

What Should We Do About Social Security Disability Appeals?

Administrative law judges, overruling SSA rejections of disability claims, contribute heavily to federal spending.

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The 1,400 administrative law judges (ALJs) who work for the Social Security Administration are making a significant contribution to the economic problems the United States is now experiencing. When an applicant for Social Security disability benefits receives two negative decisions from the SSA, he can appeal to an ALJ. Over the past four decades, the proportion of the U.S. population that has been determined to be permanently disabled has more than doubled, according to the SSA. The cost of the disability program has increased over four-fold over the past two decades. During that period, the cost of disability benefit awards increased from 10 percent of the SSA's total budget to 18 percent. Annual payments from the trust fund that was established to pay disability benefits are now \$124 billion dollars — one percent of total U.S. gross domestic product. As a result, that fund is expected to be exhausted by 2018, many years before the expected exhaustion of the Social Security Old-Age or Medicare trust funds.

The large increase in the proportion of the U.S. population that has been determined to be permanently disabled is also having broader adverse effects on the performance of the U.S. economy. The proportion of U.S. adult males who are available for work has declined from 80 percent in 1970 to 71 percent in 2010. As *The Economist* noted in an article last April 28th, “Widespread male worklessness has huge economic, fiscal, and social costs.”

Most of the increase in the proportion of the population that has been determined to be permanently disabled is attributable

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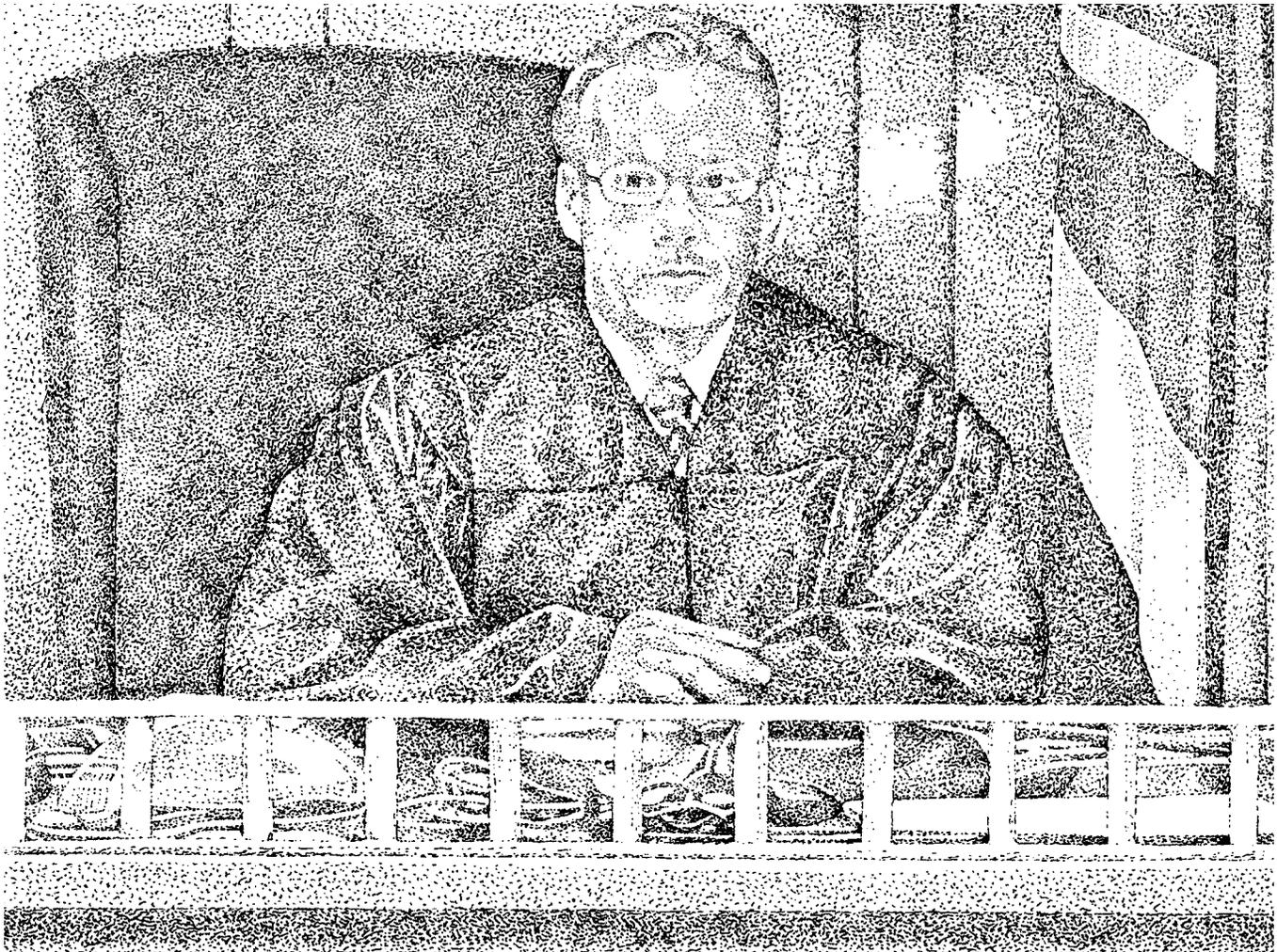
to ALJ decisions that reversed initial SSA decisions that denied applications for benefits on the basis of determinations that the applicants were not disabled. Thus, for instance, a single SSA ALJ, Charles Bridges of Harrisburg, Pa., overruled the SSA and awarded benefits to 2,285 applicants in 2007 alone, at a cost of \$2.1 billion over four years. Unless we address this problem promptly and effectively, it will increase in severity and scope.

As the tendency of ALJs to grant benefits that the SSA twice denied has become well-known, there has been a predictable increase in the number of applications for benefits. In 2008 alone, the number of applications increased by 21 percent, to 2.8 million, and the backlog of cases pending before ALJs reached 752,000. The number of decisions granting benefits increased 28 percent between 2007 and 2010. Since the average cost of a decision granting disability benefits is \$245,000 and ALJs grant benefits in 60 percent of cases, the total cost of the pending cases alone will be about \$117 billion.

As a practical matter, ALJ decisions that grant disability benefits are final and irrevocable commitments of taxpayer funds. The SSA lacks the resources to review ALJ decisions that grant benefits, and less than one percent of individuals who are awarded benefits ever leave the rolls of beneficiaries.

Questionable Decisions

If there was reason to believe that all, or even most, ALJ decisions granting disability benefits were accurate reflections of the health status of the individual applicants, I would reluc-



tantly accept the high cost of those decisions as one of the costs of living in a humane and compassionate country. There is no reason to indulge that belief, however, and there are many reasons to reject it as highly unlikely.

Nonexertional disabilities | First, most of the applicants who are awarded benefits by ALJs are determined by the ALJ to have a “nonexertional restriction” – either a mental condition such as anxiety or depression, or pain attributable to a musculoskeletal condition. Thus, for instance, between 1983 and 2003, awards based on nonexertional restrictions increased 323 percent; by 2003, they accounted for over half of all awards.

Nonexertional restrictions have characteristics that are important in evaluating disability decisions. There are no objective diagnostic criteria that can be used to verify or refute a claim that an individual has a nonexertional restriction. Moreover, all such restrictions are matters of degree. The Social Security Act renders an individual eligible for disability benefits only if he has an impairment “of such severity that he ... cannot ... engage in any ... kind of substantial gainful work which exists in the national economy.” Yet, there are no objective diagnostic criteria that can be used to measure the degree of an applicant’s anxiety, depression, or pain.

Finally, nonexertional restrictions are ubiquitous. The National Institute of Medicine has found that 116 million Americans suffer from chronic pain, while the National Institute of Mental Health has found that 61 million Americans suffer from mental disease. It is a rare person who reaches my age (68) without having experienced anxiety, depression, and/or pain over some significant periods of time. Thus, at some point in life, almost every person can make a plausible claim of eligibility for permanent disability benefits based on nonexertional restrictions. That claim can neither be supported nor refuted based on application of objective diagnostic criteria.

Subjective decisions | The patterns of ALJ decisions granting or denying disability benefits vary greatly among ALJs. Studies of ALJ disability decisionmaking have documented massive unexplained differences in the rate at which ALJs grant or deny benefits. Thus, for instance, a study of ALJ decisions made in 1976 found that, while 45 percent of ALJs granted benefits in 40–60 percent of cases, 12 percent granted benefits in less than 28 percent of cases and 10 percent granted benefits in over 72 percent of cases. Given the large number of cases randomly assigned to each ALJ, variations of that magnitude can only be explained as a reflection of the widely differing attitudes of

ALJs. As a team of six scholars concluded in 1978; “the outcome of cases depends more on who decides the case than on what the facts are.”

The variation in the decisionmaking patterns of ALJs has increased significantly since the 1970s. In the first half of 2011, for instance, the average rate at which ALJs awarded benefits was 60 percent, but 100 ALJs awarded benefits in over 90 percent of cases while 27 ALJs awarded benefits in over 95 percent of cases. That dramatic difference in grant rates is inherently inconsistent with an accurate decisionmaking process.

Increasing disability rates | The temporal pattern of ALJ disability decisions is inconsistent with a belief in the accuracy of those decisions. Both the average ALJ grant rate and the distribution of ALJ grant rates have increased dramatically over the past three decades. The net effect has been a doubling of the proportion of the population that has been determined to be permanently disabled. If ALJ disability decisions are an accurate reflection of the health of the U.S. population, we are experiencing a public health crisis. If we are to believe ALJ decisions, the incidence of permanent disability in the U.S. population has more than doubled since 1970. That belief is beyond implausible.

Overruling the SSA | A case in which an ALJ grants disability benefits is a case in which the SSA bureaucracy has twice determined that the applicant is not disabled. The initial bureaucratic decision is made by a team that consists of a disability examiner and a medical adviser. The team analyzes the paper record, including the submissions of the applicant and the applicant’s treating physicians. The decisionmaking team can solicit such additional medical information as it determines to be needed to complete the record and can order such further examinations by consultative physicians as it determines to be needed to make an accurate determination of disability. If the initial team of decisionmakers denies the application, the applicant can request and obtain a second determination by a new examiner/medical adviser team. The new team can, and often does, order additional consultative examinations. The SSA implements a quality assurance program in which it evaluates the decisions of the examiner/medical adviser teams to ensure the accuracy of their decisions and to provide feedback and training to disability examiners and medical advisers to the extent that the quality assurance office identifies flaws or gaps in the decisionmaking process.

If both the first examiner/medical adviser team and the second examiner/medical adviser team find that the applicant is not disabled, the applicant can obtain a de novo oral hearing before an ALJ. The applicant can be, and usually is, represented by counsel at the hearing. The government is never represented at a hearing before an ALJ. The only government employee at the hearing is the ALJ, who has a duty to assist the applicant in the development of evidence in support of his claim. If the ALJ finds that the applicant is disabled, that decision is final as a

practical matter. In theory, the SSA can review an ALJ decision that grants an application for benefits, but its past efforts to do so have been thwarted by a combination of judicial resistance and inadequate funding.

The decision to allow an applicant to appeal two negative decisions made by two examiner/medical adviser teams to an ALJ and to allow an ALJ’s decision to grant an application for benefits that has been rejected twice by the bureaucracy to become final must be based on the belief that ALJ decisions are more likely to be accurate than decisions made by two independent examiner/medical adviser teams. There is no basis for that belief, however, and many reasons for the contrary belief. The ALJ has no medical education and, unlike a disability examiner, the ALJ has no medical adviser. Moreover, unlike the examiner/medical adviser teams, the ALJ’s decisionmaking process is not subject to any form of evaluation or other means of assuring the quality of the decisionmaking process. The SSA is prohibited from supervising ALJs or evaluating their performance, and the agency’s past efforts to implement quality assurance programs applicable to ALJs have been abandoned as a result of hostility from district courts and lack of adequate resources.

The belief that ALJ decisions are more likely to be accurate than bureaucratic decisions must be based on the belief that oral hearings yield more accurate findings of fact than decisions based on paper hearings. That belief, in turn, must be based primarily on the belief that the ability to observe the demeanor of a witness helps a decisionmaker determine whether the witness is providing honest and accurate testimony. That belief is longstanding, but it is supported by no evidence and it is contradicted by a large body of evidence in the psychology literature.

Inability to control ALJs | The executive branch of government is powerless to address the growing problem of ALJs’ unwarranted commitment of billions of dollars to undeserving applicants for disability benefits. A front-page article in last May 19th’s *Wall Street Journal* focused attention on one ALJ, David B. Daugherty of Huntington, W.Va., who had awarded benefits in 100 percent of the 729 cases he decided in the first six months of fiscal 2011 and in 1,280 of the 1,284 cases he decided in 2010. It quoted the commissioner of Social Security: “We mostly have a very productive judiciary that makes high-quality decisions, and we’ve got some outliers and we’ve done what we can. Our hands are tied on some of the more extreme cases.” A week later, the commissioner apparently changed his views and attempted to address the problem that the *Journal* highlighted. The SSA suspended Daugherty indefinitely.

There are two problems with the SSA response to the problem. First, it is patently inadequate. The problem is not limited to one or even a few outliers. Many ALJs grant benefits at indefensibly high rates. Second, the action against Daugherty is not within the SSA’s power. An agency can take an action of any type against an ALJ, specifically including suspension, only if it persuades another ALJ at the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) that it has “good cause” to take the action. That is extremely difficult

in general and impossible in a context in which the ALJ's pattern of decisions is the putative basis for the removal attempt.

A case that the Federal Circuit decided in 2011 illustrates the difficulty of the task of removing an ALJ even in extreme circumstances. An SSA ALJ, Danvers E. Long of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., beat his domestic partner and his young child. The two victims fled to the house of friends, who called the police. The police took pictures of the damage to the faces of the victims and charged the ALJ with battery. The SSA filed a petition with the MSPB in which it sought to remove the ALJ for good cause. The MSPB assigned the case to another ALJ. The presiding ALJ found that the defendant ALJ had not beaten the child and had not struck his domestic partner with his fist. The presiding ALJ stated that he believed the testimony of the defendant ALJ and disbelieved the testimony of the several witnesses who testified for the SSA. On review of the ALJ's initial decision, the MSPB issued an opinion in which it found that the defendant ALJ had hit the child and hit his domestic partner with his fist. The MSPB then held that the ALJ could be removed for good cause.

The presiding ALJ based his findings of fact on his observation of the demeanor of the witnesses. That was an obvious attempt to insulate his findings and decision from potential reversal by the MSPB. The Administrative Procedure Act gives an agency the power to reject an initial decision of an ALJ on appeal. Specifically, the APA provides, "On appeal from or review of the initial decision, the agency has all of the powers which it would have in making the initial decision." The Supreme Court has interpreted that provision to allow an agency to replace the findings of fact made by an ALJ with the agency's own findings of facts inconsistent with those of the ALJ as long as the agency's findings are supported by substantial evidence. Like most circuit courts, however, the Federal Circuit has qualified the APA and the Supreme Court's interpretation of the APA in the context of findings based on demeanor. Under Federal Circuit precedent, when an ALJ makes findings based on demeanor, an agency can substitute its findings for those of the ALJ only by satisfying an unusually demanding duty to explain its action.

Courts have long attached great significance to the ability of a trier of facts to observe a witness's demeanor. That judicial tradition is not supported by any evidence, however. Indeed, there is a substantial body of research that has consistently concluded that observation of a witness's demeanor is not at all helpful in determining whether a witness is providing honest and accurate testimony.

The Federal Circuit upheld the MSPB decision that rejected the presiding ALJ's findings of fact and upheld the agency's decision to remove the ALJ for good cause. The court concluded that the MSPB had met its burden of explaining adequately why it rejected the presiding ALJ's findings of fact. One judge wrote a concurring opinion, however, in which he expressed concern about the MSPB's basis for its findings and suggested that he would have decided the case for the defendant ALJ in another case that did not involve facts that were so "unusual." It seems highly

unlikely that the court would uphold an MSPB decision removing an ALJ for good cause in the much less "unusual" case of an ALJ who has granted benefits in all, or virtually all, of the cases he has decided. Indeed, most courts have reacted with hostility to more subtle SSA attempts to exercise any degree of control over the decisionmaking patterns of ALJs.

Potential Solutions

There are many directions we could take in an effort to address this problem. Below are a few that have been suggested.

Require employers to share the cost of disability decisions

Some scholars urge adoption of the approach that seems to be yielding improvements in the Netherlands. Dutch law now requires that an applicant's employer pay part of the costs of providing disability benefits for the initial years a beneficiary receives benefits. By requiring employers to bear that cost, the Dutch system gives employers incentives to accommodate an individual's disabilities in various ways, to provide an individual with training that will enable him to perform another job that is within his new, more limited capabilities, and to contest an individual's claim of disability.

This option may be worth consideration in the United States. I do not know how much employers can do to discourage potential applicants from seeking disability benefits through accommodation or assistance, but I am confident that giving employers an incentive to contest an applicant's claim in a proceeding before an ALJ would reduce the number of cases in which ALJs grant benefits to undeserving applicants. At present, when an applicant appears before an ALJ, he is usually represented by a lawyer who can earn as much as \$6,000 if he can persuade the ALJ to grant his client benefits. The ALJ, in turn, has a duty to assist the applicant in gathering and presenting the evidence required to determine whether he is disabled. No one represents the agency or the taxpayer in disability proceedings before an ALJ. If employers were required to bear a significant share of the total cost of a grant of disability benefits, they would be likely to retain lawyers to contest applications by employees they believe to be undeserving and the presence of lawyers opposing undeserving applicants would change the outcome of many cases. As the proportion of cases in which applicants succeeded in proceedings before ALJs declined, the number of applicants inevitably would decline as well.

Of course, these results could be obtained more directly by adopting the proposal that the Social Security Advisory Board has long made: to assign agency lawyers to represent the government in disability hearings. I am sure that both the Bar and my students would appreciate the effects of this proposal in improving employment opportunities for lawyers. It has a potentially fatal cost, however. Converting a high proportion of disability cases before ALJs into hard-fought adversarial proceedings undoubtedly would increase the average amount of time required to conduct each hearing. That, in turn, would reduce

rizes the board to remove an ALJ for good cause. If the SSA and the MSPB provided good reasons supported by solid evidence, they would have a good chance of persuading a court to uphold such a rule.

Eliminate nonexertional restrictions as a potential disability |

There is broad agreement that the problem of excessive ALJ grants of disability benefits began as a result of the 1967 and 1984 amendments to the Social Security Act that had the effect of broadening the category of impairments that can potentially be the basis for a determination that an applicant is permanently disabled. Most of the dubious grants of benefits by ALJs are attributable to findings that an applicant suffers from nonexertional restrictions, such as mental illness or pain, that are so severe that he cannot perform the functions of any job available in the U.S. economy. It follows that we could eliminate the problem simply by amending the statute to eliminate nonexertional restrictions as a potential qualifying impairment.

Such a statutory change would have a major disadvantage, however. It would sweep too broadly. There undoubtedly are individuals with mental illnesses and/or pain so severe that it is truly disabling. We should not exclude all such individuals from potential eligibility if we can identify another viable means of addressing the problem of excessive awards to individuals who suffer from less severe mental illness and/or pain.

Eliminate the right to appeal to an ALJ | Finally, we could eliminate completely the right to appeal a denial of disability benefits to an ALJ. The right to appeal to an ALJ is predicated on the belief that an ALJ decision based on an oral hearing is more likely to yield accurate findings than two bureaucratic decisions based on paper hearings, i.e., consideration of written submissions from the applicant and his supporters and from a variety of medical professionals. There is no evidence to support that belief. There are instead many reasons to believe that two independent decisions based on paper hearings are more likely to yield accurate findings than an ALJ decision based on an oral hearing.

The belief that ALJ decisions are more accurate than bureaucratic decisions necessarily is based on some combination of two subsidiary beliefs: that oral hearings are likely to result in more accurate findings than paper hearings, and that ALJs are more likely to be unbiased decisionmakers because of their independence from the bureaucracy. Neither of those beliefs is justified.

Making ALJs independent of the agencies that employ them eliminates one potential source of bias, but it simultaneously increases ALJs' vulnerability to other sources of bias. SSA ALJs are located in regional offices; thus, they decide whether their neighbors are entitled to disability benefits at taxpayer expense. An ALJ can become very popular in the community in which he doles out billions of dollars to applicants for benefits. The desire to be popular in your community can be a powerful source of

bias in the SSA disability decisionmaking process. The natural desire to be popular undoubtedly helps to explain the pattern of decisions of the aforementioned Judge Daugherty who granted benefits in 2,009 of 2,013 cases in 2010 and the first half of 2011, at a cost to taxpayers of over \$492 million. By all accounts, Judge Daugherty relishes his status as one of the most popular people in his city and county. It is fair to infer that the over 100 ALJs who grant benefits in over 90 percent of cases are affected by the same source of bias.

Of course, an ALJ who is independent of — and, hence, beyond the control of — the agency that employs him is unusually vulnerable to other potential sources of bias. Thus, for instance, it is impossible to describe the pattern of decisions of Judge Bruce Levine, one of two ALJs at the Commodities Future Trading Commission, as unbiased. Levine has never decided a case in favor of an investor, thus demonstrating beyond any doubt his bias against investors.

The other basis for the belief that oral hearings yield more accurate findings is the widespread assumption that the opportunity of the trier of fact to observe the demeanor of witnesses is an aid to accurate fact-finding. Like the assumption that independence from the government eliminates bias, this assumption is contradicted by a large body of evidence. Numerous studies have found that the ability to observe the demeanor of a witness is a distraction from the process of finding facts that detracts from the accuracy of the process, rather than an aid to fact-finding that improves accuracy.

I accept the findings of social scientists that applicants for benefits value the opportunity for an oral hearing before an ALJ even if the ALJ decides not to grant the requested benefits. I do not believe, however, that we can afford the massive costs of oral hearings before ALJs merely to assist applicants for benefits in their efforts to accept a negative decision. The direct costs of the ALJ decisionmaking process, in the form of the salary and benefits paid to ALJs, is well over \$2 billion per year. The direct costs of ALJs are dwarfed by their indirect costs, in the form of scores of billions of dollars paid to undeserving applicants for benefits.

We could save scores of billions by removing all of the ALJs who now decide appeals from SSA decisions that deny disability benefits. In 1953 the Supreme Court held that removal of a class of ALJs on the basis of a determination that they are no longer needed or are no longer affordable satisfies the statutory good cause prerequisite for removal. We could then use the over \$2 billion in personnel cost savings to fund and staff the sorely needed program to review prior awards of benefits to terminate benefits that are now being paid to many thousands of beneficiaries who do not actually satisfy the standard of disability in the Social Security Act.

Elimination of the 1,400 SSA ALJs would also produce another major benefit to the SSA. As then-professor Antonin Scalia documented in 1979, ALJs impose large costs of two types on agencies. First, they typically have the highest salaries in the agency. Second, they occupy a high proportion (24–73 percent)

of the Senior Executive Service (SES) positions available at an agency. The removal of ALJs from the SSA would allow the agency to hire a large number of talented people to manage its important programs by freeing up a large number of SES positions for that purpose. As Scalia put it, the decision to allocate a massive proportion of an agency's personnel budget and SES positions to ALJs "represents the triumph of the courtroom mystique over reason."

A corollary change should accompany the elimination of ALJs from the disability decisionmaking process. District judges should be instructed to review SSA decisions as final decisions based solely on the record created at the agency. At present, district judges are required to permit applicants who appeal a decision denying benefits to obtain a remand to the SSA to allow the applicant to introduce new evidence. That is not the way other agency review proceedings are conducted. The norm in other contexts is judicial review based solely on the record before the agency.

Due process? I anticipate that some people will argue that implementation of my proposal would violate due process. In *Mathews v. Eldridge*, the Supreme Court upheld the SSA's sole reliance on paper hearings to terminate disability benefits based on an agency finding that a beneficiary is not disabled. The Court made that decision, however, in the context of a decisionmaking process in which the SSA made available to anyone who disagreed with such a determination a post-termination oral evidentiary hearing before an ALJ. Thus, it would be fair to say that the *Eldridge* opinion gave rise to a permissible inference that the Court would have required the SSA to provide a dissatisfied applicant for disability benefits the opportunity for an oral evidentiary hearing at some time before or within a reasonable period after the agency makes an initial decision that denies or terminates benefits.

It is highly unlikely that the Court would convert that permissible inference into a holding today, however, for several reasons. First, the reasoning in *Eldridge* supports the holding in *Eldridge* and not the inference some read into *Eldridge*. The Court reasoned that the SSA could resolve the kinds of factual disputes that arise in disability disputes with tolerable accuracy based on a paper hearing in which agency officials rely exclusively on written submissions from applicants and doctors. The Court expressed the view that it was not important for the fact finder to be able to observe the demeanor of witnesses in making this class of decisions.

Second, as I have documented at length elsewhere, the vast majority of federal agencies have replaced oral hearings with written hearings in the context of many types of agency adjudications over the decades since the Court issued its opinion in *Eldridge*. Some courts initially balked at that dramatic change in the procedures agencies use to adjudicate disputes, but every circuit has now indicated its approval of that change in many contexts. To paraphrase now-Justice Scalia, agencies and courts gradually have allowed reason to triumph over the courtroom mystique. Replacing oral hearings with paper hearings in the context of SSA dis-

ability decisions would just be another logical step down a road that many agencies and courts have taken with excellent results.

The Current System and the Constitution

Any court that confronts a constitutional challenge to the changes I urge should be influenced by its recognition that the present method of SSA disability decisionmaking is clearly unconstitutional. That conclusion flows inevitably from several characteristics of the present process. First, ALJs make final decisions to grant disability benefits. Second, SSA ALJs are employed by the agency, which, in turn, is an independent agency headed by a commissioner who serves a six-year term and who can only be removed by the president for "neglect of duty or malfeasance in office." Third, ALJs can be removed only by the MSPB and only for "good cause." Fourth, the MSPB is an independent agency headed by three members who serve seven-year terms and who can be removed by the president only for "inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office."

Each of those characteristics has important legal consequences. Because ALJs make final decisions to grant benefits, they are "officers of the United States" rather than employees. In *Landry v. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*, the D.C. Circuit resolved a dispute with respect to the legal status of ALJs who work at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The petitioner argued that he had been the subject of an unlawful decision because the ALJ who issued an initial decision adverse to the petitioner was an "officer of the United States" who had not been appointed in a manner consistent with the Appointments Clause. The court held, 2-1, that FDIC ALJs are employees rather than officers.

The dissenting judge expressed the view that FDIC ALJs are officers. The majority based its disagreement with that conclusion exclusively on one characteristic of the FDIC decisionmaking process: Like most agencies, the FDIC's rules authorize an ALJ only to make an "initial decision." The FDIC rules empower the agency to substitute its opinion, including its findings of fact, for the initial decision of an ALJ. The majority concluded that the lack of the power to make a final decision was "critical" to its decision that the FDIC ALJs are employees rather than officers. The majority made it clear that it would agree with the dissenting judge if the FDIC ALJs had the power to make final decisions. The SSA's rules allow an appeal of an ALJ decision to a higher authority in the agency only at the behest of an applicant whose application for benefits has been denied by an ALJ. ALJ decisions that grant benefits are final. They are not reviewable by any institution of government. Thus, it is clear that SSA ALJs are "officers" as that term is used in the Constitution.

The holding in the Supreme Court's 2010 opinion in *Free Enterprise Fund v. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB)* applies directly to SSA ALJs. In *PCAOB*, the Court held unconstitutional the statutory limit on the power of the Securities and Exchange Commission to remove members of the board because of what the Court assumed to be the statutory limits

on the president's power to remove SEC members. As the Court framed the question before it:

The question is whether these separate layers of protection may be combined. May the President be restricted in his ability to remove a principal officer, who is in turn restricted in his ability to remove an inferior officer, even though that inferior officer determines the policy and enforces the laws of the United States?

We hold that such multilevel protection from removal is contrary to Article II's vesting of the executive power in the President.

The Court then explained its holding:

This novel structure does not merely add to the Board's independence, but transforms it. Neither the President nor anyone who is directly responsible to him, nor even an officer whose conduct he may review only for good cause, has full control over the Board. The President is stripped of the power our precedents have preserved, and his ability to execute the laws — by holding his subordinates accountable for their conduct — is impaired.

That arrangement is contrary to Article II's vesting of the executive power in the President.

The unconstitutionality of the multiple layers of insulation of SSA ALJs from the president follows *a fortiori* from the holding and reasoning in *PCAOB*. Indeed, SSA ALJs may even be “principal officers” rather than “inferior officers.” To be an “inferior officer,” an officer must be inferior to someone. The Court has used two criteria to decide whether an officer is an inferior to a principal officer: the extent of the principal officer's ability to overrule the officer's decisions and the extent of the principal officer's ability to remove the officer. In theory, SSA ALJs work for the Social Security commissioner. The commissioner has not attempted to overrule an ALJ decision to grant disability benefits in decades, however, and he lacks the resources needed to review more than a tiny fraction of such decisions even if he were to decide to devote some of the agency's scarce resources to that task. The commissioner has no power to remove an ALJ for any reason. Incredibly, the commissioner is forbidden even to evaluate the performance of ALJs. The commissioner's only relevant power is the power to petition the MSPB to remove an ALJ for “good cause.” That is far short of the powers that the Court requires a

principal officer to have with respect to another officer in order to render the other officer “inferior” to the principal officer.

SSA ALJs are insulated from presidential control by three layers of restrictions on the president's power over the executive branch. An SSA ALJ can only be removed by the MSPB for “good cause” in response to a petition for removal filed by the SSA. An MSPB member can only be removed by the president for “inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.” The Social Security commissioner can only be removed by the president for “neglect of duty or malfeasance in office.” Since SSA ALJs are officers of the United States, there is no doubt that the three layers of removal limits that insulate SSA ALJs from presidential control are unconstitutional.

I expect that Judge Daugherty will seek review of the commissioner's action in court. If so, that case will provide an ideal vehicle for a judicial opinion that holds the statutory limits on the power to remove SSA ALJs unconstitutional. Indeed, that is the only means through which the commissioner can attempt to defend his decision to suspend the ALJ, since he is prohibited by statute from taking any action against an ALJ, specifically including suspension.

Conclusion

SSA ALJs are responsible for about 1 percent of total federal spending in the 2011 budget — an amount equivalent to 2.5 percent of the 2011 budget deficit. Yet they are accountable to no one. As a result of this blatantly unconstitutional allocation of power, some SSA ALJs are engaging in unprecedented binge spending while the president and Congress are desperately trying to identify and implement massive spending cuts in virtually all other parts of the budget that are essential to restore a sustainable fiscal policy for the nation.

There are several ways in which we can attempt to address this problem. My preferred solution would be to abolish the ALJ-administered part of the disability decisionmaking process and to use at least part of the resulting savings to implement a system of reviewing past decisions to grant disability benefits to determine whether each beneficiary actually suffers from a permanent disability so serious that he cannot perform the functions needed to hold any job in the U.S. economy. R

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