



Securing today
and tomorrow

Your Right to an Administrative Law Judge Hearing and Appeals Council Review of Your Social Security Case

[SocialSecurity.gov](https://www.SocialSecurity.gov)



You can question the decision Social Security makes on your case

If you are eligible for Social Security or Supplemental Security Income benefits, we want to make sure that you get them on time and in the right amount.

After we decide whether or not you are eligible for benefits, or that we will stop your benefits, or change the amount, we send you a letter explaining our decision. If you do not agree with our decision, you have the right to appeal it.

When you ask for an appeal, Social Security may review the entire decision, including those parts which were favorable to you.

Four steps of appeal

There are four steps of appeal:

- 1. Reconsideration —**
You may request a review of your case if you disagree with our first decision. Then, a person who did not make the first decision will decide your case again. We call this a reconsideration.
- 2. Administrative Law Judge Hearing —**
You may request a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge if you disagree with the reconsideration decision. You may request a hearing via the Internet at [*www.socialsecurity.gov/disability/appeals*](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/disability/appeals).

3. Appeals Council Action —

You may request the Appeals Council to review your case if you disagree with the Administrative Law Judge's action. You may file a request for review via the Internet at www.socialsecurity.gov/disability/appeals.

4. Federal Court Action —

If you disagree with the Appeals Council's decision, or if the Appeals Council decides not to review your case, you can file a civil suit in a federal district court. This is the last level of the appeals process. Currently, this process is not available online. To learn more about this process, visit Federal Court Review Process.

You have already been through Step #1 of the appeals process and have received a letter explaining our reconsideration decision. In this leaflet, we explain the other appeals steps.

You may have a representative

You may want a lawyer, friend, or other qualified person to represent you. If you have a representative, you may have to pay his or her fees. For more information about representation and about the fees a representative may charge, read *Your Right to Representation* (Publication No. 05-10075).

If you decide to have a representative, you need to tell us in writing as soon as possible. To do this, use Form SSA-1696-U4, *Appointment of Representative*, from our website at www.socialsecurity.gov or get it from any Social Security office.

How to request a hearing or Appeals Council review

You or your representative may request a hearing by an Administrative Law Judge in the Office of Hearings Operations.

The Administrative Law Judge has not had any part in your case. If you think the Administrative Law Judge's action is wrong, you may request that the Appeals Council, which is located within our Office of Analytics, Review, and Oversight, review the judge's action.

Your request must be in writing. We can help you fill out the special form for either a hearing or an Appeals Council review at any Social Security office, or you can write us a letter. Additionally, you may file an appeal online by visiting [**www.socialsecurity.gov/disability/appeals**](http://www.socialsecurity.gov/disability/appeals).

You have 60 days to appeal our decision

Generally, you have 60 days after you receive the notice of our decision to ask for any type of appeal.

- In counting the 60 days, we presume that you receive the notice five days after we mail it unless you can show that you received it later.
- If you do not appeal on time, the Administrative Law Judge or the Appeals Council may dismiss your appeal. This means that you may not be eligible for the next step in the appeal process and that you may also lose your right to any further review.
- You must have a good reason if you wait more than 60 days to request an appeal.

If you file an appeal after the deadline, you must explain the reason you are late and request that we extend the time limit. The representatives in the Social Security office can explain this further and help you file a written request to extend the time limit.

When and where your hearing is held

After you request a hearing, your Social Security office sends your case file to the Administrative Law Judge's office. Although the Administrative Law Judge attempts to schedule all hearings promptly, there may be some delay if there are many requests ahead of yours or because of travel schedules. At least 75 days before the hearing, the Administrative Law Judge will send you a notice telling you the date, time, and place of the hearing.

The Administrative Law Judge usually holds the hearing within 75 miles of your home.

If travel arrangements will present a problem for you, tell the Social Security office when you request a hearing or as soon as possible after that. If you want to appear at a hearing but are unable to travel because of your health, submit a doctor's report with your request for a hearing, explaining why you cannot travel.

If we are using video hearing equipment in your area, we may schedule a video appearance for you. For more information about a video hearing read, *Why You Should Have Your Hearing by Video* (Publication No. 70-067).

Administrative Law

Judge hearing

Before the hearing:

- You and your representative, if you have one, can look at the evidence in your case file and submit new evidence. Additional evidence should be submitted at least 5 days before the hearing. You may also file a request for extension of time to file a request for review online by visiting www.socialsecurity.gov/disability/appeals.
- **Submit any additional evidence you want the Administrative Law Judge to consider as soon as possible.** If you do not have it when you request a hearing, send it to the Administrative Law Judge as soon as you can. If your case is electronic, evidence can be faxed into the claim file using a special fax number and bar code provided by the hearing office or sent by your representative through Electronic Records Express (ERE) at www.socialsecurity.gov/ere.

At the hearing:

- The Administrative Law Judge explains the issues in your case and may question you and any witnesses at the hearing.
- You may bring witnesses to your hearing. The Administrative Law Judge may ask other witnesses, such as a doctor or vocational expert, to come to the hearing.
- You and the witnesses answer questions under oath. The hearing is informal but is recorded.
- You and your representative, if you have one, may question witnesses and submit evidence.

After the hearing:

- After studying all the evidence, the Administrative Law Judge issues a written decision.
- The Administrative Law Judge sends you and your representative a copy of the decision or dismissal order.

You must let us know in writing if you do not wish to appear or cannot appear at the hearing

If you do not wish to appear in person at the hearing, you must let us know in writing when you request the hearing. Give your reasons, and ask the Administrative Law Judge to make a decision based on the evidence in your file and any new evidence. However, if your claim involves “disability,” you may want to explain how your medical problems limit your activities and prevent you from working.

The Administrative Law Judge may decide that your presence at the hearing will be helpful, especially if only you can best explain certain facts. If so, he or she may schedule a hearing even if you asked not to be present.

You should go to your scheduled hearing

If the Administrative Law Judge schedules a hearing, you and your representative, if you have one, should attend. **It is very important that you attend a scheduled hearing.** If for any reason you cannot attend, contact the Administrative Law Judge as soon as possible **before the hearing** and state the reason.

The Administrative Law Judge will reschedule the hearing if you have provided a good reason. **If you do not go to a scheduled hearing and the Administrative Law Judge decides that you do not have a good reason for not going, your request for hearing may be dismissed.**

When we can pay travel expenses

If you must travel more than 75 miles from your home or office to attend the hearing, we can pay certain costs. Here are the rules that apply:

- We can pay your transportation expenses such as the cost of a bus ticket or expenses for driving your car.
- In certain circumstances, you may need meals, lodging, or taxicabs. The Administrative Law Judge must approve the special travel costs **before the hearing** unless the costs were unexpected or unavoidable.
- The Administrative Law Judge may also approve payment of similar travel expenses for your representative and any witnesses he or she determines are needed at the hearing.
- You must submit a written request for payment of travel expenses to the Administrative Law Judge at the time of the hearing or as soon as possible after the hearing. List what you spent and include supporting receipts. If you requested a change in the scheduled location of the hearing to a location farther from your residence, we cannot pay you for any **additional** travel expenses.

- If you need money for travel costs in advance, you should tell the Administrative Law Judge as soon as possible **before the hearing**. We can make an advance payment only if you show that without it you would not have the funds to travel to or from the hearing.
- If you receive travel money in advance, you must give the Administrative Law Judge an itemized list of your actual travel costs and receipts within 20 days after your hearing.
- If we gave you an advance payment that is more than the amount you are due for travel costs, you must pay back the difference within 20 days after we tell you how much you owe us.

Appeals Council review

If you think the Administrative Law Judge's decision or dismissal order is wrong, you may ask the Appeals Council to review your case.

The Appeals Council carefully examines your case and notifies you in writing of the action it takes. The Appeals Council may grant, deny, or dismiss your request for review. If the Appeals Council grants your request, it will either decide your case or return it to the Administrative Law Judge for further action (which could include another hearing and a new decision). If the Council decides a formal review would not change the Administrative Law Judge's decision or dismissal, it will deny your request.

Federal Court Action

If you do not agree with the Appeals Council's decision or denial of your request for review of the Administrative Law Judge's decision, you may file a civil action in the United States District Court for the area where you live.

Contacting Social Security

The most convenient way to contact us anytime, anywhere is to visit **www.socialsecurity.gov**. There, you can: apply for benefits; open a *my* Social Security account, which you can use to review your *Social Security Statement*, verify your earnings, print a benefit verification letter, change your direct deposit information, request a replacement Medicare card, and get a replacement SSA-1099/1042S; obtain valuable information; find publications; get answers to frequently asked questions; and much more.

If you don't have access to the internet, we offer many automated services by telephone, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Call us toll-free at **1-800-772-1213** or at our TTY number, **1-800-325-0778**, if you're deaf or hard of hearing.

If you need to speak to a person, we can answer your calls from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Monday through Friday. We ask for your patience during busy periods since you may experience a higher than usual rate of busy signals and longer hold times to speak to us. We look forward to serving you.

Social Security Administration

Publication No. 70-10281 | ICN 469055

July 2019 (Recycle prior editions)

Your Right to an Administrative Law Judge Hearing and Appeals Council Review of Your Social Security Case
Produced and published at U.S. taxpayer expense