



1 FEGLIA, defendant MetLife and the United States Civil Service Commission, which has been  
2 succeeded by the United States Office of Personnel Management (“OPM”), entered into a contract  
3 under which MetLife became responsible for providing life insurance to civilian employees of the  
4 federal government. This contract between the federal government and MetLife, referred to as the  
5 FEGLI Policy,<sup>2</sup> took effect in 1954 and has been amended seventy-six (76) times.

6 To carry out its administrative obligations under the FEGLI Policy, MetLife established the  
7 Office of Federal Employee’s Group Life Insurance (“OFEGLI”). In 1994, OFEGLI began paying  
8 FEGLI Policy benefits through the use of Total Control Accounts (“TCAs”) issued in the  
9 beneficiary’s name. The TCA is MetLife’s version of a retained asset account: an interest-bearing  
10 account on which the beneficiary may write drafts. The assets backing the TCA liabilities are held  
11 in MetLife’s general investment account.

12 **A. Royal Bradford Keife v. MetLife, case no. 3:10-cv-0546**

13 Non-party Betty May Keife, a civilian employee of the federal government, had a \$12,750  
14 life insurance policy with MetLife under the FEGLI Program. Plaintiff Keife was the named  
15 beneficiary under that policy.

16 On February 28, 2008, Betty May Keife died. In March 2009, Keife contacted MetLife  
17 about the policy and MetLife sent Keife a claims folder which provided that if the benefit amount  
18 equaled or exceeded \$5,000.00 a TCA would be opened in his name and a book of drafts would be  
19 mailed to him. On or about March 16, 2009, Keife executed and submitted the completed claims  
20 form. Doc. #136, Exhibit 2.

21 On April 2, 2009, MetLife established Keife’s TCA, earning .5% interest, in the amount of  
22 \$12,959.09.<sup>3</sup> Keife closed his TCA in July 2009, by writing himself a draft for the full account

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24 <sup>2</sup> A copy of the FEGLI Policy is attached as Exhibit 1 to MetLife’s motion for summary judgment.  
Doc. #136, Exhibit 1.

25 <sup>3</sup> The amount initially credited to Keife’s TCA includes the \$12,750 in death benefits plus 1.5%  
26 delayed settlement interest earned on the benefits from the date of Betty May Keife’s death in February 2008.

1 balance.

2 Subsequently, on July 30, 2010, Keife filed the present class action complaint against  
3 MetLife. Doc. #1, Exhibit 1. In the complaint, Keife alleges that MetLife breached the FEGLI  
4 Policy by failing to pay the death benefits as required under the policy. *Id.* Keife filed a second  
5 amended complaint on September 21, 2010. Doc. #12, Exhibit 1. The second amended complaint  
6 alleged four causes of action: (1) breach of contract; (2) breach of fiduciary duty; (3) breach of  
7 duties arising from confidential relationships; and (4) breach of the covenants of good faith and fair  
8 dealing. *Id.*

9 On October 18, 2010, the parties stipulated to the dismissal of Keife's second, third, and  
10 fourth causes of action. Doc. #24. MetLife then filed a motion to dismiss Keife's remaining cause  
11 of action for breach of contract. Doc. #27. On April 27, 2011, the court denied MetLife's motion to  
12 dismiss finding that Keife had sufficiently alleged that MetLife failed to pay the death benefits  
13 pursuant to the FEGLI Policy. Doc. #52.

14 On May 4, 2012, MetLife filed the present motion for summary judgment. Doc. #136. Keife  
15 filed an opposition (Doc. #147) to which MetLife replied (Doc. #150).

16 **B. Brenda J. Simon v. MetLife, case no. 3:11-cv-0916**

17 Non-party Brian Simon, a civilian employee of the federal government, had a \$534,000 life  
18 insurance policy and a \$99,000 accidental death policy with MetLife under the FEGLI Program.  
19 Plaintiff Simon was the named beneficiary under those policies.

20 On May 28, 2010, Brian Simon died. In June 2010, Simon contacted MetLife about the  
21 policies and MetLife sent Simon a claims folder which provided that if the benefit amount equaled  
22 or exceeded \$5,000.00 a TCA would be opened in her name and a book of drafts would be mailed  
23 to her. In June 2010, Simon executed and completed the claims forms.

24 On July 13, 2010, MetLife established Simon's TCA, earning .5% interest, in the amount of  
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1 \$535,009.58.<sup>4</sup> After the TCA was established, Simon submitted an accidental death benefit claim.  
2 MetLife credited Simon’s TCA with an additional \$99,398.75.<sup>5</sup> Simon then proceeded to write over  
3 thirty drafts on the account for varying amounts over the next several months.

4 On November 3, 2011, Simon filed a class action complaint against MetLife for breach of  
5 contract. *See* Doc. #1, Case no. 3:11-cv-0916-LRH-VPC. In the complaint, Simon likewise alleges  
6 that MetLife breached the FEGLI Policy by failing to pay the death benefits as required under the  
7 policy. *Id.* Two months after filing her complaint, in January 2012, Simon closed her TCA by  
8 writing herself a draft for her remaining account balance.

9 On December 28, 2011, this separately filed class action was consolidated into the Keife  
10 action. Thereafter, MetLife filed a separate motion for summary judgment. Doc. #141. Simon filed  
11 an opposition to the motion (Doc. #148) to which MetLife replied (Doc. #150).

12 **II. Legal Standard**

13 **A. Summary Judgment**

14 Summary judgment is appropriate only when “the pleadings, depositions, answers to  
15 interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no  
16 genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of  
17 law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). In assessing a motion for summary judgment, the evidence, together  
18 with all inferences that can reasonably be drawn therefrom, must be read in the light most favorable  
19 to the party opposing the motion. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574,  
20 587 (1986); *County of Tuolumne v. Sonora Cmty. Hosp.*, 236 F.3d 1148, 1154 (9th Cir. 2001).

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23 <sup>4</sup> The amount initially credited to Simon’s TCA benefits includes the \$534,000 in death benefits plus  
24 1.5% delayed settlement interest earned on the death benefits from the date of Brian Simon’s death on May 28,  
2010.

25 <sup>5</sup> The additional amount credited to Simon’s TCA benefits includes the \$99,000 in accidental death  
26 benefits plus 1.5% delayed settlement interest earned on those benefits from May 28, 2010.

1           The moving party bears the burden of informing the court of the basis for its motion, along  
2 with evidence showing the absence of any genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*,  
3 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). On those issues for which it bears the burden of proof, the moving party  
4 must make a showing that is “sufficient for the court to hold that no reasonable trier of fact could  
5 find other than for the moving party.” *Calderone v. United States*, 799 F.2d 254, 259 (6th Cir.  
6 1986); *see also Idema v. Dreamworks, Inc.*, 162 F. Supp. 2d 1129, 1141 (C.D. Cal. 2001).

7           To successfully rebut a motion for summary judgment, the non-moving party must point to  
8 facts supported by the record which demonstrate a genuine issue of material fact. *Reese v. Jefferson*  
9 *Sch. Dist. No. 14J*, 208 F.3d 736 (9th Cir. 2000). A “material fact” is a fact “that might affect the  
10 outcome of the suit under the governing law.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248  
11 (1986). Where reasonable minds could differ on the material facts at issue, summary judgment is  
12 not appropriate. *See v. Durang*, 711 F.2d 141, 143 (9th Cir. 1983). A dispute regarding a material  
13 fact is considered genuine “if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for  
14 the nonmoving party.” *Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. at 248. The mere existence of a scintilla of  
15 evidence in support of the plaintiff’s position will be insufficient to establish a genuine dispute;  
16 there must be evidence on which the jury could reasonably find for the plaintiff. *See id.* at 252.

## 17           **B. Contract Interpretation**

18           Under Nevada law, insurance policies are contracts, which must be enforced according to  
19 their terms. *Continental Cas. Co. v. Summerfield*, 482 P.2d 308, 310 (Nev. 1971). The starting  
20 point for the interpretation of any contract is the plain language of the contract. *McDaniel v. Sierra*  
21 *Health and Life Ins. Co., Inc.*, 53 P.3d 904 (Nev. 2002); *see also, Klamatch Water Users Protective*  
22 *Ass’n v. Patterson*, 20 F.3d 1206, 1210 (9th Cir. 1999) (“Whenever possible, the plain language of  
23 the contract should be considered first.”). When a contract contains clear and unequivocal  
24 provisions, those provisions shall be construed to their usual and ordinary meaning. *Dickenson v.*  
25 *Nevada*, 877 P.2d 1059, 1061 (Nev. 1994). Then, using the plain language of the contract, the court  
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1 shall effectuate the intent of the parties, which may be determined in light of the surrounding  
2 circumstances. *See 2 NGA #2 Ltd. Liab. Co. v. Rains*, 133 Nev. 1151, 1158 (1997); *see also*,  
3 *Burrows v. Progressive Casualty Ins.*, 820 P.2d 748, 749 (Nev. 1991); *Klamatch Water Users*,  
4 20 F.3d at 1210 (“Contract terms are to be given their ordinary meaning, and when the terms of a  
5 contract are clear, the intent of the parties must be ascertained from the contract itself.”).

### 6 **III. Discussion**

7 To prevail on their breach of contract claims plaintiffs must demonstrate: (1) the existence  
8 of a valid contract; (2) a breach of that contract by the defendant; and (3) damages resulting from  
9 defendant’s breach. *Saini v. Int’l Game Tech.*, 434 F. Supp. 2d 913, 919-20 (D. Nev. 2006); *Brown*  
10 *v. Kinross Gold U.S.A., Inc.*, 531 F. Supp. 2d 1234, 1240 (D. Nev. 2008).

11 In addressing the initial motion to dismiss in the Keife action, this court has already found  
12 that the FEGLI Policy is a valid contract. Doc. #52. Thus, the issues remaining before the court are:  
13 (1) whether defendant MetLife breached the FEGLI Policy by crediting plaintiffs’ death benefits to  
14 a TCA, and (2) if there was a breach, whether plaintiffs suffered damages. The court shall address  
15 each issue below.

#### 16 **A. Breach**

17 In their complaints, plaintiffs allege that MetLife breached Section 5 of the FEGLI Policy  
18 by crediting their benefits to a TCA rather than paying the entirety of their benefits with a single  
19 check.

20 Section 5 of the FEGLI Policy governs the payment of death benefits and states:

21 Section 5. INSURING CLAUSES – (A) Life Insurance – Upon receipt by the  
22 Office of satisfactory proof, in writing, that any Employee shall have died while  
23 insured hereunder, the Office shall pay, subject to the terms hereof, the amount of  
24 Life Insurance, if any (plus interest, if any, as determined by the Insurance Company)  
25 in force hereunder on account of such Employee in accordance with Section 4 hereof,  
at the date of his death. *Payment shall be made to the Beneficiary of record of the  
Employee or otherwise as provided in Section 11 hereof immediately after receipt of  
such proof and of proof that the claimant is entitled to such payment.*

26 Doc. #136, Exhibit 1, Section 5 (emphasis added).

1 Under the plain language of Section 5, MetLife is obligated to pay benefits immediately and  
2 in one sum after receiving a completed claims form. In its motions for summary judgment, MetLife  
3 contends that it met these obligations by opening TCAs in plaintiffs' names and crediting the full  
4 value of their benefits, plus interest, to their accounts. *See* Doc. ##136, 141. In support of its  
5 motions, MetLife makes three specific arguments. First, MetLife argues that by crediting plaintiffs'  
6 benefits to a TCA and providing plaintiffs a draft booklet upon which to draw on those funds, it  
7 paid the death benefits in accordance with the payment provisions of Section 5 of the FEGLI  
8 Policy. Second, MetLife argues that its payment of plaintiffs' benefits was both immediate and in  
9 one sum because plaintiffs' TCAs were opened after receiving all completed claims forms and were  
10 credited with the full amount of plaintiffs' benefits. Finally, MetLife argues that even if using a  
11 TCA does not constitute payment under Section 5 of the FEGLI Policy, plaintiffs Keife and Simon  
12 agreed to an alternative form of payment pursuant to Section 20 of the policy thereby precluding  
13 the underlying claims for breach of contract. Each argument is addressed below.

#### 14 **1. Payment**

15 Section 5 of the FEGLI Policy provides that “[p]ayment shall be made . . . after receipt . . .  
16 of proof that the claimant is entitled to such payment.” Doc. #38, Exhibit A. Although Section 5  
17 provides that payment must be made, the provision does not specify the form payment must take,  
18 and the term payment is not defined anywhere in the FEGLI Policy. Further, there are no examples  
19 of how payment may be made under the policy, or what type of action would not constitute  
20 payment under the policy terms. Because the term payment is not defined, and is “reasonably  
21 susceptible to more than one interpretation,” it is an ambiguous term within the FEGLI Policy.  
22 *Shelton v. Shelton*, 78 P.3d 507, 510 (Nev. 2003).

23 When a contract term is ambiguous, the court should construe the term in accordance with  
24 the intent of the parties. *See 2 NGA #2 Ltd. Liab. Co.*, 133 Nev. at 1158. Under Nevada law, the  
25 intent of the parties may be explained or supplemented by the parties' course of performance. *See*  
26 *Las Vegas Sands, LLC v. Nehme*, 632 F.3d 526, 538 (9th Cir. 2011). Here, the court has reviewed

1 the documents and pleadings on file in this matter, as well as the arguments of counsel at the  
2 December 10, 2012 hearing, and finds that the intent of the parties to the FEGLI Policy (the United  
3 States and MetLife) as explained and supplemented by their nearly twenty year ongoing course of  
4 performance was to include MetLife’s use of TCAs, or similar retained asset accounts, as an  
5 authorized form of payment under Section 5.

6 First, payment is simply the “[p]erformance of an obligation by the delivery of money or  
7 some other valuable thing accepted in partial or full discharge of the obligation.” *Black’s Law*  
8 *Dictionary* (9th ed. 2009). A similar broad and general interpretation of payment is important in  
9 this action because the FEGLI Policy has been in effect since 1954 and the court can easily identify  
10 different payment methods that have become acceptable in society with new technological  
11 advancements. In addition to checks, payment has taken a variety of continually evolving forms  
12 including paper currency, banknotes, credit cards, stored payment cards, wire transfers, electronic  
13 funds transfers, and retained asset accounts. Limiting the term payment to only a single check  
14 unreasonably narrows the meaning of the term payment in Section 5.

15 Second, the court finds that there is no evidence that the term payment was meant to be  
16 construed or limited to a single check payment. In contrast, the evidence before the court supports a  
17 definition of payment which includes the use of retained asset accounts like MetLife’s TCAs.  
18 Specifically, the parties to the FEGLI Policy expressly authorized MetLife to pay benefits through  
19 the use of TCAs in a series of letters addressing the use of TCAs for FEGLI Policy beneficiaries.  
20 The first letter, written on September 30, 1993, stated that OPM had “approved the use of [TCAs]  
21 for FEGLI beneficiaries” under certain conditions. *See* Doc. #136, Exhibit 3a. The second letter,  
22 written November 23, 1993, stated that MetLife was “authorized to begin using [TCAs] for paying  
23 FEGLI beneficiaries . . . effective January 3, 1994.” *See* Doc. #136, Exhibit 3b. Moreover, OPM  
24 helped draft and approved all variations of the FEGLI claim form (which identifies the use of a  
25 TCA) and drafted a handbook identifying the use of TCAs as a payment method. *See* Doc. #136,  
26 Exhibit 2, Claims Form; Exhibit 4, FEGLI Handbook.



1           Additionally, since MetLife began using TCAs in 1994, the United States has consistently  
2 determined that MetLife has met its payment obligations under the FEGLI Policy by using TCAs.  
3 For example, the Office of the Inspector General (“OIG”) regularly audits the FEGLI Program  
4 every two years. In every audit since 1994, OIG has found that MetLife’s claims payment process  
5 complies with the FEGLI Policy. *See e.g.* Doc. #136, Exhibit 12, OIG Final Audit Report for Fiscal  
6 Years 2007-2008, July 20, 2010 (“Our review of the benefit payments paid by MetLife on behalf of  
7 FEGLI participants showed that the benefits were paid in accordance with [the FEGLI Policy] as  
8 well as the applicable Federal regulations.”). Further, the United States Government Accountability  
9 Office (“GAO”), performed an audit and report of MetLife’s TCA process in 2012. The GAO’s  
10 report found that MetLife satisfies its obligations under the FEGLI Policy when it “makes claims  
11 payments by establishing guaranteed accounts in beneficiaries’ names.” Doc. #136, Exhibit 13,  
12 GAO Report 2012. This course of conduct is determinative of the parties’ intent and establishes  
13 that the United States has authorized the use of TCAs as an acceptable form of payment for FEGLI  
14 Policy benefits. Accordingly, the court finds that MetLife did not breach Section 5 of the FEGLI  
15 Policy by paying plaintiffs’ benefits through the use of TCAs.

16           In opposition, plaintiffs contend that even if the term payment is not limited to a single  
17 check payment, crediting a TCA still does not constitute payment under the FEGLI Policy because  
18 FEGLI beneficiaries do not have control and possession over the funds in their TCAs. Plaintiffs  
19 argue that possession and control of the life insurance benefits is retained solely by MetLife and  
20 that until a beneficiary draws on the account, the funds represented by the account are not in the  
21 beneficiary’s possession. *See e.g., Mogel v. UNUM Life Insurance Co.*, 547 F.3d 23, 26 (1st Cir.  
22 2008) (“The difference between delivery of a check and a checkbook . . . is the difference between  
23 UNUM retaining or UNUM divesting possession of Plaintiff’s funds. . . . Until a beneficiary draws  
24 a check on the Security Account, the funds represented by that check are retained by UNUM and  
25 UNUM has the use of the funds for its own benefit.”). Thus, plaintiffs argue that crediting a TCA

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1 does not constitute payment of the death benefits and, as such, MetLife still breached the FEGLI  
2 Policy. The court disagrees.

3 First, plaintiffs' reliance on the First Circuit's decision in *Mogel* is misplaced. In *Mogel*, the  
4 First Circuit determined that plaintiff life insurance beneficiary had a viable claim for breach of  
5 fiduciary duty under the Employment Retirement Income Security Act ("ERISA"), 29 USC §1001  
6 *et seq.*, where defendant UNUM's policy language required specific disbursements of benefits. In  
7 contrast, the FEGLI Policy does not contain such limiting language, nor are the present breach of  
8 contract actions based under ERISA. Thus, the First Circuit's decision in *Mogel* is inapplicable in  
9 this action.

10 Second, the court finds that the undisputed evidence establishes that plaintiffs had control  
11 over the funds in their TCAs. For example, the 2012 GAO report found that FEGLI beneficiaries  
12 "have full and immediate access to their funds and can withdraw some or all of the funds at any  
13 time without any penalty." Doc. #136, Exhibit 13, GAO Report 2012. Further, plaintiffs' deposition  
14 testimony establishes that they had access and control over the money in their TCAs. In particular,  
15 plaintiff Simon's testimony confirms that she had immediate access and control over her funds  
16 once she received the draft book. *See* Doc. #141, Exhibit 25, Simon Depo. at 101:8-12 ("Q. Okay.  
17 And they told you that you could access your money immediately if you want to? A. They said, you  
18 can write checks, Ms. Simon, any time you would like. I said, Okay, then I'm on the road.").  
19 Moreover, upon receiving the draft book, plaintiff Simon wrote over thirty (30) different checks  
20 during the life of her TCA to pay various bills, repay loans, purchase goods, and make investments.  
21 Similarly, plaintiff Keife testified that he had access over the money in his TCA, but made a  
22 conscious decision to not withdraw those funds to prevent commingling the benefits with other  
23 funds from his mother's estate. *See* Doc. #136, Exhibit 21. Thus, plaintiffs had access to and  
24 control of the funds in their TCAs.

## 25 2. "Immediately" and "In One Sum"

26 In their complaints, plaintiffs also contend that MetLife breached Section 5 of the FEGLI

1 Policy by failing to pay their benefits “immediately” and “in one sum.” The court has reviewed the  
2 documents and pleadings on file in this matter and finds that MetLife paid the death benefits  
3 “immediately” and “in one sum.”

4 First, it is undisputed that MetLife’s payment was immediate because upon receiving the  
5 completed claim forms, MetLife opened plaintiffs’ TCAs and notified plaintiffs that they could  
6 access their accounts upon receiving the draft book. Further, the 2012 GAO report found that  
7 MetLife’s payment of the benefits was “immediate.” Doc. #136, Exhibit 13, GAO Report 2012.  
8 Therefore, MetLife paid the death benefits “immediately” as required by Section 5.

9 Second, MetLife also paid the death benefits “in one sum.” Payment is made “in one sum”  
10 when the entire quantity of money owed is paid in one transaction, rather than in installments.  
11 Here, it is undisputed that MetLife credited the entire amount of death benefits to plaintiffs when it  
12 established their TCAs. Thus, MetLife also paid plaintiffs’ death benefits “in one sum” in  
13 accordance with the FEGLI Policy.

### 14 **3. Alternative Settlement**

15 In its motions for summary judgment, MetLife argues in the alternative that even if  
16 crediting a TCA does not constitute payment under Section 5 of the FEGLI Policy, it still did not  
17 breach the FEGLI Policy because the plaintiffs agreed to an alternative form of payment in  
18 settlement of death benefits pursuant to Section 20 of the FEGLI Policy. The court agrees.

19 Section 20 of the FEGLI Policy, entitled Optional Modes of Settlement, provides that  
20 “[a]fter the death of an Employee, arrangements may be made whereby the amount of insurance  
21 due at the death of the Employee will be paid in a manner other than in one sum to the Beneficiary  
22 or other person entitled to receive payment.” Doc. #136, Exhibit 1, Section 20. Here, the  
23 undisputed facts establish that alternative arrangements were made between MetLife and both  
24 plaintiffs Keife and Simon when they executed and submitted the completed claims forms which  
25 stated in clear and plain language that payments would be made through a TCA. *See e.g.*  
26 Doc. #136, Exhibit 2, Claims Form. Further, plaintiffs concede that they signed the claims forms

1 allowing for the opening of a TCA. Finally, at no time did plaintiffs request payment by check or  
2 some other form of payment other than the identified TCA. The court finds that, assuming a TCA is  
3 not an appropriate payment method under Section 5, plaintiffs agreed to payment through a TCA  
4 and therefore, MetLife still did not breach the FEGLI Policy.

### 5 **B. Damages**

6 An essential element of a breach of contract claim is a showing that the defendant's alleged  
7 breach caused damages to the plaintiff. *Saini*, 434 F. Supp. 2d at 919-920. In their complaints,  
8 plaintiffs contend they were damaged because their payments were "delayed" from the time the  
9 TCA was created until it was closed. Because their payments were "delayed," plaintiffs contend  
10 they are entitled to the delayed settlement interest provision under Section 4 of the FEGLI Policy  
11 from the date their TCAs were opened until the date they were closed.

12 The court disagrees and finds that plaintiffs have not established that they were damaged by  
13 MetLife's use of TCAs. First, as addressed previously in this order in evaluating whether MetLife  
14 breached the FEGLI Policy, the court found that plaintiffs were paid when the TCA was opened.  
15 Thus, payment was not delayed and plaintiffs were not damaged. Second, Section 4's delayed  
16 settlement provision is not applicable in this action. Plaintiffs' damages argument is built on the  
17 flawed assumption that Section 4 of the FEGLI Policy is a liquidated damages provision. It is not.  
18 Rather, the purpose of Section 4 of the FEGLI Policy is to compensate beneficiaries for delayed  
19 access to their benefits that inevitably results from the claims administration process and to provide  
20 an incentive to MetLife to pay individual death benefits quickly. Here, in accordance with this  
21 provision, MetLife paid the 1.5% delayed settlement interest on plaintiffs' benefits from the date of  
22 death of the insured employees until the date on which their death benefits were credited to their  
23 TCAs. As such, plaintiffs received all the delayed settlement interest to which they were entitled in  
24 this case. Therefore, the court finds that plaintiffs were not damaged by MetLife's use of TCAs to  
25 pay life insurance benefits. Accordingly, the court shall grant MetLife's motions for summary  
26 judgment.

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IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that defendant's motions for summary judgment (Doc. ##136, 141) are GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of court shall enter judgment in favor of defendant Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and against plaintiff Royal Bradford Keife in case no. 3:10-cv-0546-LRH-VPC.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk of court shall enter judgment in favor of defendant Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and against plaintiff Brenda J. Simon in case no. 3:11-cv-0916-LRH-VPC.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 8th day of March, 2013.



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LARRY R. HICKS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE