



testimony with respect to symptoms will not suffice. See SSR 85-28; 20 C.F.R. § 404.1508. Regardless, the R&R properly identifies the severe-impairment requirement, and it cites controlling Supreme Court precedent for the applicable standard. The Magistrate's citation to old SSRs does not appear to have improperly affected his analysis or conclusions.

In any event, I readily conclude that substantial evidence supports the ALJ's finding that Plaintiff did not suffer from a severe mental impairment. Plaintiff testified about his depression and offered some medical evidence of his mental issues. Most of Plaintiff's evidence, however, does not directly bear on the relevant time-period, nor does it identify a significant vocational impact. Nevertheless, the ALJ considered this evidence, as well as the reports of two physicians who opined that Plaintiff's mental impairments did not significantly limit his ability to work. After assessing all of the record evidence, the ALJ reasonably concluded that Plaintiff's mental impairments had only a minimal effect on his ability to work.

Plaintiff submitted additional medical records after his benefits were denied, and he objects to the Magistrate Judge's decision that this evidence does not warrant a remand to the ALJ. Substantial discussion of this issue is unnecessary. I agree with the Magistrate's analysis and conclusion; the additional evidence is not material so as to justify a remand.

In short, I will adopt the Magistrate's Report and

Recommendation. An appropriate order will be entered.

BY THE COURT:

/s/ John P. Fullam  
John P. Fullam, Sr. J.

