§ 408.355 Can you withdraw your application?
(a) Request for withdrawal filed before a determination is made. You may withdraw your application for SVB before we make a determination on it if—
(1) You, or a person who may sign an application for you under §408.315, file a written request for withdrawal at a place described in §408.325; and
(2) You are alive at the time the request is filed.
(b) Request for withdrawal filed after a determination is made. An application may be withdrawn after we make a determination on it if you repay all benefits already paid based on the application being withdrawn or we are satisfied that the benefits will be repaid.
(c) Effect of withdrawal. If we approve your request to withdraw your application, we consider that the application was never filed. If we disapprove your request for withdrawal, we treat your application as though you did not file a request for withdrawal.

§ 408.360 Can you cancel your request to withdraw your application?
You may request to cancel your request to withdraw your application and have your application reinstated if all of the following requirements are met:
(a) You, or someone who may sign an application for you under §408.315, file a written request for cancellation at a place described in §408.325;
(b) You are alive at the time you file your request for cancellation; and
(c) A cancellation request received after we have approved your withdrawal must be filed no later than 60 days after the date of the notice of approval.

Subpart D—Evidence Requirements

§ 408.405 When do we require original records or copies as evidence?

(a) General rule. To prove your qualification for or continuing entitlement to SVB, you may be asked to show us an original document or record. These original documents or records will be returned to you after we have photocopied them. We will also accept copies of original records that are properly certified and some uncertified birth certifications. These types of records are described in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section.

(b) Certified copies of original records. You may give us copies of original records or extracts from records if they are certified as true and exact copies by:

(1) The official custodian of the record;
(2) A Social Security Administration employee authorized to certify copies;
(3) A Veterans Affairs employee if the evidence was given to that agency to obtain veteran’s benefits;
(4) An employee of the Veterans Affairs Regional Office, Manila, Philippines who is authorized to certify copies; or
(5) A U.S. Consular Officer or employee of the Department of State authorized to certify evidence received outside the United States.

(c) Uncertified copies of original birth records. You may give us an uncertified photocopy of a birth registration notification as evidence of age where it is the practice of the local birth registrar to issue them in this way.

§ 408.406 How do we evaluate the evidence you give us?

When you give us evidence, we examine it to see if it is convincing evidence. This means that unless we have information in our records that raises a doubt about the evidence, other evidence of the same fact will not be needed. If the evidence you give us is not convincing by itself, we may ask you for additional evidence. In evaluating whether the evidence you give us is convincing, we consider such things as whether:

(a) The information contained in the evidence was given by a person in a position to know the facts;
(b) There was any reason to give false information when the evidence was created;
(c) The information in the evidence was given under oath, or with witnesses present, or with the knowledge that there was a penalty for giving false information;
(d) The evidence was created at the time the event took place or shortly thereafter;
(e) The evidence has been altered or has any erasures on it; and
(f) The information contained in the evidence agrees with other available evidence including our records.

Age

§ 408.410 When do you need to give us evidence of your age?

To qualify for SVB you must establish that you were age 65 or older on December 14, 1999, the date on which Public Law 106–169 was enacted into law. If we have already established your age or date of birth in connection with your claim for other benefit programs that we administer, you will not