Best Practices For Participants
In Administrative Appeals
Before The Benefits Review Board

BRIEFS, IN GENERAL

OPENING BRIEFS should clearly identify error(s) and discuss supporting evidence and law.

• For fee petitions, this means providing market evidence in your initial petition.

RESPONSES should address arguments raised in the opening brief as opposed to generally asserting no error.

 For fee petition responses, providing your own market evidence can bolster your argument for a lower hourly rate.

REPLIES should address the arguments raised in the response, not just restate the arguments from the opening brief.

MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION should explain how the Board erred, rather than simply restating the already-rejected arguments.

UNREPRESENTED PARTIES may, but are <u>not required</u> to, submit briefs.

APPEALS OF BENEFITS CLAIMS

IDENTIFY specific findings or conclusions by the administrative law judge and explain why they were not rational, supported by substantial evidence, or in accordance with law.

CITE specific evidence in the record, including exhibit and page numbers, not just broad conclusions or general references to summaries previously set forth in the brief.

DISCUSS relevant Board or circuit case law, either in-circuit or out, and how it supports your allegations of error.

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APPEALS OF ATTORNEY FEE DECISIONS

IDENTIFY specific findings or conclusions by the district director or ALJ and explain why they were arbitrary, capricious, based on an abuse of discretion, or not in accordance with law.

CITE specific evidence in the record, including exhibit and page numbers, supporting (or undermining) the requested fee.

DISCUSS relevant Board or circuit case law, either in-circuit or out, and explain how it supports your allegations of error (e.g., successful prosecution and partial success).

PROCEDURE IS IMPORTANT: if

entitlement to a fee is at-issue, clearly set forth the relevant procedural history and explain why the claim did (or did not) satisfy the criteria at 33 U.S.C. §928.

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OTHER BRIEFING STRATEGIES

- · Quickly and concisely identify the issues on appeal and focus on them.
- · Address only relevant facts, findings, and evidence.
 - Lengthy recitations of all the evidence and ALJ findings are often unnecessary and can distract from the evidence and arguments relevant to the appeal, but...
 - Providing sufficient background information to put the case into its proper context can be both relevant and an effective way to tell your client's side of the story.
- **Be Mindful of Tone.** Ad hominem attacks generally distract from the merits of your argument.
- **Pay Attention to Details.** Mischaracterizing evidence or ALJ findings can undermine your appeal (e.g., saying the ALJ "ignored" an issue when they actually rendered a finding on it).
- Copying-and-Pasting. If copying-and-pasting from a brief submitted to the ALJ,
 review it carefully and revise as necessary to ensure it is relevant to the appeal and
 sufficiently identifies error in the ALJ's decision (e.g., a credibility argument to the ALJ
 is different than an argument to the Board about how the ALJ erred in making their
 credibility determination).
- **Harmless Error.** If the ALJ rendered multiple potentially-dispositive findings on an issue, explain how the error you identified made a difference.

CONSULT THE LAW AND APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

The U.S. Department of Labor's Benefits Review Board is authorized to review appeals of decisions under the Black Lung Benefits Act, 30 U.S.C. §§901-945, the Longshore and Harbor Workers Compensation Act, 33 U.S.C. §§901-950; and extensions of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (the Defense Base Act, 42 U.S.C. §§1651-1655, the Nonappropriated Fund Instrumentalities Act, 5 U.S.C. §§8171-8173, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, 43 U.S.C. §§1331-1356c, and the War Hazards Compensation Act, 42 U.S.C. §§1701-1717).

The <u>Benefits Review Board's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 20 C.F.R. §§802.101-802.411</u>, govern the operation of the Board.

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