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THE PEER REVIEW PROCESS IN ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION

Robert Robinson Gales*

I. INTRODUCTION

A topic that is becoming increasingly popular these days is the Peer Review Process. This process, according to David Kronick in his article entitled *Peer Review in 18th Century Scientific Journalism*,¹ can be traced to the publication of *Philosophical Transactions* by the Royal Society of London in 1752.² Some agencies view the process as a panacea for avoiding potentially troublesome agency decisions. However, it can be a mechanism for enhancing the quality and consistency of those decisions, of discouraging judicial innovation, or even influencing or prescribing the outcome or the bottom line of pending cases. Individual administrative adjudicators, whether they are characterized as administrative judges, administrative law judges, hearing examiners, hearing officers, magistrates, or judges, view the process with considerable suspicion. To them, the foremost purpose of this process – another pair of eyes armed with a sharp red pencil, reviewing their work – is decisional interference de-

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signed to deprive them of the degree of decisional independence essential for continued true due process.

Some administrative adjudicators contend that judicial independence can only exist when the individual adjudicator's decision-making process and the crafting of a decision is constrained solely by their own reason, logic, knowledge of the law, literacy, and professional ethics and responsibility.

*Ex parte* input by the agency, also known as subsequent review or approval, of the decision by the agency prior to issuance is considered inappropriate control of the decision-making process presenting a false pretense of due process. The administrative adjudicator whose name or signature is affixed to the bottom of the decision, should, in the words of Justice Vincent Brogna of Massachusetts, "have the courage of your own error." 3 The zealously independent administrative adjudicator believes he or she should be free to be wrong, biased, inconsistent, illogical, inarticulate, and incomplete. Furthermore, these types of adjudicators believe that they should be free to ignore facts, law, and policy.

To these adjudicators, errors or disagreements should be resolved during an open agency appellate review process, much as it is with "real judges," and not through, what they see as, pre-issuance, "quality control," decisional interference. After all, "[t]here can be little doubt that the role of the modern... hearing examiner or administrative law judge... is 'functionally comparable' to that of a judge." 4 Chief Administrative Law Judge Edwin Felter, Jr. 5 suggested that the process be taken beyond the appellate process and argued that there are other appropriate ways for agencies to deal with undesired adjudication outcomes. 6 He identified the undesired outcomes as statutory or rule changes, and increased training of litigation and investigatory staff. 7

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5. Director and Chief Administrative Law Judge, Colorado Division of Administrative Hearings, Denver, Colo.
7. Id.
Chief Administrative Law Judge John Hardwicke,⁸ in his exceptional exchange with Administrative Law Judge Ronnie H. Yoder,⁹ of the U.S. Department of Transportation addressed these issues, adding that:

There's no question that [issues regarding the correctness or bias of a judge] are for the reviewing appellate court. But it is awfully good to try to get it right the first time, because the appellate reviewing court gets into action only at considerable expense and delay to the system . . . . So it is entirely proper for a judge, a reviewer charged with the duty of due process, to take a look at the work of other judges . . . . My experience has been that the judges who do not like to be reviewed are the very judges who must be reviewed.¹⁰

The agency generally perceives such a degree of judicial independence “exercising the ‘freedoms’ and practicing self-constraint” as encouraging a lack of adjudicator accountability or responsibility, thereby creating “renegade” adjudicators who tend to “run amok,” to the potential detriment to the agency as well as the system.¹¹

**SHOULD THE ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATOR BE FREE TO BE WRONG, BIASED, INCONSISTENT, ILLOGICAL, AND INARTICULATE? SHOULD THE ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATOR BE FREE TO IGNORE FACTS, LAW, AND POLICY?**

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⁸. Chief Administrative Law Judge, Maryland Office of Administrative Hearings.
⁹. Acting Chief Administrative Law Judge of the U.S. Department of Transportation.
¹¹. Id. at 86.
While both sides offer some reasonable rationales for embracing or rejecting the process, in reality, the peer review process is not entirely deleterious, depending on the specifics of the system selected by the agency. Before the positions of the "combatants" become too hardened, it appears appropriate to examine the process from a variety of perspectives, unburdened by parochial bias.

II. THE GENERIC PEER REVIEW PROCESS

Traditionally, a peer review process in some areas known, as "refereeing" has been a method of:

1. Evaluating physicians' qualifications for staff privileges at a hospital to ensure quality care of patients.
2. Monitoring the quality of medical and nursing services that patients receive.
3. Determining the merits of complaints concerning the quality of medical or nursing services furnished.
4. Evaluating teaching qualifications for university faculty appointments and retention.
5. Assessing the quality, validity, and accuracy of scientific arguments, procedures, and findings, as well as the correctness and plausibility of results for the allocation of resources, including publication in scientific journals, research funds, and recognition.

The internal monitoring and evaluation of other professional activities and performance by members of individual professional firms such as architects, engineers, and attorneys, has also commenced. Until relatively recently, however, the formal process did not extend to the decision-making of administrative adjudicators. It is now rapidly achieving agency approbation.

A. The "Peer"

1. Is the Reviewer Actually a Peer?

Before the peer review process can be meaningfully discussed, it is crucial to explore the individuals who might reasonably constitute an appropriate "peer" matrix. A common definition of the word "peer" is "a person . . . of the same rank, value, quality, ability, etc.; equal; specifically, an equal before the law." Another resource defines "peer" as an "equal, match, fellow, like, equivalent, equipollent, coequal, parallel, ditto [coll.]; peer, compeer, rival." Finally, a third adds "one that is very similar to another in rank or position: doctors' competency reviewed by their peers. She is the peer of any tennis player on the professional circuit," as well as the synonyms: "coequal, colleague, compeer, equal, equivalent, fellow" to the definitions of the word "peer."

Thus, it appears that the "peer" selected to "peer review" decisions of administrative adjudicators should be of the same or equal background, grade, position, or responsibility as the deciding administrative adjudicator; in other words, a colleague. This raises several fundamental questions as to the propriety of appointing individuals serving in the following positions as a peer reviewer: a supervising, presiding, or chief judge; an agency director of policy; an agency staff attorney; any agency supervisor; any member in an agency Subject Matter Specialist division; a clerical, administrative, or staff person within the agency judiciary division; a judicial colleague in an agency Subject Matter Specialist division; or a judicial colleague in the agency judiciary division.

2. Goals of Peer Relationships.

"The goal of peer relationships is cooperation among equals." The person selected to perform "peer review" responsibilities must be free of any agenda or bias. Furthermore, for the process

to achieve maximum effectiveness, and to improve the overall quality of the decision, the peer reviewer must provide fair, balanced, and constructive criticism and comment. To do otherwise may prove to be counterproductive.

III. THE PEER REVIEW PROCESS

For the purposes of this discussion, I have chosen to divide the peer review process into segments identified as Pre-Issuance Review and Post-Issuance Review, terms which will be further explained below.

The Pre-Issuance Review possesses the potential of interfering with decisional independence, especially if it focuses on the "bottom line." Decisional consistency within the agency essentially serves as a quality critique and refinement of those components of the decision which precede the "bottom line." It is a quality enhancer. Unfortunately, it is also an impediment to timeliness. Pre-Issuance Review is the focus of this article.

The Post-Issuance Review takes place after the decision has been issued. It suffers from few of the negative characteristics of the Pre-Issuance Review, and serves primarily as an educational tool for future improvement of fact-finding, legal research, interpretation, legal drafting, and analysis. It can also be used as a method of gauging professional performance. Post-Issuance Review will not be discussed any further in this article.

GALES' COMPONENTS OF PRE-ISSUANCE REVIEW:

Clerical Review
Quality Review
Agency Compliance Review
Agency Acceptability Review
A. Pre-Issuance Review - The Clerical Review

The initial step in the process, and the one which creates the least angst or opposition among administrative adjudicators, is what I have styled the Clerical Review. If decision drafters will concede that the self-proofreading review is difficult because the eye sees what it believes is written on the page rather than what is actually on the page, opposition to having a second pair of eyes generally diminishes. Someone other than a true "peer" may perform this form of review, the typist, clerk, or administrative assistant who reports to the decision-making administrative adjudicator. Alternatively, the function may be performed by a colleague, the true peer.

The Clerical Review consists of the rudimentary form of review, and is usually limited to the most noticeable imperfections without the peer possessing cognizance of the facts or issues of the particular case. In other words, only the decision is examined, and review of the case file is unnecessary. The use by the administrative adjudicator of generally accepted standards of grammar, syntax, punctuation, and spelling is significant, and a peer's knowledge and ability in these areas, as well as in proofreading, are beneficial.

Among the most widely read and respected writers, teachers, and commentators in this area are William Strunk, Jr. and E.B. White, Joseph M. Williams, and Richard C. Wydick. Other sig-

significant contributors are Paul A. Bateman and Michael H. Frost, Elizabeth A. Francis, and Timothy P. Terrell. Their individual views and presentations, whether in person or in writing, while not identical, do offer a degree of similarity, and are highly valued and recommended to anyone who is unfamiliar with them. A brief comment regarding the basics of grammar, syntax, punctuation, and spelling, is inevitable if this concept is to be sufficiently analyzed.

"The [judge] confronted with the task of writing a legal document would do well to remember what may be called the ABC of legal writing. These letters represent three indispensable requirements of brief writing in particular and legal writing in general “Accuracy, Brevity, and Clarity.”

Joseph Williams, in his Style: Ten Lessons in Clarity and Grace, stressed the significance of six areas of focus in writing: (1) Clarity; (2) Concision; (3) Cohesion (a sense of flow from old to new); (4) Coherence (a sense of focus); (5) Punctuation; and (6) Spelling. He observed the three (or was it four) rules of correct grammar. Referring to what he called “Real Rules” – the first group of his rules - he stated: “When we violate these rules, (the Rules of Standard Usage) our educated readers notice and condemn.” He theorized that, “the most important rules include those whose violation unequivocally brand you as a writer of nonstandard English.”

20. Professors of Law, Southwestern University School of Law; visiting faculty member at The National Judicial College.
21. Professor, University of Nevada at Reno; visiting faculty member with The National Judicial College.
22. Professor of Law, Emory University School of Law, co-authored STEPHEN V. ARMSTRONG & TIMOTHY P. TERRELL, THINKING LIKE A WRITER: A LAWYER’S GUIDE TO EFFECTIVE WRITING AND EDITING (1992).
24. WILLIAMS, supra note 18, at 19.
25. Id. at 18.
26. Id. at 19.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS’ REAL RULES:

Double negatives: The car had hardly no systematic care.

Nonstandard verbs: They knewed what would happen.

Double comparatives: This way is more quicker.

Some ADJECTIVES for ADVERBS: They worked real good.

Some incorrect pronouns: Him and me will study it.

Some subject-verb disagreements: We was ready to begin.27

Referring to what he called “Folklore” – the second group of his rules – Joseph Williams maintained that when we violate these “rules,” few, if any, educated readers notice, much less condemn. So these are not rules at all, but folklore, enforced by many editors and schoolteachers, but ignored by most educated and careful writers; “that we can ignore, unless those we are writing for have the power to exact from us whatever kind of writing they like.”28

JOSEPH WILLIAMS’ FOLKLORE:

Never begin a sentence with and, but, or because.

Use the RELATIVE PRONOUN that, not which, for restrictive clauses: use which for NON-RESTRICTIVE CLAUSES.

Use fewer with nouns that you can count, less with quantities you cannot.

Use of since and while. Disinterested versus uninterested.29

Referring to what he called “Optional Rules” – the third group of his rules – Joseph Williams stated: “These rules complement the Real Rules: Few readers notice when you violate these Optional Rules, but most readers will notice when you observe them and assume that you are signaling special formality.”30

27. Id.
28. Id. at 18-19.
29. Id.
30. Id. at 24.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS’ OPTIONAL RULES:

Do not split infinitives.
Use shall as the first person simple future, will for second and third person future; use will to mean strong intention in the first person, shall for second and third person.
Use whom as the object of a verb or preposition.
Do not end a sentence with a preposition.  

Referring to what he called “The Bêtes Noires” – the fourth group of his rules – Joseph Williams asserted: “These are the items the columnists and commentators endlessly cite as evidence that cultivated English is an endangered species.... [T]hey have become the symbolic flags around which those most concerned with linguistic purity have apparently agreed to rally. None of these ‘errors’ interferes with clarity and concision....”

JOSEPH WILLIAMS’ BÊTES NOIRES:

Never use like for as or as if.
After different use from, never to or than.
Never use irregardless for regardless.
Do not modify an absolute word such as perfect, unique, final, or complete with very, more, quite, and so on.

Joseph Williams also described the art of concision, or succinctness, by referring to his “Five Principles of Economy” in pruning wordiness. Those principles are: (1) Delete words that mean little or nothing: very and all; (2) Delete words that repeat other words: every in each and every; (3) Delete words whose meaning your reader can infer from other words: that someone offers us is from suggestion; (4) Replace a phrase with a word: listen to and think over to consider; (5) Change unnecessary negatives to affirmatives.

31. Id.
32. Id. at 27.
33. Id.
34. Id. at 89.
35. Id.
JOSEPH WILLIAMS' 1ST PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMY:
Delete Meaningless Words

kind of
actually
particular
individual\textsuperscript{36}

JOSEPH WILLIAMS' 2ND PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMY:
Delete Doubled Words

full and complete
any and all
each and every
first and foremost
various and sundry\textsuperscript{37}
JOSEPH WILLIAMS' 3RD PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMY:
Delete What Readers Infer:

Redundant Modifiers

basic fundamentals
future plans
personal beliefs
final outcome
end result
true facts
important essentials
past history
eventual outcome

Delete What Readers Infer:

Redundant Categories

period of time
membrane area
pink in color
shiny in appearance
large in size
unusual in nature
in a confused state\textsuperscript{38}

\textsuperscript{38. Id.}
JOSEPH WILLIAMS' 4TH PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMY:
Replace a Phrase With a Word

the reason for
for the reason that
due to the fact that
owing to the fact that
in light of the fact that
considering the fact that
on the grounds that

(\textit{use because, since, why})
despite the fact that
regardless of the fact that
notwithstanding the fact that

(\textit{use although, even though})
it is possible that
there is a chance that
it could happen that
the possibility exists for

(\textit{use may, might, can, could})^{39}

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39. \textit{Id.}
JOSEPH WILLIAMS’ 5TH PRINCIPLE OF ECONOMY:
Change Negatives to Affirmatives

not different versus similar
not many versus few
not consider versus ignore
not have versus lack
not the same versus different
not accept versus reject

Richard Wydick, in his *Plain English for Lawyers*, stressed the significance of word selection and arrangement, as well as punctuation, as his focus in writing. He also observed:

The moral is this: do not be too impressed by the Latin and archaic English words [lawyerisms such as *aforementioned, whereas, res gestae*, and *hereinafter*] you read in law books. Their antiquity does not make them superior. When your pen is poised to write a lawyerism, stop to see if your meaning can be expressed as well or better in a word or two of ordinary English.

He emphasized the importance of being precise and consistent in using words of authority such as *must, shall, will, may, should*, and their negative forms, such as *must not*, and *will not*. The term *shall* causes the most difficulties, with United States drafting authorities slowly coming around from the previous interpretation that it imposes a duty to do something, to the United Kingdom view that the term is simply too unreliable to use for any purpose.

40. Id.
41. WYDICK, supra note 19, at 63.
42. Id.
43. Id. at 66-67.
44. Id. at 67.
RICHARD WYDICK’S CAUTION TO USE WORDS OF AUTHORITY WITH CARE:

must = is required to

must not = is required not to; is disallowed

may = has discretion to; is permitted to

may not = is not permitted to; is disallowed from

is entitled to = has a right to

should = ought to

will = an expression of obligations

shall = ?

RICHARD WYDICK’S CAUTION TO AVOID SEXIST LANGUAGE:

Don’t use expressions that imply value judgments based on sex:

a manly effort, or a member of the gentle sex

Use sex-neutral terms if you can do so without artificiality:

workers versus workmen, reasonable person versus reasonable man. But don’t concoct artificial terms like waitpersons.

Use parallel construction when you are referring to both sexes:

husbands and wives, not men and their wives

Don’t use a sex-based pronoun when the referent may not be of that sex: he every time you refer to a party or witness

Richard Wydick also discussed the significance of punctuation, and attorneys’ traditional distrust of it. The distrust arose from a variety of sources such as:

• [A] secretary having a monetary lapse of concentration;
• [A] fly leaving a deposit that could pass as a comma;
• [S]ome writers’ punctuation for rhythmic and elocutionary effect, and;
• [S]ome writers’ syntactical punctuation

He cautioned writers to punctuate carefully, and related the stories of cases in which the decisions had turned on punctuation:

45. Id.
46. Id.
47. Id. at 86.
48. Id.
In *United States v. Ron Pair Enterprises*, the United States Supreme Court split 5-4 over the significance of a comma in a bankruptcy statute. One lower federal court had called it a "capricious" comma, and another had called it an awfully "small hook on which to hang a [substantial] change in the law." The majority of five Supreme Court Justices, with no apology, relied partly on the comma to conclude that the statute was clear on its face. The four dissenting Justices, on the other hand, tried to obliterate the comma with a blast of slogans from old cases: punctuation is minor and not controlling, punctuation is not decisive, punctuation is the most fallible standard by which to interpret a writing, and punctuation can be changed or ignored to effectuate congressional intent.49

Workshops routinely offer punctuation as a pivotal agenda theme, that is:

- [T]he six most frequently missed rules for using commas
- [H]ow to use semicolons to improve the "flow" of your sentences
- [H]ow and when to use colons
- [W]hen you should use quotation marks, and when you shouldn't (By the way, does the period go inside or outside the quotation marks?)
- [W]here to place apostrophes in words ending in "s"
- [D]ashes and parentheses (Did you know they are opposites?)

**Proofreading** is another crucial topic which demands attention to detail. The significance of the process is that the proofreader cannot merely "survey" writings by section or area, but must instead have an ability to check each individual keystroke along with the overall sentence. Another workshop provides basics of proofreading that includes in it’s agenda: (1) How to increase your proofreading

49. *Id.* at 87 (citations omitted).
speed, without sacrificing accuracy; (2) Are you an editor or a proofreader? How to determine which skill your job really requires; (3) Spotting common typographical errors; (4) How to correct writing without changing the meaning; (5) Tricks for finding duplicate words and omitted letters; (6) Overcoming monotony and staying alert when proofreading; (7) Creating distance from your work so you can catch your own errors; (8) Proofreading with a partner to increase your accuracy; and (9) An ingenious way to proofread numbers.

“The key to good writing is rewriting.”

Judge Ruggero Aldisert, formerly Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, in his book *Opinion Writing*, stressed the significance of rewriting:

If you will reread your early drafts for style, you will find intensifying adverbs that you put there to add force but which you now see merely sound like bluffing or exaggeration. You will find nouns qualified by one or more adjectives; if you think, or consult a thesaurus, you will be able to find a single noun that will do the job by itself, and do it more pungently. You will find loose, unharnessed sentences that you can rearrange and tighten.

When you think you have a passable draft, read it aloud. Or have a friend, perhaps your [spouse], read it to you. As you listen, you will hear passages that sound flat or awkward. If the reader’s voice falters, if he stresses the wrong word, if the rhythm breaks, the passage needs reworking. Perhaps it needs to be thrown away, in favor of a fresh start.

Finally, with much labor and perhaps a little luck, you succeed in wiping out all evidence of the sweat and toil that went into it. You have a paragraph that sounds easy and natural. For that is the aim of all the labor, to make it sound unlabored. “A picture is finished,” said

50. ALDISERT, supra note 23, at 262.
the painter Whistler, “when all trace of the means used to bring about the end has disappeared.”

If you succeed, you will have the gratifying feeling as you reread your work that the words you have used and your arrangement of them hit just the right note to produce the effect you want. Phrases, sentences, whole paragraphs, ring pleasingly in your mind and your ear. “This is good!” you will say, a little surprised and more than a little pleased. That is your reward, the sense of satisfaction with a job well done that is the ultimate reward of any craftsman.\textsuperscript{51}
28 MATTERS THAT WRITERS OUGHT TO BE APPRAISED OF:

(1) Subjects and verb always has to agree.
(2) Make each pronoun agree with their antecedent.
(3) Just between you and I, case is important too.
(4) Being bad grammar, the writer will not use dangling participles.
   (a) "Finding no error, the judgment below is affirmed."
(5) Parallel construction with coordinate conjunctions is not only an aid to clarity but also the mark of a good writer.
(6) Join clauses good, like a conjunction should
(7) Don't write run-on sentences they are hard to read, you should punctuate.
(8) Don't use no double negatives. Not never.
(9) Mixed metaphors are a pain in the neck and ought to be thrown out the window.
(10) A truly good writer is always especially careful to practically eliminate the too-frequent use of adverbs.
(11) In my opinion, I think that an author when he is writing something should not get accustomed to the habit of making use of too many redundant unnecessary words that he does not actually really need in order to put his message across to the reader of what he has written.
(12) About them sentence fragments. Sometimes all right.
(13) Try to not ever split infinitives.
(14) Its important to use your apostrophe's correctly.
(15) Do not use a foreign term when there is an adequate English quid pro quo.
(16) If you must use a foreign term, it is de rigour to use it correctly.
(17) It behooves the writer to avoid archaic expressions.
(18) Do not use hyperbole; not one writer in a million can use it effectively.
(19) But, don't use commas, which are not necessary.
(20) Placing a comma between subject and predicate, is not correct.
(21) Parenthetical words however should be enclosed in commas.
(22) Use a comma before nonrestrictive clauses which are a common source of difficulty.
(23) About repetition, the repetition of a word is not usually an effective kind of repetition.
(24) Consult the dictionary frequently to avoid mispelling. Correct spelling is essential.
(25) In scholarly writing, don't use contractions.
(26) Don't abbrev. unless nec.
(27) Proofread your writing to see if you any words out.
(28) Last but not least, knock off the clichés. Avoid clichés like the plague.

52. Id. at 187 (citing ROBERT A. LEFLAR, APPELLATE JUDICIAL OPINION 195-96 (1974)).
On a personal note, I might have avoided embarrassment caused by one of my own decisions if I had exercised the opportunity to have a second pair of eyes peer review it prior to issuance. In explaining the milieu in which a party had descended during a lengthy period of illegal substance abuse, I stated, rather succinctly: "He succumbed to peer [sic] pressure." A good peer reviewer would catch such an error.

The administrative adjudicator is generally aware of the significance of the appearance of the written decision and the positive impact resulting from an effective Clerical Review. Errors in grammar, syntax, punctuation, and spelling can be routinely discovered and corrected before the decision is issued to the public, thereby avoiding potential embarrassment to the administrative adjudicator. Nevertheless, despite the positive features of the Clerical Review, there remains an intractable minority, perhaps between two and five percent of those polled in a largely unscientific survey of adjudicators who strongly oppose any form of peer review, including this rudimentary form of review. The issue is not quality or practicality, but rather the highly charged "judicial independence."

B. Pre-Issuance Review - The Quality Review

The second step in the process, and one which generates a moderate degree of angst or opposition among administrative adjudicators, is what I have styled the Quality Review. This form of review should be performed by a true "peer," a colleague, because it requires a magnitude of expertise and experience greater than that ordinarily possessed by the clerical reviewer.

Quality Review scrutinizes the legal accuracy and thoroughness as well as the logic of the document. To accomplish this, total immersion in the case file is needed to enable the peer reviewer to become intimately familiar with the facts, the issues presented, the applicable law and policy, the motions, the evidentiary rulings, and the conclusions. In other words, a de novo review occurs with the peer stepping into the thought processes of the administrative adjudicator and, at least on some points, substituting the peer's judgment for that of the administrative adjudicator. Regrettably, it is the same type of undertaking that adjudicators loathe when appellate bodies

endeavor to substitute their judgment for that of the trial judge. At this level of review, grammar, syntax, punctuation, and spelling become secondary to legal analysis, accuracy, thoroughness, logic, and a “peer’s” knowledge and ability in these areas.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident that all trial judges are created equal, that they are endowed by their office with certain unalienable rights, that among these rights are the right and the duty to make and issue decisions without mandatory preissuance review by anyone.”

“Judges may find that a good way to ensure clarity and sound reasoning is to have an able colleague review, edit, and criticize the decision.”

The above remarks provide the discordant positions regarding the appreciation of the Peer Review Process in administrative adjudication. While the former sentiment stresses the “rights” of the adjudicator, to the apparent exclusion of other considerations, the latter emphasizes the benefits to the adjudicator and the system. Due process, while presumably a cornerstone to the entire system, is not even specifically mentioned in the controversy. An examination of the components of the Quality Review should afford greater insight into the issue.

Dean Patrick Hugg\(^6\) stressed the significance of editing and critiquing in his article entitled *Professional Writing Methodology*.\(^7\) He opined that the “editing and critiquing of the legal writing and analysis of others are two of the most powerful teaching tools available to supervisors.”\(^8\) He also wrote that because editing and critiquing are difficult supervisory functions, they should be approached

\(^{54}\) Yoder & Hardwicke, *supra* note 10, at 75 (Justice Yoder was responding to the issue of mandatory quality assurance oversight and its potential conflicts with an Administrative Law Judge.).

\(^{55}\) MORRELL MULLENS, *MANUAL FOR ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES* 123 (3d ed. 1993).

\(^{56}\) Dean of Loyola Law School, New Orleans, La.


\(^{58}\) Id. at 238.
He observed that constructively critiquing and editing the work of others is challenging and should not be rushed.

DEAN HUGG'S EDITING AND CRITIQUING ANALYTICAL FEATURES:

- Clarity
- Coherence
- Correct Law
- Full Facts
- Sound and Explicit Reasoning
- Conclusion

He suggested reading the entire decision twice, first looking for “thoughtful analysis and expression,” and not the easier-to-correct errors of style and form, and then looking for overall organization. He recommended that reactions be noted, clearly and readable, without cryptic remarks or vague symbols in the margins, to facilitate acceptance and minimize resentment. Additionally, he cautioned against focusing on minutiae or form errors, and exhorted concentration on thoroughness and sound reasoning.

Another important step in the editing and critiquing process was identified as the identification, characterization (which he called “statement”), and analysis of the issue.

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59. Id.
60. Id. at 239.
61. Id.
62. Id.
63. Id.
64. Id. at 240.
65. Id. at 241.
DEAN HUGG'S EDITING AND CRITIQUING "ISSUE"
IDENTIFICATION CHECKLIST:
Issue clearly identified
Issue not clearly identified
Issue missed

DEAN HUGG'S EDITING AND CRITIQUING "ISSUE"
CHARACTERIZATION CHECKLIST:
Incorporates (fails to incorporate) relevant facts and law
(Not) Concise
Too broad

66. Id.
67. Id.
Judge Ruggero Aldisert, in his book *Opinion Writing*, also underscored the magnitude of issue analysis, and stressed five different areas of inquiry for appellate consideration, areas which are also applicable at the trial level.  

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68. *Id.*  
69. See *ALDISERT*, *supra* note 23, at 270.
JUDGE ALDISERT'S ANALYSIS OF ISSUES THE RATIO DECIDENDICA SYSTEMATIC DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUES POSED:

1. Identify the flash point of the controversy and discuss only what is essential for a resolution.
   a. If the law and its application alike are plain, your opinion should be short and to the point.
   b. If the law is certain and the application alone is doubtful, be sure you have explained how the law applies to the facts. Be just as sure you did not waste the reader's time justifying your choice of law.
   c. If neither the rule nor, a fortiori, its application is clear, discuss:
      i. (1) Choice, interpretation, and application of the legal precept, or
      ii. (2) Interpretation and application of the legal precept.

2. Is the discussion of the issue overwritten? Have you belabored the point or stated the obvious?

3. Have you discussed the critical issues presented? Have important contentions been discussed or swept under the rug?

4. Is the logical development sound?
   a. Is the choice of a major premise supported by the applicable law and facts of the case?
   b. Have you followed the rules of inductive and deductive logic?
   c. Is the opinion free of formal or material fallacies?

5. What is the "gobbledygook" or "Jabberwocky" factor?  

After lamenting that the "promiscuous uttering of citations has replaced the crisply stated, clean lines of legal reasoning," Judge Aldisert emphasized the proper use of citations and authorities.
(1) If it is at all possible to do so, you should confine citations to your jurisdiction. It makes no sense to refer to another court's decision if your own court has decided the point.

(2) You should require your law clerks to check meticulously:
   1. To be certain that the law cited in the opinion is current and in the appropriate citation format.
   2. Every quotation, word for word, punctuation mark for punctuation mark.
   3. Each word and symbol for consistency in style. You should not use "percent" on one page and "%" on the next.
   4. Typographical errors and misspellings. Those who cannot spell should consult those who can. If there are none such in your court, it might be well to invest in spell-checking software.

(3) You should avoid string citations. A single citation, one that demonstrates similar or identical facts, may give you your most effective argument. String citations may be justified, however, in limited circumstances. Some judges use them effectively when a challenge has been lodged against a legal precept that in fact is settled law in the jurisdiction. Sometimes, you may make your point succinctly by citing a leading case and adding "(collecting cases)."

(4) You should never exaggerate the holding of a citation, never.

(5) You should avoid stating the citation in terms of a broad principle. A tight, fact-specific rule of law will serve you better.

(6) Where there is primary reliance upon only one precedent, you should summarize the holding, the reasoning and the facts.73

Dean Hugg underscored the proper use of authorities in a slightly different manner.74

73. Id.
74. Hugg, supra note 57, at 241.
DEAN HUGG’S EDITING AND CRITIQUING

USE OF AUTHORITY CHECKLIST:

Precedent rules & holdings (not) adequately defined/explained
Relationship of precedent case to analysis (not) supported with facts/holding/reasoning of cited case
Authority does not support analysis
Extraneous facts from case obscure analysis
Quotations used appropriately
Quotations: too many, too long, not integrated into analysis

1. May Judges Ethically and Professionally Confer With Other Judges Regarding Pending Matters, and if so, Should Such Conferring Take Place?

Throughout the discussion of the Pre-Issuance Review, “The Quality Review” component, I have stressed matters of quality, without any reference to the outcome or the “bottom line” of pending cases. Administrative Law Judge Edward Schoenbaum urged in his article, Managing Your Docket Effectively and Efficiently, that before arriving at the “bottom line,” especially in complex cases, it would profit the administrative adjudicator to confer with a colleague in order to consider alternative viewpoints and determine if the “draft” decision is “rational, understandable, and concise.”

Administrative Law Judge Ann Marshall Young, also articulated this theme in her presentation, Writing and Editing to Make Your Rationale More Rational, at the 1997 Annual Meeting and Con-
ference of the National Association of Administrative Law Judges, in Denver, Colorado:

Seek and use feedback from colleagues wisely, consider it with an open mind, and don't discount any suggestion out of hand. Discuss areas of perceived lack of clarity, to assist you in making your decision more understandable. Remember, however, that in the end your name goes on the decision, and you must ultimately be the judge of what the final product will be, and of whether you have done all you can reasonably do to assure that your writing meets the tests of precision, efficiency, memorability, persuasiveness, clarity, and coherence, in short, whether it makes sense. 79

Judges, like lawyers, will disagree at times, in matters of substance and matters of style, and the final editor of your decisions is you. 80

Furthermore, The Judge's Book advocated the use of "plain words, simple sentences, and short paragraphs. Read it over, hunting for confusing phrases and inaccurate language. Better yet, read it to somebody else, a colleague, a law clerk, or a secretary. A little time and effort now can save major embarrassment later." 81

Judge Patricia Wald, 82 in her article entitled Some Thoughts on Beginnings and Ends: Court of Appeals Review of Administrative Law Judges' Findings and Opinions, 83 stressed the importance of eliminating confusion or inconsistencies in drafting decisions:

ALJs thus need to lay out for us not only the critical findings, but the basis on which they

80. Id.
82. Formerly Chief Judge of the United States Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit.
have made them, even spoon-feeding us the record cites for the most important findings. You need to distinguish between the primary findings based on witnesses or documents and the secondary inferences you draw from those sources. You need to draw us a map of how both your primary and secondary findings lead you to your conclusions of law, and what legal standards you are applying to the facts.... I know that with article III judges, one's colleagues often succeed in picking up inconsistencies and gaps in one's reasoning or clarity that may produce confusion if left uncorrected. Many remands could be avoided by some comparable internal review process at all stages of agency decisionmaking. 

Many administrative adjudicators are assisted in the drafting of decisions by a coterie of legal support staff including decision writers, law clerks, attorneys, paralegals, secretaries, and administrative assistants. Those benefiting from such support have the luxury of the self-contained peer review team. Others, however, perhaps constituting the majority of administrative adjudicators, may have no such staff. When one individual must conduct the hearing, as well as draft and type the decision, informally conferring with a colleague or formally undergoing a peer review may be the only alternative available to assure good quality.

Some of those administrative adjudicators who are most zealous in their opposition to any form of peer review are the very ones benefiting from support staff. For example, during the preparation of his article, Professor Russell L. Weaver discovered that the Social Security Administration had 850 administrative law judges, 650 staff attorneys, and 275 paralegal specialists; with the 925 staff attorneys and paralegal specialists serving primarily as decision writers, preparing initial drafts of decisions, and performing legal research. The Department of Transportation had four attorney-advisors supporting

84. Id.
the administrative law judges by conducting research and drafting
decisions.  

These commentaries endorse conferring with colleagues, law clerks, and staff assistants; a teamwork approach that stresses the
goal of achievement of quality through reviewing, analyzing, reasoning, exchanging ideas, identifying alternatives, and strategizing.
Though the "bottom line" is not specifically addressed, Judge Aldisert pointed out:

Obviously, choosing the most literate law clerk
is not enough. It is the judge who makes decisions and then must explain them. It is the
discover who holds the commission. It is the
discover whose name goes on the opinion. It is the
judge who must assume 100 percent of the
responsibility. The law clerk is an assistant, and only an assistant. The law clerk
must help in research, in the drafting process and in expressing views of the law, but, and
this is a big "but," every sentence the law clerk
writes in the opinion must be totally understood and endorsed by the opinion-writing
discover. To delegate some writing responsibili-
ties to a law clerk is more than proper; it is an
absolute necessity in this litigious age. This
deiagation, however, is legitimate only to the
extent that the judge accepts the submitted
language, understands what has been written, agrees with it and is willing to stake a profes-
sional reputation on it.  

One of the explosive issues stressed by opponents of collegial
coming prior to the issuance of decisions is that of ex parte com-
munications and the relevance of the ABA Model Code of Judicial
Conduct and the ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct for State
Administrative Law Judges. Canon 3 of the ABA Model Code of Ju-
dicial Conduct states, in part:

A judge shall not initiate, permit, or consider ex parte communications, or consider other communications made to the judge outside

86. Id. at 92.
87. ALDISERT, supra note 23, at 8-9.
the presence of the parties concerning a pending or impending proceeding except that: . . .

(c) A judge may consult with court personnel whose function is to aid the judge in carrying out the judge's adjudicative responsibilities or with other judges. 88

The Commentary to Canon 3(A)(4) of the Code of Judicial Conduct for State Administrative Law Judges states, in part: "The proscription against [ex parte] communications concerning a proceeding includes communications from lawyers, law teachers, and other persons who are not participants in the proceeding, except as authorized by law to the limited extent permitted." 89 This does not preclude a judge from consulting with other judges or subordinate personnel whose function is to aid the judges in carrying out adjudicative responsibilities. 90

Administrative Law Judge Ronnie Yoder boldly speaks out against any "mandated" pre-issuance peer review, and charged that it "is antiethical [sic] to the concept of judicial independence, and raises serious questions concerning ex parte communications." 91 He noted that prior to the 1990 amendments to the ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct, there was controversy as to whether or not judges could confer with other judges because the Code itself did not specifically say they could. 92 He acknowledged that the commentary had approved such discussions, but that the Code did not. 93 As a result, the Code was amended to specifically permit such discussions. 94

In his exemplar entitled Administrative Law Treatise, Professor Kenneth Culp Davis discussed the issue of deciding officers' consultation with staff:

May . . . [an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ)] talk over the problem [in a specific case] with a fellow ALJ? If he has doubts on any kind of problem, may he consult with the chief ALJ?

89. MODEL CODE OF JUDICIAL CONDUCT FOR STATE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES Cannon 3(A)(4) (1999).
90. See id.
91. Yoder & Hardwicke, supra note 10, at 77.
92. Id. at 78.
93. Id.
94. Id.
If his problem is one of law, may he consult a member of the agency's legal staff? May he use an assistant to help him analyze a bulky record? May he have a supervisor or an editor look over his report and criticize it for both substance and form? The operating answer to all of these questions is, yes. 95

Judge Jack B. Weinstein 96 also addressed the issue of judges consulting with one another regarding a pending case:

Some interjudicial consultations could arguably create an appearance of partiality or could deprive the parties of their right to full participation in the case. For example, one judge's comments about attorneys, witnesses, or parties could prejudice them in another judge's courtroom. Yet, in many instances, a judge should be able to take advantage of the wealth of legal knowledge, insight, and experience possessed by his colleagues. In the easy give-and-take of my own district, we often visit each other's chambers to discuss rulings that need to be made quickly. 97

He continued:

I believe that consultation among judges on the same court is as acceptable as consultation between a judge and clerk. This view extends, in my opinion, to consultation between judges in different federal districts and between state and federal judges working on related cases .... Judges should be able to consult with other judges in their own courthouse. It is often helpful to hear how other judges within the same court are handling similar cases. 98

95. 3 KENNETH CULP DAVIS, ADMINISTRATIVE LAW TREATISE § 17:8, at 302 (2d ed. 1980).
96. Senior Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.
98. Id. at 15-16.
The courts have not shied away from the controversy either. In *People v. Hernandez*, a sentencing judge of one case had consulted with the sentencing judge in the cited case regarding both the circumstances of the cases and the meaning of a reviewing court's opinion. The California Court of Appeals ruled that this consultation was proper. Specifically, the court ruled that:

The record does not support, nor is it reasonably susceptible of, any inference that the trial court received any evidence from another judge for any purpose. It is evident that the determination of what is the law is not evidence but, rather, a determination of the legal principles to be applied to evidence. Thus a discussion between judges as to the law applicable in the case before one of them and even the application of the law to the facts would not fall within the prohibitions of Penal Code section 1204.

The opinion continued:

It should be noted that if procedural due process prohibited conversations between judges in the context we have discussed, then conversations between judges and law clerks would also fall within the same prohibition. More importantly, as has been observed with any of the procedures discussed herein and even with a total prohibition on communications by the judge with other judges or court personnel, the enforcer of the prohibition and the person who would determine its violation is the judge himself. There is a presumption in the honesty and integrity of our judicial officers.

100. *Id.* at 847.
101. *Id.* at 852.
102. *Id*.
103. *Id.* at 855 (citing Withrow v. Larkin, 421 U.S. 35, 47 (1975)).
The opinion concluded:

The judicial robe is a mantle of responsibility that entrusts an individual with the most sacred obligations that our society can impose "the protection of each citizen's rights in a neutral forum. The acceptance of the judicial function does not confer greater wisdom upon the individual but only greater responsibility. In carrying out that responsibility, judges must search their own minds and hearts in making decisions but they cannot do this without the benefit of the counsel they find in their brethren" this is so for the lowest magistrate and the highest court.\(^{104}\)

If you agree with Judges Wald, Weinstein, Hardwicke, Schoenbaum, and Young, Professor Davis, and others, that, with certain enumerated exceptions, it is ethically and professionally appropriate to confer with colleagues regarding pending matters, then another question is raised.

2. Does the Peer Review Actively Seek to Influence the Outcome of the Pending Decision, or Does the Peer Review Confine Itself to Clerical, Quality, and Compliance Reviews?

The outcome, the "bottom line," of pending cases is the flashpoint of controversy between administrative adjudicators and the agency. If the two sides can agree that, aside from the "bottom line," quality issues are also extremely important to the agency, the administrative adjudicator, and the system itself, then there should be no opposition to a pure Quality Review. Accordingly, if errors in legal analysis, accuracy, thoroughness, and logic, can be minimized by the Quality Peer Review, there should be little opposition to those features of the Peer Review Process. Nevertheless, despite those positive features, there remains an intractable minority, perhaps between twenty and twenty-five percent of those polled in a largely unscientific survey, of adjudicators who strongly oppose this form of peer review. Once again, the issue is not quality or practicality, but rather the highly charged "judicial independence." Of course, if the Quality

104. *Hernandez*, 206 Cal. Rptr. at 858.
Review slops over into the "bottom line," all bets are off, and the opposition figures increase.

C. Pre-Issuance Review - The Agency Compliance Review

To some, the third step in the process, what I have styled as the Agency Compliance Review, is merely a segue from the Quality Review with "minor" distinctions. To others, the magnitude of those distinctions is appreciable. The Agency Compliance Review presents a new set of concerns for, in this instance, the peer reviewer is not serving as the colleague or subordinate of the administrative adjudicator, but rather as the agent of one of the parties to the controversy, the agency. Even in the most benign of circumstances, the agency, through the assigned peer reviewer, is encouraging its perceptions of legal accuracy, thoroughness, and logic analysis. The agency, a party to the action, is attempting to influence the selection of facts for fact-finding, and the preference of law and written policy for legal analysis.

In some more egregious situations, the agency may exhort the adoption and employment of "informal" agency policy or unwritten agency policy, agency "secret law," to mandate a particular outcome. The other party has no input, and, in fact, may not even be cognizant of the ex parte input from the agency. Thus, the Agency Compliance Review engenders a significant degree of angst or opposition among administrative adjudicators.

This form of review, likewise, should be performed by a true "peer," a colleague, because it requires a magnitude of expertise and experience which is greater than that ordinarily possessed by the clerical reviewer, but, depending on the agency, may be performed by a Subject Matter Expert, an individual with expertise in a variety of areas, which may or may not include law or administrative adjudication.

1. Peer Review Should be "Outcome Indifferent."105

In 1998, the Louisiana Legislature adopted the central panel model of agency adjudication, but carried its structural changes be-

yond that which had been experienced elsewhere. The most surprising provision found in the Louisiana Statute that states, in part: "[I]n an adjudication commenced by the [agency], the administrative law judge shall issue the final decision or order, . . . and the agency shall have no authority to override such decision or order." On its face, this provision may not be considered so unusual, but in this instance, it is, because the agency possesses no power to mandate improved quality or consistency, and it does not have the power to review, reverse, or even appeal the decision of the administrative adjudicator.

Maryland, on the other hand, which has also adopted the central panel model of agency adjudication, offers an interesting study in Agency Compliance Review. The Maryland Office of Administrative Hearings is an independent agency within the Executive Branch of state government reporting, not to any particular agency, but directly to the Governor. Chief Administrative Law Judge, John Hardwicke, established a division within the office which deals with Quality Assurance.

Quality Assurance in Maryland is maintained through what is called a Subject Matter Specialist (SMS) Process. In that process, prior to issuing a decision, the administrative adjudicator is required to submit the draft decision to a designated SMS, an administrative law judge with expertise in the subject area(s) being dealt with. The SMS examines the draft decision using a checklist, and, if the draft decision is in the correct format, has identified and discussed the applicable law, and the law was logically applied to the facts, the decision can be released, even if the SMS disagrees with the decision's "bottom line," a significant factor in maintaining the necessary degree of judicial decisional independence.

107. Id. at § 49:992(B)(2).
THE MARYLAND SMS DECISION CHECKLIST:

1. Format is incorrect

   Statement of the Case
   (i) insufficient procedural history
   (ii) parties not identified
   (iii) authority and/or procedure for the hearing not identified
   (iv) date, place of hearing missing
   (v) representatives at hearing not identified

   Issue(s) incorrectly identified

   Summary of Evidence incomplete
   (i) complete list and identification of exhibits not provided
   (ii) description of testimony incomplete

   (1) each witness (name and title) not identified
   (2) expert witness(es) with identification of expertise (name and title) not specified

   Findings of Fact inadequate
   (i) lacks statement of standard of proof
   (ii) recitation of testimony or evidence stated as fact
   (iii) incomplete recitation of facts to support conclusions
   (iv) facts not stated in logical order
   (v) findings include conclusions of law or discussion elements

   Fails to address and rule on motions

   Discussion is inadequate
   (i) fails to cite applicable law and quote when necessary
   (ii) does not apply law to the facts
   (iii) fails to contain complete analysis of relevant law
   (iv) refers to facts which have not been included in the Findings of Fact
   (v) fails to articulate basis for determinations on credibility
   (vi) fails to describe and resolve parties' arguments

   Conclusions of Law are inadequate
   (i) fails to reach conclusions for each issue raised
   (ii) fails to contain a concise statement as to whether cited law was or was not violated
   (iii) contains discussion elements

   Order is inadequate
   (i) fails to set forth exactly what the parties are to do as a result of the decision made
   (ii) does not follow from the conclusions of law

   Appeal/Review Rights are incorrect or incomplete
   (i) cites inappropriate rights (exceptions or appeal)
   (ii) states the incorrect procedure

2. Fails to conform to File Protocol

3. Contains inappropriate language or gratuitous comments.

108. SMS Decision Checklist to All ALJs. Susan S. Fox, Director, Quality Assurance, Maryland Office of Administrative Hearings. Presentation made at the 1996 Annual Meeting and Conference of the National Association of Administrative Law Judges, Nashville, Tenn.
The Maryland Process is not, unfortunately, a universal standard for an agency compliance review. Some agencies, in their respective pre-issuance review process, concentrate to varying degrees on different aspects of the decision and the decision-making process. Some agencies are seemingly concerned with decision format and structure, some are attentive to issue consistency, others are interested in technical thoroughness, and still others are alert to specific mandatory issues. Surely there can be no reluctance, on the part of the administrative adjudicator, in complying with agency decision format and structure requirements. Likewise, technical thoroughness and adequate treatment of mandatory issues should not create an issue pertaining to judicial independence. The obstacle arises when the administrative adjudicator and the agency peer reviewer differ in their views in three significant areas: (1) the materiality of certain facts and policy; (2) the interpretation of agency policy; and, (3) retroactive application of new agency policy. It is clear that the agency generally has the last word on policy, and the agency’s expressed interpretations regarding specific policies should be controlling. But, for a minority of administrative adjudicators, “judicial independence,” they believe, permits them to dismiss agency policy.

Separate 1992 surveys of administrative law judges and those administrative adjudicators not classified as administrative law judges, conducted by the Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS), revealed several interesting impressions.

Of the administrative law judges surveyed for all agencies, when asked: “To what extent do you conceive of your job as involving...[a]pplying agency policies and regulations,” seventy-one percent of those surveyed responded, “great extent;” twenty-six percent responded, “some extent;” and the remaining three percent responded, “not significant extent.”109 Of other administrative adjudicators surveyed for all agencies, when asked the same question, seventy-eight percent of those surveyed responded, “frequent;” seventeen percent responded, “occasionally;” and the remaining five percent responded, “rarely/never.”110 Of administrative law judges surveyed for all agencies, when asked: “In reaching your decisions,
how important do you consider ... [p]ublished agency regulations,” ninety-five percent of those surveyed responded, “very;” four percent responded, “somewhat;” and the remaining one percent responded, “not.” Of other administrative adjudicators surveyed for all agencies, when asked the same question, eighty-seven percent of those surveyed responded, “very;” thirteen percent responded, “somewhat;” and 0.4 percent responded, “not.”

One striking response should also be noted. Of other administrative adjudicators surveyed for all agencies, when asked: “In comparison to ALJs, do you think you have ... [d]uty to be bound [by] agency policy,” seventeen percent of those surveyed responded, “greater;” fifty-four percent responded, “the same;” and twenty-eight percent responded, “lesser.”

Thus, it appears that administrative adjudicators differ in their view of their professional responsibilities. The survey results leave one to ponder what the minority of administrative adjudicators are doing if their responsibilities do not involve applying agency policy; or how the administrative adjudicators other than administrative law judges view their responsibilities if they are less bound by agency policy than administrative law judges.

"It is the judge’s duty to decide all cases in accordance with agency policy." "... the agency always has the last word on policy...."

One additional problem arises when policy is irregularly applied or when new or unpublished interpretations of published policy appear. Professor Morell Mullens suggested stretching the envelope when dealing with questionable agency policy. He cautioned:

111. Id. at 1073, response 16.b.
112. Id.
113. Id. at 1115, response 28.f.
115. Wald, supra note 83, at 666 (citing ITT Cont’l Baking Co. v. FTC, 532 F.2d 207, 219 (2d Cir. 1976)).
Although the judge should follow agency policy and the law, the judge’s decision may be the last opportunity to call the attention of the agency (or the courts if the agency denies review) to an important problem of law or policy. A judge who is wrong can easily be reversed, but a judge who is correct may prevent substantial inequity and injustice. Such action cannot be taken lightly but must reflect long and careful research and analysis. The judge’s facts and reasoning, based on the record and the law, should be so clearly set forth that the agency will know exactly what has been done and why.\(^{117}\)

The reverse side of the exhortation is that when there are challenges made to clearly established agency policy, or new unpublished interpretations to published agency policy, the matter should normally be noted, but discussion and analysis of the disputed policy avoided, in a manner similar to the handling of challenges based upon constitutional grounds as matters not appropriate for discussion in the particular forum by the administrative adjudicator. The difficulty lies in the issue of what constitutes “policy” or “the agency rule,” on the one hand, and what is the “adjudication” on a factual record, on the other.

The Supreme Court in \textit{Chevron U.S.A., Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.},\(^{118}\) furnished clear, but controversial, guidance regarding agency policy and statutory construction and interpretation:

When a court reviews an agency’s construction of the statute which it administers, it is confronted with two questions. First, always, is the question whether Congress has directly spoken to the precise question at issue. If the intent of Congress is clear, that is the end of the matter; for the court, as well as the agency, must give effect to the unambiguously expressed intent of Congress. . . . If, however, the court determines Congress has not di-

\(^{117}\) \textit{Id.} at 108.

rectly addressed the precise question at issue, the court does not simply impose its own construction on the statute, . . . as would be necessary in the absence of an administrative interpretation. Rather, if the statute is silent or ambiguous with respect to the specific issue, the question for the court is whether the agency's answer is based on a permissible construction of the statute. 119

The Court continued:

We have long recognized that considerable weight should be accorded to an executive department's construction of a statutory scheme it is entrusted to administer, . . . and the principle of deference to administrative interpretations has been consistently followed by this Court whenever decision as to the meaning or reach of a statute has involved reconciling conflicting policies, and a full understanding of the force of statutory policy in the given situation has depended upon more than ordinary knowledge respecting the matters subjected to agency regulations. 120

"[I]f the legislative's intent is not plain to begin with, then the agency gets to decide what that intent was." 121

Deference to agency policy, properly adopted or enacted agency policy, is appropriate. Obedience to improperly or illegally adopted agency policy, or newly revised contrary interpretations to long-standing interpretations of properly adopted or enacted agency policy, are inappropriate and should be avoided.

There is another potential conflict area regarding the agency compliance review, and it occurs when the agency seeks to influence consistency with earlier agency decisions. This becomes particularly

119. Id. at 842-43.
120. Id. at 844.
awkward when the decisions offered as "precedents" have, according
to agency rules, regulations, and policies, no "precedential" value
whatsoever, and merely predated the issuance of the decision under-
going scrutiny. Whether or not "non-precedential" decisions are re-
quired to be consistent is unclear. However, in general, agency con-
sistency is important, and any departure from prior policies and
standards accompanying a "reasoned analysis indicating that prior
policies and standards are being deliberately changed, not casually
ignored."122

The most pivotal issue raised by the Agency Compliance Re-
view, and, in fact, the next question, is what happens if the peer re-
viewer determines that the decision fails to comply with minimum
standards, for example: incorrect format; poorly defined issues; inac-
curate or inadequate findings of fact; incorrect or incomplete policy;
inadequate discussion; incomplete or inadequate conclusions of law;
issues are not adequately disposed of; or the decision fails to adhere
to clear legal precedent, and the administrative adjudicator refuses to
make suggested modifications and corrections, either because he or
she disagrees on substantive grounds, or based on the issue of judicial
independence?

2. What Happens if the Peer Reviewer Determines That
the Decision Fails to Comply With Minimum Agency
Standards?

We come full circle with the question as to what happens if
the peer reviewer determines that the decision fails to comply with
minimum agency standards. Some administrative adjudicators will
happily accept constructive criticism to improve their work product.
Others, however, will resist any suggested changes. So long as the
"bottom line" is not addressed, reasonable minds may differ on some
subjective issues, such as discussions and conclusions, but there
should be little, if any, dispute pertaining to format, issues, facts, or
policy.

Continuing unresolved disputes may be resolved by including
another colleague in the discussions. If the dispute remains unre-
solved, the options are few: (1) the decision can be released as even-

122. Greater Boston Television Corp. v. FCC, 444 F.2d 841, 852 (D.C.
Cir. 1970); see also, INS v. Yang, 519 U.S. 26 (1997).
tually agreed, with the understanding that the administrative adjudicator's accountability and responsibility may be revisited should subsequent events prove the peer reviewer(s) assessments correct; (2) the decision can be withheld by the agency for some subsequent unspecified agency action; or (3) the decision can be reversed by the agency head. In those agencies where the administrative adjudicator issues final decisions, the eventual result may be the withdrawal of the power to do so, with the implementation of a process establishing recommended decisions.

Despite the positive features of the Agency Compliance Review, the presence of the potential areas of dispute generates a sizable majority, perhaps approaching seventy-five percent of those polled in a largely unscientific survey, of adjudicators which strongly opposes this form of peer review. The issue is not quality or practicality, but rather the highly charged "judicial independence." Of course, if the Agency Compliance Review approaches the "bottom line," the opposition figures increase as the form of review develops into the Agency Acceptability Review.

D. Pre-Issuance Review - The Agency Acceptability Review

To many, the fourth step in the process, what I have styled as the Agency Acceptability Review, is merely the bold usurpation of decision-making by the agency, accompanied by the resultant loss of any decisional independence by the administrative adjudicator. To others, especially the agencies, it serves the legitimate purpose of ensuring high decisional quality and consistency. As with the Agency Compliance Review, in this instance, the peer reviewer is not serving as the colleague or subordinate of the administrative adjudicator, but rather as the agent of one of the parties to the controversy, the agency.

Despite justifying agency actions under the Agency Acceptability Review, higher decisional quality and consistency, the agency, through the assigned peer reviewer, is not merely encouraging its perceptions of legal accuracy, thoroughness, and logic analysis, or attempting to influence the selection of facts, for fact finding, and the preference of law and written policy, for legal analysis. Instead, it is mandating a particular outcome. This does not constitute \textit{ex parte} input from the agency, but rather direct decisional imposition. Thus,
the Agency Acceptability Review engenders a firestorm of angst or opposition among administrative adjudicators.

This form of review can be performed by anyone because it requires no expertise or experience, but rather a goal of decisional consistency which is agency-friendly.

A brief study of the Social Security Administration’s attempts to impose such a process can be very instructive. A “targeting” process called the “Bellmon Review Program,” was instituted by the Social Security Administration to implement a section of the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980 referred to as the “Bellmon Amendment.” The “Bellmon Amendment” measures designed to “improve decisional quality and accuracy,” was a manifold approach to a perceived problem which directed the Secretary of Health and Human Services to review decisions of administrative law judges, on her own motion, essentially because of concern over the high rate of reversals, viewed as decisions unfavorable to the agency, and the variances among administrative law judges. The program commenced in October 1981.

According to the then-Associate Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, the Bellmon Review was instituted, in part, because of “Congressional concern about high allowance rates.” He justified reviewing the decisions unfavorable to the agency, in part, because “studies had shown that decisions in this group would be the most likely to contain errors.”

As initially contemplated by the Bellmon Review process, individual administrative law judge’s decisions would be reviewed on the basis of the judge’s prior decisions. In other words, those administrative law judges whose earlier decisions were unfavorable to the agency at least seventy percent of the time were to be subjected to 100 percent review. Those whose decisions were more favorable to the agency would be reviewed on lower scales of seventy-five per-

125. Id.
126. Id.
127. Id.
128. Id.
Administrative law judges whose decisions were favorable, viewed as "accurate," ninety-five percent of the time, would be removed from review. The legality of this "targeting" process was questioned by the agency’s own legal staff as having a "possible chilling effect on the decisional independence of targeted ALJs," but the legal guidance was rejected. The agency’s intentions and expectations were unmistakable: AALJ allowance rates were "untenable," and targeting would lead to "some reduction in allowance rates."

The program had its desired "chilling" effect: the decline in allowance rates was viewed as "good news" to the agency.

A separate segment of the Bellmon Review described, but never implemented, provided for individualized "feedback and counseling" which some administrative law judges feared would serve to "direct high allowance ALJs how to develop, hear and decide cases."

The next step of the Bellmon Review was "if, after further review an ALJ’s performance had not improved, other steps would be considered." This provision was sensed as a warning that unreformed or unsuccessfully re indoctrinated administrative law judges would be targeted for adverse personnel action, which could include dismissal.

Although described by the agency as a process separate from the Bellmon Review, some administrative law judges at a particularly troublesome office, one which had high allowance rates, viewed by the agency as having "significant deficiencies in the quality and accuracy" of decisions, were given training by senior agency personnel. The expressed purpose for the training was to "correct decisions and

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129. Id.
130. Id.
131. Id. at 1136.
132. Id. at 1137.
133. Id.
134. Id.
135. Id. at 1135.
136. Id.
137. Id.
138. Id. at 1137.
not to pressure [the administrative law judges] to reduce allowance rates."\textsuperscript{139} The court disagreed:

The worthiness of defendants' stated goal of improving the quality and accuracy of decisions notwithstanding, targeting high allowance ALJs for review, counseling and possible disciplinary action was of dubious legality. . . . \textsuperscript{140} [T]he evidence as a whole, persuasively demonstrated that defendants retained an unjustifiable preoccupation with allowance rates, to the extent that ALJs could reasonably feel pressure to issue fewer allowance decisions in the name of accuracy. While there was no evidence that an ALJ consciously succumbed to such pressure, in close cases, and, in particular, where the determination of disability may have been based largely on subjective factors, as a matter of common sense, that pressure may have intruded upon the fact-finding process and may have influenced some outcomes.\textsuperscript{141}

The court concluded:

[Defendants' unremitting focus on allowance rates in the individual ALJ portion of the Bellmon Review Program created an untenable atmosphere of tension and unfairness which violated the spirit of the APA, if no specific provision thereof. Defendants' insensitivity to that degree of decisional independence the APA affords to administrative law judges and the injudicious use of phrases such as "targeting," "goals" and "behavior modification" could have tended to corrupt the ability of administrative law judges to exercise that independence in the vital cases that they decide.\textsuperscript{141}

Both sides won segments of their dispute. The Bellmon Review Program was altered to such a degree that most of the objectionable features thereof were abolished, and those changes enabled

\textsuperscript{139} Id. at 1138.
\textsuperscript{140} Id. at 1141-42.
\textsuperscript{141} Id. at 1143.
the court to obviate the need for injunctive relief, permitting the agency to prevail, at that time. For the next few years all was quiet, until September 1997, when a newly revised form of the Bellmon Review Program was proposed and public comment solicited.\textsuperscript{142} But, that is the subject of another presentation.

It is unfortunate that agencies and others choose to deprecate administrative adjudicators for perceived past decisional transgressions, the issuance of decisions deemed to be contrary to the agency’s desires and interests, in an obvious effort to influence the “bottom line” of pending cases. There is a potential irrevocable “chilling” effect unleashed when a decision is unfairly disparaged, but the criticism extends beyond an assault upon the decision and ends up as an attack upon the judge and the system. In response to one such continuing media and political barrage, the chief judge and three of his predecessors of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit\textsuperscript{143} wrote a public release:

We have no quarrel with criticism of any decision rendered by any judge. Informed comment and disagreement from lawyers, academics, and public officials have been hallmarks of the American legal tradition.

But there is an important line between legitimate criticism of a decision and illegitimate attack upon a judge. Criticism of a decision can illuminate issues and sometimes point the way toward better decisions. Attacks on a judge risk inhibition of all judges as they conscientiously endeavor to discharge their constitutional responsibilities.\textsuperscript{144}

Despite agency professed concern for ensuring high decisional quality and consistency, Agency Acceptability Review has no place in a system which purports to offer due process and fundamental fairness. The overwhelming majority of those polled in a largely


\textsuperscript{143} JJ. Jon O. Newman, J. Edward Lumbard, Wilfred Feinberg, and James L. Oakes.

unscientific survey, perhaps as many as ninety-five percent, strongly oppose this form of peer review. The issue is not quality or practicality, but rather the highly charged "judicial independence." The agency’s power to usurp the decision-making process, accompanied by the resultant loss of any decisional independence by the administrative adjudicator, perhaps substituting "recommended decisions" for final ones, serves only to maintain the façade of due process and undermines the entire system. If the agency wishes to retain the power to issue its own decisions, in most cases, it has the power to do so. However, if the agency wishes to project the appearance of formality and due process, it should permit the peer review process to end with the Agency Compliance Review.

IV. CONCLUSION

It should be the combined goal of all involved in the administrative adjudication process that errors in grammar, syntax, punctuation, spelling, legal analysis, accuracy, thoroughness, logic, format, issues, facts, and policy, be minimized to the degree that they become invisible to the discussion as to the wisdom of the overall "bottom line." As argued by agencies, quality and consistency may be enhanced when these variables are routinely accomplished. However, while consistency may be an overriding objective, generally, it must be remembered that each decision must stand on its own merits and facts, and that attempts by anyone to mandate universal obedience to a vague notion of consistency, meaning many things to many people, will necessarily fail. Is due process being conducted when the decisions are either all favorable or all unfavorable to the agency? The answer is not the visceral reaction, "no," but rather, "maybe," depending on an analysis of the circumstances of the individual case(s).

Administrative adjudicators and their respective agencies are at odds over how to handle authority, accountability, responsibility, quality, and consistency through the peer review process. When the intractable positions of both sides come to a mutual understanding as to the genuine purposes of the adjudicative process and the value of the peer review process, the system will benefit. In truth, the system was established to furnish individuals a means of redress regarding governmental actions. The agencies acquiesce with the process and aggressively solicit agency-favorable decisions and accommodating administrative adjudicators. When the decisions become less than
desirable, the agency may criticize and demean the administrative ad-
judicator by characterizing the decisions as being of poor quality and
inconsistent, and the adjudicator as a substandard performer. On the
other side, the administrative adjudicator shrouds himself or herself
in the robe and persona of the "real judge," and generally assumes the
responsibilities of the position. Due process is the acknowledged
function, and fundamental fairness is the declared objective. To the
dedicated and responsible administrative adjudicator, the agency is
merely one of the parties to the dispute, and thus, accrues no particu-
lar advantage in the process. In reality, this impression is legitimate
and commendable.