

Social Security Administration

§ 410.640

Law Judge may, in his discretion, either on the application of a party or his own motion, in addition to the matters brought before him by the request for hearing, give notice that he will also consider any specified new issue (see § 410.610) whether pertinent to the same or a related matter, and whether arising subsequent to the request for hearing, which may affect the rights of such party to benefits under this part even though the Administration has not made an initial and reconsidered determination with respect to such new issue: *Provided*, That notice of the time and place of the hearing on any new issue shall, unless waived, be given to the parties within the time and manner specified in § 410.636: *And provided further*, That the determination involved is not one within the jurisdiction of a State agency under a Federal-State agreement entered into pursuant to section 413(b) of the Act. Upon the giving of such notice, the Administrative Law Judge shall, except as otherwise provided, proceed to hearing on such new issue in the same manner as he would on an issue on which an initial and reconsidered determination has been made by the Administration and a hearing requested with respect thereto by a party entitled to such hearing.

§ 410.638 Change of time and place for hearing.

The Administrative Law Judge may change the time and place for the hearing, either on his own motion or for good cause shown by a party. The Administrative Law Judge may adjourn or postpone the hearing, or he may reopen the hearing for the receipt of additional evidence at any time prior to the mailing of notice to the party of the decision in the case. Reasonable notice shall be given to the parties of any change in the time or place of hearing or of an adjournment or a reopening of the hearing.

§ 410.639 Subpenas.

When reasonably necessary for the full presentation of a case, an Administrative Law Judge (formerly called "hearing examiner") or a member of the Appeals Council, may, either upon his own motion or upon the request of

a party, issue subpenas for the attendance and testimony of witnesses and for the production of books, records, correspondence, papers, or other documents which are relevant and material to any matter in issue at the hearing. Parties who desire the issuance of a subpoena shall, not less than 5 days prior to the time fixed for the hearing, file with the Administrative Law Judge or at a district office of the Administration a written request therefor, designating the witnesses or documents to be produced, and describing the address or location thereof with sufficient particularity to permit such witnesses or documents to be found. The request for a subpoena shall state the pertinent facts which the party expects to establish by such witnesses or documents and whether such facts could be established by other evidence without the use of a subpoena. Subpenas, as provided for above, shall be issued in the name of the Commissioner, and the Administration shall pay the cost of the issuance and the fees and mileage of any witness so subpoenaed, as provided in section 205(d) of the Social Security Act.

[37 FR 20652, Sept. 30, 1972, as amended at 62 FR 38453, July 18, 1997]

§ 410.640 Conduct of hearing.

Hearings shall be open to the parties and to such other persons as the Administrative Law Judge deems necessary and proper. The Administrative Law Judge shall inquire fully into the matters at issue and shall receive in evidence the testimony of witnesses and any documents which are relevant and material to such matters. If the Administrative Law Judge believes that there is relevant and material evidence available which has not been presented at the hearing, the Administrative Law Judge may adjourn the hearing or, at any time prior to the mailing of notice of the decision, reopen the hearing for the receipt of such evidence. The order in which evidence and allegations shall be presented and the procedure at the hearing generally, except as these regulations otherwise expressly provide, shall be in the discretion of the Administrative Law Judge

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and of such nature as to afford the parties a reasonable opportunity for a fair hearing.

§ 410.641 Evidence.

Evidence may be received at the hearing even though inadmissible under rules of evidence applicable to court procedures.

§ 410.642 Witnesses.

Witnesses at the hearing shall testify under oath or affirmation or as directed by the Administrative Law Judge, unless they are excused by the Administrative Law Judge for cause. The Administrative Law Judge may examine the witnesses and shall allow the parties or their representatives to do so. If the Administrative Law Judge conducts the examination of a witness, he may allow the parties to suggest matters as to which they desire the witness to be questioned, and the Administrative Law Judge shall question the witness with respect to such matters if they are relevant and material to any issue pending for decision before him.

§ 410.643 Oral argument and written allegations.

The parties, upon their request, shall be allowed a reasonable time for the presentation of oral argument or for the filing of briefs or other written statements of allegations as to facts or law. Where there is more than one party to the hearing, copies of any brief or other written statement shall be filed in sufficient number that they may be made available to any party.

§ 410.644 Record of hearing.

A complete record of the proceedings at the hearing shall be made. The record shall be transcribed in any case which is certified to the Appeals Council without decision by the Administrative Law Judge (see §§ 410.654 and 410.657 to 410.659 inclusive), in any case where a civil action is commenced against the Commissioner (see § 410.666), or in any other case when directed by the Administrative Law Judge or the Appeals Council.

[36 FR 23760, Dec. 14, 1971, as amended at 62 FR 38453, July 18, 1997]

20 CFR Ch. III (4-1-11 Edition)

§ 410.645 Joint hearings.

When two or more hearings are to be held, and the same or substantially similar evidence is relevant and material to the matters in issue at each such hearing, the Administrative Law Judge (formerly called "hearing examiner") may fix the same time and place for each hearing and conduct all such hearings jointly. However, where there is no common issue of law or fact involved in two or more hearings and any party objects to a joint hearing, a joint hearing may not be held. Where joint hearings are held, a single record of the proceedings shall be made and the evidence introduced in one case may be considered as introduced in the others, and a separate or joint decision shall be made, as appropriate.

[37 FR 20652, Sept. 30, 1972]

§ 410.646 Consolidated issues.

When one or more additional issues are raised by the Administrative Law Judge pursuant to § 410.637, such issues may, in the discretion of the Administrative Law Judge, be consolidated for hearing and decision with other issues pending before him upon the same request for a hearing, whether or not the same or substantially similar evidence is relevant and material to the matters in issue. A single decision may be made upon all such issues.

§ 410.647 Waiver of right to appear and present evidence.

(a) *General.* Any party to a hearing shall have the right to appear before the Administrative Law Judge (formerly called "hearing examiner"), personally or by representative, and present evidence and contentions. If all parties are unwilling, unable, or waive their right to appear before the Administrative Law Judge, personally or by representative, it shall not be necessary for the Administrative Law Judge to conduct an oral hearing as provided in §§ 410.636 to 410.646, inclusive. A waiver of the right to appear and present evidence and allegations as to facts and law shall be made in writing and filed with the Administrative Law Judge. Such waiver may be withdrawn by a party at any time prior to the mailing of notice of the decision in