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VA SURVIVOR BENEFITS

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AGENDA

- Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC)
- Death Pension
- Accrued Benefits and Substitution
- VA Burial and Memorial Benefits
- CHAMPVA
- Education Benefits

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**DEPENDENCY AND
INDEMNITY
COMPENSATION
(DIC)**

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What is DIC?

• An individual who qualifies as a surviving spouse, surviving child, or surviving parent may qualify for monthly VA DIC benefits based on:

- Death that occurred during service
- Death in whole or in part caused by condition connected to Vet's military service
- Vet had a totally disabling SC disability for the 10 years, 5 years, or, in limited cases, 1 year, prior to death, or
- Death due to negligent VA medical tx or VR&E

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DIC Based on 100% Rating Prior to Death

• Vet had a totally disabling SC disability

- Either a 100% combined rating or TDIU

• Entitled to DIC if Vet:

- Had 100% SC rating continuously for at least **10 years immediately preceding death**
- Had 100% SC rating continuously for at least **5 years from the date of Vet's discharge/release from active duty**
- Was a former POW and had 100% SC rating continuously for at least **1 year immediately preceding death**

◦ *See 38 U.S.C. § 1318*

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Hypo #1

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- Vet Tim has been SC for the following since 2009:
 - 40% Back
 - 30% Psych
 - 10% Left knee
 - 10% Hearing Loss
 - 10% Tinnitus
 - TDIU
- 2021: Vet died in car accident

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Survey #1

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- Is Tim's surviving spouse eligible for DIC?
 - A. Yes
 - B. No - death not caused by SC condition
 - C. No - accidental deaths never eligible for DIC
 - D. Both B and C



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Answer

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- Tim had TDIU for over 10 years prior to his death

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Death Due to Disability SC NVLSP
Prior to Death

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- DIC can be established if claimant shows SC disability (or disabilities) were:
 - Principal (primary) cause of Vet's death; or
 - Contributory cause of Vet's death

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Principal Cause of Death NVLSP

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- Disability, by itself, or jointly with some other condition, was the immediate or underlying cause of death or was etiologically related to death
 - 38 C.F.R. § 3.312(b)

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Contributory Cause of Death NVLSP

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- Condition must be shown to have:
 - Contributed substantially or materially to death
 - Combined with another disability to cause death
 - Aided or lent assistance to the production of death
 - See 38 C.F.R. § 3.312(c) for full explanation of what constitutes contributory cause of death

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**Death Due to Disability
NOT SC Prior to Death**

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- Survivor can prove entitlement to DIC **even if cause of death not SC at time of death**
- Survivor can receive DIC **even if Vet never filed compensation claim during lifetime**
- Survivor must prove disease or disability that caused or contributed to Vet's death connected to service

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**Death Due to Disability
NOT SC Prior to Death**

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- If VA denied Vet disability benefits for Condition A during Vet's lifetime, and Condition A ultimately causes Vet's death, survivor can still prove entitlement to DIC
- Survivor is entitled to a new opportunity to show that the condition was service-connected
 - 38 C.F.R. § 20.1106
- No "new and relevant" evidence requirement

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**SC Disability
Caused or Contributed to Death**

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- Even if NSC primary cause of death was so overwhelming that eventual death was anticipated regardless of other conditions, VA should consider whether there may be a reasonable basis for finding that SC condition was so severe that it accelerated death
- Generally, VA does not consider a condition to have accelerated death unless condition affected a vital organ and was progressive or debilitating
- SC conditions of a static nature involving muscular or skeletal functions and not materially affecting other vital body functions generally not considered contributory causes of death (even if rated 100%)

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**SC Disability
Caused or Contributed to Death**

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- Vet's death can be SC if the primary or contributory cause of death was *aggravated* by an SC disability
- NSC disability must have been aggravated to the degree that it contributed substantially or materially to the production of death, combined to cause death, or aided or lent assistance to the production of death
- Must be an unbroken chain between SC disability and NSC condition that caused Vet's death
 - Ex: SC PTSD aggravated NSC alcoholism, which caused cirrhosis, which caused death

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**Determining Whether SC Condition
Caused or Contributed to Death**

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- Medical determination
- Death certificate first place to look
- VA exams
- If possible, obtain private medical opinion stating SC condition was primary or contributory cause of death
 - Make sure doctor provides sufficient rationale

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DIC Eligibility - Spouses

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- These are the general rules for DIC eligibility, but there are various exceptions not being covered
 - See 38 C.F.R. §§ 3.50-3.60 for more info
- To qualify as surviving spouse, claimant must first show he or she was valid spouse of Vet at time of death
- If spouse divorced from Vet at time of death, spouse is NOT eligible for DIC
 - Regardless of who was at fault for divorce

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Valid Marriage

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- To qualify as surviving spouse, marriage must have been “valid”
- Requirements for a valid marriage:
 1. Free to marry at the time of marriage
 2. Formed a valid marriage
 - Traditional marriage
 - Valid common law marriage
 - State dependent



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Valid Marriage

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- Even a surviving spouse who had a valid marriage to Vet must have:
 - Continuously cohabitated with Vet; and
 - Not remarried after Vet's death (in some cases)
 - 38 C.F.R. § 3.50

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Continuous Cohabitation

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- Exceptions:

- Separations that occurred during the course of the marriage, regardless of fault, are irrelevant if no longer estranged at time of death
- If separation was due to the misconduct of Vet or procured by Vet
- Lived apart for medical/business/other reasons that do not show intent on the part of the surviving spouse to desert Vet
- Living apart because of marital discord, but claimant not materially at fault

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Remarriage After Death 

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- Exceptions to the general rule that remarriage bars entitlement to DIC:
 - Remarriage is void or annulled
 - Remarriage or relationship terminated
 - Surviving spouse still remarried, but remarriage occurred on or after age 57* and initial claim for DIC pending on or filed after 1/1/2004
 - *age 55 for claims pending on or filed after 1/5/2021

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Marriages Deemed Valid 

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- Where an attempted marriage of a claimant to Vet was invalid by reason of a legal impediment, the marriage will nevertheless be deemed valid if:
 - The marriage occurred 1 year or more before Vet died or existed for any period of time if a child was born of the purported marriage or born to them before such marriage, and
 - The claimant entered into the marriage without knowledge of the impediment, and
 - The claimant cohabited with the Vet continuously from date of marriage to date of Vet's death, and
- No claim has been filed by a legal surviving spouse who has been found entitled to death benefits other than accrued monthly benefits covering a period prior to the Vet's death
 - 38 C.F.R. § 3.52

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Marriages Deemed Valid 

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- A state's lack of recognition of common law marriage can constitute a "legal impediment" under 38 C.F.R. § 3.52(b)
 - Lamour v. Peake*, 544 F.3d 1317, 1322-23 (Fed. Cir. 2008)
 - VA Gen. Coun. Prec. 58-91 (June 17, 1991)
- In other words, if a claimant can establish that he/she didn't know that a state didn't recognize common law marriage, and attempted to enter a common law marriage with the Vet in that state, VA will deem the attempted marriage a valid marriage if the other requirements of 38 C.F.R. § 3.52 are met

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Same Sex Couples

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- Can married same sex couples receive spousal and survivor benefits in the same manner as opposite sex couples?



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Same Sex Couples

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- Under 38 U.S.C. § 101(31), it would appear that same sex couples would not be entitled to VA spousal or survivor benefits
 - “‘spouse’ means a person of the opposite sex . . .”
- But, since U.S. Supreme Court decision in *U.S. v. Windsor*, VA no longer follows 38 U.S.C. § 101(31)
- In VAOPGCPREC 3-2014, VA discusses *U.S. v. Windsor* and the effective dates for these claims
 - www.va.gov/OGC/opinions/2014PrecedentOpinions.asp

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Length of Marriage

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- To be eligible for DIC based on SC cause of death, the surviving spouse must have been married to Vet
 - Before the expiration of 15 years after the end of the period of service in which the injury or disease causing the death of the Vet was incurred or aggravated, **or**
 - For 1 year or more, **or**
 - For any period of time if a child was born of the marriage, or was born to them before the marriage
 - 38 C.F.R. § 3.54(c)

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Who is a Child? 

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- A child is:
 - An unmarried person, and
 - Meets age restrictions  Requirements 
 - **Under the age of 18**
 - **Between 18 and 23, if pursuing higher education**
 - **Any age, if a “helpless child”**
 - 38 U.S.C. § 101(4)(A); 38 C.F.R. § 3.57

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Who is a Child? 

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- A child is:
 - A biological child
 - A legally adopted child
 - A stepchild who is a member of the household or was a member at the time of the Vet's death
 - An illegitimate child, in certain circumstances
 - 38 U.S.C. § 101(4)(A); 38 C.F.R. § 3.57

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Who is a Child? 

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- What about minors in the guardianship of the Vet who do not fit into any of the prior categories?
 - Ex: Vet who took court-ordered legal guardianship of his daughter's minor son and bore the costs of dependency
- **Answer: NO!**
 - *O'Brien v. Wilkie*, 948 F.3d 1339 (Fed. Cir. 2020)

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Helpless Child



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Adult Children

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- Adult children are not eligible for DIC or death pension
- Can receive accrued benefits / substitute if they paid the expenses of the Vet's last sickness and burial (and no other eligible claimant), but can only receive benefits up to the amount of those expenses
 - 38 U.S.C. § 5121(a); 38 C.F.R. § 3.1000(a)–(b)
- If no surviving spouse of claimant, can receive *Nehmer* benefits (retroactive benefits awarded to deceased claimant under *Nehmer*)
 - 38 C.F.R. § 3.816(f)

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Parents' DIC

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- Parents' DIC is a benefit separate from DIC for surviving spouses and children
- Parents of deceased Vet are only eligible for Parents' DIC if they have a limited annual income
- Because income qualifications are so strict, very few parents qualify for Parents' DIC

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Filing DIC Claim

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- Application form is VA Form 21P-534EZ
- Prior to filing 21P-534EZ, claimant can submit ITF on VA Form 21-0966 to protect date of claim
 - If claimant submits 534EZ w/in 1 year of ITF, date of ITF = date of claim
- VA has shorter DIC form for survivors of Vet who died in-service (VA Form 21P-534a)
- Parents' DIC claim filed on VA Form 21P-535

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Survey #2

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- When a survivor files VA Form 21P-534EZ, which of the following benefits are included in that claim?
 - DIC only
 - DIC and death pension
 - DIC and accrued benefits/substitution
 - DIC, death pension, and accrued benefits/substitution

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Answer

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D

- Claim on VA Form 21P-534EZ includes: **DIC, Death Pension, and Accrued Benefits/Substitution**

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Filing DIC Claim

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- Application for Social Security survivor benefits is also considered an application for VA DIC benefits
 - SSA should transmit application and supporting documents to VA, but not always done
 - May support EED for DIC if claimant filed earlier Social Security survivor benefits claim
 - Notify VA about SSA claim and approx. date filed
 - VA must attempt to obtain docs from SSA, but submit copies of in claimant's possession
 - 38 U.S.C. § 5105; 38 C.F.R. § 3.153

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DIC Effective Dates

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- No time limit for filing DIC claim, BUT date claim is filed will determine effective date
- DIC claim filed w/in one year of Vet's death
 - Effective Date = First day of month of Vet's death
- DIC claim filed more than one year after Vet's death
 - Effective Date = Date of claim
- Don't forget that SSA survivor benefits claim = claim for DIC

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DIC Effective Dates

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- Claim for DIC is automatically construed as a claim for death pension and accrued benefits/ substitution; and vice versa
- If survivor filed claim for DIC, and death pension claim was not adjudicated, the effective date for death pension claim will be preserved from the date of original filing
 - 38 U.S.C. § 5101(b); 38 C.F.R. § 3.152(b)(1)

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DIC – Additional Allowances

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- Monthly DIC payment can be increased based on any of the following:
 - If at time of death, Vet was in receipt of or entitled to receive compensation for SC disability rated 100% (including TDIU) for a continuous period of at least 8 years immediately preceding death AND surviving spouse was married to Vet for those 8 years
 - For each dependent child
 - If surviving spouse needs A&A
 - If surviving spouse housebound

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DIC Medical Opinions

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- VA must obtain medical opinion for DIC claim when such an opinion is necessary to substantiate the claim
 - Exception: if there is no reasonable possibility that such assistance would help to prove entitlement
 - 38 U.S.C. § 5103A(a)
 - Lower threshold than *McLendon* standard for living Vet compensation claims

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**DEATH
PENSION**

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Death Pension

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- Available to surviving spouse of Vet whose death is not service-connected
- Need-based
- Wartime service required
- Minimum length of active duty service required
 - If Vet first entered active duty before 9/8/1980 (before 10/17/1981 for officers): **90 days**
 - Otherwise . . .

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Length of Service Requirement

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- Vets who first entered active duty after 9/7/1980 (after 10/16/1981 for officers), must have completed a continuous period of active duty of at least 24 months for their survivors to be eligible for death pension, with the following exceptions:
 - Vet served full period for which he or she was called or ordered to active duty or was granted an early discharge under 10 U.S.C. § 1171 or a hardship discharge under 10 U.S.C. § 1173

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Death Pension Additional Requirements

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- Vet at death was receiving or entitled to receive compensation or retired pay for SC disability based on wartime service
- Vet was discharged or released from active duty for disability incurred in or aggravated in line of duty

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Death Pension MAPR

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- Maximum Annual Pension Rate (MAPR) for surviving spouse: \$9,896
- If survivor's annual income is greater than MAPR, survivor not entitled to death pension
- MAPR increases if surviving spouse has dependents
- MAPR also increases if survivor is housebound or in need of A&A
- VA also factors in survivor's net worth

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Net Worth Limit

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- **Net worth** limit to be eligible for Survivors Pension benefits is **\$138,489 – effective 12/1/2021**
- Net worth includes assets and annual income
- **Note:** If child's net worth is more than net worth limit, VA doesn't consider them to be surviving spouse's dependent when they determine pension entitlement/amount

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ACCRUED BENEFITS VS. SUBSTITUTION

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Accrued Benefits vs. Substitution

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- Accrued Benefits
 - “Accrued benefits” represent benefits owed to deceased claimant at time of death
 - Accrued benefits determinations based on evidence in VA’s possession at time of claimant’s death
 - To recover benefits that deceased claimant was owed, survivor must file claim for “accrued benefits” within 1 year of death
 - No new evidence can be submitted

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Accrued Benefits vs. Substitution

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- Substitution
 - Only applies for deaths on or after 10/10/2008
 - Eligible substitute can “step into the shoes” of deceased claimant
 - If VA grants substitution request, substitute can continue the claim or appeal
 - Substitute can submit additional evidence
 - If benefits are ultimately awarded, they are paid to substitute

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Accrued Benefits vs. Substitution

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- Why is substitution usually preferable to filing an accrued benefits claim?
 - Substitute can add evidence to the record
 - Substitute is able to “step into the shoes” of the deceased claimant, and not start claim process anew

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Accrued Benefits vs. Substitution

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- Accrued benefits claim may be better if you want decision based only on evidence already in c-file
- Vet submitted a favorable medical opinion before death and there are no competing opinions
 - Don't want VA to be able to get negative opinion
- WARNING: Opinion better be good and advise claimant of potential dangers of this strategy
- If waiving substitution, must do so in writing (on Form 21P-534EZ)

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When are Substitution/Accrued Benefits Available?

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- To be eligible for substitution/accrued benefits, at time of claimant's death, there must be either:
 - A pending claim
 - or
 - A pending appeal/review
 - 38 C.F.R. § 3.1010 (g)(1); Manual M21-1, XI.ii.3.A.2.a (change date Feb. 19, 2019)

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Pending Claim

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- Claim filed, but claimant died before RO decision
 - Intent to file does not count
- RO issued decision, but claimant died before 1 year appeal/review request deadline expired, and did not file appeal/review request before death

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Pending Appeal/Review 

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- For AMA cases:
 - Claimant died after filing appeal/review request, but before decision
- For Legacy cases:
 - Claimant died after filing NOD, but before SOC
 - Claimant died after SOC, but before deadline for filing Form 9
 - Claimant died after filing Form 9, but before BVA issued decision

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Substitution Priority Order 

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- Substitution eligibility is determined based on a priority order listed in 38 C.F.R. § 3.1000(a):
 1. Surviving spouse
 2. Surviving children (equal shares)
 3. Surviving dependent parents
 4. Person who bore the expense of last sickness or burial, but only as much as necessary to reimburse those expenses

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Substitution Priority Order 

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- What does “bore the expense” of last sickness or burial mean?
 - Something broader than “paid,” including a personal loan provided to Vet for Vet to pay medical expenses
 - Congress’s intent was to make whole the one who—one way or another—was saddled with the financial burden of a beneficiary’s last sickness and burial. And the plain meaning of ‘bore the expense’ includes whatever circumstances created that financial burden.
- *Helmick v. McDonough*, 34 Vet. App. 141 (2021)

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How to File a Substitution Request

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- Must be filed no later than one year after claimant's death
- Requirements for substitution request (use VA Form 21P-534EZ):
 - Must be in writing
 - Indicate an intent to substitute
 - Name of deceased claimant
 - Name of substitute
 - Deceased claimant's claim #, SS #, or appeal #

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Proving Eligibility for Substitution

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- Evidence of eligibility to substitute must be provided to VA
- Evidence of eligibility to substitute includes:
 - Evidence that individual is among those listed in § 3.1000(a)
 - Evidence that the individual is first in priority order

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Proving Eligibility for Substitution

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- If substitution request fails to provide evidence of eligibility, VA will inform applicant:
 - Of evidence needed to complete request
 - That VA will take no further action on request unless evidence of eligibility is received
 - That VA must receive evidence of eligibility no later than 60 days after date of notification or 1 year after claimant's death, whichever is later, or VA will deny substitution request

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Who Makes Initial Decision on Substitution Request?

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- VARO (even if case before BVA at time of claimant's death)
- The denial of a substitution request can be appealed to BVA

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What Happens After Substitution Granted?

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- Substitute will "step into the shoes" of the original claimant
- VA will only send notice (in regard to its duty to notify) if such notice was never provided to deceased claimant or if notice provided was inadequate
- Substitute may not add issues or in any way expand the claim

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What Happens After Substitution Granted?

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- Substitute may raise new theories of entitlement
 - Ex.: if original claimant only argued direct SC, substitute could also argue secondary SC
- Substitute can submit additional evidence, request a hearing, and appeal/request review of an adverse decision

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What Happens After Substitution Granted?

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- Substitute must complete any action required by law within time period remaining for claimant to take such action on the date of death
 - The time remaining to take such action will start to run on the date of mailing of the decision granting substitution request
 - Be cautious of tight deadlines

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What Happens If Substitute Wins?

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- The time period for any benefits awarded goes from effective date of award based on date deceased claimant filed claim to date of claimant's death



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Prohibition on Substitution by Subordinate Members

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- Failure to timely file a request to substitute or a waiver of the right to request substitution by eligible substitute will not give person in lower eligibility category the right to request substitution
- In other words, if deceased Vet's surviving spouse does not file substitution request within 1 year of Vet's death (or waive right to request substitution), Vet's children do not become eligible for substitution

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Joint Class Representative

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- A joint class is a group of 2 or more individuals eligible to substitute in the same priority group under § 3.1000(a)
 - Ex. 2 or more surviving children
- Only one person in joint class may be a substitute at any one time

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Joint Class Representative

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- The first eligible person in joint class to file substitution request will represent whole joint class
- Any benefits that are awarded will be split evenly among eligible members of the joint class

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What Happens If Substitute Dies?

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- If substitute dies, another member of the same joint class or a member of the next lower category of substitutes listed in § 3.1000(a) may file a request to be substituted for deceased substitute
- A request to be substituted for deceased substitute must be filed no later than one year after date of substitute's death (not claimant's death)

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What About Representing A Substitute?

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- If a request to substitute is granted, a new VA Form 21-22, *Appointment of Individual as Claimant's Representative*, is required to represent the substitute, even if you previously represented the deceased claimant
- In other words, representation does not automatically transfer from deceased claimant to substitute

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**BURIAL
BENEFITS**

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VA Burial and Memorial Benefits

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- VA offers various burial and memorial benefits for eligible claimants including:
 - Burial Allowance for NSC Death
 - Burial Allowance for SC Death or In-service Death
 - Burial in National Cemetery
 - Plot or Interment Allowance
 - Headstones, Markers, and Medallions
 - Burial Flags

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Burial Allowance for NSC Death

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- For NSC deaths or after 10/1/2021, VA will pay \$300 burial allowance (funeral expenses)
- If Vet died while receiving VA hospital, nursing home, or domiciliary care, burial allowance is \$828
- Allowances slightly less for Vets who died prior to 10/1/2021 (rates updated annually)

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Burial Allowance for NSC Death

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- Eligibility includes:**
 - Vet was in receipt of VA comp or pension at time of death
 - Vet died with an original or reopened claim for VA comp or pension pending, and VA later determines Vet would have been entitled to comp or pension
 - Vet was receiving military retired / disability pay in lieu of VA comp at time of death
 - Vet died while hospitalized by VA or while receiving care in VA nursing home or VA domiciliary
 - Vet died while traveling, under proper authorization and at VA expense, to or from a specified place for purpose of exam, treatment, or care

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Burial Allowance for NSC Death

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- Must file VA Form 21P-530, *Application for Burial Benefits*
- Application must be filed w/in 2 years of Vet's burial or cremation
- VA will automatically pay this benefit to eligible surviving spouses if eligibility can be determined from evidence of record
- If no spouse, others may be eligible, including executor of Vet's estate
- See 38 C.F.R. §§ 3.1705, 3.1706 for more info on burial allowance for NSC death

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Burial Allowance for SC Death

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- VA will pay up to \$2,000 towards funeral and burial expenses
 - Will pay full amount unless it has evidence on the date it receives notice of death that expenses less than \$2,000
- SC disability or disabilities must have directly caused death or been contributory cause of death
 - Disabilities SC under 38 U.S.C. § 1151 do NOT count
- No time limit for submitting application
- VA will automatically pay burial benefits to surviving spouse if evidence shows Vet's death was service-related

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Burial Allowance for SC Death

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- VA will presume death was SC if Vet was rated 100% at time of death
- Unless VA has evidence to the contrary as of date it receives notice of Vet's death
- TDIU does not count
- See 38 C.F.R. § 3.1704 for more info on burial allowance for SC death

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Plot or Interment Allowance

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- Vet must be eligible for burial in national cemetery, but is not buried in national cemetery
- \$828 paid as plot or interment allowance to person/entity incurring expense
 - Unless VA has evidence that actual expenses were lower
 - Paid to state if Vet buried in state veterans cemetery at no cost
 - Paid to claimant if Vet buried elsewhere
- Paid in addition to burial allowance
- Available for Vets who died from NSC causes (or SC causes if Vet buried in state veterans cemetery)

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Plot or Interment Allowance

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- Claim must be submitted w/in 2 years of Vet's burial
- If Vet not buried in state veterans cemetery, VA will pay allowance to claimant if:
 - Eligible for NSC burial allowance
 - Eligible for burial allowance for Vets who died while hospitalized by VA
 - Vet was discharged from active service for disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty
 - At time of discharge from active service, Vet had disability, shown by official service records, which in medical judgment would have justified discharge for disability
- See 38 C.F.R. § 3.1707 for more info

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Burial in National Cemetery

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- Benefits include gravesite, headstone or marker, opening and closing of grave, and perpetual care
- Eligibility includes:
 - Vets discharged / separated from active duty under conditions other than dishonorable who completed required period of service
 - Service members who died during active duty
 - Persons entitled to retired pay as result of 20 years creditable service with Reserves

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Burial in National Cemetery

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- Member of Reserves or National Guard whose death occurred under honorable conditions, in certain circumstances
- ROTC members whose death occurred under honorable conditions, under certain circumstances
- U.S. citizens who served in armed forces of government allied with U.S. in a war, under certain circumstances
- Spouse, surviving spouse, minor child, unmarried dependent adult child, or eligible parent of eligible Vet
- See 38 U.S.C. § 2402 for more info on burial in a national cemetery

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Headstones, Markers, and Medallions

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- For deaths that occurred on or after 11/1/1990
 - VA must furnish, when requested, an inscribed headstone, marker, or medallion for grave of Vet who was eligible for burial in national cemetery, but was buried in private cemetery
 - VA has this obligation even if Vet's grave already marked with privately purchased marker
- For deaths prior to 11/1/1990
 - VA only obligated if Vet's grave not already marked with private headstone
 - Must file VA Form 40-1330, *Claim for Standard Government Headstone or Marker*

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Burial Flags

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- A free U.S. burial flag is provided to the next of kin or close friend of deceased Vets who:
 - Served during wartime
 - Served after 1/31/1955
 - Served only in peacetime and separated from the military prior to 6/27/1950, after serving at least one enlistment, or separated because of a disability caused or aggravated by active service
 - Died while serving on active duty after 5/27/1941
 - Are missing in action and presumed dead
 - Served in the Selected Reserve (in some cases)

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Burial Flags

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- Must file VA Form 27-2008, *Application for United States Flag for Burial Purposes*
- Flags are issued at VAROs, national cemeteries, and Post Offices

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CHAMPVA BENEFITS

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- Covers percentage of cost of medically necessary and appropriate services and supplies for treatment of conditions that are not specifically excluded from program coverage
 - Regs contain list of non-covered services
 - Ex.: dental care is rarely covered
- See **38 C.F.R. § 17.272** for more info

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- Usually covers a pre-calculated “allowable amount” of cost
 - Has annual outpatient deductible of \$50 per person or \$100 per family for non-VA services
 - Current annual cap of cost-share by CHAMPVA family is \$3,000
- See **38 C.F.R. § 17.274** for more info

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CHAMPVA for Survivors

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- Eligible for CHAMPVA:
 - Surviving spouse or child of Vet who died as result of SC condition, or who was rated as permanently and totally disabled from SC condition(s) at time of death
 - Surviving spouse or child of person who died in line of duty on active service (not due to his or her own misconduct)

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CHAMPVA for Survivors

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- Notes for remarried surviving spouses:
 - If remarriage occurs before age 55, will lose CHAMPVA
 - Surviving spouse may regain eligibility if remarriage ends by death, divorce or annulment
 - If remarriage occurs on or after age 55, will retain CHAMPVA
 - See 38 C.F.R. 17.271 for more info on CHAMPVA eligibility

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CHAMPVA for Survivors Under Age 65

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- Notes on Medicare eligibility:
 - If person is eligible for Medicare Part A, he or she must also be enrolled in Medicare Part B
 - CHAMPVA will be retained as a secondary payer to Medicare Parts A and B, Medicare supplemental insurance plans, and Medicare HMO plans

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CHAMPVA for Survivors Age 65+

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• Eligible for CHAMPVA:

- Individual who is not entitled to Medicare Part A (must submit SSA certification of non-eligibility for Part A), is eligible for CHAMPVA as secondary payer for services
- Individual age 65+ prior to 6/5/2001, who is entitled to Medicare Part A and who has not purchased Medicare Part B, is eligible for CHAMPVA as secondary payer for services
- Individual age 65+ prior to 6/5/2001, who is entitled to Medicare Part A and who has purchased Medicare Part B must continue to carry Part B to retain CHAMPVA as secondary payer for services

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Appealing CHAMPVA Determinations

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Appealing CHAMPVA Determinations

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- If program beneficiary disagrees with CHAMPVA's calculation of a particular benefit:
 - Request reconsideration from the Health Administration Center within 1 year
 - Include reasons why decision was in error
 - Include any new evidence
 - CHAMPVA benefits advisor will issue written decision
 - If still dissatisfied, beneficiary can request review by Center Director within 90 days
- See 38 C.F.R. § 17.276 for more info

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EDUCATION BENEFITS

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Education Benefits

- Two major educational programs with special eligibility for survivors:
 - Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance (DEA)
 - Marine Gunnery Sergeant John David Fry Scholarship (Fry Scholarship)
- Individuals who qualify for both must pick one program when applying, and cannot switch programs after election
 - Exception: Children whose veteran-parent died in LOD before Aug. 1, 2011

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Overview of DEA Benefits

- Also called “Chapter 35” benefits
- Monthly payment to help cover certain education or training
 - Up to 45 months if started program before 8/1/2018
 - Up to 36 months on or after 8/1/2018
- See 38 U.S.C. § 3510-3514 for more info

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Eligibility for Surviving Spouses

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- **Surviving spouse is eligible when:**
 - Vet died of SC disability; or
 - Vet died while suffering from SC disability rated as total and permanent
- **General time limits:**
 - For surviving spouse of service member who died on active duty: 20 years after date of service member's death
 - For other surviving spouses: 10 years
- See 38 U.S.C. §§ 3512, and 38 C.F.R. §§ 21.3046, 21.3021 for more info

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Eligibility for Surviving Children

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- **Surviving child is eligible when:**
 - Vet died of SC disability; or
 - Vet died while suffering from SC disability rated as total and permanent
 - Vet listed as MIA or POW
- See 38 C.F.R. §§ 3.807 21.3021 for more info

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Retroactive DEA Benefits

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- **Family members can file for retroactive DEA within 1 year after VA awards DIC or a total and permanent disability rating**
- See 38 U.S.C. § 5113(b) for more info

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The slide features the NVLSP logo in the top right corner, which includes a stylized eagle and the text "NATIONAL VETERANS LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM". The main title "Overview of Fry Scholarship" is centered at the top in a large, bold, dark red font. Below the title is a decorative circular graphic containing the number "100". The main content is presented in a bulleted list on the left side of the slide.


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Eligibility for Surviving Spouses

(10)

- **Surviving spouse is eligible if:**
 - Spouse service member died in LOD after 9/10/2001; or
 - Spouse was member of Selected Reserve who died, on or after 9/11/2001, while a member of the Selected Reserve from a SC disability
- **Time limit:**
 - Within 15 years of service member's death
 - Loses eligibility if remarries

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Eligibility for Surviving Children

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- **Surviving children eligible if:**
 - Parent service member died in LOD after 9/10/2001; or
 - Parent was member of Selected Reserve who died, on or after 9/11/2001, while a member of the Selected Reserve from a SC disability
- **Time limits:**
 - If turned 18 or graduated HS before 2013, eligible until age 33
 - If turned 18 or graduated HS in 2013 or after, no limit
- **See 38 U.S.C. § 3311 and www.va.gov/education/survivor-dependent-benefits/fry-scholarship/**

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NVLSP VA Benefit Identifier App



LOGO

- **Questionnaire/App:** Helps Vets and advocates figure out what VA service-connected disability benefits or non-service-connected pension benefits they might be entitled to
- **3 WAYS to Access:**
 - [NVLSP Website](#)

NVLSP Training Opportunities

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- NVLSP offers private in-person and webinar training tailored to the needs of your organization
- If you are interested in finding out more information, please contact our Director of Training and Publications, Rick Spataro, at richard@nvlsp.org