Justice Should Not Be a Lottery: An Examination of Disparate Outcomes in Hearing Loss Cases at the Veterans Court

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Justice Should Not Be a Lottery: An Examination of Disparate Outcomes in Hearing Loss Cases at the Veterans Court

Michael J. Elizondo*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION TO DISPARATE OUTCOMES IN HEARING LOSS CASES AT THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR VETERANS CLAIMS .................................................. 140

II. BACKGROUND OF VETERANS LAW AND THE COURT PROCEDURES THAT HAVE LED TO DISPARATE OUTCOMES IN HEARING LOSS CASES AT THE VETERANS COURT ....................................................................................... 144
   A. The General Requirements for Hearing Loss Cases at the Veterans Court............................................................................................................................. 144
   B. Explaining Extraschedular Consideration in Veterans Law ................. 146
      1. The VA’s General Regulation about Extraschedular Consideration ............................................................................................................................... 146
      2. The Thun v. Peake Three-Step Inquiry ........................................... 147
      3. The Governing Law regarding Extraschedular Consideration for Hearing Loss Cases............................................................... 148
   C. An Overview of the Veterans Court ....................................................... 149
   D. The “Clearly Erroneous” Standard used for Reviewing Agency Findings of Material Fact ...................................................................................... 152

III. ANALYSIS OF DISPARATE OUTCOMES IN HEARING LOSS CASES AT THE VETERANS COURT ............................................................................................... 153
   A. Introduction to Disparate Outcomes in Hearing Loss Cases at the Veterans Court: McSparrin v. McDonald and Kennison v. McDonald ......................................................... 153
      1. McSparrin v. McDonald ................................................................... 154
      2. Kennison v. McDonald ................................................................... 156

* J.D. Candidate, University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, 2017; B.A. Criminology and Restorative Justice, Fresno Pacific University, Visalia, 2014. No success occurs without help. I would not have been able to write this Comment without the help and support of my friends and family whose seemingly inexhaustible supply of patience, love, and support. I would also like to thank my editors on the UPLR, most notably Erika Lewis, who did the tireless work of making sure that every comma was in the right place while I was abroad. In addition, I would like to thank my friends and mentors for their infinite patience and guidance while I studied abroad in Cambodia and Northern Ireland: Professors John Sims, Michael Vitiello, Professor Emeritus Linda Carter, Kristin Rosella and Devina Douglas. I am also thankful to everyone at the Veterans Court for their guidance and support during the summer of 2015.

139
I. INTRODUCTION TO DISPARATE OUTCOMES IN HEARING LOSS CASES AT THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR VETERANS CLAIMS

In mid-August 2015, five days apart, two different judges in the United States Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims (the Veterans Court) decided identical disability claims from two different veterans. 1 Each veteran argued that the Board of Veterans’ Affairs (Board) had erred in failing to refer their respective hearing loss cases 2 for extraschedular consideration. 3 The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) previously assigned both veterans noncompensable ratings for their hearing loss cases. 4 Both veterans argued that the Board supplied


2. Due to the confusing language commonly used in Veterans Law, whenever possible, this Comment uses the term “hearing loss cases” when describing the relevant disability claims that arrive at the Veterans Court.

3. Kennison, 2015 WL 4879201, at *1; McSparrin, 2015 WL 4756508, at *2; see Part II.B.2 (defining extraschedular consideration in Veterans Law as the awarding of benefits beyond what the veteran is initially entitled to, in a process controlled by a three-element test administered by the VA).

inadequate reasons for the Board’s decisions. Both Board findings used the “clearly erroneous” standard. And both veterans even had representation by attorneys from the same law firm.

However, the outcomes of the two cases could not have been more different. In McSparrin v. McDonald, Chief Judge Lawrence B. Hagel affirmed the Board’s reasoning to deny referral for extraschedular consideration for Mr. McSparrin. In Kennison v. McDonald, Judge Coral W. Pietsch vacated the Board’s decision to deny referral for extraschedular consideration for its failure to provide adequate reasons or bases for its decision to Mr. Kennison. Inconsistent rulings on identical cases at the Veterans Court undermine one of the core principles of law: precedent. Accordingly, disparate outcomes occur because of the Court’s unique procedural rules and the lack of controlling precedent for disability cases. The primary difference between identical cases is the Veterans Court judge presiding over the case.

Commentators have begun to notice this problem of disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court, sometimes even referring to it as “churn” or “the hamster wheel.” This Comment presents a case study of identical hearing loss cases to

5. See Brief of Appellant at 1-2, Kennison, 2015 WL 4879201 (No. 14-3729) (stating plainly that the claim was assigned as noncompensable); Brief of Appellant at 3-4, McSparrin, 2015 WL 4756508 (No. 14-2417) (“Mr. McSparrin was not entitled to compensation for his bilateral hearing loss.”).
7. Brief of Appellant at 9, Kennison, 2015 WL 4879201 (stating Counsel for Appellant was Michael S. Just of Chisholm, Chisholm, and Kilpatrick in Providence, RI); Brief of Appellant at 11, McSparrin, 2015 WL 4756508 (stating Counsel for Appellant was Judy J. Donegan of Chisholm, Chisholm, and Kilpatrick in Providence, RI).
8. See infra Part III.A.1–2 (explaining that McSparrin and Kennison had opposite outcomes at the Veterans Court).
10. Kennison, 2015 WL 4879201, at *5 (holding that remand to the Board for further development is the appropriate solution in this case).
11. Precedent, MERRIAM-WEBSTER DICTIONARY, http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/precedent (last visited on Apr. 1, 2016) (on file with The University of the Pacific Law Review) (providing the definition of precedent—something done or said that may serve as an example or rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of the same or an analogous kind).
14. Ridgway, supra note 12, at 31–33 (arguing the Board’s failure to provide adequate reasons or bases is the most common type of error for which the Veterans Court will vacate and remand a decision, leading to inconsistent decisions); see Alan Zarembo, VA Is Buried In A Backlog Of Never-Ending Veterans Disability
demonstrate the broader problem of disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court.\(^{15}\) The problem of disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court is of general concern to other commentators, who have described disparate outcomes in mental health and hearing loss cases.\(^{16}\)

Prior to the modification of the Court’s procedural rules, U.S. Vet. App. Rule 30(a)—the rule that primarily governs the precedential value of these cases—stated that these cases generally had no precedential value.\(^{17}\) It is beyond dispute that the Veterans Court became aware of the problem of disparate outcomes in certain cases because of the modification of the procedural rules.\(^{18}\) In the summer of 2015, the Court proposed a modification of its rules that would allow veterans to cite Rule 30(a)\(^{19}\) on cases only for “the persuasive value of their logic and reasoning,” while maintaining the non-precedential approach.\(^{20}\) The Court adopted the revised Rule 30(a) on November 19, 2015.\(^{21}\)

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\(^{15}\) See infra Part III (discussing the nature of disparate outcomes of hearing loss cases compared to the general outcomes of cases at the Veterans Court).

\(^{16}\) See generally Ridgway, supra note 12, at 28–33 (examining the problem of disparate outcomes in the context of mental health and hearing loss cases).

\(^{17}\) U.S. Vet. App. R. 30(a).

A party, intervenor, or amicus curiae may not cite as precedent any action designated as nonprecedential by the Court or any other court, or that was withdrawn after having been published in a reporter, except when the cited action has binding or preclusive effect in the case on appeal (such as via the application of the law-of-the-case doctrine). A copy of any unpublished action referred to shall be attached to the document containing the reference.


\(^{19}\) U.S. Vet. App. R. 30(a).

A party, intervenor, or amicus curiae may not cite as precedent any action designated as nonprecedential by the Court or any other court, or that was withdrawn after having been published in a reporter, except when the cited action has binding or preclusive effect in the case on appeal (such as via the application of the law-of-the-case doctrine). Actions designated as nonprecedential by this Court or any other court may be cited only for the persuasive value of their logic and reasoning, provided that the party states that no clear precedent exists on point and the party includes a discussion of the reasoning as applied to the instant case. With the exception of decisions of this Court available electronically, a copy of any unpublished action referred to shall be attached to the document containing the reference.

\(^{20}\) Id. (emphasis added).

However, this change of procedure does not go far enough to fix the problem of disparate outcomes for the cases decided under the old procedural rule and for future cases yet to occur. 22 Currently, veterans’ cases under the new Rule 30(a) can draw upon the reasoning with disparate outcomes, as there is still a lack of controlling precedent. 23 In essence, justice has become a lottery at the Veterans Court, with outcomes wholly dependent on which judge decides the case. 24

To fix the problem of disparate outcomes, the Veterans Court needs to do two things. 25 First, the Court needs to further modify its procedural rules by applying the relevant factors to create a mandatory procedural framework to ensure precedential decisions so that this problem of disparate outcomes will not occur again. 26 Second, the Court needs to issue an en banc decision that establishes the authority of the reasoning used in cases like McSparrin as the standard for hearing loss cases going forward. 27 Now is the time to bring attention to this problem of disparate outcomes. 28

Part II of this Comment does the following: (1) provides necessary background on Veterans’ Law, including an explanation of disability claims and extraschedular consideration; (2) examines the Court’s background and unique procedural rules that allowed disparate outcomes to occur; and (3) analyzes the “clearly erroneous” standard. 29 Part III analyzes McSparrin and Kennison, compares them to other Veterans Court cases over the past six years, 30 and also addresses the Court’s effort to address its problem of disparate outcomes due to a recent alteration of its procedural rules. 31 Finally, Part IV argues for specific

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22. Compare Kennison, 2015 WL 4879201, at *1–2 (Vet. App. Aug. 17, 2015), with McSparrin, 2015 WL 4756508, at *1–3 (Vet. App. Aug. 12, 2015) (demonstrating that two cases involving the similar facts and law resulting in two different results); see also infra Part III.B.1–2 (explaining that the disparity of results in hearing loss disability claims is in stark contrast with the average results for all claims at the Veterans Court).

23. The revised Rule 30(a) has not stopped disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court. Compare Payne v. McDonald, No. 15-0228, 2016 WL 193496, at *3 (Vet. App. Jan. 15, 2016) (affirming, without precedential value, that the Board’s decision provided an adequate rationale to not refer the veteran’s claim for extraschedular consideration), with Graham v. McDonald, No. 15-0084, 2015 WL 9488190, at *6 (Vet. App. Dec. 30, 2015) (vacating and remanding, without precedential value, the Board’s decision because it failed to provide adequate reasons or bases).

24. Compare Payne, 2016 WL 193496 (holding issued by Judge Alan G. Lance), with Graham, 2015 WL 9488190 (holding issued by Judge Mary J. Schoelen) (demonstrating again that different judges led to different results at the Veterans Court).

25. See infra Part IV (outlining the details of two recommendations of this article).

26. See infra Part IV.A (discussing recommendation to alter Rule 30(a)).

27. See infra Part IV.B (recommending the court issue a full court decision adopting the rational of McSparrin v. McDonald).


29. Infra Part II.A–D.

30. Infra Part III.A–B.

31. Infra Part III.C.
procedural alterations of the Veterans Court’s rules and for issuing a full court precedential decision, similar to McSparrin, to resolve the controversy surrounding referral for extraschedular consideration in hearing loss disability cases.32

II. BACKGROUND OF VETERANS LAW AND THE COURT PROCEDURES THAT HAVE LED TO DISPARATE OUTCOMES IN HEARING LOSS CASES AT THE VETERANS COURT

The history of Veterans Law sheds light on why single-judge decisions result in disparate outcomes in hearing loss cases at the Veterans Court.33 This Section includes: (1) an explanation of the elements of a claim in Veterans Law and the elements of a hearing loss case; (2) the governing law for referrals of extraschedular consideration; (3) an overview of the Veterans Court, including its judicial review and procedural rules; and (4) an explanation of the “clearly erroneous” standard.34

A. The General Requirements for Hearing Loss Cases at the Veterans Court.

The general requirement for the VA to pay any disability claim of benefits is that the disability must occur or be aggravated during active military, naval, or air service.35 The service must also discharge or release the veteran under conditions other than a dishonorable discharge.36

Today, there are five elements to a veteran’s application for benefits: “[1] status as a veteran, [2] the existence of a disability, [3] the connection between the veteran’s service and the disability, [4] the degree of disability, and [5] the effective date of the disability.”37 The veteran’s claim is “service-connected” if all five elements are present.38

32. Infra Part IV.A–B.
33. See infra Part II (providing background of Veterans Law and Veterans Court procedure).
34. Infra Part II.A–D.
36. 38 U.S.C. §§ 1110, 1131; 38 C.F.R. §§ 3.12, 3.301 (2015); see 38 U.S.C. § 101(2) (West 2015) (defining “veteran” for establishing veteran benefits as a service member “who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable”).
38. Id. at 484–85. The common practice of calling a claim “service-connected” is repetitive and confusing, as one of the elements required for a claim is the requirement of service connection. As previously stated, for reasons of clarity, this Comment bypasses the confusion of the requisite language and uses the equivalent terms of “claim of disability benefits” and “disability claims” in reference to hearing loss cases.
The VA has a general statutory duty to assist veterans in the administration of their claims to the VA; as such, the posture of the VA in the claims process is non-adversarial. Congress requires that the VA assist a veteran by both notifying the veteran of the information necessary to prove his claim and by helping the veteran obtain the evidence and information to substantiate his claim. Moreover, the VA’s duty to assist also includes a duty to make reasonable efforts to assist a veteran in obtaining evidence necessary to substantiate his claim.

The legal test the Veterans Court uses to determine hearing loss cases is fundamentally straightforward. Any VA medical examination must be thorough enough so that the evaluation of the veteran’s filed disability claim will be a fully informed one. Accordingly, pursuant to VA regulations, any medical examination must also “include a full description of the effects of the disability upon the person’s ordinary activity.”

The VA assigns disability ratings for hearing loss cases through a “mechanical application of the [disability] rating schedule” to the results of the required audiometric evaluations. The VA designed the test to give ratings on a range of zero to 100, with a zero rating resulting in the veteran’s hearing loss being non-compensable, even if the veteran claims that he cannot hear. The audiometric exam rates each ear separately and accordingly awards a financial

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40. See id. (stating that the duty of Veteran Affairs should provide any assistance to the veteran in gathering evidence and provide the veteran with the “benefit of the doubt” when evaluating the evidence).
42. 38 U.S.C. § 5103(b) (West 2015); Dingess, 19 Vet. App. at 484; 38 C.F.R. § 3.159(b) (2015); see also Sizemore v. Principi, 18 Vet. App. 264, 273–74 (2004) (recognizing that the Secretary of Veteran Affairs has a duty to assist veterans).
46. See Lendenmann, 3 Vet. App. at 349 (stating the requirements as to referral for extraschedular consideration); see also Martinak, 21 Vet. App. at 454 (stating the Board must include the hearing loss’s effect on the veteran’s ordinary activity). See also 38 C.F.R. § 4.85 (2015) (stating that examinations for hearing impairment must be conducted by a stateicensed audiologist and must include a controlled speech discrimination test and a puretone audiometry test); 38 C.F.R. § 4.86 (2015) (stating that the test results for each ear must meet a decibel threshold, and the results of examinations will be compared to predefined Hertz levels to determine whether a claim for benefits should be awarded, with the worst result controlling the award).
47. See Thun v. Peake, 22 Vet. App. 111, 115 (2008) (“Under the approach prescribed by VA, if the criteria reasonably describe the claimant’s disability level and symptomatology, then the claimant’s disability picture is contemplated by the rating schedule, the assigned schedular evaluation is, therefore, adequate, and no referral is required.”); Cromley v. Brown, 7 Vet. App. 376, 378 (1995) (“The [VA] regulations are clear. Under the schedule of ratings, level I and level II hearing are noncompensable [and thus require no payment of benefits].”) (citation omitted).
award. However, the VA has a duty to analyze the filed hearing loss claim for referral for extraschedular consideration.

B. Explaining Extraschedular Consideration in Veterans Law.

Understanding extraschedular consideration requires knowing both the underlying law and regulations governing the general rules of referral for extraschedular consideration, as well as the specific differences of these rules as to hearing loss cases in the current controversy.

1. The VA’s General Regulation about Extraschedular Consideration.

The VA’s regulations arise from Congressional statutory authority, which determines the Schedule for Rating Disabilities used in evaluating the degree of disability in veterans’ claims for disability compensation. As previously discussed, the VA has a duty to examine the merits of referral for extraschedular consideration, regardless if the veteran seeks the status.

Referral for extraschedular consideration is for exceptional cases of disability. Under 38 C.F.R. 3.321(b), the VA has a duty to examine whether referral for extraschedular consideration is justified in every claim, regardless of whether the veteran seeks the status:

[T]o afford justice . . . to the exceptional case where the scheduler evaluations are found to be inadequate, the Under Secretary for Benefits [of the VA] or the Director, Compensation and Pension Service . . . 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.

Therefore, under certain conditions, the VA has the discretion to award benefits that exceed what a veteran is normally entitled to in his disability claim.

48. See 38 C.F.R. § 4.86 (stating that each ear will be rated separately in the context of determining disability for benefits).
49. See infra Part II.B (defining the process that governing awarding additional monetary benefits for hearing loss disability claims).
52. 38 C.F.R. § 3.321(a) (2015).
53. Supra Part II.A.
54. 38 C.F.R. § 3.321(b) (2015).
55. Id.
56. See id. (“To accord justice . . . to the exceptional case where the scheduler evaluations are found to be inadequate, the Under Secretary for Benefits or the Director, Compensation and Pension Service . . . is
The governing regulation, 38 C.F.R. § 3.321(b), also states the conditions for referral for extraschedular consideration, in that the disability must present “such an exceptional or unusual disability picture with such related factors as marked interference with employment or frequent periods of hospitalization” to make the regular rating schedule inadequate.

The Veterans Court held that the rating schedule for disabilities applies unless there are “exceptional or unusual” factors that render application of the rating schedule impractical, which established the VA regulation of 38 C.F.R. § 3.321(b) as Court precedent. The Veterans Court defined the test on referral for extraschedular consideration in Thun v. Peake.

In a recent development at the end of 2015 in Kuppamala v. Nicholson, the Veterans Court modified its holding as to the application of referrals of cases for extraschedular consideration. The Kuppamala Court held that the Board itself had the statutory authority to review the Director’s decisions regarding referral on a de novo basis and had the authority to “assign an extraschedular rating when appropriate.”


In Thun, the Court held that the VA is supposed to undertake a three-step inquiry to make the determination of referral for extraschedular consideration. The first step of the inquiry is an application of the requirements described in 38 C.F.R. § 3.321(b):

[I]f the scheduler evaluation does not contemplate the [veteran]’s level of disability and symptomology and is found [to be] inadequate, the [VA regional office] or Board must determine whether the [veteran]’s exceptional disability picture exhibits other related factors such as those provided by the [VA] regulation as “governing norms.”

The second step of the inquiry further applies section 3.321(b) as the VA is supposed to determine whether there are “related factors [that] include ‘marked 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.”

57. Id.
58. See Fisher v. Principi, 4 Vet. App. 57, 60 (1993) (“The rating schedule will apply unless there are “exceptional or unusual” factors which render application of the schedule impractical.”).
61. Id. (holding in a disability case outside the scope of this Comment that the underlying statutes that created the Veterans Court provided the Board the power to review and assign an extraschedular rating if appropriate).
62. Id.
63. Id. at 116 (citing 38 C.F.R. § 3.321(b)(1)).
interference with employment’ and ‘frequent periods of hospitalization.’ The final step of the inquiry requires the Under Secretary for Benefits to review the veteran’s claim only if both elements are present.

In Anderson v. Shinseki, the Veterans Court refined the Thun inquiry by holding that referring to the Thun inquiry as a three-step inquiry can be misleading, implying that there is a sequence of the first two steps. Accordingly, the Thun inquiry is a required three-element test before referring any claim for an extraschedular rating. As such, the first two elements do not have a required order. In any event, if the Board does not refer a claim for extraschedular consideration, the Board has an obligation to provide the veteran an “adequate statement of reasons or bases for its decision not to do so.”

3. The Governing Law regarding Extraschedular Consideration for Hearing Loss Cases.

The VA’s test for determining and rating hearing loss cases is a relatively straightforward and mechanical process. Any VA medical examination and the results therein must contain sufficient detail “that the evaluation of the claimed disability will be a fully informed one.” The Board commits reversible error if the statement of reasons or bases it provides to the veteran is a mere conclusory statement that “an extraschedular evaluation is not appropriate.”

In Martinak v. Nicholson, the Veterans Court held that the VA regulation for extraschedular consideration “does not rely exclusively on objective test results to determine whether a referral for an extraschedular rating is warranted.” The Martinak Court also held that the Secretary and the VA committed reversible error in its decision by not including any additional description of the functional effects caused by a hearing disability. This holding relied on the fact that the Secretary of the VA circulated an internal memo within the VA affirming “the

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64. Id. at 116.
65. Id.
67. Id. (holding that the Thun elements are also Board reviewable).
68. See id. (stating that the steps in Thun are actually “elements that must be established”).
72. See Johnston v. Brown, 10 Vet. App. 80, 86 (1997) (holding that the mere statement that “an extraschedular evaluation is not appropriate” was not enough of an explanation).
74. See id. (“[T]he Court . . . holds that, in addition to dictating objective test results, a VA audiologist must fully describe the functional effects caused by a hearing disability in his or her final report.”).
need for VA audiologists to describe the effect of a hearing disability on a veteran’s occupational functional and daily activities.”

Accordingly, the Martinak Court held that “in addition to dictating objective test results, a VA audiologist must fully describe the functional effects caused by a hearing disability in his or her final report.” As such, Martinak requires that the analysis for referral of an extraschedular hearing loss case contains both objective and subjective elements.

C. An Overview of the Veterans Court.

A veteran’s case reaches the Veterans Court only after the VA and the veteran exhaust all administrative avenues at the Board. The Board is the adjudicatory branch of the VA, which oversees all veterans’ affairs in the United States and, until 1988, these decisions were outside the scope of judicial review. The Court now issues holdings regarding the validity of Board decisions on denied claims of veterans’ compensation benefits.

Congress granted the Veterans Court the exclusive jurisdiction to review decisions of the Board that the veteran has appealed. The Court’s holdings on these contested Board decisions typically lack precedential weight because of the Court’s unique procedural rules and limited judicial review. Accordingly,

75. Id.
76. Id.
77. See discussion supra Part II.B.3 (explaining the requirements regarding referral for extraschedular consideration in hearing loss disability claims).
78. See Howard v. Gober, 220 F.3d 1341, 1344 (Fed. Cir. 2000) (holding that the “Court of Appeals for Veteran Claims correctly held that it lacked jurisdiction” when there was no final decision from the Board of Veteran Appeals); 38 U.S.C. § 7266(a) (West 2015) (stating that an appeal should be made after a “final decision” of the Board of Veteran Appeals).
82. 38 U.S.C. § 7252(a) (West 2015).
83. U.S. VET. APP. R. 30(a).
84. See 38 U.S.C. § 7261(c) (West 2015) (“In no event shall findings of fact made by the Secretary or the Board of Veterans’ Appeals be subject to trial de novo by the [Veterans] Court.”).
appealed veterans’ disability cases that do not trigger precedential review and have identical facts can, and often do, result in disparate outcomes under the same laws, depending on the disability case.\textsuperscript{85}

The Veterans Court’s judicial review focuses exclusively on the record of proceedings presented before the Secretary of the VA and the Board.\textsuperscript{86} Pursuant to statute, the Veterans Court has the authority to: (1) decide all relevant questions of law; (2) interpret constitutional, statutory, and regulatory provisions; and (3) determine the meaning or the applicability of the terms of actions of the Secretary of the VA.\textsuperscript{87}

For findings of material fact, the Veterans Court can only set aside or reverse if the finding is “clearly erroneous.”\textsuperscript{88} However, the Veterans Court requires that the Board include “a written statement of the reasons or bases for its findings and conclusions” in its decision.\textsuperscript{89} This statement of reasons or bases “must be adequate to enable a veteran to understand the precise basis for the Board’s decision and facilitate review in the Court.”\textsuperscript{90}

By default at the Veterans Court, a single judge can adjudicate a veterans’ claim for disability benefits under Rule 30(a).\textsuperscript{91} The appropriate factors for deciding a case under Rule 30(a) are limited to the conditions that the claim:

[1] does not establish a new rule of law; [2] does not alter, modify, criticize, or clarify an existing rule of law; [3] does not apply an established rule of law to a novel fact pattern; [4] does not constitute the only recent, binding precedent on a particular point of law within the power of the [Veterans] Court to decide; [5] does not involve a legal

\textsuperscript{85}. Compare Kennison v. McDonald, No. 14-3729, 2015 WL 4879201 (Vet. App. Aug. 17, 2015), with McSparrin v. McDonald, No. 14-2417, 2015 WL 4756508 (Vet. App. Aug. 12, 2015) (focusing on the Board’s decision to deny consideration of the veteran’s claim for extraschedular consideration as to hearing loss, whether the Board incorporated the veteran’s statements as to his disability in providing adequate reasons or bases); see also Ridgway, supra note 12, at pp. 28–33 (describing the two most common scenarios for disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court: mental health disability cases and hearing loss disability cases).


\textsuperscript{87} See 38 U.S.C. §§ 7261(a)(1)–(2) (West 2015) (stating that the Court also has the authority to compel action of the Secretary if the Secretary acts unlawfully or unreasonably delays a proceeding).

\textsuperscript{88} Id. at § 7261(a)(4); see also id. § 7261(a)(3)(A) (stating that the Veterans Court has the authority to use the arbitrary and capricious standard to hold unlawful and set aside decisions, findings, conclusions, rules and regulations issued or adopted by the Secretary, or the Board); infra Part II.D (explaining the definition of the “clearly erroneous” standard).

\textsuperscript{89} Allday v. Brown, 7 Vet. App. 517, 527 (1995) (citation omitted); Gilbert v. Derwinski, 1 Vet. App. 49, 56–57 (1990) (citing SEC v. Chenery (Chenery II) 332 U.S. 194 (1947) (analogizing the requirement to have administrative decisions be supported by “reasons or bases”); see 38 U.S.C. § 7104(d)(1) (2015) (“Each decision of the Board shall include a written statement of the Board’s findings and conclusions, and the reasons or bases for those findings and conclusions, on all material issues of fact and law presented on the record.”).

\textsuperscript{90} 38 U.S.C. § 7104(d)(1); Allday, 7 Vet. App. at 527 (citation omitted).

\textsuperscript{91} See Frankel v. Derwinski, 1 Vet. App. 23, 25 (1990) (“The Court may hear cases by judges sitting alone or in panels . . .”) (citing 38 U.S.C.A § 4054(b)).
issue of continuing public interest; and [6] the outcome [of the case] is not reasonably debatable. 92

These factors are the Frankel factors. 93 Accordingly, using the Frankel factors, single-judge Veterans Law cases decided under Rule 30(a) typically lack precedential weight. 94

The Secretary of the VA cannot seek review of any decision of the Board. 95 However, if the veteran in a case decided under the Frankel factors by a single judge disagrees with the decision, the veteran has two options. 96 The veteran may either make a motion for reconsideration by the judge who decided the case or make a motion for a panel decision of three judges. 97 Pursuant to the Court rules, the veteran has to state either the law or the facts that the veteran believes the Court overlooked or misunderstood, 98 or state why the Frankel factors do not apply. 99

Currently, the Veterans Court is restrictive in how it issues precedential decisions. 100 Assuming a panel is convened, the Court will randomly assign three judges to decide the case if the veteran’s case does not meet the Frankel factors for single-judge consideration, 101 and the panel’s published decision has precedential value. 102 If the veteran disagrees with the panel’s decision, the veteran can make a motion for reconsideration by the panel of three judges, or make a motion for full Court review. 103

A motion for full Veterans Court review must state how the review will secure or maintain uniformity of the Court’s decisions or state what question of exceptional importance is involved. 104 However, the Veterans Court does not favor motions for full Court decisions. 105 If the veteran disagrees with the full

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92. Id. at 25–26.
93. Id.
94. See id. (holding that a decision may be reviewed by one judge and, upon review, it will use the listed factors).
96. U.S. VET. APP. R. 35.
97. U.S. VET. APP. R. 35(a)–(b) (stating that a veteran in a single motion can request both reconsideration by the single judge and request a panel decision of three judges in the event the single judge denies reconsideration).
100. See generally Frankel v. Derwinski, 1 Vet. App. 23, 25–26 (1990) (“By statute, this Court may sit by single judge, in panels of three or [by the full Court]. . . . Single judges will consider and decide cases identified for summary consideration and decision. Under the internal operating procedures of the Court, there will be internal circulation of a proposed decision with time and opportunity for non-sitting judges to respond.”).
101. Id. at 25–26.
102. Id. at 26.
103. U.S. VET. APP. R. 35(a)(1) (stating that the veteran in a single motion can request reconsideration by the panel of three judges and request full Court review in the event that the panel denies reconsideration).
105. U.S. VET. APP. R. 35(c).
Court decision, the veteran may make a motion for reconsideration by the full Court, or appeal his claim to the United States Court of Appeals of the Federal Circuit (Federal Circuit).

D. The “Clearly Erroneous” Standard used for Reviewing Agency Findings of Material Fact

The Veterans Court uses the “clearly erroneous” standard when reviewing agency findings of material fact. The Supreme Court defined the “clearly erroneous” standard as a finding “when although there is evidence to support [the agency’s finding of material fact], the reviewing court on the entire evidence is left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed.”

The Supreme Court, in a later case, also held that the “clearly erroneous” standard does not entitle a reviewing court to reverse the finding of a lower court or agency because the court is convinced that it would have decided the case differently, because this action would be an overreach of judicial authority. The Supreme Court held that “[w]here there are two permissible views of the evidence, the factfinder’s choice between them cannot be "clearly erroneous." Accordingly, in Gilbert v. Derwinski, the Veterans Court stated that it would use the “clearly erroneous” standard to review the VA’s findings of material fact by holding that:

Congress has provided that this Court . . . to the extent necessary to its decision and when presented, shall . . . in the case of a finding a material fact made in reaching a decision in a case before the Department of Veterans Affairs with respect to [the] benefits under laws administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs, hold unlawful and set aside such finding if the finding is clearly erroneous.

Moreover, the Gilbert Court also supported its decision to use the “clearly erroneous” standard by referencing the legislative history of the statute that created the Veterans Court. Moreover, the Gilbert Court cited Gypsum and

107. It is worth noting that the veteran always has the option to appeal to the Federal Circuit, regardless of seeking a panel decision or a full court decision. 38 U.S.C. § 7292(a) (West 2015).
111. Id. at 574 (citing United States v. Yellow Cab Co. 338 U.S. 338, 342 (1949)).
Anderson in its reasoning, while analogizing its own oversight role of the Board to an appellate court reviewing a trial court.\textsuperscript{114} The Gilbert Court held that under the “clearly erroneous” rule, the Court could not substitute its judgment for that of the Board on issues of material fact.\textsuperscript{115} Accordingly, if there is a plausible basis in the record for the Board’s factual determinations, even if the Court would have reached a different conclusion, the Court cannot overturn the Board’s decision on findings of material fact.\textsuperscript{116}

III. ANALYSIS OF DISPARATE OUTCOMES IN HEARING LOSS CASES AT THE VETERANS COURT

The following Sections focus on the noncompensable hearing loss cases of McSparrin and Kennison,\textsuperscript{117} and the scope of disparate outcomes in the Veterans Court when compared to the Court’s overall caseload.\textsuperscript{118} This Part also discusses that the Veterans Court has recognized the problem of disparate outcomes and discusses the Veterans Court’s attempt to fix it by altering Rule 30(a).\textsuperscript{119}

A. Introduction to Disparate Outcomes in Hearing Loss Cases at the Veterans Court: McSparrin v. McDonald and Kennison v. McDonald

Comparing disability claims on a strict one-to-one ratio is the best way to understand the problem of disparate outcomes.\textsuperscript{120} While the number of hearing loss cases is a fraction of the cases the Veterans Court adjudicates in a year, the fact remains that certain cases at the Veterans Court result in disparate outcomes.\textsuperscript{121} People lose confidence in the law when, under the same facts, two entirely different results occur each having the force of law.\textsuperscript{122} In addition, this

\textsuperscript{114} Gilbert, 1 Vet. App. at 53.
\textsuperscript{115} Id. at 52.
\textsuperscript{116} Id.
\textsuperscript{117} Infra Part III.A.
\textsuperscript{118} Infra Part III.B.
\textsuperscript{119} Infra Part III.C.
\textsuperscript{120} See infra Part III.A–B (using a one-to-one ratio to analyze disparate outcomes in hearing loss cases at the Veterans Court).
\textsuperscript{121} See infra Part III (analyzing instances of disparate outcomes); see generally 2015 Veteran Benefits Admin. Rep., Compensation at 26 (stating that 250,436 of the 1,642,994 (approx. 15.24%) of all new compensation recipients in 2015 were auditory).
\textsuperscript{122} See JOHN BOUVIER, A LAW DICTIONARY, ADAPTED TO THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OF THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE AMERICAN UNION; WITH REFERENCES TO THE CIVIL AND OTHER SYSTEMS OF FOREIGN LAW 283 (T. & J. W. Johnson, Law Booksellers, 1839) [hereinafter Bouvier Law Dictionary] (“[T]he decision of courts of justice: when exactly in point with a case before the court, they are generally held to have a binding authority, as well to keep the scale of justice even and steady, as because the law in that case has been solemnly declared and determined.”).
Comment builds upon previous work that has come before on disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court in more detail to better illustrate the problem. For veterans and the American public to have confidence in Veterans Court decisions, there must be consistency of fair results.

I. McSparrin v. McDonald

William McSparrin served with the U.S. Army. Shortly after his honorable discharge, Mr. McSparrin applied for benefits stemming from hearing loss. In June 1980, the VA examined him. In July 1980, the VA regional office granted his hearing loss disability claim at a non-compensable rating.

In July 2003, Mr. McSparrin unsuccessfully sought an increased disability rating for his hearing loss disability claim. In October 2007, Mr. McSparrin again sought an increased disability rating for his hearing loss claim; and in December 2007, the VA examined him via audiometric examination. However, in July 2008, the VA regional office denied his request.

In December 2009, Mr. McSparrin testified to the Board that “he had to lip read because he could not hear well,” and his wife added “he could ‘hear nothing’ in the presence of background noise.” Accordingly, in November

123. See Ridgway, supra note 12, at pp. 33–34 (discussing disparate outcomes for all Veterans Court single-judge decisions over a two-year period in 2013 and 2014).

124. See Bouvier Law Dictionary, supra note 122.


128. Brief of Appellant at 1–2, McSparrin, 2015 WL 4756508 (Vet. App. Aug. 12, 2015) (stating that Mr. McSparrin did not contest this decision at the time, and as a result, the decision became final); see also McSparrin, 2015 WL 4756508 at *1 n.1 (holding also references what the Court does with Mr. McSparrin’s other disability benefit claims, which fall outside the scope of the Comment).

129. McSparrin, 2015 WL 4756508, at *2 (stating that in January 2004, the VA regional office continued the noncompensable rating which Mr. McSparrin did not contest which became final).

130. Id. at n.2 (stating Mr. McSparrin had sensorineural hearing loss, which is defined as “hearing loss due to a lesion in either the cochlea (sensory mechanism of the ear), the vestibulocochlear nerve, the central neural pathways, or a combination of these structures”) (citing DORLAND’S ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL DICTIONARY 825 (32nd ed. 2012)). As previously mentioned, the VA regulations that govern audiometric examination define it as follows: 38 C.F.R. § 4.85 (2015) (stating that examinations for hearing impairment must be conducted by a state-licensed audiologist and must include a controlled speech discrimination test and a puretone audiometry test); 38 C.F.R. § 4.86 (2015) (stating that the test results meet a decibel threshold, the results of examinations will be compared to predefined Hertz levels to determine whether a claim for benefits should be awarded, with the worst result controlling the award, with ear being evaluated).

131. Id. at *2 (stating the VA continued the assigned noncompensable disability rating and Mr. McSparrin submitted a Notice of Disagreement challenging the VA’s decision to the Board).

132. Id.
2011, the Board remanded Mr. McSparrin’s hearing loss disability claim “for additional development,” requesting another audiometric examination. 

When Mr. McSparrin underwent that examination in January 2012, he reported to the examiner that he encountered loud noises throughout his military tour that damaged his hearing. Mr. McSparrin reported he had a hard time hearing at work and at home. The VA examiner acknowledged Mr. McSparrin’s hearing loss may cause him occupational issues. While the examiner found hearing loss, the Board decided that his hearing loss was not severe enough to qualify for a compensable disability rating. Accordingly, the Board found Mr. McSparrin’s hearing loss disability merited only a noncompensable rating and that “referral for extraschedular consideration was not warranted.”

Mr. McSparrin appealed to the Veterans Court and argued that the Board provided inadequate reasons or bases for denying referral for extraschedular consideration. Mr. McSparrin argued for remand because the Board failed to discuss in its analysis whether his reliance on face-to-face communication caused marked interference with his employment.

The Secretary of the VA argued that the Veterans Court cannot substitute its judgment for that of the Board under the “clearly erroneous” standard on issues of material fact, and that “if a ‘plausible’ basis appears in the record for the factual determination, the Court cannot overturn them.” The Secretary also argued that the threshold factor of referral for extraschedular consideration in the

133. Id. at *3 (stating that the VA examiner was to fully describe any functional effects associated with Mr. McSparrin’s hearing disability, the impact of his hearing loss disability upon his vocational pursuits, and the effect the disability has, if any, on his current level of occupational impairment in his report).
134. Id. (referencing noise via earth movers, heavy equipment, and assorted weapon fire from various forms of weaponry on the firing range).
135. Id. (stating that it was hard to hear general conversation and communication on the CB radio in the truck, and that Mr. McSparrin was unable to understand lyrics in music and had to rely on face-to-face communication).
136. Id. (“He may have trouble working well in very noisy environments, and in environments which required him to use non face-to-face communications equipment (such as CB radios, intercoms, etc.) or in jobs which required a great deal of attention to high[-]pitched sounds (such as monitoring medical equipment or other altering signals.”)).
137. Id.
138. Id.
Thun inquiry is whether the available rating schedule is adequate. Ultimately, the Secretary argued that the Board properly conducted the Thun inquiry by acknowledging and incorporating Mr. McSparrin’s statements to the VA examiner about his hearing loss in its final reasoning that denied referral for extraschedular consideration.

On August 12, 2015, Chief Judge Lawrence B. Hagel affirmed the Board’s decision. Chief Judge Hagel cited the Veterans Court’s three-element test established by Thun to satisfy the requirements of 38 C.F.R. § 3.321(b).

Chief Judge Hagel cited the relevant portion in Martinak, which provides that the VA audiologist must “fully describe the functional effects caused by a hearing disability in his or her final report.” Chief Judge Hagel held that the Board properly considered Mr. McSparrin’s symptoms and lay statements about his disability in its decision to not refer the claim for extraschedular consideration, and that the Board was correct in finding that Mr. McSparrin had not described exceptional or unusual features to his hearing loss.

Accordingly, Mr. McSparrin failed to demonstrate error, making remand unnecessary. Chief Judge Hagel concluded that the Board’s corresponding explanation adequately allowed Mr. McSparrin to understand the precise basis of its decision not to refer his claim for extraschedular consideration.

2. Kennison v. McDonald

Everett Kennison served with the U.S. Army on two non-consecutive tours. In March 2010, Mr. Kennison filed for entitlement to disability benefits for
hearing loss and, in November 2010, the VA regional office granted the claim
and assigned a noncompensable disability rating.  

In December 2010, Mr. Kennison filed a Notice of Disagreement, arguing
that “he [was] not able to hear [his] spouse’s voice at all,” that she had to tap him
to get his attention, and that he had to read lips to understand people. At Mr.
Kennison’s VA examination in December 2011, the examiner noted that Mr.
Kennison’s hearing loss impacted his ability to work due to his difficulty
understanding speech.

In July 2012, after appealing to the Board, Mr. Kennison underwent another
VA examination where the examiner noted that Mr. Kennison’s hearing loss
impacted his ability to work since it negatively affected his ability to
communicate. In October 2014, the Board found that Mr. Kennison’s hearing loss
disability merited only a noncompensable rating and that referral for
extraschedular consideration was not warranted, much like Mr. McSparrin.

Moreover, Mr. Kennison appealed to the Veterans Court and argued that the
Board provided inadequate reasons for denying referral for extraschedular
consideration, making the same argument as Mr. McSparrin. Like Mr.
McSparrin, Mr. Kennison argued for remand because the Board failed to discuss
in its analysis the effects of his hearing loss beyond a conclusory statement that
his disability is not so unusual or exceptional as to warrant a higher rating.

As in McSparrin, the Secretary of the VA argued that the Veterans Court
cannot substitute its judgment for that of the Board under the “clearly erroneous”
standard on issues of material fact, and if a plausible basis appears in the record
for the factual determination, the Court cannot overturn the Board’s decision. Additionally, as in McSparrin, the Secretary argued that the threshold factor of
referral for extraschedular consideration in the Thun inquiry is whether the
available rating schedule is adequate. Finally, just like in McSparrin, the
Secretary argued that the Board properly conducted the Thun inquiry by

152. Id.
153. Id. at *2.
155. Id.
159. Supra Part III.A.1; Brief of Appellant at 2–3, 5–6, Kennison, 2015 WL 4879201 (Vet. App. Aug. 17, 2015) (arguing that the Veterans Court found reversible error when the VA only provided a conclusory statement) (citing Johnson v. Brown, 10 Vet. App. 80, 86 (1997)).
acknowledging and incorporating Mr. Kennison’s statements to the VA examiner about his hearing loss in its final reasoning that denied referral for extraschedular consideration.

On August 17, 2015, Judge Coral W. Pietsch vacated the Board’s decision. Judge Pietsch cited the Veterans Court’s three-element test established by Thun to satisfy the requirements of 38 C.F.R. § 3.321(b). Judge Pietsch cited the “clearly erroneous” standard and noted the Board must provide a written statement of the reasons for its factual findings to enable the veteran to understand the precise basis of its decision.

Judge Pietsch held that the Board did not properly consider Mr. Kennison’s symptoms and lay statements about his disability because it failed to include enough of Mr. Kennison’s lay statements about his hearing loss in its final report and decision to not refer the claim for extraschedular consideration. Specifically, Judge Pietsch emphasized that the Board incorrectly focused solely on Mr. Kennison’s statements from one examination. In her reasoning, Judge Pietsch cited to testimony in the record before the Court that neither side used in their arguments.

On remand, Judge Pietsch held that the Board must analyze Mr. Kennison’s credibility and competency. If the Board finds Mr. Kennison credible and competent, then the Board should compare the rating schedule to Mr. Kennison’s symptoms.

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164. Id. at *2–3 (citing 38 C.F.R. § 3.321(b)(1)).


166. Kennison, 2015 WL 4879201, at *4 (holding that while the majority of the Board’s analysis focused on the first Thun element, the Board’s error occurred by failing "to discuss a majority of [Mr. Kennison’s] lay statements describing the effects of his disorder.").

167. Id. at *4 (referring to Mr. Kennison’s testimony on page 123 of the record and holding that the Board’s inclusion of the December 2011 remarks at the expense of any other of his other lay statements appears to suggest that the Board believed that his hearing loss symptoms were less severe than they actually were).

168. Id.

169. Id. (citing Jandreau v. Nicholson, 492 F.3d 1372, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2007); and Buchanan v. Nicholson, 451 F.3d 1331, 1336–37 (Fed. Cir. 2006)).

170. Kennison, 2015 WL 4879201, at *4–5 (holding that if the Board finds that the rating schedule adequately describes Mr. Kennison’s symptoms, there should be no referral for extraschedular consideration, otherwise full Thun analysis is required).
3. The Disparate Outcomes in Hearing Loss Cases Demonstrated by McSparrin and Kennison

Due to the version of Rule 30(a) in force at the time of both cases, both cases have equal force of law and cannot serve as precedent for any veteran going forward.171 With the Veterans Court’s alteration to Rule 30(a), veterans can only cite to single-judge decisions for the “persuasive value of their logic and reasoning,” and considering how similar the reasoning in both cases is, that rule does not appear to be very helpful.172

As demonstrated, McSparrin and Kennison are similar in the underlying facts and the underlying laws used.173 The critical distinction between the two cases is how the judges treated the Board’s handling of the veterans’ lay testimony regarding his disability hearing loss claim.174 However, other than the outcome, there are two primary differences between McSparrin and Kennison: McSparrin does not discuss the “clearly erroneous” standard,175 and Kennison does not discuss the Martinak decision.176 These differences do not explain the disparate outcomes.177 Binding precedent and statutes require the Veterans Court to use the “clearly erroneous” standard,178 so by default McSparrin used the “clearly erroneous” standard.179

Martinak held the VA was to describe the functional effects of the veteran’s hearing disability in the final report.180 Judge Pietsch held that the Board did not discuss enough of Mr. Kennison’s statement without mentioning Martinak.181 This decision is puzzling considering that both Mr. Kennison and the VA argued about Martinak in their respective briefs to the Court.182

171. Gilbert v. Derwinski, 1 Vet. App. 49, 52–53 (1990); U.S. V ET. APP. R. 30(a) (stating the version of the rule that was in effect at the time).
173. Supra Part III.A.1–2.
177. See discussion supra Part III.A.3 (arguing that the minor differences in the cases should not have resulted in different outcomes in McSparrin and Kennison).
179. See McSparrin, 2015 WL 4756508, at *7 (McSparrin does cite Gilbert in a parenthetical albeit for a different, unrelated issue).
The fact remains that both noncompensable disability hearing loss cases resulted in two entirely different outcomes. However, a true examination would likely require comparing McSparrin to a veteran’s case with identical facts that also cites Martinak in the decision. The cases of Gale Gundersdorff illustrate the moving target that is judicial consistency at the Veterans Court.

4. Gundersdorff v. Shinseki and Gundersdorff v. McDonald

Gale E. Gundersdorff served in the U.S. Army. During her service, Ms. Gundersdorff successfully applied for disability benefits for a hearing loss claim. In May 2005, the VA granted the claim at a noncompensable level. In 2012, Ms. Gundersdorff complained to her VA examiner of difficulty hearing the television and in-person conversations and unsuccessfully tried to increase her disability rating for her hearing loss. In April 2012, the Board maintained the rating and denied referral for extraschedular consideration.

Ms. Gundersdorff appealed to the Veterans Court and, like in McSparrin and Kennison, she argued that the Board provided an inadequate explanation of its decision to not refer her hearing loss claim for extraschedular consideration. As the claimants did in McSparrin and Kennison, the veteran argued that the Board failed to consider her lay statements about her disability, while the Secretary argued that the Board properly conducted the Thun analysis required for extraschedular consideration.

On March 27, 2014, Judge William S. Greenberg vacated the Board’s decision. Citing Martinak, Judge Greenberg held that the VA’s examiners failed to adequately describe the functional effects of Ms. Gundersdorff’s disability in the final report. In addition, like in Kennison, Judge Greenberg took issue with the Board ignoring other lay statements that Ms. Gundersdorff

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183. Supra Part III.A.
187. Id.
188. Id. (arguing that the VA providing a TV amplifier and hearing aids was insufficient to cope with Gundersdorff’s disability).
189. Id.
190. Supra Part III.A.1–2; Gundersdorff, 2014 WL 1246682, at *3.
193. Id. at *4 (holding where VA’s statement that Ms. Gundersdorff’s hearing difficulty as having a significant effect on her occupation was inadequate alone as a description of her symptoms).
made in previous examinations in the final report.\textsuperscript{194} On remand, Judge Greenberg ordered the Board to consider additional evidence.\textsuperscript{195}

In November 2014, the Board received the case and again denied Ms. Gundersdorff referral for extraschedular consideration for her hearing loss case.\textsuperscript{196} Accordingly, Ms. Gundersdorff appealed to the Veterans Court and argued, similar to \textit{McSparrin} and \textit{Kennison}, that the Board failed to provide an adequate explanation in its denial of referral.\textsuperscript{197} The Secretary made the same arguments as before.\textsuperscript{198}

On November 30, 2015, Judge William S. Greenberg again vacated the Board’s decision to deny referral for extraschedular consideration.\textsuperscript{199} Without citing \textit{Martinak}, Judge Greenberg held that the Board insufficiently explained its decision by including in its report Ms. Gundersdorff’s statement that she “struggled to comprehend verbal conversation and [that she had] difficulty hearing the television.”\textsuperscript{200} This decision not to cite \textit{Martinak} is curious considering that the previous decision used \textit{Martinak} in its rationale,\textsuperscript{201} and the parties were actively arguing about \textit{Martinak} in their respective briefs to the Court.\textsuperscript{202} In any event, Ms. Gundersdorff’s claim returned to the Board.\textsuperscript{203}

\textbf{B. Statistical Evidence that Proves \textit{McSparrin} and \textit{Kennison} are Emblematic of the Disparate Outcome Problem at the Veterans Court}

The simplest way to demonstrate that cases like \textit{McSparrin} and \textit{Kennison} are not outliers and are demonstrative of the disparate outcome problem is to compare these cases to all the single-judge hearing loss cases decided over the past six years at the Veterans Court to see if other cases are resulting in the same pattern.\textsuperscript{204}

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\item 194. \textit{Supra} Part III.A.2; \textit{Gundersdorff}, 2014 WL 1246682, at *4–5 (holding that the VA’s omission of additional lay statements frustrated judicial review).
\item 197. \textit{Id.} at *1; \textit{see supra} Part III.A.3 (explaining the similarity of the veterans’ arguments in \textit{McSparrin} and \textit{Kennison}).
\item 199. \textit{Gundersdorff II}, 2015 WL 7696304, at *5.
\item 200. \textit{Id.} at *4–5 (holding that the VA’s explanation was inadequate because it did not provide detail explaining how Ms. Gundersdorff’s hearing loss was contemplated by the rating schedule).
\item 203. \textit{Gundersdorff II}, 2015 WL 7696304, at *5.
\item 204. \textit{Infra} Part III.B.
\end{thebibliography}
1. The General Results of all Cases at the Veterans Court over the Past Six Years

As previously stated, the Veterans Court maintains the exclusive jurisdiction to review contested Board decisions.\(^{205}\) The number of total cases and the length of time for their adjudication only emphasize how important it is for the Veterans Court to come to consistent outcomes, lest the veteran endure an unnecessary procedural delay.\(^{206}\)

This Comment averages the Court’s caseload for the past six years by calculating the average number of single-judge decisions for all filed disability cases. From the fiscal years of 2010 to 2015, the Veterans Court decided an average of about 1,830 single-judge cases a year.\(^{207}\) During this timeframe, the Veterans Court affirmed in full or in part an average of about 957 disability cases of all types each year, an affirmance rate of 52.3 percent.\(^{208}\) During this timeframe, the Veterans Court remanded or reversed an average of about 616

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206. See infra Part III.B.1 (explaining the data that demonstrates how long the Veterans Court takes to decide disability claim cases).

208. See 2015 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (calculation FY 2015); 2014 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (calculation FY 2014); 2013 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (calculation FY 2013); 2012 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (calculation FY 2012); 2011 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (calculation FY 2011); 2010 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (calculation FY 2010). Calculating the affirmance rate from 2010 to 2015 and by adding and averaging them ((FY 2015 (438+151) + FY 2014 (578+163) + FY 2013 (703+162) + FY 2012 (1,051+231) + FY 2011 (1,044+292) + FY 2010 (727+201) / 6) = 956.83; 956.83/1,829.33 = .523).
disability cases of all types each year, a remand rate of 33.6 percent.\textsuperscript{209} The Veterans Court dismissed an average of 257 disability cases each year for various procedural reasons that fall outside the scope of this Comment at a rate of 14 percent.\textsuperscript{210} From 2010 to 2015, the average length of time for a disability case of any type to go from the filing of the initial appeal to disposition on the merits by a single judge at the Veterans Court was about 481 days, or 17 months.\textsuperscript{211}

2. The Prevalence of Disparate Outcomes in Hearing Loss Cases at the Veterans Court

The procedural rules of the Veterans Court allowed single-judge disability cases to result in disparate outcomes.\textsuperscript{212} This Section examines how many times there has been a split on referral for extraschedular consideration in hearing loss cases in the Veterans Court during the past six–plus years.\textsuperscript{213}

\textsuperscript{209} See 2015 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (calculation FY 2015); 2014 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (calculation FY 2014); 2013 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (calculation FY 2013); 2012 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (calculation FY 2012); 2011 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (calculation FY 2011); 2010 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (calculation FY 2010). Calculating the remand rate from 2010 to 2015 by adding and averaging them (FY 2015 (548+5) + FY 2014 (680+6) + FY 2013 (584+6) + FY 2012 (610+9) + FY 2011 (687+6) + FY 2010 (546+6) / 6) = 615.5; 615.5/1,829.33 = .336).

\textsuperscript{210} See 2015 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207, at 3 (FY 2015); 2014 Veterans Court Report, supra notes 207–09 (calculation FY 2014); 2013 Veterans Court Report, supra notes 207–09 (calculation FY 2013); 2012 Veterans Court Report, supra notes 207–09 (calculation FY 2012); 2011 Veterans Court Report, supra notes 207–09 (calculation FY 2011); 2010 Veterans Court Report, supra notes 207–09 (calculation FY 2010). Calculating the remaining dismissed cases by adding up the figures and subtracting them from the overall average, then dividing to find the percentage: (Average of 1,829.33—(Average of Affirmance (956.83) + Average of Remand / Reversal (615.5)) = 257; 257/1,829.33 = .140).

\textsuperscript{211} See 2015 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207, at 3 (FY 2015); 2014 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207, at 3 (FY 2014); 2013 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207, at 3 (FY 2013); 2012 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207, at 3 (FY 2012); 2011 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207, at 3 (FY 2011); 2010 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207, at 3 (FY 2010). Calculating the processing time at the Veterans Court by adding up the average wait time and dividing: ((FY 2015 (383) + FY 2014 (423) + FY 2013 (452) + FY 2012 (470) + FY 2011 (584) + FY 2010 (572) / 6) = 480.67; 480.67/28 = 17.2).

\textsuperscript{212} Anderson v. Shinseki, 22 Vet. App. 423, 427 (2009) (describing the last precedent holding on extraschedular referral which focused on a hearing loss disability claim rated 10% compensable and clarified the requisite analysis of Thun v. Peake).
Table 1 presents all noncompensable hearing loss cases exactly like McSparrin and Kennison decided at the Veterans Court from Anderson in 2009 to the end of 2015:214

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Affirmed</th>
<th>Remanded</th>
<th>Percentages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25%/75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35.7%/64.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50%/50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33.3%/66.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>58.3%/41.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>66.7%/33.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 (starting from Anderson)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90%/10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

214. Note: hearing loss cases decided on grounds other than whether the Board provided sufficient rationale as to the referral for extraschedular consideration, such as an overarching disability outside the scope of this Comment or other non-relevant procedural grounds are omitted from this case study.


221. Dillon v. Shinseki, No. 07-3449, 2009 WL 991078 (Vet. App. Mar. 31, 2009) (holding where the Secretary conceded that the Board provided inadequate reasons or bases in its decision not to refer the veterans claim, the only remand); see e.g., Sangi v. Shinseki, No. 06-2721, 2009 WL 3063039 (Vet. App. Sept. 24, 2009) (providing an example of the Veterans Court vacatur and remand of the aforementioned set of cases in 2009).
Table 2 presents all relevant, hearing loss cases, regardless of disability rating, decided at the Veterans Court from Anderson in 2009 to the end of 2015:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Affirmed</th>
<th>Remanded</th>
<th>Percentages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>25.8%/74.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>34.8%/65.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>50%/50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>47%/53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>58.8%/41.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>75%/25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009 (starting from Anderson)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>85.7%/14.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the time of Anderson v. Shinseki, there was near uniformity in noncompensable and compensable hearing loss cases as evidenced by how many

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times the Court affirmed the Board’s reasoning immediately after Anderson.\textsuperscript{229} However, from 2011 to the present, there was an unexplained shift in outcomes in these types of cases, which is puzzling due to the lack of additional precedents.\textsuperscript{230} The pronounced shift is evident when comparing the results of the case study discussed in Part III.B.2 to the general affirmance and remand rates of the Court.\textsuperscript{231}

While it would be tempting to attribute the shift at the Veterans Court to a shift in presidential administrations, the newest members of the Veterans Court did not take the bench until 2012—well after the start of President Barack Obama’s administration.\textsuperscript{232} The significant split in outcomes is troubling, especially considering under the Court’s rule only allows veterans to cite these cases “for the persuasive value of their logic and reasoning.”\textsuperscript{233} Considering the split, the value of the Rule 30(a), as well as the reasoning of any of these cases, will likely be low.\textsuperscript{234} It would be a mistake to dismiss these results due to the small number of cases involved on a yearly basis\textsuperscript{235} because this analysis demonstrates a clear trend of disparate outcomes with both noncompensable and compensable hearing loss cases and shows the current trend at the Veterans Court to remand hearing loss cases without any additional precedents providing guidance or explanation for the decision.\textsuperscript{236}

It might seem artificial to pick\textsuperscript{237} McSparrin and Kennison because of the five-day gap of issuance, as it may initially seem like a fluke; however, considering that three different judges issued disparate holdings in one week in 2015, the problem remains very real.\textsuperscript{237} In fact, in 2014, there was a single instance of

\textsuperscript{229} Table 1, supra note 221; Table 2, supra note 228.

\textsuperscript{230} Table 1, supra note 221; Table 2, supra note 228 (describing the current case law for extraschedular referral).

\textsuperscript{231} Compare Tables 1–2, with 2015 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207, and 2014 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207, and 2013 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207, and 2012 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207, and 2011 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207, and 2010 Veterans Court Report, supra note 207 (demonstrating that remand and affirmance rates for all cases and hearing loss disability claims are vastly different, which is a clear indication that something is wrong).


\textsuperscript{233} U.S. VET. APP. R. 30(a).

\textsuperscript{234} See discussion supra Part III.A.1–2 (demonstrating that the similarity of the reasoning and facts in McSparrin and Kennison resulted in two different outcomes and would not help any future veteran at the Veterans Court).

\textsuperscript{235} See discussion supra Part III.B.1–2 (demonstrating the trend that the results of hearing loss disability claims are in stark contrast to other results at the Veterans Court needs addressing).

\textsuperscript{236} See discussion supra Parts II.B.2–3, III.B.1–2 (demonstrating that there is no case law or shift in case law responsible for disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court since 2009).

disparate outcomes in two different cases, decided by two different judges on the same day, one of which is the aforementioned *Gundersdorff*.\(^{238}\) It would be appropriate if a circuit split caused these disparate outcomes in hearing loss cases. If that were the case, a higher court would decide the circuit split without further issue, and the law would proceed normally.\(^{239}\) However, as previously stated, the Veterans Court is the only court permitted to hear these cases.\(^{240}\) As such, this intra-jurisdictional split is illogical.\(^{241}\) While this Comment focuses solely on hearing loss cases, the clear example of disparate outcome in hearing loss cases is illustrative of the same problem in other fields of Veterans Law.\(^{242}\)

The Veterans Court is supposed to use the “clearly erroneous” standard for findings of material fact and is presumably unable to substitute its own judgment in place of the Board when there is a plausible basis in the record for the factual determination of the Board.\(^{243}\) With each remand, the Veterans Court holds that “there is no plausible basis in the record.”\(^{244}\) To allow this situation of disparate outcomes to continue unchecked is to abandon the notion of precedent and embrace the notion of justice by lottery.\(^{245}\)

These cases demonstrate disparate outcomes with three veterans; the same claim, the same law, and the same attorneys led to two entirely different results not justified by a variance in fact or law.\(^{246}\) The new Rule 30(a) applies to *Gundersdorff III*, yet considering how similar the reasoning is to *McSparrin*, the


\(^{239}\) See *SUP. CT. R. 10(a)* (stating that the Supreme Court will only grant a writ of certiorari as a matter of judicial discretion, most notably in cases where there are U.S. Court of Appeals decisions in conflict with each other).

\(^{240}\) 38 U.S.C. § 7252(a) (West 2015).

\(^{241}\) See discussion *supra* Part III.B (demonstrating the inherent unfairness of disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court).

\(^{242}\) *Supra* Part III.A–B; see Ridgway, *supra* note 12 (discussing that mental health claims are a major source of disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court).


\(^{244}\) *Id.*

\(^{245}\) Zarembo, *supra* note 14; see also Ridgway, *supra* note 12, at 41 (arguing that the underlying case law is the likeliest cause of the disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court).

\(^{246}\) *Supra* Part III.A.1–2, 4 (discussing the inadequacy of the Court’s revision to Rule 30(a) is stopping disparate outcomes in hearing loss cases). Note that Ms. Gundersdorff was also represented by the same law firm as the veterans in *McSparrin* and *Kennison*. Brief of Appellant at 15, Gundersdorff v. Shinseki, No. 13-123, 2014 WL 1246682 (Vet. App. Mar. 27, 2014) (stating Counsel for Appellant was Alexandra Lio of Chisholm, Chisholm, and Kilpatrick in Providence, RI); Brief of Appellant at 10, Gundersdorff v. McDonald, No. 14-4376, 2015 WL 7696304 (Vet. App. Nov. 30, 2015) (stating Counsel for Appellant was Michael S. Just of Chisholm, Chisholm, and Kilpatrick in Providence, RI).
persuasive value appears low.\textsuperscript{247} Barring an appeal to the Federal Circuit, Mr. McSparrin’s claim is finished.\textsuperscript{248} The Veterans Court remanded Ms. Gundersdorff’s claim to the Board.\textsuperscript{249} The Veterans Court also remanded Mr. Kennison’s claim to the Board,\textsuperscript{250} which again denied referral for extraschedular consideration.\textsuperscript{251} As of this writing, Mr. Kennison’s claim is pending at the Veterans Court,\textsuperscript{252} with Mr. Kennison filing his brief with the Court in August 2016.\textsuperscript{253}

\textbf{C. The Veterans Court Alteration to Rule 30(a) in November 2015}

The Veterans Court was aware of the problem of disparate outcomes, as evidenced by the Court seeking public comment on an amendment to Rule 30(a) during the summer of 2015.\textsuperscript{254} Under the revised rule, veterans can cite to Rule 30(a) cases only for “the persuasive value of their logic and reasoning.”\textsuperscript{\textsuperscript{255}} This change of procedure does not go far enough to fix the problem of disparate outcomes because the rule change does nothing for cases decided under the old rules.\textsuperscript{256}

Disparate outcomes still exist despite the Veterans Court’s amendment to Rule 30(a), as \textit{Gundersdorff II} and cases like it illustrate.\textsuperscript{257} Applying the revised Rule 30(a) to \textit{McSparrin} also indicates that the remedy is inadequate for solving the problem of disparate outcomes.\textsuperscript{258} Chief Judge Hagel’s analysis addressed and

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{247} See discussion supra Parts III.A.1, 4 (demonstrating that the similarity of the reasoning and facts in \textit{McSparrin} and \textit{Gundersdorff} resulted in two different outcomes and would not help any future veteran at the Veterans Court).
\item \textsuperscript{251} Board Decision at 2, 4–9, Kennison v. McDonald, No. 16-923 (Vet. App. filed Mar. 15, 2016). Note: Kennison’s new case will be short-cited as \textit{Kennison II}.
\item \textsuperscript{252} Court Docket, \textit{Kennison II}, No. 16-923 (Vet. App. filed Mar. 15, 2016).
\item \textsuperscript{253} Brief for the Appellant at 8–10, \textit{Kennison II}, No. 16-923 (Vet. App. filed Mar. 15, 2016) (arguing that the Board failed to adequately give Mr. Kennison adequate reasons or bases for its decision to denial of his hearing loss claim for extraschedular consideration).
\item \textsuperscript{254} See supra note 18 (discussing the Veterans Court’s alteration of Rule 30(a)).
\item \textsuperscript{255} See supra note 19 (discussing language change in Rule 30(a)).
\item \textsuperscript{256} See discussion Part III.B.1–2 (arguing that the revised Rule 30(a) would not change the result in either case).
\item \textsuperscript{258} See 38 U.S.C. § 7292 (West 2015) (stating that either party can appeal to the Federal Circuit within 60 days of the Veterans Court entry of judgment); Kennison v. McDonald, 2015 WL 4879201, at *5 (Vet. App. Aug. 17, 2015). It is moot to consider \textit{Kennison}, as the Veterans Court remanded his claim back to the Board—the desired outcome.
\end{itemize}
dismissed every argument that Mr. McSparrin made; as a result, the outcome would remain the same, especially under the “clearly erroneous” standard.  

The similar quality of the VA’s work in McSparrin and Kennison does not merit such a stark difference in outcomes. Chief Judge Hagel held that there was a plausible basis in the record to affirm the Board’s decision and, as such, it would be very unlikely that the outcome of McSparrin would change even with the change in procedural rules. Without further reforms, disparate outcomes will continue to occur at the Veterans Court, even with the revised Rule 30(a).

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR VETERANS COURT REFORM TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF DISPARATE OUTCOMES

The best way to solve the problem of disparate outcomes in hearing loss cases is to further modify Rule 30(a) and for the Veterans Court to Issue a full court decision that uses the rationale of McSparrin.

A. The Veterans Court Needs Additional Alterations to Rule 30(a)

Due to its organic statute and precedent, the Veterans Court cannot exercise judicial review over the decisions of the Secretary of the VA pertaining to the rating schedule. In this limited context, the Secretary of the VA, and thus the Board, is given great deference in that rating and the Board has wide latitude in assigning a rating for a disability case. The Veterans Court acknowledges this fact as the starting analysis for hearing loss cases and uses a “mechanical application of the rating schedule.”

The Veterans Court should further amend Rule 30(a). The amendments to Rule 30(a) should be as follows:

U.S. VET. APP. R. 30(a)(1) A filed action can only be designated as non-precedential if:

A) The action does not establish new rule of law, does not alter, modify, criticize, or clarify an existing rule of law, does not apply an established rule of law to a novel fact pattern, does not constitute the

260. See discussion supra Part III.A.1–2 (explaining the similarity of the facts and law does not result in enough difference to merit two different outcomes).
261. McSparrin v. McDonald, No. 14-2417, 2015 WL 4756508, at *6–7 (Vet. App. Aug. 12, 2015); see also Part III.C (explaining how the Veterans Court altered Rule 30(a)).
262. Supra Part III.
263. Infra Part IV.A–B.
264. 38 U.S.C. § 7252(b) (West 2015); Wingard v. McDonald, 779 F.3d 1354, 1356–57 (Fed. Cir. 2015).
265. 38 U.S.C. § 7252(b); Wingard, 779 F.3d at 1356–57.
only recent, binding precedent on a particular point of law within the scope of the Court’s authority, does not involve a legal issue of continuing public interest, and the outcome of the case is not reasonably debatable or;

B) The issue behind the filed action does not have a contradictory holding on file with the Court.

U.S. Vet. App. R. 30(a)(2) If a filed action fails to satisfy either prong of U.S. Vet. App. R. 30(a)(1), the action cannot be classified as non-precedential and a three judge panel will be selected pursuant to the normal procedures of the U.S. Court of Appeals of Veterans Claims to adjudicate the claim.

These modifications codify the relevant Frankel factors and disallow the Frankel factors when there is an intra-jurisdictional split on file. The modified language requires the Veterans Court to check if the veteran’s claim for disability benefits has a controversy that would result in disparate outcomes; as such, the likelihood of disparate outcomes decreases significantly.

The additions to Rule 30(a) would also allow the Veterans Court to continue using single-judge decisions for adjudicating appealed veterans’ cases as it only requires a panel under certain conditions, which would allow the Veterans Court to retain its autonomy. However, the Veterans Court needs to establish formal procedures resulting in more precedential rulings that would reduce the risk of disparate outcomes to veterans’ cases.

Additionally, scholars argue that the Veterans Court needs to start issuing more precedential cases, regardless of procedural modification. However, given the current political climate, this argument misses a fundamental point: significant expansion of the Veterans Court seems very unlikely, considering

267. See discussion supra Part IIC (discussing the factors that came from Frankel v. Derwinski that govern most single-judge decisions at the Veterans Court).

268. See discussion supra Part IIC (discussing how the Veterans Court issues precedential decisions).

269. See discussion supra Part IIC (explaining the procedural rules and historical background of the Veterans Court while discussing the “clearly erroneous” standard).

270. See supra Part III.A.1–2 (arguing that a precedential decision would settle the controversy concerning cases like McSparrin and Kennison).

271. Ridgway, supra note 12, at 42 (“As a proxy for the amorphous goal of achieving more clarity of the law, reform of the [C]ourt’s use of single-judge decisions should target increasing the rate of published decisions and then observing whether this succeeds in decreasing the variance between judges applying the “settled” law.”).

272. See Patrick Caldwell, Senate Republicans are Blocking Obama’s Judges at a Nearly Unprecedented Rate, MOTHER JONES, http://www.motherjones.com/politics/2015/11/senate-republicans-block-obama-judge-nominations (last accessed Dec. 31, 2015) (on file with The University of the Pacific Law Review) (“Republicans have been gumming up the works at each step of the process. Judicial nominations are generally put forward by the president only once they’ve been approved by both of the home-state senators. Republicans
the Court is not at full capacity.\textsuperscript{273} Even the Court acknowledges the need for additional judges and financial resources due to an expected surge in claims in the coming years as two Veterans Court judges face retirement by the end of 2016.\textsuperscript{274} Therefore, simply adding more panel decisions without a plan will slow the pace of Veterans Court review even further, frustrating the purpose of reform; as of 2015, the Veterans Court issued 26 panel decisions stemming from 95 requests, and five full Court decisions stemming from fifteen requests.\textsuperscript{275} This amount of cases pales when compared to the 1,313 single-judge cases the Court also decided that year,\textsuperscript{276} considering that in 2015, on average, the Court took 383 days to decide a single-judge case.\textsuperscript{277} That year, panel decisions at the Veterans Court added an additional 109 days on average, with a median procedural wait of 523 days for each case, a figure that does not include the minimum of 45 days required if the case is set for oral argument.\textsuperscript{278} That outcome is untenable; accordingly, procedural reform must accompany any additional precedent that the Veterans Court issues.\textsuperscript{279}

B. The Veterans Court Needs to Issue a Full Court Decision on Extraschedular Consideration Adopting Rationale that is Similar to McSparrin v. McDonald

For hearing loss cases at the Veterans Court, as demonstrated by \textit{McSparrin, Kennison, Gundersdorff}, and the case study, there are disparate outcomes at the
Veterans Court. The quickest and most efficient way to resolve this problem is for the Veterans Court to issue a full court decision pursuant to its own Rules of Practice and Procedure that adopts reasoning similar to McSparrin v. McDonald.

Pursuant to procedural rules, the Veterans Court disfavors full court opinions. As shown in this Comment, there is a persuasive argument that in order to secure the uniformity of the Court’s decisions, the Veterans Court needs to issue a full Court decision.

The Veterans Court has had the opportunity since 2009 to refine case precedents as to hearing loss disability claims. In fact, the Veterans Court declined to convene a panel on this very issue shortly after issuing Anderson in Sangi v. Shinseki. Judge Kasold, in his dissent from the Court’s decision to not convene a panel, stated that Mr. Sangi’s hearing loss disability, while noncompensable, renders him “unable to hear smoke alarms go off and he has trouble hearing conversations.” Judge Kasold also argued that the Frankel factors may not be applicable and “at a minimum, the Board should weigh the evidence in the first instance and make the determination [for referral for extraschedular consideration], not the Court.” While a single-judge holding has no precedential weight, and a dissent from the decision not convening a panel has even less persuasive value, this opinion indicates that the Court was aware of this controversy regarding noncompensable hearing loss cases back in 2009.

There is an argument that one should merely focus on fixing disparate outcomes without deciding which set of cases is correct. Ultimately, this argument is shortsighted, because it provides litigants no guidance. The Court

280. Supra Part III.A.
283. See discussion supra Part III.A (demonstrating that there are disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court); U.S. VET. APP. R. 35(c) (stating that before convening the entire court to decide a case, the Veterans Court looks to determine whether there is a need for uniformity in cases).
284. See supra text accompanying notes 95–101 (stating that the veteran has the option to file a motion for both reconsideration and precedential panel review if he disagrees with the single-judge decision); Anderson v. Shinseki, 22 Vet. App. 423, 427 (2009) (holding that established the last refinement of the three-element test required by Thun v. Peake).
286. Id. at *2.
287. Id. (emphasis added).
288. Id.
289. Ridgway, supra note 12, at 21 (“This study attempts to avoid the most treacherous pitfalls of empirical analysis by eschewing the questions of which decisions are “correct” and whether ideology plays a role in outcomes.”).
290. See discussion supra Part III.B.1–2 (arguing that data collected about the Veterans Court and hearing loss disability claims are just information without a purpose of their own without context explaining why they are important).
should definitively decide the issue; the rationale in *McSparrin* uses all of the precedent case law while respecting the “clearly erroneous” standard, and its reasoning would serve as an excellent foundation for future decisions to settle the controversy.\(^{291}\)

However, if the Veterans Court instead desires an outcome that requires the VA to issue new standards on extraschedular referral for hearing loss cases, that is also an acceptable outcome as it would settle the controversy.\(^{292}\) Accordingly, the reasoning in *Kennison* would likely serve well as a legal foundation for this outcome.\(^{293}\) However, in the interests of justice, if the Court follows the line of reasoning in *Kennison* to settle the controversy, the Court needs to revisit every affirmed result since *Anderson* in 2009.\(^{294}\)

V. CONCLUSION

Disparate outcomes exist in hearing loss disability claims in the Veterans Court because of the procedural rules regarding single-judge decisions and the seeming lack of adherence to the “clearly erroneous” standard.\(^{295}\) For a subset of cases at the Veterans Court, justice has become a lottery.\(^{296}\) In order to fix this interminable and unacceptable problem, the Veterans Court needs to further alter its procedural rules, as well as issue a full court decision that uses the rationale of cases like *McSparrin* to end the churn of cases back and forth between the Board and the Court.\(^{297}\) Allowing justice to be subject to a lottery does a disservice to all parties involved.\(^{298}\)

\(^{291}\) See discussion supra Parts II.B.2–3, II.D, III.A.1 (demonstrating that a case like *McSparrin* adheres closest to current case law while respecting the “clearly erroneous” standard).

\(^{292}\) See discussion supra Parts II.B.2–3, II.D, III.A.2 (demonstrating that a case like *Kennison* demonstrates the paradigm for reforming allowing all veterans to receive reconsideration from the Board).

\(^{293}\) See discussion supra Part III.A.2 (demonstrating that a case like *Kennison* has rationale appropriate to govern new substantive VA conduct).

\(^{294}\) See supra text accompanying notes 213, 276–78 (explaining the length of time that the Veterans Court takes to decide cases).

\(^{295}\) See discussion supra Parts II.B.2–3, II.D, III.A, III.B (demonstrating disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court under existing case law and existing procedure).

\(^{296}\) Supra Part III; see Ridgway, supra note 12 (arguing that there is statistical evidence for disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court).

\(^{297}\) See discussion supra Part IV (arguing methods of reform to fix the problem of disparate outcomes at the Veterans Court).

\(^{298}\) See discussion supra Part III (discussing the inherent unfairness resulting from disparate outcomes in cases with the same facts and law).