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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
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9 Hartford Life and Accident Insurance
10 Company,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 Paul J. Adams, Jr., et al.,

14 Defendants.

No. CV-16-04534-PHX-GMS

AMENDED ORDER

15 Pending before the Court are Defendants' Motions for Summary Judgment.
16 (Docs. 44, 45). The Court grants Defendant Paul J. Adams Jr.'s motion and denies
17 Carole Ducharme's motion.

18 **BACKGROUND**

19 Decedent Michele Adams and Defendant Paul J. Adams were previously married
20 and had a son named D.A. Ms. Adams and Mr. Adams divorced in September 2006.
21 The divorce decree stated that "it is appropriate for both Husband and Wife to have life
22 insurance policies naming the child as a beneficiary[.]" and the court ordered "that both
23 parties provide proof of insurance to the other party within 90 days of entry of this
24 Decree" and that "the minimum amount of the life insurance policy benefit shall be not
25 less than \$250,000.00." (Doc. 48 at 32). In September 2011, Ms. Adams acquired life
26 insurance from Hartford Life and Accident Insurance Company ("Hartford") through her
27 employer. The policy carried benefits of \$141,000, and Ms. Adams named her mother,
28 Defendant Carole Ducharme, as the beneficiary.

1 Ms. Adams died on July 30, 2015, triggering the payment of her life insurance
2 policy. Due to the death of the mother, Mr. Adams became the legal guardian of D.A. A
3 few months after Ms. Adams' death, Ms. Ducharme submitted a claim for the life
4 insurance benefits, and Mr. Adams submitted a claim for the same benefits on behalf of
5 D.A. Early in 2016, Arizona Superior Court granted Mr. Adams' motion to stay
6 insurance proceeds. Hartford then filed the Complaint in Interpleader under 28 U.S.C.
7 § 1332 against Mr. Adams, on behalf of his son D.A., and Carole Ducharme as the
8 competing claimants to the death benefits.

9 DISCUSSION

10 I. Legal Standard

11 The Court grants summary judgment when the movant "shows that there is no
12 genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter
13 of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). "[A] party seeking summary judgment always bears the
14 initial responsibility of informing the district court of the basis for its motion, and
15 identifying those portions of [the record] which it believes demonstrate the absence of a
16 genuine issue of material fact." *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986).
17 Contract interpretation in Arizona is a question of law, and summary judgment is proper
18 in those cases focused on contract interpretation. *See Williamette Crushing Co. v. State*
19 *ex rel. Dep't of Transportation*, 188 Ariz. 79, 81, 932 P.2d 1350, 1352 (App. 1997).

20 II. Analysis

21 The parties do not dispute facts concerning the divorce decree or the insurance
22 policy. The parties only dispute a question of law concerning whether the divorce decree
23 invalidates Ms. Adams' designation of her mother as the beneficiary of her insurance
24 policy contract with Hartford. This Court is required to interpret a contract under
25 Arizona law to determine and make effective the intention of the contracting parties.
26 *Taylor v. State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co.*, 175 Ariz. 148, 158 (1993). A divorce decree is
27 a final judgment, adjudicated by a competent court, and carries the weight of res judicata.
28 *De Gryse v. De Gryse*, 135 Ariz. 335, 337 (1983).


1 The divorce decree unambiguously mandates that decedent Michele Adams have a
2 life insurance policy naming D.A. as the beneficiary. (Doc. 48 at 32). Ms. Adams
3 violated the divorce decree when she named her mother as the beneficiary of the Hartford
4 life insurance plan. Ms. Ducharme argues that the statute of limitations in A.R.S. § 12-
5 1551 bars Mr. Adams' claim on behalf of D.A., but that statute of limitations "does not
6 apply to . . . directives made in a divorce decree that are not judgments for payments of
7 sums certain" *Jensen v. Beirne*, 241 Ariz. 225, 228 (App. 2016). Although Ms.
8 Ducharme has stated that she would set up a trust for D.A. with the death benefits, she
9 would not have a legal obligation to use the payment on D.A.'s behalf, and she is not
10 D.A.'s parent or guardian. Because the divorce decree directs that D.A. be the designated
11 beneficiary of the life insurance policy, the Court holds that the death benefits be paid to
12 D.A., and Defendant Paul J. Adams, Jr. may receive the distribution as D.A.'s legal
13 guardian.

14 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendant Paul J. Adams Jr.'s Motion for
15 Summary Judgment (Doc. 44) is **GRANTED**.

16 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant Carole Ducharme's Motion for
17 Summary Judgment (Doc. 45) is **DENIED**.

18 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** directing the Clerk of Court to distribute the
19 \$133,493.03 deposited by Hartford Life and Accident Insurance (see Doc. 34), plus any
20 interest accrued, to Defendant Paul J. Adams, Jr., on behalf of his son, D.A., and
21 terminate this action.

22 Dated this 13th day of July, 2018.

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25 Honorable G. Murray Snow
26 United States District Judge
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