## CODE NUMBERS DISABILITY HEARING OFFICER'S DECISION **Medical Improvement Review Standard Not Applicable** CLAIMANT'S NAME HEARING DATE NUMBER HOLDER'S NAME NUMBER HOLDER'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER TITLE II TITLE XVI TYPE OF BENEFITS (Check relevant type(s)) CDB ☐ DWB Disability ☐ Blind ☐ Child ☐ DIB The claimant was earlier notified that his/her disability: Ceased \_ Did not exist as previously established because: (Explain below) (MonthlYear) Present at the disability hearing were the following: The basic issue to be determined by this disability hearing decision is whether the claimant is disabled/blind under the definition of disability/blindness contained in Section 223(d) and Section 1614(a) of the Social Security Act, taking into account, when applicable, the standard of review for termination of disability benefits contained in Section 223(f) and Section 1614(a)(5) of the Social Security Other issues are: The Summary of Evidence, attached, lists medical/vocational reports in the claims folder obtained prior to the disability hearing. The claimant has submitted additional documentary evidence which consists of the following:

Following is a summary of the claimant's testimony:	

NUMBER HOLDER'S SSN

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Following is a summary of relevant witness testimony:			

NUMBER HOLDER'S SSN

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## ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE AND FINDINGS OF FACT (For additional space, use a blank sheet)

The hearing officer has reviewed the medical, vocational and other information in the claimant's claims folder pertaining to the issue(s) described above. The hearing officer has also reviewed the testimony and any additional documentary evidence submitted at the disability hearing. After careful consideration of all evidence, the hearing officer makes the following findings:

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## DISABILITY HEARING OFFICER'S DECISION Medical Improvement Review Standard Not Applicable

1.	The Social Security regulations require that a person's disability be determined through a series of evaluation steps. The first step is to determine whether or not the person is presently engaging in substantial gainful activity (20 CFR 404.1520(b); 20 CFR 416.920 (b)). This decision was made by the Social Security office before the disability hearing decision was issued. The decision was:
	You are not engaging in substantial gainful activity.  You are engaging in substantial gainful activity but may be entitled to an extended period of eligibility for Social Security disability and/or to cash payments and/or Medical coverage under Supplemental Security Income.
	In making the determination of disability, the hearing officer will review the remaining evaluation steps. Depending upon the evaluation of the evidence, the hearing officer may make a determination regarding the claimant's disability at various steps during the review.
2.	Does the claimant have a severe impairment? — YES NO
	If a person's impairment(s) is a slight abnormality or a combination of slight abnormalities which has no more than a minimal effect on a person's ability to do basic work activities, the hearing officer will determine that the person does not have a severe impairment. Examples of work activities include walking, standing, sitting, lifting, carrying, pushing or handling. Also involved are capacities for seeing, hearing, speaking, understanding, and carrying out simple instructions. If a person does not have a severe impairment(s), he/she will be determined not to be disabled and the hearing officer will not continue to the next review step. (20 CFR 404.1520-1523; 20 CFR 416.920-923; SSR 85-28 as applicable)  Explain:
3.	Does claimant's Impairment(s) meet or equal a current listed impairment? ————————————————————————————————————
	If a person has a severe impairment, the hearing officer will then determine whether the impairment meets or equals an impairment in the Listing of Impairments in the Social Security regulations. The listing contains many medical conditions which would normally prevent a person from doing any gainful activity. If a person's impairment(s) meets or equals an impairment in the listing, he/she will be found disabled. If the impairment does not, the hearing officer will continue to the next review step. (20 CFR 404.1525, 1526; 20 CFR 416.925, 926 as applicable)  Explain:
4.	What is the claimant's residual functional capacity?
	If the person's impairment(s) does not meet or equal a listing, it is necessary to determine his/her residual functional capacity. "Residual functional capacity" refers to those basic work activities a person can do despite his/her impairment(s). For the purpose of determining physical exertion requirements of work, jobs are classified as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy (20 CFR 404.1545,1567; 20 CFR 416.945, 967 as applicable). After determining the person's residual functional capacity, the hearing officer will proceed to the next step.  Explain:
	Explain.

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5.	Does the claimant's impairment(s) prevent him/her from doing past relevant work?	<b>→</b>		YES	□ NO
	Past relevant work refers to work that the claimant has done within the last 15 years, has done done for profit or gain. If a person has the residual functional capacity to perform past relevant not disabled. If he/she cannot do past relevant work, the hearing officer will continue to the nex 20 CFR 416.961 as applicable)  Explain:	wor	k, he	she will b	oe considered
6.	Does the claimant have a marginal education and work experience that is limited to arduous, unskilled physical labor?	<b>→</b>		YES	□ NO
	Generally, if a person has a marginal education and work experience of 35 years or more of ar the person is not working and cannot perform past work due to a severe impairment, he/she wi work and the person will be considered disabled. If he/she does not meet all of these criteria, the next review step. (20 CFR 404.1562; 20 CFR 416.962 as applicable)  Explain:	ll be	cons	sidered u	nable to do lighter
7.	Is the claimant of advanced age with a limited education and no work experience or no recent relevant work experience?	and		YES	□ NO
	Generally, a person of advanced age with no relevant work experience and a limited education provided his/her impairment is severe. If all of these criteria are not met, the hearing officer will (SSR 82-63)	or l	ess v itinue	vill be cor to the ne	nsidered disabled ext review step.
	Explain:				

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8.	Does claimant's impairment(s) prevent him/her from doing other work?	YES	□NO
	a. If material, are claimant's skills transferable?	☐ YES	■ NO
	To what occupation(s) can claimant's skills be transferred?  Explain:		
	b. What is the vocational rule to be used?		
	What jobs can claimant do if the claimant's vocational factors do not coincide with a vocational rumade that claimant is not disabled?  Explain:	lle and if a determina	ation is being
nur per skil tho and offic do per 404	person cannot do past relevant work, it will be determined whether he/she can do "other" work (winders in the person's region or several other regions in the country.) To make this decision, the he son's residual functional capacity, occupational base, age, education, and work experience (classified.) If the person's work experience indicates that the work was semi-skilled or skilled, the hearing se skills are transferable, if relevant to the disability determination. To do this, the hearing officer will, if necessary, specify the occupations to which the acquired work skills are transferable. In deciding the refer to the medical/vocational guidelines (Appendix 2) of the Social Security regulations. If not coincide with a particular rule in the guidelines, the hearing officer will use these rules as a framework at the capacity to adjust to work other than what he/she has done in the past, the person will also of the capacity to adjust to work other than what he/she has done in the past, the person will also of the capacity to adjust to work other than what he/she has done in the past, the person will be also of the capacity to adjust to work other than what he/she has done in the past, the person will be also of the capacity to adjust to work other than what he/she has done in the past, the person will be also of the capacity to adjust to work other than what he/she has done in the past, the person will be also of the capacity to adjust to work other than what he/she has done in the past, the person will be also of the capacity to adjust to work other than what he/she has done in the past, the person will be also of the capacity to adjust to work other than what he/she has done in the past, the person will be also of the capacity to adjust to work other than what he/she has done in the past, the person will be also of the capacity to adjust the capacity	aring officer conside fied as unskilled, ser g officer will consider will identify the acquiring this review step, to all the person's vocamework for deciding	rs the mi-skilled and whether ed work skills the hearing ational factors this step. If a
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Are there other issues relating to this determination?	<b>→</b>	☐ YES ☐ NO		
Explain:				
	CONCLUSION			
The CLAIMANT is found to be:  DISABLED DISABLED, but with a new period of disability; the earlier determination that claimant's disability has ceased is correct. A new period of disability began as of:	NOT DISABLED NOT DISABLED, but with a later cessation date. The claimant's disability ceased as of:			
Other conclusion:				
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DISABILITY HEARING OFFICER'S		DATE		
SIGNATURE				