is also applicable even in the absence of official records, particularly if the basic incident allegedly arose under combat, or similarly strenuous conditions, and is consistent with the probable results of such known hardships. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 501(a))

§3.159 (New) Department of Veterans Affairs assistance in developing claims.

(a) Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) Competent medical evidence means evidence provided by a person who is qualified through education, training, or experience to offer medical diagnoses, statements, or opinions. Competent medical evidence may also mean statements conveying sound medical principles found in medical treatises. It would also include statements contained in authoritative writings such as medical and scientific articles and research reports or analyses.

(2) Competent lay evidence means any evidence not requiring that the proponent have specialized education, training, or experience. Lay evidence is competent if it is provided by a person who has knowledge of facts or circumstances and conveys matters that can be observed and described by a lay person.

(3) Substantially complete application means an application containing the claimant's name; his or her relationship to the veteran, if applicable; sufficient service information for VA to verify the claimed service, if applicable; the benefit claimed and any medical condition(s) on which it is based; the claimant's signature; and in claims for nonservice-connected disability or death pension and parents' dependency and indemnity compensation, a statement of income.

(4) For purposes of paragraph (c)(4)(i) of this section, event means one or more incidents associated with places, types, and circumstances of service giving rise to disability.

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(5) Information means non-evidentiary facts, such as the claimant's Social Security number or address; the name and military unit of a person who served with the veteran; or the name and address of a medical care provider who may have evidence pertinent to the claim.

(b) VA's duty to notify claimants of necessary information or evidence.

(1) When VA receives a complete or substantially complete application for benefits, it will notify the claimant of any information and medical or lay evidence that is necessary to substantiate the claim. VA will inform the claimant which information and evidence, if any, that the claimant is to provide to VA and which information and evidence, if any, that VA will attempt to obtain on behalf of the claimant. VA will also request that the claimant provide any evidence in the claimant's possession that pertains to the claim. If VA does not receive the necessary information and evidence requested from the claimant within one year of the date of the notice, VA cannot pay or provide any benefits based on that application. If the claimant has not responded to the request within 30 days, VA may decide the claim prior to the expiration of the one-year period based on all the information and evidence contained in the file, including information and evidence it has obtained on behalf of the claimant and any VA medical examinations or medical opinions. If VA does so, however, and the claimant subsequently provides the information and evidence within one year of the date of the request, VA must readjudicate the claim. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5103)

(2) If VA receives an incomplete application for benefits, it will notify the claimant of the information necessary to complete the application and will defer assistance until the claimant submits this information. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5102(b), 5103A(3))

(c) VA's duty to assist claimants in obtaining evidence. Upon receipt of a substantially complete application for benefits, VA will make reasonable efforts to help a claimant obtain evidence necessary to substantiate the claim. In addition, VA will give the assistance described in paragraphs (c)(1), (c)(2), and (c)(3) to an individual attempting to reopen a finally decided claim. VA will not pay any fees charged by a custodian to provide records requested.

(1) Obtaining records not in the custody of a Federal department or agency. VA will make reasonable efforts to obtain relevant records not in the custody of a Federal department or agency, to include records from State or local governments, private medical care providers, current or former employers, and other non-Federal governmental sources. Such reasonable efforts will generally consist of an initial request for the records and, if the records are not received, at least one follow-up request. A follow-up request is not required if a response to the initial request indicates that the records sought do not exist or that a follow-up request for the records would be futile. If VA receives information showing that subsequent requests to this or another custodian could result in obtaining the records sought, then reasonable efforts will include an initial request and, if the records are not received, at least one follow-up request to the new source or an additional request to the original source.

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(i) The claimant must cooperate fully with VA's reasonable efforts to obtain relevant records from non-Federal agency or department custodians. The claimant must provide enough information to identify and locate the existing records, including the person, company, agency, or other custodian holding the records; the approximate time frame covered by the records; and, in the case of medical treatment records, the condition for which treatment was provided.

(ii) If necessary, the claimant must authorize the release of existing records in a form acceptable to the person, company, agency, or other custodian holding the records. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5103A(b))

(2) Obtaining records in the custody of a Federal department or agency. VA will make as many requests as are necessary to obtain relevant records from a Federal department or agency. These records include but are not limited to military records, including service medical records; medical and other records from VA medical facilities; records from non-VA facilities providing examination or treatment at VA expense; and records from other Federal agencies, such as the Social Security Administration. VA will end its efforts to obtain records from a Federal department or agency only if VA concludes that the records sought do not exist or that further efforts to obtain those records would be futile. Cases in which VA may conclude that no further efforts are required include those in which the Federal department or agency advises VA that the requested records do not exist or the custodian does not have them.

(i) The claimant must cooperate fully with VA's reasonable efforts to obtain relevant records from Federal agency or department custodians. If requested by VA, the claimant must provide enough information to identify and locate the existing records, including the custodian or agency holding the records; the approximate time frame covered by the records; and, in the case of medical treatment records, the condition for which treatment was provided. In the case of records requested to corroborate a claimed stressful event in service, the claimant must provide information sufficient for the records custodian to conduct a search of the corroborative records.

(ii) If necessary, the claimant must authorize the release of existing records in a form acceptable to the custodian or agency holding the records. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5103A(b))

(3) Obtaining records in compensation claims. In a claim for disability compensation, VA will make efforts to obtain the claimant's service medical records, if relevant to the claim; other relevant records pertaining to the claimant's active military, naval or air service that are held or maintained by a governmental entity; VA medical records or records of examination or treatment at non-VA facilities authorized by VA; and any other relevant records held by any Federal department or agency. The claimant must provide enough information to identify and locate the existing records including the custodian or agency holding the records; the approximate time frame covered by the records; and, in the case of medical treatment records, the condition for which treatment was provided. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5103A(c))

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(4) Providing medical examinations or obtaining medical opinions.

(i) In a claim for disability compensation, VA will provide a medical examination or obtain a medical opinion based upon a review of the evidence of record if VA determines it is necessary to decide the claim. A medical examination or medical opinion is necessary if the information and evidence of record does not contain sufficient competent medical evidence to decide the claim, but:

(A) Contains competent lay or medical evidence of a current diagnosed disability or persistent or recurrent symptoms of disability;

(B) Establishes that the veteran suffered an event, injury or disease in service, or has a disease or symptoms of a disease listed in §3.309, §3.313, §3.316, and §3.317 manifesting during an applicable presumptive period provided the claimant has the required service or triggering event to qualify for that presumption; and

(C) Indicates that the claimed disability or symptoms may be associated with the established event, injury, or disease in service or with another service-connected disability.

(ii) Paragraph (4)(i)(C) could be satisfied by competent evidence showing post-service treatment for a condition, or other possible association with military service.

(iii) Paragraph (c)(4) applies to a claim to reopen a finally adjudicated claim only if new and material evidence is presented or secured. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5103A(d))

(d) Circumstances where VA will refrain from or discontinue providing assistance. VA will refrain from providing assistance in obtaining evidence for a claim if the substantially complete application for benefits indicates that there is no reasonable possibility that any assistance VA would provide to the claimant would substantiate the claim. VA will discontinue providing assistance in obtaining evidence for a claim if the evidence obtained indicates that there is no reasonable possibility that further assistance would substantiate the claim. Circumstances in which VA will refrain from or discontinue providing assistance in obtaining evidence include, but are not limited to:

(1) The claimant's ineligibility for the benefit sought because of lack of qualifying service, lack of veteran status, or other lack of legal eligibility;

(2) Claims that are inherently incredible or clearly lack merit; and

(3) An application requesting a benefit to which the claimant is not entitled as a matter of law. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5103A(a)(2))

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(e) Duty to notify claimant of inability to obtain records.

(1) If VA makes reasonable efforts to obtain relevant non-Federal records but is unable to obtain them, or after continued efforts to obtain Federal records concludes that it is reasonably certain they do not exist or further efforts to obtain them would be futile, VA will provide the claimant with oral or written notice of that fact. VA will make a record of any oral notice conveyed to the claimant. For non-Federal records requests, VA may provide the notice at the same time it makes its final attempt to obtain the relevant records. In either case, the notice must contain the following information:

(i) The identity of the records VA was unable to obtain;

(ii) An explanation of the efforts VA made to obtain the records;

(iii) A description of any further action VA will take regarding the claim, including, but not limited to, notice that VA will decide the claim based on the evidence of record unless the claimant submits the records VA was unable to obtain; and

(iv) A notice that the claimant is ultimately responsible for providing the evidence.

(2) If VA becomes aware of the existence of relevant records before deciding the claim, VA will notify the claimant of the records and request that the claimant provide a release for the records. If the claimant does not provide any necessary release of the relevant records that VA is unable to obtain, VA will request that the claimant obtain the records and provide them to VA. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5103A(b)(2))

(f) For the purpose of the notice requirements in paragraphs (b) and (e) of this section, notice to the claimant means notice to the claimant or his or her fiduciary, if any, as well as to his or her representative, if any. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 5102(b), 5103(a))

§3.321 General rating considerations.

(a) Use of rating schedule. The 1945 Schedule for Rating Disabilities will be used for evaluating the degree of disabilities in claims for disability compensation, disability and death pension, and in eligibility determinations. The provisions contained in the rating schedule will represent as far as can practicably be determined, the average impairment in earning capacity in civil occupations resulting from disability. (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 1155)

(b) Exceptional cases:

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(1) Compensation. Ratings shall be based as far as practicable, upon the average impairments of earning capacity with the additional proviso that the Secretary shall from time to time readjust this schedule of ratings in accordance with experience. To accord justice, therefore, to the exceptional case where the schedular evaluations are found to be inadequate, the Chief Benefits Director or the Director, Compensation and Pension Service, upon field station submission, is authorized to approve on the basis of the criteria set forth in this paragraph an extra-schedular evaluation commensurate with the average earning capacity impairment due exclusively to the service-connected disability or disabilities. The governing norm in these exceptional cases is: A finding that the case presents such an exceptional or unusual disability picture with such related factors as marked interference with employment or frequent periods of hospitalization as to render impractical the application of the regular schedular standards.

§4.1 Essentials of evaluative rating

This rating schedule is primarily a guide in the evaluation of disability resulting from all types of diseases and injuries encountered as a result of or incident to military service. The percentage ratings represent as far as can practicably be determined the average impairment in earning capacity resulting from such diseases and injuries and their residual conditions in civil occupations. Generally, the degrees of disability specified are considered adequate to compensate for considerable loss of working time from exacerbations or illnesses proportionate to the severity of the several grades of disability. For the application of this schedule, accurate and fully descriptive medical examinations are required, with emphasis upon the limitation of activity imposed by the disabling condition. Over a period of many years, a veteran's disability claim may require reratings in accordance with changes in laws, medical knowledge and his or her physical or mental condition. It is thus essential, both in the examination and in the evaluation of disability, that each disability be viewed in relation to its history.

§4.126 Evaluation of disability from mental disorders

(a) When evaluating a mental disorder, the rating agency shall consider the frequency, severity, and duration of psychiatric symptoms, the length of remissions, and the veteran's capacity for adjustment during periods of remission. The rating agency shall assign an evaluation based on all the evidence of record that bears on occupational and social impairment rather than solely on the examiner's assessment of the level of disability at the moment of the examination.

(b) When evaluating the level of disability from a mental disorder, the rating agency will consider the extent of social impairment, but shall not assign an evaluation solely on the basis of social impairment.

(c) Delirium, dementia, and amnesic and other cognitive disorders shall be evaluated under the general rating formula for mental disorders; neurologic deficits or other impairments stemming from the same etiology (e.g., a head injury) shall be evaluated separately and combined

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with the evaluation for delirium, dementia, or amnesic or other cognitive disorder (see §4.25 of this part).

(d) When a single disability has been diagnosed both as a physical condition and as a mental disorder, the rating agency shall evaluate it using a diagnostic code which represents the dominant (more disabling) aspect of the condition (see §4.14 of this part). (Authority: 38 U.S.C. 1155)

§4.7 Higher of two evaluations.

Where there is a question as to which of two evaluations shall be applied, the higher evaluation will be assigned if the disability picture more nearly approximates the criteria required for that rating. Otherwise, the lower rating will be assigned.

§4.130 (9411) Schedule of ratings - mental disorders

9411 Post-traumatic stress disorder

ANXIETY DISORDERS

GENERAL RATING FORMULA FOR MENTAL DISORDERS

Total occupational and social impairment, due to such symptoms as: gross impairment in thought processes or communication; persistent delusions or hallucinations; grossly inappropriate behavior; persistent danger of hurting self or others; intermittent inability to perform activities of daily living (including maintenance of minimal personal hygiene); disorientation to time or place; memory loss for names of close relatives, own occupation, or own name 100

Occupational and social impairment, with deficiencies in most areas, such as work, school, family relations, judgment, thinking, or mood, due to such symptoms as: suicidal ideation; obsessional rituals which interfere with routine activities; speech intermittently illogical, obscure, or irrelevant; near-continuous panic or depression affecting the ability to function independently, appropriately and effectively; impaired impulse control (such as

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unprovoked irritability with periods of violence);
spatial disorientation; neglect of personal appearance
and hygiene; difficulty in adapting to stressful
circumstances (including work or a worklike setting);
inability to establish and maintain effective relationships 70

Occupational and social impairment with reduced
reliability and productivity due to such symptoms
as: flattened affect; circumstantial, circumlocutory,
or stereotyped speech; panic attacks more than once
a week; difficulty in understanding complex
commands; impairment of short- and long-term memory
(e.g., retention of only highly learned material,
forgetting to complete tasks); impaired judgment;
impaired abstract thinking; disturbances of motivation
and mood; difficulty in establishing and maintaining
effective work and social relationships 50

Occupational and social impairment with occasional
decrease in work efficiency and intermittent periods
of inability to perform occupational tasks (although
generally functioning satisfactorily, with routine
behavior, self-care, and conversation normal), due
to such symptoms as: depressed mood, anxiety,
suspiciousness, panic attacks (weekly or less often),
chronic sleep impairment, mild memory loss (such
as forgetting names, directions, recent events) 30

Occupational and social impairment due to mild or
transient symptoms which decrease work efficiency
and ability to perform occupational tasks only
during periods of significant stress, or; symptoms
controlled by continuous medication 10

A mental condition has been formally diagnosed,
but symptoms are not severe enough either to
interfere with occupational and social functioning
or to require continuous medication 0

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VA, in determining all claims for benefits that have been reasonably raised by the filings and evidence, has applied the benefit-of-the-doubt and liberally and sympathetically reviewed all submissions in writing from the Veteran as well as all evidence of record.

DECISION:

Entitlement to a higher evaluation than 70% for post traumatic stress disorder is denied.

REASONS AND BASES:

Outpatient treatment records show that you have a continued diagnosis of PTSD with treatment.

Your VA examination on October 25, 2011 shows the examiner noted the below listed occupational and social impairment, signs, and symptoms.

We have continued a 70 percent evaluation for your PTSD based on:

- o Occupational and social impairment, with deficiencies in most areas, such as work, school, family relations, judgment, thinking, or mood
- o Difficulty in adapting to stressful circumstances

Additional symptom(s) or findings include:

- o The examiner's assessment of your current mental functioning, which is partially reflected in your Global Assessment of Function score found below.
- o Difficulty in establishing and maintaining effective work and social relationships
- o Disturbances of motivation and mood
- o Flattened affect
- o Occupational and social impairment with occasional decrease in work efficiency and intermittent periods of inability to perform occupational tasks (although generally functioning satisfactorily, with routine behavior, self-care, and conversation normal)
- o Anxiety
- o Chronic sleep impairment
- o Depressed mood
- o Mild memory loss
- o Suspiciousness

Your Global Assessment of Function (GAF) score is 50. A range of 41-50 indicates serious symptoms; or any serious impairment in social, occupational, or school functioning.

A higher evaluation of 100 percent is not warranted unless there is total occupational and social impairment, due to such symptoms as:

- o Gross impairment in thought processes or communication;

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- o Persistent delusions or hallucinations;
- o Grossly inappropriate behavior;
- o Persistent danger of hurting self or others;
- o Intermittent inability to perform activities of daily living (including maintenance of minimal personal hygiene);
- o Disorientation to time or place; memory loss for names of close relatives, own occupation, or own name.

On November 8, 2011, we reviewed your electronic treatment records from Birmingham and Chattanooga VAMCs which shows you received treatment for PTSD.



APPEAL HEARING OPTIONS

Hearings are Not Required

A hearing is **not** necessary for us to process your appeal. You may ask for a hearing if you feel you need the opportunity to present more evidence about your appeal. However, you may prefer to mail any evidence you want us to consider. If you do mail your evidence, we will evaluate it. If the evidence warrants, we can change our previous decision. If the evidence is presented at a hearing, a decision will be made after the hearing. Either way, the evidence will be placed in your record.

Types of Hearings

There are four types of hearings available to you listed below:

VA cannot reimburse you for any expenses you have for any of these hearings.

BVA "In-Person" Hearings - These hearings are held by BVA at regional offices. Names are added to the waiting list in the order that requests are received. **Your request stays on the list until your hearing is scheduled, unless you ask for it to be withdrawn.** It may take more than a year before your name comes up for a BVA hearing. Your appeal will not be considered by BVA until after your hearing is held and a transcript of the results is added to your records.

BVA Video Conference Hearings - In order to reduce the pending backlog of hearing requests, BVA is now offering a new medium - live video conference hearings. This new technology will allow you and your representative to communicate with a BVA member who is located in Washington, DC, from the regional office through a television/telephone hookup. If you choose to have a video conference hearing, you must waive your right to an "in-person" hearing with a BVA member present at the regional office. The opportunity for a video conference hearing will probably come sooner than if you were to wait for a BVA visit to the regional office. However, if an "in-person" hearing would allow us to schedule you at an earlier date, you would be scheduled for the earlier date.

Hearings by Regional Office Decision Review Officer - These hearings are held in the regional office by a Decision Review Officer. It is not necessary to wait for the BVA Board member to visit the regional office, or to go to

Washington, DC, for a BVA hearing. Also, after the hearing, the Decision Review Officer will evaluate the evidence you present and make a decision on your appeal without waiting to send the case to BVA. If you're not satisfied with the Decision Review Officer's decision, your appeal still goes to BVA. Even if you first have a local hearing, you can still have a BVA hearing.

Hearings at BVA in Washington - These hearings are held in Washington, DC. The hearings are usually held three months before the Board reviews your appeal.

Your appeal is not decided at any of these hearings. The evidence you present at the hearing is added to your records and considered when your appeal comes up on the BVA docket. *(The date for your hearing and the date your appeal is considered by BVA are not the same.)*



Department of Veterans Affairs

APPEAL TO BOARD OF VETERANS' APPEALS

IMPORTANT: Read the attached instructions before you fill out this form. VA also encourages you to get assistance from your representative in filling out this form.

1. NAME OF VETERAN (Last Name, First Name, Middle Initial)	2. CLAIM FILE NO. (Include prefix)	3. INSURANCE FILE NO., OR LOAN NO.
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4. I AM THE:

VETERAN
 VETERAN'S WIDOW/ER
 VETERAN'S CHILD
 VETERAN'S PARENT
 OTHER (Specify)

5. TELEPHONE NUMBERS		6. MY ADDRESS IS: (Number & Street or Post Office Box, City, State & ZIP Code)
A. HOME (Include Area Code)	B. WORK (Include Area Code)	

7. IF I AM NOT THE VETERAN, MY NAME IS: (Last Name, First Name, Middle Initial)	
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8. OPTIONAL BVA HEARING

IMPORTANT: Read the information about this block in paragraph 6 of the attached instructions. This block is used to request a Board of Veterans' Appeals hearing. **DO NOT USE THIS FORM TO REQUEST A HEARING BEFORE VA REGIONAL OFFICE PERSONNEL.**

Check one (and only one) of the following boxes:

A. I DO NOT WANT A BVA HEARING.

B. I WANT A BVA HEARING BY LIVE VIDEOCONFERENCE.

C. I WANT A BVA HEARING IN WASHINGTON, DC.

D. I WANT A BVA HEARING AT A LOCAL VA OFFICE.*

*Due to travel requirements for BVA personnel, selecting Option D may result in a lengthier waiting period for the hearing than the other options. (This option is also not available at the Washington, DC, or Baltimore, MD, Regional Offices.)

9. THESE ARE THE ISSUES I WANT TO APPEAL TO THE BVA: (Be sure to read the information about this block in paragraph 6 of the attached instructions.)

A. I WANT TO APPEAL ALL OF THE ISSUES LISTED ON THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND ANY SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENTS OF THE CASE THAT MY LOCAL VA OFFICE SENT TO ME.

B. I HAVE READ THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND ANY SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT OF THE CASE I RECEIVED. I AM ONLY APPEALING THESE ISSUES:
(List below.)

10. HERE IS WHY I THINK THAT VA DECIDED MY CASE INCORRECTLY: (Be sure to read the information about this block in paragraph 6 of the attached instructions.)

(Continue on the back, or attach sheets of paper, if you need more space.)

11. SIGNATURE OF PERSON MAKING THIS APPEAL	12. DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)	13. SIGNATURE OF APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVE, IF ANY (Not required if signed by appellant. See paragraph 6 of the instructions.)	14. DATE (MM/DD/YYYY)
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We are required by law to give you the information in this box. Instructions for filling out the form follow the box.

RESPONDENT BURDEN: VA may not conduct or sponsor, and the respondent is not required to respond to, this collection of information unless it displays a valid Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Control Number. The information requested is approved under OMB Control Number (2900-0085). Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average one hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspects of this collection, including suggestions for reducing this burden to: VA Clearance Officer (005R1B), 810 Vermont Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20420. **DO NOT** send requests for benefits to this address.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT: Our authority for asking for the information you give to us when you fill out this form is 38 U.S.C. 7105(d)(3), a Federal statute that sets out the requirement for you to file a formal appeal to complete your appeal on a VA benefits determination. You use this form to present your appeal to the Board of Veterans' Appeals (BVA). It is used by VA in processing your appeal and it is used by the BVA in deciding your appeal. Providing this information to VA is voluntary, but if you fail to furnish this information VA will close your appeal and you may lose your right to appeal the benefit determinations you told us you disagreed with. The Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) and VA's confidentiality statute (38 U.S.C. 5701), as implemented by 38 C.F.R. 1.526(a) and 1.576(b), require individuals to provide written consent before documents or information can be disclosed to third parties not allowed to receive records or information under any other provision of law. However, the law permits VA to disclose the information you include on this form to people outside of VA in some circumstances. Information about that is given in notices about VA's "systems of records" that are periodically published in the *Federal Register* as required by the Privacy Act of 1974. Examples of situations in which the information included in this form might be released to individuals outside of VA include release to the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims, if you later appeal the BVA's decision in your case to that court; disclosure to a medical expert outside of VA, should VA exercise its statutory authority under 38 U.S.C. 5109 or 7109, to ask for an expert medical opinion to help decide your case; disclosure to law enforcement personnel and security guards in order to alert them to the presence of a dangerous person; disclosure to law enforcement agencies should the information indicate that there has been a violation of law; disclosure to a congressional office in order to answer an inquiry from the congressional office made at your request; and disclosure to Federal government personnel who have the duty of inspecting VA's records to make sure that they are being properly maintained. See the *Federal Register* notices described above for further details.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. CONSIDER GETTING ASSISTANCE: We have tried to give you the general information most people need to complete this form in these instructions, but the law about veterans' benefits can be complicated. If you have a representative, we encourage you to work with your representative in completing this form. If you do not have a representative, we urge you to consider getting one. Most people who appeal to the Board of Veterans' Appeals (BVA) do get a representative. Veterans' Service Organizations (VSOs) will represent you at no charge and most people (more than 80 percent) are represented by VSOs. Under certain circumstances, you may pay a lawyer or "agent" to represent you. (See the references in paragraph 9.) Your local VA office can provide you with information about VSOs who are willing to represent you and forms that you will need to complete to appoint either a VSO or an attorney to represent you. Your local bar association may be able to provide you with the names of attorneys who specialize in veterans' law. VA has an 800 number that you can call for assistance: 1-800-827-1000. There are also a few agents recognized by VA who can represent claimants.

2. WHAT IS THIS FORM FOR? You told your local VA office that you disagreed with some decision it made on your claim for VA benefits, called filing a "Notice of Disagreement." That office then mailed you a "Statement of the Case" (SOC) that told you why and how it came to the decision that it did. After you have read the SOC, you must decide if you want to go ahead and complete your appeal so that the BVA will review your case. If you do, you or your representative must fill out this form and file it with VA. "Filing" means delivering the completed form to VA in person or by mailing it to VA. Paragraph 4 tells you how much time you have to file this form and paragraph 7 tells you where you file it.

When we refer to "your local VA office" in these instructions, we mean the VA Regional Office that sent you the "Statement of the Case" or, if you have moved out of the area served by that office, the VA Regional Office that now has your VA records.

3. DO I HAVE TO FILL OUT THIS FORM AND FILE IT? Fill out this form and file it with VA if you want to complete your appeal. If you do not, VA will close your appeal without sending it to the BVA for a decision. If you decide that you no longer want to appeal after you have read the SOC, you don't have to do anything.

4. HOW LONG DO I HAVE TO COMPLETE THIS FORM AND FILE IT? Under current law, there are three different ways to calculate how much time you have to complete and file this form. The one that applies to you is the one that gives you the *most* time.

(a) You have one year from the day your local VA office mailed you the notice of the decision you are appealing.

(b) You have 60 days from the day that your local VA office mailed you the SOC.

(c) Your local VA office may have sent you an update to the SOC, called a "Supplemental Statement of the Case" (SSOC). If that SSOC was provided to you in response to evidence you or your representative submitted within the one-year period described in paragraph 4(a) of these instructions, above, and if you have not already filed this form, then you have at least 60 days from the time your local VA office mailed you the SSOC to file it even though the one-year period has already expired. See 38 C.F.R. 20.302(b)(2).

There is one special kind of case, called a "simultaneously contested claim," where you have 30 days to file this form instead of the longer time periods described above. A "simultaneously contested claim" is a case where two different people are asking for the

Block 9. This is the block where you tell us exactly *what* you are appealing. You do this by identifying the "issues" you are appealing. Your local VA office has tried to accurately identify the issues and has listed them on the SOC and any SSOC it sent you. Save what you want to tell us about *why* you are appealing for the next block (Block 10).

If you think that your local VA office has correctly identified the issues you are appealing and, after reading the SOC and any SSOC you received, you still want to appeal its decisions on *all* those issues, check the first box in Block 9. *Do not check the second box if you check the first box.*

Check the second check box in Block 9 if you only want to continue your appeal on some of the issues listed on the SOC and any SSOC you received. List the specific issues you want to appeal in the space under the second box. While you should not use this form to file a new claim or to appeal new issues for the first time, you can also use this space to call the BVA's attention to issues, if any, you told your local VA office in your Notice of Disagreement you wanted to appeal that are not included in the SOC or a SSOC. If you want to file a new claim, or appeal new issues (file a new Notice of Disagreement), do that in separate correspondence.

Block 10. Use this block to tell us why you disagree with the decision made by your local VA office. Tie your arguments to the issues you identified in Block 9. Tell us what facts you think VA got wrong and/or how you think VA misapplied the law in your case. Try to be specific. If you are appealing a rating percentage your local VA office assigned for one or more of your service-connected disabilities, tell us *for each service-connected disability rating you have appealed* what rating would satisfy your appeal (The SOC, or SSOC, includes information about what disability percentages can be assigned for each disability under VA's "Rating Schedule.") You may want to refer to the specific items of evidence that you feel support your appeal, but you do not have to describe all of the evidence you have submitted. The BVA will have your complete file when it considers your case. You should not attach copies of things you have already sent to VA.

In completing this block, please also let us know if there is any additional evidence that you feel needs to be obtained to support your appeal. You may either submit this evidence along with this response, or at a minimum notify VA of its existence so that the evidence can be obtained on your behalf.

If you need more space to complete Block 10, you can continue it on the back of the form and/or you can attach sheets of paper to the form. If you want to complete this part of the form using a computer word-processor, you may do so. Just attach the sheets from your printer to the form and write "see attachment" in Block 10.

Block 11. This form can be signed and filed by *either* the person appealing the local VA decision, or by his or her representative. Sign the form in Block 11 if you are the person appealing, or if you are a guardian or other properly appointed fiduciary filing this appeal for someone else. In cases where an incompetent person has no fiduciary, or the fiduciary has not acted, that person's "next friend," such as a family member, can sign and file this form. If the representative is filing this form, this block can be left blank. Regardless of who signs the form, we encourage you to have your representative check it over before it is filed. Place the date you sign in Block 12.

Block 13. If you are a representative filing this form for the appellant, sign here. Otherwise, leave this block blank. If you are an accredited representative of a Veterans' Service Organization (VSO), also insert the name of the VSO in this block. Note that signing this form will not serve to appoint you as the appellant's representative. Contact your local VA office if you need information on appointment. Place the date you sign in Block 14.

7. WHERE DO I FILE THE FORM ONCE I HAVE COMPLETED IT? When you have completed the form, signed and dated it, send it to the VA office that has your records. Unless you have recently moved outside the area that it serves, this is the office whose address is at the top of the letter VA sent you with the SOC.

8. OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION: You can find a "plain language" booklet that describes the VA appeals process called "How Do I Appeal" on the Internet at: <http://www.va.gov/vbs/bva/pamphlet.htm>. The booklet may also be requested by writing to: Mail Processing Section (014), Board of Veterans' Appeals, 810 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20420. You can also find the formal rules for appealing to the BVA in the BVA's Rules of Practice at title 38, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 20. A complete copy of the Code of Federal Regulations is available on the Internet at: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>. A printed copy of the Code of Federal Regulations may also be available at your local law library. More general information about VA benefit programs and eligibility can be found on the Internet at: <http://www.va.gov>.

9. SPECIAL NOTE FOR ATTORNEYS AND VA ACCREDITED AGENTS. There are statutory and regulatory restrictions on the payment of your fees and expenses and requirements for filing copies of your fee agreement with your client with VA. See 38 U.S.C. 5904 and 38 C.F.R. 14.636-637.

NOTE: Please separate these instructions from the form before you file it with VA. We suggest that you keep these instructions with your other papers about your appeal for future reference.