

Compiled By
The 2023 Resolutions Committee
John Margowski, Chair
Sharon Hodge, Staff Advisor
For Consideration at the
National Convention
Orlando, Florida
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Agent Orange/Dioxin Committee	4
Retirement: AO-18 Association of Hypertension to Agent Orange	4
Government Affairs Committee	5
Adopted by Committee: Naming the West Palm Beach Veterans	
Administration Medical Center for former VVA National	
President Thomas H. Corey	5
Offered for Amendment: GA-17 Proper Use of Real Estate at Wes	t
Los Angeles DVA Medical Center	7
Not Adopted: Spouse/dependent burial fees being charged at State	
Veteran Cemeteries	.10
Minority Affairs Committee	14
Offered for Amendment: MA-16 Support for South Korean War	
Veterans	14
Public Affairs Committee	17
Not Adopted by Committee: Thanking Law Enforcement	
Personnel for Their Service	17
Veterans Benefits Committee	18
Offered for Amendment: VB-31 Protection of the Right to	
Representation in Appeals	18
Not Adopted by Committee: VA will only provide a grave marker	
or medallion for Reservists or National Guard under limited	
Circumstances	19
Veterans Incarcerated and the Justice System Committee	20
Not Adopted by Committee: Restoring withheld benefits of	
incarcerated veterans	20
Women Veterans Committee	21
Offered for amendment:	
WV-5 Women Veterans Research	21
WV-8 Military Sexual Trauma MST	22
Veterans Healthcare Committee	25
Retirement: HC-9 Hours of Operation of VA Medical Facilities	25
Resolutions Committee	
Adopted by Committee:	
The Vietnam Veterans of America Inc. (the Corporation) has	

a limited lifespan that will end in dissolution. Action is	
required by the National Board of Directors to identify and	
preserve the legacy and assets of the Corporation	26
The Vietnam Veterans of America Inc. (the Corporation) has	
a limited lifespan that will end in dissolution. Action is	
required by the National Board of Directors to prepare a	
plan of dissolution and distribution of assets in compliance with	
the laws of New York.	27
Finance Committee	29
Not Adopted by Committee: Continued VVA Financial Support	
for Chapters and State Councils	29
ı	

AGENT ORANGE/DIOXIN COMMITTEE

Resolution Offered for Retirement

AO-18 ASSOCIATION OF HYPERTENSION TO AGENT ORANGE

Reason for retirement: AO-18 is being retired because hypertension is now a service connection condition with the enactment of Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson Honoring our Promise to Address Comprehensive Toxics Act of 2022 or the "Honoring our PACT Act of 2022". P.L. 117-168

History

First adopted in 2021 as AO-18

- 1 **Issue:** Whereas the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine,
- 2 update 11, March 10, 2021, to the 117th Congress, Veterans Affairs Committee,
- made the decision to change the classification from limited or suggestive to
- 4 sufficient evidence of an association of Hypertension to Agent Orange.
- 5 Background: A 2016 study by VA researchers, Yasmin Cypel and colleagues,
- 6 clearly showed that self-reported Hypertension rates were highest among those
- 7 military personnel with the greatest opportunity for exposure to Agent Orange.
- 8 Resolved, That: Now and therefore be it resolved, by the Vietnam Veterans of
- 9 America at the 2021 National Convention, assembled in Greensboro, North Carolina
- on November 2-6, 2021, hereby address the Congress of the United States of
- 11 America, Veterans Affairs Committee and the President of the United States of
- America to include Hypertension to the list of presumptive diseases associated to
- 13 Agent Orange.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Resolution Adopted by the Committee

GA-XX

Marc Goodell- Proposed Resolution 8

Has this Resolution been endorsed by a Chapter? Yes, Chapter 25 Has this Resolution been endorsed by a State Council? Yes, Florida Responsible Committee: Government Affairs

Is this a revision of an existing Resolution? No

- 1 Issue: Naming the West Palm Beach Veterans Administration Medical Center for
- 2 former VVA National President Thomas H. Corey,
- 3 Background: Thomas H. Corey, 1944-2022 Thomas H. Corey, who served as
- 4 Vietnam Veterans of America's National Secretary, Vice President, and President,
- 5 died June 6, 2022, in Jupiter, Florida, at age 77. He was elected to the National Board
- of Directors in 1985 and two years later he began a ten-year stint as National
- 7 Secretary, then went on to be elected Vice President and President, an office he held
- 8 from 2001-05.
- 9 Tom Corey was drafted into the U.S. Army in December 1966 and served as a 1st
- 10 Cavalry Division squad leader in Vietnam. On the first day of the 1968 Tet
- Offensive, January 31, Corey was shot in the neck and permanently paralyzed. Corey
- returned from Vietnam to his family in Detroit where he spent time in and out of the
- local VA hospital. He relocated to West Palm Beach in 1972, where he became a
- veteran advocate.
- 15 Committed to improving the conditions he had encountered while a patient in the
- VA healthcare system, Corey joined Vietnam Veterans of America in 1980, two
- years after the organization's founding.
- After founding and leading Chapter 25 in 1981, he became one of VVA's most active
- and accomplished leaders.

20 Continued on next page

- In 1983 Corey began his long affiliation with the West Palm Beach VA hospital
- when he testified to a Congressional Committee, "We'll all be dead by the time that
- 23 hospital gets built," in reference to the VA calling for an additional study of the need
- in the region. "If they were going to build it, then why do another study to confirm
- what is already known?" he questioned.
- Tom's list of accomplishments is lengthy and is filled with passionate advocacy for
- 27 his fellow Vietnam Veterans for nearly 50 years, but perhaps nothing was as bold as
- 28 Corey's 16 trips to Vietnam heading VVA's Veterans Initiative to work with his
- Vietnamese counterparts on the fullest possible account of those still missing in
- action from both sides of the conflict.
- To help heal the wounds of war, Tom's trips focused on locating POW/MIAs and
- 32 Agent Orange issues with successful results. He was ultimately nominated for a
- Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts.
- 34 As president of the Vietnam Veterans Peace Initiative, Corey spearheaded the
- building of a maternal health clinic to provide medical support to Agent Orange
- victims. Tom's record of service was the example of the criteria developed for
- awarding VVA's highest award for service, the VVA Commendation Medal. He was
- the first recipient.
- 39 **Proposed Position:** Be it Resolved that Vietnam Veterans of America, assembled
- and in convention fully support the naming of the West Palm Beach Veterans
- 41 Administration Medical Center for former VVA National President Thomas H.
- 42 Corey.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Resolution Offered for Amendment GA-17

PROPER USE OF REAL ESTATE AT WEST LOS ANGELES DVA MEDICAL CENTER

History:

First adopted in 1991 as V-26-91 Renumbered as V-21-93 in 1993 Renumbered as V-13-95 in 1995 Amended in 1997 as V-11-97 Renumbered in 2003 as V-8-03 Renumbered in 2011 as G-17

- 1 Issue: A parcel of real estate adjoining the West Los Angeles, Department of
- 2 Veterans Affairs (DVA) Medical Center, intended by its donor to be used for
- 3 purposes of providing services to veterans, and has never been developed as
- 4 intended. The construction of permanent, supportive housing for Veterans on the
- 5 West Los Angeles Veterans Affairs (WLAVA) Medical Center campus comprised
- of approximately 388 acres located in the heart of Los Angeles.
- 7 Background: The West Los Angeles DVA Medical Center is located on a parcel
- 8 of property, 547.7 acres of which were donated to the federal government in 1888
- 9 for the express purpose of maintaining a home for disabled veterans and a cemetery.
- 10 The 431.2 acres unused portion of this parcel never has been developed for its
- intended purposes, and some of the medical buildings on the medical campus are
- 12 empty, are used for storage, or are leased to non-veteran groups for assorted
- 13 purposes.
- Over the years since this property was transferred to the federal government, land
- values in the neighboring residential community have soared, reaching upwards of
- \$5,000,000 per acre, making the unused DVA parcel highly desirable by both
- 17 developers and the local residential community. In recent years, plans by the DVA
- 18 Continued on next page

- 19 to make the property available to developers were legislatively blocked, leaving
- 20 the parcel in DVA hands but still without development consistent with the
- 21 purposes for which the property was originally donated.
- 22 Most recently, a private group of local residents has sought to acquire the 265-acre
- 23 unused parcel of DVA property through a lease. The objective of acquiring the
- 24 property is to establish mixed-use recreational facilities for the principal benefit of
- 25 the neighboring community and for use by veterans. Unfortunately, the planned use
- of this parcel continues to be inconsistent with the kinds of services for veterans that
- 27 are most in need and were intended by the original donor.
- Over the last several years, the availability of needed services for veterans at the
- 29 West Los Angeles DVA Medical Center has been in decline. The new use of the
- 30 property would do little, if anything, to stem this decline.
- In June 2011, Valentini et al. v Shinseki et al. was filed in U.S. District Court
- on behalf of homeless veterans, Vietnam Veterans of America, and Carolina
- 33 Barrie (a descendant of the family that donated the land to the government)
- 34 for misusing the WLAVA campus. The suit argued that the 388-acre
- campus, donated to the federal government in 1888 for the purpose of being
- a National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, was misappropriated for
- 37 <u>uses that in no way provided housing or healthcare services to veterans.</u>
- The Honorable S. James Otero ruled in August 2013 that the VA violated
- 39 <u>federal law when it leased portions of its WLAVA campus to 11 businesses</u>
- and organizations for purposes unrelated to Veterans' interests. The court
- 41 <u>did not specify a remedy and encouraged settlement negotiations between</u>
- 42 **the parties.**
- 43 <u>In January 2015, VA Secretary Bob McDonald and Plaintiff Partners signed</u>
- 44 the "Principles for Partnership and Framework for Settlement" agreement
- 45 which called for the creation of a veterans homelessness strategy, mutual
- cooperation in the development of a Master Plan to set out the most effective
- 47 <u>use of the campus for veterans, development of an exit strategy for leases not</u>
- 48 pertaining to veteran healthcare or housing, and the creation of a non-profit
- 49 Continued on next page

- entity to assist in such efforts. Both parties also agreed to file a joint motion
- 51 to the District Court that would vacate its judgment in Valentini v.
- 52 **McDonald.**
- 53 The Draft Master Plan was created and signed by VA Secretary Bob
- 54 McDonald on January 28, 2016. Key to the creation of the Master Plan, and
- 55 stipulated in the Partnership Agreement, was the solicited input from a full
- range of stakeholders in determining how best to use the campus in a
- 57 <u>Veteran-centric manner so that Veterans living on or visiting the campus</u>
- 58 would experience superior care, support, convenience, and customer service.
- 59 The West Los Angeles Leasing Act of 2016 reauthorized leasing activity on
- 60 the WLAVA campus under specific Veteran-centric activities e.g.,
- supportive housing, health and wellness, education, vocational training, legal
- and federal benefits assistance, family support services, and transportation.
- The act also required the formation of a Federal Advisory Committee (FAC),
- 64 the Veterans and Community Oversight and Engagement Board (VCOEB),
- assigned to three functional areas of expertise: Master Plan, Services, and.
- The VCOEB was established on June 1, 2017.
- The 2016 Draft Master Plan was updated in 2022, and signed by VA Secretary
- Denis McDonough on April 12, provides a path forward with transparency and
- accountability to ensure it meets the standards of health care critical to meeting the
- mental and physical health needs of those experiencing homelessness. The West LA
- campus supports one of the largest, most complex medical centers in the VA system
- and provides Veterans with access to a full continuum of health care services. As the
- 73 homeless problem is solved in LA it gives momentum to VA's ongoing efforts
- across the country.
- Los Angeles has the largest homeless Veteran population in country with almost
- 76 10% of all homeless Veterans across the U.S. located there.
- 77 **Resolved, That:** Vietnam Veterans of America, opposes the use of the undeveloped
- property at the West Los Angeles DVA Medical Center for purposes other than those
- consistent with the intentions of the original donor. It is the further position of VVA
- that any vacant or otherwise undeveloped DVA real estate or capital-plant assets
- should be refurbished, affording continued services for veterans and, most
- 82 especially, for service-connected disabled veterans.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Resolution NOT Adopted by the Committee

Spouse/dependent burial fees being charged at ''State Veteran Cemeteries''

Submitted by Thomas Truax Proposed Resolution 9

Has this Resolution been endorsed by a Chapter? No Has this Resolution been endorsed by a State Council? Yes, South Carolina Responsible Committee: Public Affairs

Is this a revision of an existing Resolution? No

- 1 **Issue:** Spouse/dependent burial fees being charged at "State Veteran
- 2 Cemeteries".
- 3 Background: The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) established a Cemetery
- 4 Grants Program in 1978 that provides funds to States to build "State Veteran
- 5 Cemeteries" to assist the National Cemetery Administration meet their obligations
- 6 to our Nations Veterans.
- 7 The grants are awarded for the establishment, expansion, operations/maintenance, and
- 8 improvement of the cemeteries. Standards and guidelines provided by the VA must be
- 9 adhered to, and the cemeteries are to be operated solely for the interment of Veterans, and
- their eligible family members.
- 11 The administration of the State Veteran Cemetery is the responsibility of the State. A
- major difference between a State cemetery and a National cemetery is that there is no cost
- for the burial of a spouse/dependent in a National cemetery, whereas States may charge
- whatever they feel is appropriate. In a few States the fee may be waived under certain
- conditions, but this could put additional stress on the family to work through this.
- The attached chart "State Veteran Cemeteries Spouse Interment Fee", indicates that
- 18 States currently do not have a fee for spouse interment, and 25 do have a fee. The
- 18 fee, if any in 2 States (Alaska and Massachusetts) are unknown, however
- 19 Massachusetts indicates a nominal fee may be required.
- 20 Continued on next page

There are two States (Florida and Oregon) that do not have a State Veteran 21 Cemetery. This may be related to the number of National Cemeteries that they have 22 in their State (Florida - 8, Oregon - 4). The remaining three States (Michigan, Ohio, 23 and Pennsylvania) have Veteran Homes that have their own cemetery, and 24 regulations regarding spouse interment in these cemeteries. The National Cemetery 25 Administration (NCA) "FY23 Priority List of Pending State and Tribal Government 26 Cemetery Construction Grant Pre-Applications updated on 1/24/2023 has been 27 reviewed, and these five States have not requested grants for cemetery 28 establishment. 29

The VA is authorized to reimburse States a plot allowance (currently \$893) for expenses incurred in the burial of eligible Veterans. There are currently no plot allowances for spouses and dependents. The plot allowance announced by the VA each year is based on the Customer Price Index for the 12-month period ending on June 30th, proceeding the beginning of the fiscal year for which the increase is made. The following plot rate table provides the rate increases effective each October 1st since 2011.

Plot Rate Table

	\$	%
<u>Rate</u>	Increase	Increase
893		
828	+21	2.6
807	+	1.4
796	+16	2.1
780	+18	2.4
762	+13	1.7
749	+ 2	.3
747	+ 2	.3
745	+	1.5
734	+12	1.7
722	+22	3.2
700		
	893 828 807 796 780 762 749 747 745 734 722	893 828 +21 807 +11 796 +16 780 +18 762 +13 749 + 2 747 + 2 745 +11 734 +12 722 +22

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- Over the 11 years reflected (2012 2022), there has been a total increase of \$193
- from 10-01-2011. Allowing that the significant increase that occurred on 10-01-22
- 41 (7.9%) was an anomaly, the average increase for the previous 10 years was 1.7%.
- 42 Projecting a 2% average a year, the plot allowance will be over \$1,000 in six years.
- However, realistically it may reach \$1000 much sooner. As is indicated on the
- Spouse Interment Fee chart, there are currently six States that increase their fee each
- October or soon thereafter based on the new VA plot allowance.
- 46 Proposed Position:
- 47 Spouses often carry as heavy a burden as the Veteran. They too, served
- 48 tremendously, often while supporting their loved ones around the world, and in
- 49 harms way. A grateful State must honor their service as well.
- 50 Each State Council, or designated Chapter where there is not a State Council will
- determine its States current spouse/dependent position on burial fees in their State
- 52 Veteran Cemeteries.
- -If there is a fee, work with their State's representatives to propose legislation to
- eliminate the fee.
- -If there is a fee, ensure that the cost is easy to determine, and that wording like, may
- incur fees; small fee, minimal charge; nominal charge is eliminated
- -If there is not a fee, determine if there are discussions to have one, and if so, work
- with their State representatives to lobby against it.
- 59 Each State Council is to work with their members of Congress to advocate for
- the VA to cover these fees in all States as they do with a plot allowance for the
- 61 Veteran.
- 62 **Continued on next page**

$\begin{array}{c} Proposed \ Resolutions \\ Vietnam \ Veterans \ of \ America, \ Inc. \\ 21^{st} \ National \ Convention - August \ 8-12, \ 2023 \end{array}$

STATE VETERAN CEMETERIES SPOUSE INTERMENT FEE

\$0	\$220/50	\$450	\$800
Colorado	Rhode Island	Nevada	North Carolina
Connecticut			
Georgia	\$300	\$500	\$807
Hawaii	Iowa	Delaware	Arkansas
Illinois	South Carolina	Kentucky	
Indiana	Washington	•	\$893
Kansas	-	\$525/225	Wisconsin
Maine	\$350	Vermont	California
Mississippi	New Hampshire		Idaho
Missouri		\$745	Maryland
Nebraska	\$375	Louisiana	South Dakota
New Jersey	Alabama	Minnesota	Utah
New Mexico			
North Dakota	\$400	\$780	\$950/1025
Oklahoma	Virginia	Arizona	Montana
Tennessee		West Virginia	
Texas	\$ Unknown		\$1,225/553
Wyoming	Massachusetts Alaska		New York

Note: Two costs provided - 1st, Casket; 2nd, Cremation

MINORITY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Resolution Offered for Amendment

MA-16

SUPPORT FOR SOUTH KOREAN AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

History: First adopted in 2021

Strike the words indicated by the strike through and insert the **bold underlined** words.

- 1 **Issue:** Health care and adhering to "Never Again will one Generations of Veterans
- 2 Abandon Another"
- 3 Today over 2800 South Korean American War Veterans are American citizens.
- 4 These men and women served alongside and independently in the air. Sea and
- 5 ground of South Vietnam from 1964 to 1973. They were exposed to many perils
- 6 including Agent Orange related illnesses and disease. Today many of these troops
- 7 are falling ill due to their Agent Orange exposure. Medical care is not available to
- 8 them through the VA Healthcare system. The conventional medical community has
- 9 little knowledge of the effects or treatment of Agent Orange related illnesses.
- Today, the VA and our government have not reached out to the U.S. Korean
- community with any information or assistance relating to wartime illness. No
- treatment has been made available for Agent Orange diseases, PTSD, or other
- combat affiliations.
- 14 The United States government has been supporting the reclamation of toxic exposed
- land in South Vietnam. The war is long over, and we have restored the economy of
- the new unified Vietnam. We have embraced our former enemy, supplied technical
- and material aid, and free medical assistance to their population.
- Our government has abandoned our South Korean allies and fellow veterans; but has
- embraced and supported a former enemy, North Vietnam: Our government should
- 20 no longer abandon our South Korean allies and fellow veterans. It should instead be
- supporting our fellow Korean combatants in a way equal to our benefits and of
- course, to the embrace and support it is providing to our former enemy, North Korea.
- 23 Continued on next page

- Background: In 1964, the Government of the United States asked South Korea to
- join in a coalition of allied nations for the prevention of Communism in Southeast
- Asia. This coalition led to 1 he insertion of combat troops into South Vietnam. During
- 27 the period 1964 1973, the nation of South Korea had over 330,000 troops deployed
- in South making South Korea second largest combat force in South Vietnam. South
- Korean troops had over 10% casualties with more than 5,000 KIA.
- 30 South Korean troops were deployed throughout South Vietnam including 1he
- waterways inland and the South China Sea. These troops supported and protected
- United Slates forces in II Corp and the Central Highlands and other places. The
- actions of the South Korean troops have been widely acknowledged in securing areas
- within South Vietnam that had been uncontrollable and had provided sanctions to
- enemy troops.
- Time is not on the side of these brave men and women. The effects of Agent Orange
- 37 exposures and related diseases have thinned 1he ranks of 1his aging veteran
- population. Medical care in the United States is not available through the VA for
- diagnosis or treatment. These men and are the forgotten ally who fought and died
- with our troops in the land, sea, and air of Southeast Asia.
- Once we, American Vietnam Veterans, were the-forgotten warriors of a war no one
- wanted to remember. It took us many years to have our government recognize,
- diagnose, and treat illnesses afflicted on us by our war time exposure. Today we are
- still fighting and will continue for yesterday's Veterans, today's Veterans, and future
- 45 Veterans.
- Our South Korean American Veterans are now suffering and are in the same position
- we were in. Are we going to abandon these Veterans? The resources to help these
- 48 men and women are available now. War has no winners, but for us to ignore and
- abandon the South Korean warriors who fought by our side for liberty, democracy
- and freedom is immoral. They suffer and struggle and their families are asking WHY
- are they forgotten?
- 52 Continued on next page

53	Resolved, That: We ask <u>urge</u> the Vietnam Veterans of America to <u>endorse</u> use
54	their resources to support HR 234 366 (KOREAN AMERICAN VALOR The
55	Korean American VALOR Act. currently in congressional committee. This bill is
56	related to gaining supports VA healthcare benefits for South Korean Vietnam
57	Veterans who served in Vietnam from 1964 - 1973 and are now American
58	Citizens. These veterans need access for healthcare diagnosis and treatment for all
59	related illness pertaining to their service in Southeast Asia. All Congressional
60	representatives must be made aware of the importance of supporting this bill. Once
61	enacted into law it requires the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to
62	provide health care and related services to members of the armed forces of the
63	Republic of Korea who served in Vietnam during the period from January 9,
64	1962, to May 7, 1975. VA would provide that treatment under the condition
65	that Korea reimburse VA for those services. Amounts paid to VA as
66	reimbursement would be credited to the appropriation from which costs for
67	providing that health care were spent. It is crucial to stress to all
68	Congressional representatives how crucial it is that this bill become law.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Resolution NOT Adopted by the Committee

Submitted by Sam Brick Proposed Resolution 7

Has this Resolution been endorsed by a Chapter? No

Has this Resolution been endorsed by a State Council? Yes, South Carolina

Responsible Committee: Public Affairs

Is this a revision of an existing Resolution? No

- 1 **Issue**: Thanking Law Enforcement Personnel for Their Service
- 2 Background: One of our corporate stated constitutional purposes is to
- 3 promote self-respect, self-confidence, and usefulness of Vietnam-era veterans
- 4 and others. We understand coming home to a lack of respect from our fellow
- 5 citizens that still exists in many ways that it undercuts our self-respect,
- 6 confidence, and usefulness. Overall, we served with honor, pride, and
- 7 distinction. Some of our fellow vets did not. We do not condone their
- 8 dishonorable actions, but we understand. Today, our national domestic
- 9 brothers who protect us at home suffer a similar lack of respect and disdain.
- They are the "others" referred to by our founding fathers.
- One of the ways that has lessened the dishonor we felt from our fellow citizens
- is those who understand that we came when called and fought honorably and
- now who thank us for our service. That simple statement means a lot. It
- reinforces our self-confidence and usefulness. Our domestic law enforcement
- officials now are tainted by the few who do not serve with honor. Like us they
- do not condone such unlawful conduct, but they understand it. We need their
- self-respect, their self-confidence, their usefulness. Thanking them for their
- service is a small but meaningful way of letting our law enforcement brothers
- and sisters know that we respect them and have confidence that they will abide
- 20 by their rules under terrible circumstances just like we did.
- 21 **Proposed Position:** Be it Resolved that the Vietnam Veterans of America
- 22 appreciate the service of America's law enforcement personnel and that
- whenever we have an opportunity to do so we encourage all to thank them for
- their service.

VETERANS BENEFITS COMMITTEE

Resolution Offered for Amendment

VB-31

PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION IN APPEALS

- 1 **History:** First adopted in 2019
- 2 Issue: Ensure that veterans and their family members are accorded the full right to
- 3 representation in all stages of an appeal for VA benefits.
- 4 Background: Under 38 C.F.R. § 20.5, "an appellant will be accorded full right to
- 5 representation in all stages of an appeal by a recognized organization, attorney, or
- other authorized person." In an April 1, 2019, Memorandum, the Chairman of the
- 7 Board of Veterans' Appeals (BVA) announced that BVA will be implementing 120-
- 8 day time-limits for VSO Written Briefs (IHPs). This 120-day time limit applies to
- 9 appeals in the legacy system and the Appeals Modernization Act system. If the IHP
- is not submitted within the lime-limit, the case will be sent to a Veterans Law Judge
- without any argument from the representative. This policy conflicts conflicted with
- 38 C.F.R. § 20.5 and deprives deprived appellants of their right to representation in
- all stages of an appeal.
- 14 Additionally, BVA interferes with an appellant's right to representation by not
- 15 providing representatives with the necessary tools to effectively represent appellants.
- For example, BVA databases have not yet been updated to provide representatives
- 17 with the proper functions to effectively work cases. Additionally, representatives
- 18 have not been provided a reader tool that would help representatives read case files
- 19 more efficiently. Finally, After extensive advocacy from, VVA, this policy was
- 20 rescinded, however, VVA must guard against similar policies in the future and
- bureaucracies in BVA <u>still</u> create excessive delay in representatives gaining access
- to databases and being able to resolve case specific issues within BVA.
- 23 Continued on next page

- **Resolved, That**: Vietnam Veterans of America support the following initiatives: 24
 - 1) Work with BVA, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and Congress to abolish policy initiatives that inhibit an appellant's right to representation in all stages of an appeal.
 - 2) Work with BVA, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and Congress to promote policies that further protect an appellant's right to representation in all stages of an appeal and to ensure that representatives always have the necessary tools to effectively provide representation.

VETERANS BENEFITS COMMITTEE

Resolution NOT Adopted by the Committee

Submitted by Thomas Ludka Proposed Resolution 2

Has this Resolution been endorsed by a Chapter? No Has this Resolution been endorsed by a State Council? No Responsible Committee: Veterans Benefits

Is this a revision of an existing Resolution? No

- Issue: VA will only provide a grave marker or medallion for Reservists or 1
- National Guard under limited circumstances. 2
- **Background:** The VA already provides a burial flag and funeral honors for any 3
- Reservists or National Guard who served honorably even if their only service was 4
- Active Duty for Training and they served honorably. VA also provides eligibility 5
- for VA Home Loan program after six years of Honorable Guard or Reserve 6
- service. The members made themselves available for service and it should not be 7
- held against them if they were not activated. The VA will provide a grave marker 8
- for a Confederate Veteran then why not provide a marker or medallion for anyone 9
- those who served this country honorably. I have served at 95 funerals this year and 10
- it is ridicules that we won't allow the families to obtain a government marker after 11
- the Rifle Salute, TAPS, flag folding and presentation by two uniformed military 12
- personnel. Apparently, the service of the deceased can be honored but never have 13
- their grave properly marked. 14

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- **Proposed Position:** Change 38CFR 38.360 (a)(2)(i)(B) to add "or completed at 15
- least one period of service under Honorable conditions." 16

VETERANS INCRCERATED AND IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM <u>COMMITTEE</u>

Resolution NOT Adopted by the Committee

Submitted by James Everett, Proposed Resolution 1

Has this Resolution been endorsed by a Chapter? No Has this Resolution been endorsed by a State Council? No Responsible Committee: Incarcerated Veterans Committee

Is this a revision of an existing Resolution? No

- 1 **Issue:** Restoring withheld benefits of incarcerated veterans
- 2 **Background:** To support VIN-5 restitution of benefits
- 3 **Proposed Position**: Those titles 38 USC 3.665,5313 be repealed/revised/amended,
- 4 based upon its unconstitutional application, deprives, discriminate and
- 5 disadvantages veterans incarcerated of their deserved benefits, based upon
- 6 "sonofsam" law.

WOMENS VETERANS COMMITTEE

Resolutions Offered for Amendment

WV-5

WOMEN VETERANS RESEARCH

History:

First adopted in 2009 as WV-5-09 Amended and renumbered in 201 1 as WV-5 Amended in 2013 as WV-5 Amended in 2015, 2017, 2021

Strike the words with the strike through and insert the bold underlined words.

- 1 **Issue:** Specific issues pertinent to women veterans must be adequately researched.
- 2 **Background:** Because women veterans have historically been a small percentage
- of the veteran population, many issues specific to women veterans have not been
- 4 researched. General studies of veterans often had insufficient numbers of women
- 5 veterans to detect differences between male and female veterans and/or results
- 6 were not reported by gender. Today, however, women are projected to be more
- 7 than 11% of the veteran population by 2020 and 15% by 2025 18% by 2040.
- 8 Resolved, That: Vietnam Veterans of America asks the Secretary of Veterans
- 9 Affairs to conduct several studies specific to women veterans and that Congress pass
- legislation to mandate such studies if the Secretary does not act:
 - A comprehensive assessment of the capacity and ability of women veterans' health programs in VA, including Compensation and Pension examinations, quality of VBA training and accuracy of staff review of claims, equality in Compensation and Pension ratings, and to meet the needs of women veterans.(GAO: March 2010:VHA)
 - A continued comprehensive study on the relationship of toxic exposures during military training and service on infertility rates of veterans.
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- A continued comprehensive evaluation of suicide among women veterans, including rates of both attempted and completed suicides, and risk factors, including comorbid diagnoses, substance abuse, history of sexual trauma or sexual harassment, harassment, bullying, intimate partner violence, unemployment, deployments, or homelessness.
 - VA should continue to expand the use of a central directory and mobile apps for services and programs. The VA, DOD, and even local community programs should work together to create and evaluate programs to assist in the support for these women veterans.
 - VA should utilize local media to promote the availability of women veterans' programs.

WV-8

MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA (MST)

History: First adopted in 2013 Amended in 2017, 2019

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- 1 Issue: Currently, instances of sexual assault in the military must be reported
- 2 through the chain of command. This precludes impartial decision-making and
- 3 creates a biased judicial system for the victim. The creation of a separate and
- 4 independent office to address such crimes would remove barriers to reporting and
- 5 provide additional protection and safety for the victims.
- 6 The instances of sexual assault in the military has been a long-standing
- 7 problem that in the past few years has increased. The reporting process has
- 8 <u>been improved to include implementing two reporting options: Restricted and</u>
- 9 Unrestricted. The major difference between these reporting options is that an
- unrestricted report will trigger an official investigation, whereas a restricted
- 11 report will not. However, research indicates that toxic command climates
- 12 Continued on next page

continue to be a breeding ground for harassment and assault and inhibits

14 <u>victims from reporting either way.</u>

Background: Sexual Assault and Prevention Response Office (SAPRO) has 15 developed a Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy, according to DoD, the 16 majority of Military Sexual Trauma (71%) are under 24 years old and of lower ranks; 17 whereas the majority of assailants (59%) are between 20 and 34 years old and of a 18 higher rank than the survivor. There was an increase of 13% women reporting in 19 2017, while there was no change for men. The FY 2019 Report on Sexual Assault 20 in the Military showed 20,500 Sexual assaults in FY2019, up from 14,900 in 2016. 21 The official reports of sexual assault have increased over 3% over the previous year, 22 while fewer cases are being sent forward by Commanders to trial. Women veterans 23 are twice as likely as men veterans to develop posttraumatic stress disorder and 24 approximately one out of four women veterans report military sexual trauma. 25 Survivors may fear that their own actions may be cause for punishment. The threat 26 of retaliation or fear of being reprimanded or disruption of their career is enough to 27 silence many survivors or have them recant their stories. SAPRO reports of 2017-28 2018 showed that the majority of reporters of Sexual Assault in military academies 29 and armed forces were still subjected to harassment and abusive behaviors. Failure 30 of the SHARP (Sexual Harassment/Assault Response Program) at the Ft. Hood, TX 31 independent review(2020) of 136 pages(70 recommendations) found it ineffective 32 and failed as a result of command enforcement below brigade level. Failure of 33 leadership, transparency, and care for all soldiers reflects it likely not limited to a 34 single installation. This showed a startling tolerance for sexual harassment and 35 sexual assault at the unit level. Again, this creates a total lack of trust for reporting 36 assaults among the units. 37

Resolved, That: VVA will pursue legislation that reassigns complaints of military sexual trauma **and harassment** by service members and all perpetrators outside of their immediate chain of command.

- 1. VVA request review of results of DOD Retaliation Prevention and Response Strategy FY 2016-2017-2019 2021 be reported to the Congressional Veterans Committees as well as the President.
- 2. There should be an <u>a continued</u> increase of Victims' Advocates comprised of a hybrid of civilian and uniformed personnel at all military installations.

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47	3. Remove those perpetrators found guilty of Sexual Assault/Sexual
48	Harassment from service-not transferred to another base assignment.
49	There is evidence that further attention is needed for those in leadership
50	positions regarding sexual assault and harassment training and
51	evaluation prior to consideration for promotion.

VETERANS HEALTH CARE COMMITTEE

Resolution Offered for Retirement

HC-9

HOURS OF OPERATION OF VA MEDICAL FACILITIES

Reason for retirement: HC-9-Hours of Operations at VA Medical Centers, is being retired by directive 1231(3) D 2019-10-18.pdf the VA currently provides evening and weekend appointments throughout the 23 VISN beyond the 8:00am-4:30 time for VA medical centers and community based outpatient clinics appointments.

History:

First adopted in 1993 as V-17-93 In 1995 Renumbered as V-10-95 In 1997 Renumbered as V-9-97 Renumbered 2003 as V-6-03 Renumbered 2005 as V-9-95 Renumbered 2009 as VB-23-09 Amended and renumbered in 2011 as HC-9 Amended in 2019

- 1 **Issue:** Accessibility and timeliness of health care at Department of Veterans Affairs
- 2 (VA) facilities.
- 3 Background: The hours of operation for outpatient care at many VA hospitals and
- 4 clinics are generally from 8-9 a.m. to 4-5 p.m. Veterans who are employed or have
- 5 personal responsibilities may find it difficult to make appointments during these
- 6 hours. Saturday and evening clinics, as well as measures to decrease waiting times,
- 7 would facilitate use of VA facilities by these veterans.
- 8 **Resolved, That:** Vietnam Veterans of America:
- 9 1. Encourages all VA hospitals and clinics to provide weekend and evening appointments for veterans through use of flexible employee scheduling; and
- Encourages hospitals and clinics to diligently evaluate and improve
- scheduling to decrease waiting time.

RESOLUTONS COMMITTEE

Resolution Adopted by the Committee

RC-XX

Submitted by John Margowski, Proposed Resolution 4

Has this Resolution been endorsed by a Chapter? **No**Has this Resolution been endorsed by a State Council? **No**Responsible Committee Resolutions Committee **Is this a revision of an existing Resolution? No**

- 1 Issue: The Vietnam Veterans of America Inc. (the Corporation) has a limited
- 2 lifespan that will end in dissolution. Action is required by the National Board of
- 3 Directors to identify and preserve the legacy and assets of the Corporation.
- 4 Background: At the 2021 VVA National Convention the delegates rejected
- 5 changing the name and membership requirements of the VVA, therefore the
- 6 Corporation has a limited lifespan that will end in dissolution.
- 7 Feedback from the VVA membership indicates a strong interest in preserving the
- 8 legacy and assets of the Corporation, which will include extending some of the
- 9 Corporation's most successful veteran's advocacy and assistance programs beyond
- dissolution. Some actions necessary to preserve these legacy programs will take
- years to accomplish and preparations must begin as soon as possible.
- The VVA Strategic Plan for Dissolution includes an action to establish a Legacy
- Task Force composed of three or more current members of the National Board of
- 14 Directors (NBOD) specifically tasked with identifying and preserving the
- programs that will extend the legacy and reputation of the Corporation. This
- Legacy Task Force would meet at each scheduled NBOD meeting to actively
- investigate and develop solutions relating to preserving the legacy, reputation, and
- assets of the Corporation, and would report their progress and issues at each
- scheduled NBOD meeting.
- 20 Continued on next page

- Proposed Position: Be it Resolved that prior to the October 2023 National Board
- of Directors meeting the President of the Corporation will establish a Legacy Task
- Force consisting of at least three (3) current members of the National Board of
- Directors, and others as determined necessary, to perform their duties as described
- in VVA Strategic Plan for Dissolution.

RESOLUTONS COMMITTEE

Resolution Adopted by Committee

RC-XX

Submitted by John Margowski, Proposed Resolution 5

Has this Resolution been endorsed by a Chapter? **No**Has this Resolution been endorsed by a State Council? **No**Responsible Committee Resolutions Committee **Is this a revision of an existing Resolution? No**

- 1 Issue: The Vietnam Veterans of America Inc. (Corporation) has a limited lifespan
- that will end in dissolution. Action is required by the National Board of Directors
- 3 (NBOD) and the Delegates at a National Convention to prevent defaulting the
- 4 distribution of assets to the State of New York. Some actions need to begin years
- 5 before dissolution and must be managed effectively by the National Board of
- 6 Directors.
- 7 Background: At the 2021 VVA National Convention the delegates rejected
- 8 changing the name and membership requirements of the VVA, therefore the
- 9 Corporation has a limited lifespan that will end in dissolution.
- 10 Continued on the next page

$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{Proposed Resolutions} \\ \textbf{Vietnam Veterans of America, Inc.} \\ \textbf{21}^{st} \ \textbf{National Convention} - \textbf{August 8} - \textbf{12, 2023} \end{array}$

- 11 The Corporation is incorporated in the State of New York and must be dissolved in
- accordance with the laws of New York. The NBOD must commence the process of
- 13 formal dissolution of Corporation by preparing a Plan of Dissolution and
- Distribution of Assets addressing the close of the Corporation and the distribution
- of assets not previously distributed, and by filing a Petition for Dissolution with the
- New York Attorney General or New York Supreme Court.
- 17 The Plan of Dissolution and Distribution of Assets must be approved by the
- members entitled to vote, which is generally the members who elect the board of
- directors. For the Corporation this occurs only at National Conventions where
- voting is done by delegates. To pass, there must be a quorum and a two-thirds (2/3)
- 21 majority vote to adopt the Plan of Dissolution and Distribution of Assets. If the
- proposed plan is not approved by the delegates this path to dissolution will not be
- 23 available to the Corporation, and the State of New York will determine distribution
- of assets. Once approved by the State of New York all assets must be distributed
- within 270 days (nine months).
- Because some actions must begin years prior to dissolution of the Corporation a
- tentative date for dissolution must be established to allow the NBOD the time
- necessary to complete those actions.
- 29 **Proposed Position:** Be it Resolved that the Vietnam Veterans of America, Inc.,
- will be dissolved on or about February 29, 2028. The National Board of Directors
- will take the actions necessary to prepare a Plan of Dissolution and Distribution
- of Assets compliant with the laws of the State of New York and present that plan
- at the 2027 Vietnam Veterans of America National Convention for approval of
- the Delegates.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Resolution Not Adopted by Committee

Submitted by Sam Brick Proposed Resolution 6

Has this Resolution been endorsed by a Chapter? No Has this Resolution been endorsed by a State Council? Yes, The CSCP representing all state councils endorsed this proposal.

Responsible Committee: Finance

Is this a revision of an existing Resolution? No

- 1 **Issue:** Continued VVA Financial Support for Chapters and State Councils
- 2 **Background:** With the lowering of the Life Membership fee and the diminishing
- 3 life membership account from which chapter and state councils have been receiving
- 4 financial payments, the Corporation may need to find funds from other sources to
- 5 continue these membership-related payments. Some chapters and state councils
- 6 depend heavily on these payments. Others consider these as an integral part of their
- 7 continued affiliation to the corporation. They are a bond that brings the chapters
- 8 and state councils into the corporation. This is a direct connection to the
- 9 membership. It also comports with the VVA Constitution's first purpose, "To help
- foster, encourage, and promote the improvement of the Vietnam-era veteran." The
- members, those in the chapters and state councils, are the object of this purpose. It
- should be paramount in financial decisions to continue such support. Current
- budgets do not delineate these payments. This proposed resolution would require
- that the Finance Committee, in preparing its annual budget, consider the costs
- associated with such continued financial support and propose to the national board
- a budgetary item to continue this support. The proposed resolution considers it of
- such importance to prioritize and require a distinct roll call vote for this item.
- 18 **Proposed Position:** Resolved that notwithstanding potential exhaustion of funds
- currently providing annual financial support to state councils and chapters, the
- operating budget for the corporation henceforth shall include a budgetary provision
- 21 for each fiscal year to continue similar per member type financial support as
- provided by the corporation in 2022 to each qualified state council and chapter. The
- National Board shall prioritize such proposed budgetary item in any budget
- 24 approval process and approve the provision by a separate distinct roll call vote.