

§ 416.1600

20 CFR Ch. III (4-1-08 Edition)

(d)(1) The Appeals Council shall not grant the request unless it is reasonably satisfied that the person will in the future act according to the provisions of section 206(a) of the Act, and to our rules and regulations.

(2) If a person was disqualified because he or she had been disbarred or suspended from a court or bar, the Appeals Council will grant a request for reinstatement as a representative only if the criterion in paragraph (d)(1) of this section is met and the disqualified person shows that he or she has been admitted (or readmitted) to and is in good standing with the court or bar from which he or she had been disbarred or suspended.

(3) If a person was disqualified because he or she had been disqualified from participating in or appearing before a Federal program or agency, the Appeals Council will grant the request for reinstatement only if the criterion in paragraph (d)(1) of this section is met and the disqualified person shows that he or she is now qualified to participate in or appear before that Federal program or agency.

(4) If the person was disqualified as a result of collecting or receiving, and retaining, a fee for representational services in excess of the amount authorized, the Appeals Council will grant the request only if the criterion in paragraph (d)(1) of this section is met and the disqualified person shows that full restitution has been made.

(e) The Appeals Council shall mail a notice of its decision on the request to the suspended or disqualified person. It shall also mail a copy to the Deputy Commissioner for Disability and Income Security Programs (or other official the Commissioner may designate), or his or her designee.

(f) If the Appeals Council decides not to grant the request it shall not consider another request before the end of 1 year from the date of the notice of the previous denial.

[45 FR 52106, Aug. 5, 1980, as amended at 56 FR 24133, May 29, 1991; 62 FR 38455, July 18, 1997; 63 FR 41418, Aug. 4, 1998; 71 FR 2878, Jan. 18, 2006]

Subpart P—Residence and Citizenship

AUTHORITY: Secs. 702(a)(5), 1614 (a)(1)(B) and (e), and 1631 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 902(a)(5), 1382c (a)(1)(B) and (e), and 1383); 8 U.S.C. 1254a; sec. 502, Pub. L. 94-241, 90 Stat. 268 (48 U.S.C. 1681 note).

SOURCE: 47 FR 3106, Jan. 22, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

§ 416.1600 Introduction.

You are eligible for supplemental security income (SSI) benefits if you meet the requirements in subpart B. Among these are requirements that you must be a resident of the United States and either a citizen, a national, or an alien with a lawful right to reside permanently in the United States. In this subpart, we tell you what kinds of evidence show that you are a resident of the United States (see § 416.1603) and—

(a) A citizen or a national of the United States (see § 416.1610);

(b) An alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States (see § 416.1615); or

(c) An alien permanently residing in the United States under color of law (see § 416.1618).

§ 416.1601 Definitions and terms used in this subpart.

We or *Us* means the Social Security Administration.

You or *Your* means the person who applies for or receives SSI benefits or the person for whom an application is filed.

§ 416.1603 How to prove you are a resident of the United States.

(a) *What you should give us.* Your home address in the United States may be sufficient to establish that you are a resident. However, if we have any reason to question that you are a resident of the United States we will ask for evidence. You can prove you are a resident of the United States by giving us papers or documents showing that you live in the United States such as—

(1) Property, income, or other tax forms or receipts;

(2) Utility bills, leases or rent payment records;