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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

RYAN GALLOWAY, et al.,  
  
Plaintiffs,  
  
v.  
  
LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE  
INSURANCE CO.,  
  
Defendant.

CASE NO. C09-1479JLR  
  
ORDER GRANTING MOTION  
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT  
AND DENYING MOTION FOR  
JUDGMENT ON THE  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

**I. INTRODUCTION**

This matter comes before the court on Plaintiffs Ryan Galloway and Janice M. Belceto’s (“the Estate”) renewed motion for summary judgment and to supplement the administrative record (Dkt. # 48); and Defendant Lincoln National Life Insurance Co.’s (“Lincoln National”) motion for judgment on the administrative record (Dkt. # 49). Having reviewed the motions, as well as all papers filed in support and opposition, and deeming oral argument unnecessary, the court GRANTS the motion for summary

1 judgment and the motion to supplement the record (Dkt. # 48), and DENIES the motion  
2 for judgment on the administrative record (Dkt. # 49).

## 3 **II. BACKGROUND & ANALYSIS**

4 This case involves a claim by the Estate of Mr. Galloway for an order that life  
5 insurance benefits be paid by Lincoln National. This order is a continuation of the  
6 court's prior order remanding the matter back to Lincoln National. Having complied  
7 with the court's order, the parties are again before the court for a final adjudication of the  
8 Estate's claim for benefits.

### 9 **A. Factual History**

10 From 2000 to 2008, Kenneth Galloway worked as a machinist for Turbine Engine  
11 Components Technologies Corporation ("TECT"). (Administrative Record ("AR") at  
12 197.) On January 1, 2002, Lincoln National issued a group life insurance policy to TECT  
13 and on October 14, 2004, Mr. Galloway, a TECT employee at the time, enrolled in the  
14 policy, electing coverage of \$100,000. (AR at 174.) The policy contains a provision  
15 ensuring continued coverage, without payment of premiums, if a participant becomes  
16 totally disabled. The Extension of Death Benefits section of the policy provides, in  
17 relevant part, that life insurance benefits will be continued without payment of premiums  
18 if, "while you are insured: (1) you become Totally Disabled . . . and (2) you submit proof  
19 of your disability . . . ." (See Blackburn Decl. (Dkt. # 25) Ex. 1 (Summary Plan  
20 Description ("SPD")) at 20.) Total disability is defined by the policy as meaning "you  
21 are unable, due to sickness or injury, to perform the material and substantial duties of any  
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1 employment or occupation for which you are or become qualified by reason of education,  
2 training, or experience;” and that it continues for at least 180 days. (*Id.*)

3 In January 2008, Mr. Galloway stopped working at TECT due to achilles  
4 tendonitis. (*See* AR at 169.) Seven months later, in July 2008, Mr. Galloway requested  
5 that Lincoln National grant him a waiver from paying premiums on his life insurance  
6 policy due to his total disability. (*Id.* at 125-28.) On July 25, 2008, Mr. Galloway  
7 completed a Rehabilitation Survey for Lincoln National wherein he listed his self-  
8 reported restrictions. (*Id.*) In the survey, Mr. Galloway reported that (1) he could only sit  
9 continuously for one hour, stand for 20 minutes, walk for ten minutes, and drive for 15-  
10 20 minutes; (2) he could only occasionally lift ten pounds or less; and (3) he could not  
11 climb, stoop, kneel, crouch, crawl or perform repetitive movements with his feet. (*Id.* at  
12 126.) He also stated that he has “extreme pain continuously” and is taking “oxycodone  
13 10 mg every 6 hours” due to “ankle surgery,” “extreme tendonitis,” and an aggravation of  
14 a “back injury from 2002.” (*Id.* at 127-28.) Finally, he reported that the back injury  
15 prevented him from walking properly, exercising, and prolonged sitting. (*Id.* at 128.)

16 Lincoln National investigated Mr. Galloway’s claim of total disability relying on  
17 primarily the medical reports provided by Mr. Galloway’s podiatrist. (*See generally* AR  
18 at 198-252.) Lincoln National did not request additional information regarding the  
19 restrictions Mr. Galloway reported on his Rehabilitation Survey, nor did it ask Mr.  
20 Galloway when the self-reported restrictions began, which would have been necessary  
21 information for it to determine whether he satisfied the relevant elimination period. The  
22 only additional information Lincoln National requested from Mr. Galloway, before

1 denying his claim, was an Educational Assessment. (*Id.* at 196.) The record indicates,  
2 however, that Lincoln National intended to deny his claim even before sending him the  
3 Educational Assessment form. (*See id.* at 9.)

4 Mr. Galloway failed to pay his August 2008 premium, and on August 27th,  
5 Lincoln National denied Mr. Galloway’s waiver of premiums request, determining—  
6 based on the results of a “vocational assessment” undertaken by Lincoln National—that  
7 Mr. Galloway was not totally disabled as that term is defined in the policy. (AR at 169-  
8 70.) On or about September 27, 2008, Mr. Galloway died from “acute intoxication due to  
9 the combined effects of oxycodone, ethanol, sertraline, hydroxyzine, cyclobenzaprine and  
10 ibuprofen.” (*Id.* at 95.)

11 Pursuant to Lincoln National’s review procedures (*see id.* at 32-33), the Estate  
12 appealed the denial of waiver decision (*id.* at 164). In a letter dated January 12, 2009,  
13 Lincoln National upheld its denial of waiver decision and denied payment of death  
14 benefits under the voluntary policy. (*Id.* at 107.) The Estate then filed a second appeal.  
15 (*Id.* at 88.) In a letter dated April 29, 2009, Lincoln National again denied payment of  
16 death benefits and notified the Estate that it had exhausted all rights to appeal. (*Id.* at 80-  
17 81.) This lawsuit followed.

## 18 **B. Procedural History**

19 The court has issued two prior orders relating to the Estate’s claim for benefits.  
20 The court incorporates its prior findings herein and will not repeat them in full. In order  
21 to put this order in context, however, the court briefly explains its prior rulings.  
22

1           The first matter that came before the court was the Estate’s motion for summary  
2 judgment that the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (“ERISA”) did not apply to  
3 its claim against Lincoln National. (July 2, 2010 Order (Dkt. # 35) (the “ERISA  
4 Order”).) The court ruled that the claim for benefits was governed by ERISA and that  
5 none of the safe harbors found in 29 C.F.R. § 2510.3-1(j) applied to the Estate’s claim.  
6 (*Id.*) The court also granted the Estate’s motion to supplement the administrative record  
7 with the declaration of Dr. Robert T. Fraser, Ph.D., (dkt. # 17-2), who is the Estate’s  
8 vocational assessment expert. (*Id.*) In doing so, the court held that the Fraser declaration  
9 evidenced Lincoln National’s failure to conduct a proper vocational assessment of Mr.  
10 Galloway’s self-reported limitations. (ERISA Order at 16.) The court held that this  
11 failure prevented the full development of the administrative record. (*Id.* (citing *Abatie v.*  
12 *Alta Health & Life Ins. Co.*, 458 F.3d 955, 973 (9th Cir. 2006).)

13           The second matter that came before the court was presented as cross-motions filed  
14 by the parties: Lincoln National’s motion for judgment on the pleadings and the  
15 administrative record (Dkt # 36) and the Estate’s motion for summary judgment ordering  
16 payment of life insurance benefits (Dkt. # 37). In its September 2, 2010 order, the court  
17 held that Lincoln National failed to conduct a full and fair review of Mr. Galloway’s  
18 claim for waiver of premiums before denying the waiver. (Sept. 2, 2010 Order (Dkt. #  
19 47) (“Remand Order”).) The court also held that Lincoln National’s failure to conduct a  
20 proper review of Mr. Galloway’s claim was aggravated by its failure to engage in a  
21 “meaningful dialogue” with Mr. Galloway as required by Ninth Circuit precedent. (*Id.* at  
22 6.) Accordingly, the court granted the Estate’s motion for summary judgment, in part,

1 and denied Lincoln National’s motion for judgment on the administrative record. (*Id.* at  
2 8.)

3           Having found Lincoln National’s review of Mr. Galloway’s claimed disabilities to  
4 be flawed in many respects, the court was faced with the question of whether Lincoln  
5 National could cure the defects when faced with the dearth of information caused by Mr.  
6 Galloway’s untimely death.<sup>1</sup> (*Id.*) Although the court expressed skepticism as to the  
7 possibility of having a “meaningful dialogue” with the Estate regarding Mr. Galloway’s  
8 self-reported restrictions, the court nevertheless remanded the matter to the plan  
9 administrator for a renewed determination of Mr. Galloway’s eligibility for life insurance  
10 benefits. (*Id.* at 8.) The court also held that the absence of information due to the death  
11 of Mr. Galloway was to be construed in favor of finding him eligible for benefits. (*Id.*)

### 12 **C. Record on Remand**

13           Per the court’s Remand Order, the parties attempted to engage in a dialogue  
14 regarding Mr. Galloway’s self-reported restrictions. As part of this dialogue both parties  
15 provided additional information in support of their positions regarding Mr. Galloway’s  
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19           <sup>1</sup> In finding that Lincoln National abused its discretion by failing to engage in a  
20 meaningful dialogue with Mr. Galloway regarding his self-reported restrictions, the court relied  
21 on the Ninth Circuit’s teachings in *Booton v. Lockheed Med. Benefit Plan*, 110 F.3d 1461, 1463  
22 (9th Cir. 1997) and *Saffon v. Wells Fargo & Co. Long Term Disability Plan*, 522 F.3d 863, 870-  
71 (9th Cir. 2008). Both cases stand for the proposition that the plan administrator must give a  
“fair chance” to the beneficiary to present evidence to support his claim and that the ERISA  
regulations require that a “meaningful dialogue” occur between the claims administrator and  
beneficiary.

1 | alleged restrictions.<sup>2</sup> Specifically, the Estate provided two expert reports from Mr.  
2 | Galloway’s treating physicians (Supp. AR 0002-0003) and Lincoln National provided an  
3 | expert report from a physician it hired to conduct an independent medical review of Mr.  
4 | Galloway’s medical file (*Id.* at 0079). Not surprisingly, the experts identified by Mr.  
5 | Galloway found him to be disabled during the elimination period, (*see id.* at 0002 &  
6 | 0003) and Lincoln National’s expert found that there was not sufficient medical evidence  
7 | to find that Mr. Galloway was unable to perform any sedentary occupation during the  
8 | same period (*see id.* at 0086).

9 | 1. Statements From Treating Physicians

10 | On remand, the Estate provided additional evidence to Lincoln National in the  
11 | form of letters from two of Mr. Galloway’s treating physicians. The first letter is from  
12 | Mr. Galloway’s primary care physician, Dr. Kristie Blade, M.D., Ph.D. (Supp. AR  
13 | 0002.) Dr. Blade writes that she began treating Mr. Galloway in February 2007 and  
14 | remained his treating physician until his death in September 2008. (*Id.*) She notes that  
15 | during this time, Mr. Galloway had “multiple, chronic health problems that included  
16 | chronic back pain, chronic shoulder pain, ankle pain (leading to surgery in April 2008),  
17 | chronic hepatitis C (periodic abdominal pain), a history of alcohol abuse over a 30 year  
18 | period, obstructive sleep apnea, insomnia, anxiety and depression.” (*Id.*) She also  
19 | explained that Mr. Galloway suffered from a history of arthritis, symptomatic varicose

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21 | <sup>2</sup> Lincoln National does not object to the Estate’s motion to supplement the record (Dkt. #  
22 | 48), and both parties rely on the supplemental record in support of their motions. Accordingly,  
the court grants to motion to supplement the administrative record.

1 | veins and reported weakness in his limbs. (*Id.*) Dr. Blade concluded that Mr. Galloway's  
2 | "health was poor" and that had she been asked by Lincoln National to opine on Mr.  
3 | Galloway's condition she "more likely than not would have provided the opinion that Mr.  
4 | Galloway was disabled from performing any occupation or employment, including  
5 | sedentary occupations, from December 31, 2007 until his death in September 2008."

6 | (*Id.*)

7 |         The second letter provided by the Estate was authored by Dr. Matthew Williams.  
8 | (Supp. AR 0003.) Dr. Williams treated Mr. Galloway for severe right ankle and Achilles  
9 | tendon pain. (*Id.*) Dr. Williams opined that these infirmities prevented Mr. Galloway  
10 | from performing his duties as a machinist. (*Id.*) Dr. Williams also opined that based on  
11 | Mr. Galloway's persistent lower extremity pain, including recalcitrant Achilles  
12 | tendonitis, swelling and mobility limitations, and a number of other physical problems  
13 | reflected in Mr. Galloway's medical chart, Dr. Williams "would not have released Mr.  
14 | Galloway to return to work at any occupation or employment, sedentary or otherwise,  
15 | during the period from early January 2008, to his death in September 2008." (*Id.*)

16 |         2. Independent Medical Records Review

17 |         During the remand period, Lincoln National sent a letter to the Estate requesting  
18 | that it provide information in response to 12 questions. The questions essentially asked  
19 | for additional medical records to support Mr. Galloway's claims relating to (1) a back  
20 | injury that he claimed prevented him from walking properly, exercising, or sitting for a  
21 | prolonged period; (2) the existence of the sitting and lifting limitations; and (3) the claim  
22 | that Mr. Galloway was unable to engage in any occupation during the period from



1 January 3, 2008 to July 3, 2008. (Supp. AR 0004-0007.) Finally, Lincoln National asked  
2 the Estate to explain, if possible, “why Mr. Galloway did not mention any restriction in  
3 sitting during the July 21, 2008 telephone call with Tanisha Chavis, when he was  
4 expressly asked to describe his limitations?” (*Id.* at 0006.)

5 The Estate attempted to respond to Lincoln National’s request for information by  
6 providing the letters discussed above and by providing additional medical records  
7 including a July 2008 x-ray and an August 2008 MRI of Mr. Galloway’s left shoulder.  
8 (Supp. AR 0019-0072.) As to the request regarding Mr. Galloway’s alleged omission of  
9 his sitting restrictions when speaking with Ms. Chavis, the Estate noted that “we would  
10 have no idea what Ms. Chavis asked or did not ask or what she chose to record in  
11 connection with the July 21, 2008 telephone call.” (*Id.* at 0010.)

12 Lincoln National examined all the information submitted by the Estate and  
13 determined that an independent medical review was appropriate. At the behest of  
14 Lincoln National, Dr. Constance Walker, M.D., Board Certified Internal and Family  
15 Medicine, conducted an independent medical review of the record and prepared an 18  
16 page report explaining why the medical records do not support Mr. Galloway’s claimed  
17 restrictions “in their totality.” (*Id.* at 0079-0098.) Lincoln National provided Dr.  
18 Walker’s report to the Estate. The Estate responded to the report by arguing that,  
19 although Dr. Walker had addressed Mr. Galloway’s self-reported restrictions, she had  
20 simply “dismissed” them. (*Id.* at 0097-0099.)

1 On December 1, 2010, after reviewing the additional information provided by the  
2 Estate and relying primarily on Dr. Walker's review of the record, Lincoln National  
3 notified the Estate that it was denying the claim for benefits:

4 While we agree that Mr. Galloway was unable to perform the main duties  
5 of his own occupation as a Machinist, which required extended periods of  
6 standing and walking, we find his medical records in their totality do not  
7 support his inability to engage in any employment or occupation beyond  
8 the 180 day elimination period (01/03/08 to 08/03/08). After reviewing all  
of the information in the file, including the information you submitted after  
the remand by the court, we find Mr. Galloway did not qualify for the  
Extension of Death Benefits and therefore life insurance benefits are not  
payable.

9 (Supp. AR 0105.) On January 19, 2011, the Estate renewed its motion for summary  
10 judgment for payment of life insurance benefits.

11 **D. Abuse of Discretion Standard**

12 In the ERISA context, a district court "sits more as an appellate tribunal than as a  
13 trial court," and it "evaluates the reasonableness of an administrative determination in  
14 light of the record compiled before the plan fiduciary." *Denmark v. Liberty Life*  
15 *Assurance Co.*, 481 F.3d 16, 21 (1st Cir. 2007) (quoting *Leahy v. Raytheon Co.*, 315 F.3d  
16 11, 18 (1st Cir. 2002)). The usual summary judgment standards do not apply in an  
17 ERISA case: "[W]here the abuse of discretion standard applies in an ERISA benefits  
18 denial case, a motion for summary judgment is merely the conduit to bring the legal  
19 question before the district court and the usual tests of summary judgment, such as  
20 whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, do not apply." *Nolan v. Heald College*,  
21 551 F.3d 1148, 1154 (9th Cir. 2009) (internal citation and quotation omitted).

1 Here, the legal question before the court is whether Lincoln National abused its  
2 discretion in denying Mr. Galloway a waiver of premiums. This determination depends  
3 on whether Lincoln National requested the needed information and offered a rational  
4 reason for its denial of Mr. Galloway’s claim. *See Booton v. Lockheed Med. Benefit*  
5 *Plan*, 110 F.3d 1461, 1463 (9th Cir. 1997). If Lincoln National meets this standard its  
6 decision to deny benefits would be given substantial deference. *Id.* After a review of the  
7 record before and after remand, the court finds that Lincoln National failed to follow-up  
8 with Mr. Galloway, or any medical expert, regarding the limitations Mr. Galloway listed  
9 in his self-assessment that, if true, rendered him completely disabled during the  
10 elimination period.

11 Thus, Lincoln National’s denial of benefits was not based on a full and fair record  
12 as required by ERISA and Ninth Circuit authority. *See id.* (“Lacking necessary—and  
13 easily obtainable—information, [the plan administrator] made its decision blindfolded.”);  
14 *see also Saffon v. Wells Fargo & Co. Long Term Disability Plan*, 522 F.3d 863, 870-71  
15 (9th Cir. 2008) (the plan administrator must give a “fair chance” to the beneficiary to  
16 present evidence to support her claim); *see also Kunin v. Benefit Trust Life Ins. Co.*, 910  
17 F.2d 534, 538 (9th Cir. 1990) (holding that to deny the claim without explanation and  
18 without obtaining relevant information is an abuse of discretion). As it turned out, the  
19 opportunity for Lincoln National to engage in a meaningful dialogue with Mr. Galloway,  
20 before or after it made the initial denial decision, was cut short by the death of Mr.  
21 Galloway only a month later.

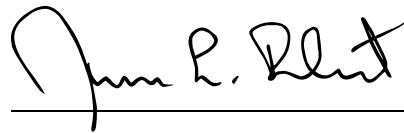
1 On remand, Lincoln National was given a second opportunity to attempt a full and  
2 fair review of Mr. Galloway's claimed restrictions. The evidence actually garnered  
3 during remand, however, only further exemplified why a meaningful dialogue is required  
4 in the first place. On remand, the information provided by the treating physicians  
5 supported the claimed restrictions in Mr. Galloway's self-assessment. These restrictions  
6 should have formed the basis of Lincoln National's original review but, due to its failure  
7 to consider fully the claims made by Mr. Galloway before denying his claim, it never  
8 contacted his treating physicians.

9 Lincoln National's decision to deny Mr. Galloway's claim without obtaining all  
10 the required information and without engaging in a meaningful dialogue with him was an  
11 abuse of discretion. Moreover, had it engaged in any dialogue with Mr. Galloway,  
12 Lincoln National would have learned that two of his treating physicians believed him to  
13 be unable to perform any work, including sedentary work. Based on the record before  
14 the court, and on its finding that Lincoln National abused its discretion in denying Mr.  
15 Galloway the requested waiver of premiums for his life insurance policy, the court orders  
16 Lincoln National to pay life insurance benefits to the Estate of Mr. Galloway.

### 17 **III. CONCLUSION**

18 For the foregoing reasons, the court GRANTS the Estate's renewed motion for  
19 summary judgment and to supplement the administrative record (Dkt. # 48); and  
20 DENIES Lincoln National's motion for judgment on the administrative record (Dkt. #  
21 49). The court ORDERS Lincoln National to pay life insurance benefits to Mr.  
22 Galloway's Estate.

1 Dated this 28th day of April, 2011.

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4 JAMES L. ROBART  
5 United States District Judge  
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