

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT**

SHIRLEY O. FOUGHT,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

UNUM LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF AMERICA,

Defendant-Appellee.

No. 02-2176

ORDER
Filed August 13, 2004

Before **TACHA**, Chief Judge, **McKAY**, and **HENRY**, Circuit Judges.

This matter is before the court on appellee's Petition For Rehearing and Suggestion for Rehearing En Banc. The request for panel rehearing is granted. The per curiam opinion filed on February 6, 2004 is vacated, and the attached revised opinion is substituted in its place.

In light of the substantial revisions made by the panel, however, we will suspend local rule 40.3, which prohibits successive rehearing petitions. *See Fed. R. App. P. 2* (giving court of appeals discretion, for good cause, to "suspend any

provision of [the] rules”); 10th Cir. R. 2.1 (providing court discretion to suspend the local rules).

Entered for the Court
PATRICK FISHER, Clerk of Court

by:
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FILED
United States Court of Appeals
Tenth Circuit

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PUBLISH

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No. 02-2176

APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO
(D.C. NO. CIV-01-124)

Robert P. Warburton (Ray M. Vargas, II, with him on the briefs), Sheehan,
Sheehan & Stelzner, P.A., Albuquerque, New Mexico, for Plaintiff-Appellant.

Kathryn D. Lucero (Kerri L. Peck, with her on the brief), Foster, Johnson,
McDonald, Lucero, Koinis, LLP, Albuquerque, New Mexico, for Defendant-
Appellee.

Before **TACHA, McKAY** , and **HENRY** , Circuit Judges.

PER CURIAM .

Shirley O. Fought challenges the decision by UNUM's claims administrator to deny long-term disability benefits under her employer's group disability plan. A severe staph infection that followed elective heart surgery hospitalized and disabled Ms. Fought. UNUM's plan administrator denied coverage by concluding that Ms. Fought suffered from a pre-existing coronary artery condition that "caused," "contributed to," or "resulted" in Ms. Fought's disability, citing language in the plan. After exhausting the company's internal appeals process, Ms. Fought brought a civil suit under 29 U.S.C. § 1132(a)(1)(B), alleging that she was entitled to disability benefits under the plan. UNUM admitted to a conflict of interest, as both payor and administrator of the plan. The magistrate judge denied discovery regarding the extent of UNUM's conflict of interest. The district court then granted summary judgment in favor of UNUM.

Exercising jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1291, we hold that the district court did not apply the appropriate standard of review when it considered the plan administrator's denial of benefits to Ms. Fought. Applying the correct standard of review, we reverse the grant of summary judgment in favor of UNUM and remand to the district court for further proceedings.

I. BACKGROUND

A. Undisputed Facts

On May 18, 1998, Ms. Fought enrolled in her employer's group long-term disability plan, which was issued by UNUM with an effective date of June 1, 1998. The policy, under a provision entitled "What disabilities are not covered under your plan?" states: "Your plan does not cover any disabilities caused by, contributed to by, or resulting from your . . . pre-existing condition." Aple's Supp. App. at 341-42.

The policy does not define the terms "caused by, contributed to by, or resulting from." The policy provides the following details regarding a pre-existing condition:

You have a pre-existing condition when you apply for coverage when you first become eligible if:

- you received medical treatment, consultation, care or services including diagnostic measure or took prescribed drugs or medicines in the 3 months just prior to your effective date of coverage; or you had symptoms for which an ordinarily prudent person would have consulted a health care provider in the 3 months just prior to your effective date of coverage; and
- the disability begins in the first 12 months after your effective date of coverage.

Id. at 342.

Prior to her enrollment in the plan, Ms. Fought had been diagnosed and treated for coronary artery disease. In August 1998, approximately three months after her enrollment in the plan, Ms. Fought underwent angioplasty. On March 8, 1999, she was admitted for unstable angina syndrome, and on March 15, 1999, she underwent an elective coronary artery revascularization surgery. During surgery, the doctors discovered that Ms. Fought's sternum was narrow and osteoporotic, requiring a special procedure to close the surgical wound. Her doctors noted that "her postoperative course was anticipated to be quite challenging[,] given the concerns about the wound." *Aplt's App.* at 79. She was discharged six days after surgery on March 22, 1999. "At the time of [her] discharge, there [was] no evidence of infection," and "her wounds were healing well." *Id.* at 83; 166.

Three weeks later, the incision from Ms. Fought's wound became "dehiscid," or split open. On April 8, 1999, she was readmitted for care of her dehiscid sternal wound and a possible infection. *Aple's Supp. App.* at 97.

At this time, her wound cultures tested positive for a "few" *Klebsiella pneumoniae* bacteria. She was placed on antibiotics and given intensive wound care to prevent infection. After a hospital stay of five days, and a "dramatic improvement in the appearance of the wound," she was sent to a skilled nursing facility. *Aplt's App.* at 85. At the time, the "wound appearance looked

satisfactory.” *Id.* at 85. She was discharged from the facility on April 19, 1999.

On May 7, 1999, Ms. Fought complained of right-side chest pain. She was readmitted to the hospital on May 11, 1999, with a white blood cell count of 12,000 and a low grade fever. Two exposed sternal wires were detected. Her sternal wound and blood cultures were positive for both *Klebsiella pneumonia* and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in the sternal wound and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in the blood stream. *Id.* at 139.

Ms. Fought was placed in the Intensive Care Unit. Over the next two months, she underwent various operative procedures, was intubated, and received hemodynamic monitoring, nutritional support, and sedation. One surgery involved extensive sternal wound reconstruction and required Ms. Fought to be placed on a ventilator. She was discharged on July 15, 1999, when she was transferred to another facility for intensive wound care.

On September 13, 1999, UNUM denied coverage under the long-term disability plan, having determined that Ms. Fought’s pre-existing condition “caused, contributed to, or resulted in the condition(s) for which [she was] claiming disability.” *Aplt’s App.* at 33-34 (Letter to Ms. Fought from Anne Dionne, Disability Benefit Specialist, dated Sept. 13, 1999). Ms. Fought submitted a formal request to have her claim reopened, *see id.* at 143 (Letter from Ms. Fought to Ann Dionne, dated Oct. 19, 1999), as well as letters from three

doctors certifying that the staph infection was neither a pre-existing condition nor related to her pre-existing coronary artery disease. *Id.* at 156 (Note from Dr. Robert T. Ferraro, dated Oct. 19, 1999) (“[T]he staph infection which is the basis for multiple wounds on chest is not related to coronary artery disease. *This is a separate, unrelated diagnosis without preceding history.*”) (emphasis added); *id.* at 154 (Note from Dr. Robert Dubroff, dated Oct. 22, 1999) (“[Ms.] Fought is totally disabled due to her heart condition. *The staph infection was not a pre-existing condition.*”) (emphasis added); *id.* at 155 (Note from Dr. Neil T. Chen, undated) (“[Ms.] Fought’s chest & abdominal wounds/infection is [sic] not a preexisting condition.”) (emphasis in original).

UNUM’s medical department reviewed Dr. Ferraro’s letter,¹ but the

¹ The letter from UNUM does not mention the other doctors’ letters, saying only that “Dr. Ferraro’s note was reviewed by our medical department.” Aplt’s App. at 147. Apparently, the other two doctors’ letters were faxed to UNUM on October 25, 1999, the very day that UNUM sent Ms. Fought the letter confirming its denial of disability benefits. *See id.* at 146. “Plan administrators, of course, may not arbitrarily refuse to credit a claimant’s reliable evidence, including the opinions of a treating physician.” *Black & Decker Disability Plan v. Nord*, 123 S. Ct. 1965, 1972 (2003). We note that UNUM’s subsequent review, *see* Aplt’s App. at 150, appeared to include consideration of Ms. Fought’s additional doctors’ notes.

We also note that the parties do not argue that the plan administrator misallocated the weight it gave to the treating physician’s opinion, so the admonishments of *Black & Decker* do not apply. *See Black & Decker*, 123 S. Ct. at 1972 (“[W]e hold [that] courts have no warrant to require administrators automatically to accord special weight to the opinions of a claimant’s physician; nor may courts impose on plan administrators a discrete burden of explanation
(continued...)”) (continued...)

company declined to reverse its previous decision, stating that although “the staph infection itself was not present during the pre-existing condition period (3/1/98-5/31/98), it was the result of surgery that was performed for a cardiac condition that was present, diagnosed and treated during that time frame.” *Id.* at 147-48 (Letter to Ms. Fought from Anne Dionne, dated Oct. 25, 1999).

Ms. Fought then retained legal counsel, who contacted UNUM’s Long-Term Disability Quality Review Section, and informed the company that Ms. Fought was appealing the denial of coverage. *See id.* at 159. After a review, UNUM again denied coverage, stating that “the staph infection was the result of surgery performed for a cardiac condition that was caused by, contributed to by, or resulted from the cardiac condition that was present, diagnosed and treated during the pre-existing period.” *Id.* at 150 (Letter from John J. Schifano, Senior Benefit Analyst, dated Dec. 2, 1999).

Finally, Ms. Fought contacted the New Mexico Public Relations Commission, which corresponded with UNUM concerning Ms. Fought’s situation. Responding to the state agency’s inquiry, UNUM explained that the staph infection was the result of coronary bypass surgery, which was performed to treat her pre-existing condition. “She would not have had to have the surgery, later

¹(...continued)
when they credit reliable evidence that conflicts with a treating physician’s evaluation.”).

developing an infection, if she did not have the cardiac conditions which were present and treated for during the pre-existing period.” *Id.* at 158 (Letter from Theresa-Ann Uminga, Senior Complaints Specialist, to James A. Chavez, Ms. Fought’s Attorney, dated Feb. 11, 2000).

B. Procedural History

In August 2001, Ms. Fought filed suit in federal district court alleging UNUM violated 29 U.S.C. § 1132 in denying her claim for benefits. UNUM admitted that it operated under a conflict of interest, *id.* at 12 (Memorandum Opinion and Order Granting Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment, filed May 31, 2002), because it both administers claims and is the payor of those claims. Ms. Fought requested discovery to allow inquiry into the extent of UNUM’s conflict of interest. The magistrate judge denied this request.

UNUM moved for summary judgment. The district court, acknowledging the conflict of interest, proceeded to interpret the contract language “caused by, contributed to by, or resulting from” as meaning “related to” and “foreseeable complication of” a pre-existing condition. The district court ruled that the “staph infection [was] related to the coronary artery disease as a foreseeable complication of treatment.” *Aplt’s App.* at 14. On that basis, the district court granted UNUM’s motion for summary judgment, concluding that UNUM’s

decisions to deny Ms. Fought long-term disability benefits were not arbitrary or capricious, and ordered Ms. Fought to pay UNUM's costs.

Ms. Fought now appeals.

II. ANALYSIS

UNUM's long-term disability plan is governed by the Employee Retirement and Income Security Act (ERISA), 29 U.S.C. § 1001 *et seq.* "ERISA was enacted to promote the interests of employees and their beneficiaries in employee benefit plans, and to protect contractually defined benefits." *Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. v. Bruch*, 489 U.S. 101, 113 (1989) (citations and internal quotation marks omitted); *see also* 29 U.S.C. § 1001(b) ("It is hereby declared to be the policy of this chapter to protect . . . the interests of participants in employee benefit plans and their beneficiaries . . . by establishing standards of conduct, responsibility, and obligation for fiduciaries of employee benefit plans.").

In seeking coverage under her long-term disability benefit plan, Ms. Fought advances three arguments. First, she argues that the district court erred by using the wrong standard of review when it reviewed UNUM's decision. Second, she argues that UNUM's denial of benefits was, in any event, an unreasonable interpretation under the plan. Finally, she argues that the district court failed to consider UNUM's obligation to draft plan provisions in a manner calculated to be

understood by the average plan participant.

We begin with the appropriate standard of review, discussing (1) the current state of the Tenth Circuit's "sliding scale" standard of review, (2) the application of the sliding scale standard of review in conflict of interest cases, (3) the application of a reduced deference standard in this case.

We then combine our analysis of Ms. Fought's second and third arguments. Given our standard of review, we first analyze whether the plan administrator's construction of the plan language is a reasonable one. In so doing, we consider (a) the plan's pre-existing exclusion clause, (b) the role of causation in interpreting the pre-existing exclusion clause, (c) the Department of Labor's regulations and a published example regarding pre-existing conditions, (d) relevant circuit and district court case law involving similar questions, and (e) whether clearer exclusionary language may have been available to UNUM. Finally, we examine whether, given the record evidence and our reduced deference standard of review, UNUM's application of the pre-existing condition exclusion was supported by substantial evidence.

A. The Standard of Review

"Summary judgment orders are reviewed de novo, using the same standards as applied by the district court." *Pitman v. Blue Cross & Blue Shield of Okla*, 217

F.3d 1291, 1295 (10th Cir. 2000). Accordingly, like the district court, we must review UNUM's decision to deny benefits to Ms. Fought, and we must determine the appropriate standard to be applied.

The Supreme Court provided important guidance regarding the standard of review in ERISA benefits cases in *Firestone*, 489 U.S. at 113-15. The Court noted that deference to expert administrators is grounded in the most fundamental premises of trust law. If a disinterested party exercising discretionary powers has looked at evidence and rendered a decision, it is not only reasonable but a wise conservation of judicial resources not to have judges replicate the administrator's work. *See id.*

Recognizing that parties to a contract can agree to vest discretionary authority in an administrator, the Supreme Court held that "a denial of benefits challenged under § 1132(a)(1)(B) [ERISA] is to be reviewed under a de novo standard unless the benefit plan gives the administrator or fiduciary discretionary authority to determine eligibility for benefits or to construe the terms of the plan." *Id.* at 115. There is no dispute that here the plan expressly gives UNUM, as plan administrator, the discretion to determine whether to deny a claimant insurance benefits under the plan. *Aplt's. App.* at 31. Therefore, because the plan grants UNUM discretion, "[a] court reviewing a challenge to a denial of employee benefits . . . applies an 'arbitrary and capricious' standard to a plan

administrator's actions." *Charter Canyon Treatment Ctr. v. Pool Co.*, 153 F.3d 1132, 1135 (10th Cir. 1998). "[O]ur review is limited to determining whether [the plan administrator's] interpretation was reasonable and made in good faith." *Hickman v. GEM Ins. Co.*, 299 F.3d 1208, 1213 (10th Cir. 2002). "[A]ssuming full and expansive discretion has been conferred, then the plan administrator's interpretation of ambiguous plan provision should be judged as follows: (a) as a result of reasoned and principled process (b) consistent with any prior interpretations by the plan administrator (c) reasonable in light of any external standards and (d) consistent with the purposes of the plan." Kathryn J. Kennedy, *Judicial Standard of Review in ERISA Benefit Claim Cases*, 50 AM. U.L. REV. 1083, 1135, 1172 (2001) (hereinafter, Kennedy, *Judicial Standard*) (summarizing and recommending the Fourth Circuit's current set of reasonableness factors). Finally, in reviewing a plan administrator's decision under the arbitrary and capricious standard, "the federal courts are limited to the 'administrative record' – the materials compiled by the administrator in the course of making his decision." *Hall v. UNUM Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 300 F.3d 1197, 1201 (10th Cir. 2002).

The possibility of an administrator operating under a conflict of interest, however, changes the analysis. *Caldwell v. Life Ins. Co. of N. Am.*, 287 F.3d 1276, 1282 (10th Cir. 2002) ("Indicia of arbitrary and capricious decisions

include . . . conflict of interest by the fiduciary.”). Thus, “if a benefit plan gives discretion to an administrator or fiduciary who is operating under a conflict of interest, that conflict must be weighed as a ‘facto[r]’ in determining whether there is an abuse of discretion.” *Firestone*, 489 U.S. at 115 (quoting RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TRUSTS § 187, cmt. d (1959)).² “The rationale for this approach is clear. A conflicted fiduciary may favor, consciously or unconsciously, its interests over the interests of the plan beneficiaries.” *Brown v. Blue Cross & Blue Shield, Inc.*, 898 F.2d 1556, 1565 (11th Cir. 1990); *see also Pitman*, 217 F.3d at 1296 (“[W]hen an insurance company serves as ERISA fiduciary . . . , it is exercising discretion over a situation for which it incurs direct, immediate expense as a result of benefit determinations favorable to plan participants.”) (quoting *Brown*, 898 F.2d at 1561).

Following *Firestone*, the various circuit courts attempted to put the Court’s instructions into practice. “Since *Firestone*, all of the circuit courts agree that a conflict of interest triggers a less deferential standard of review. The courts,

² We continue to treat the terms “arbitrary and capricious” and “abuse of discretion” as interchangeable in this context. *See Chambers v. Family Health Plan Corp.*, 100 F.3d 818, 825 n.1 (10th Cir. 1996) (“Some circuit courts have recently distinguished between these two standards and have concluded that the abuse of discretion standard is more appropriate. Most courts, however, have held that this is a distinction without a difference. We agree and adhere to the arbitrary and capricious standard of review.”) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted).

however, differ over how this lesser degree of deference alters their review process.” *Chambers v. Family Health Plan Corp.*, 100 F.3d 818, 825 (10th Cir. 1996).

1. Sliding Scale

In *Chambers*, we identified two basic approaches that had emerged in interpreting *Firestone*: the “sliding scale” approach and the “presumptively void” approach. We explicitly adopted the former. *Id.* at 826-27.

“Under [the sliding scale] approach, the reviewing court will always apply an arbitrary and capricious standard, but the court must decrease the level of deference given to the conflicted administrator’s decision in proportion to the seriousness of the conflict.” *Id.* at 825; *see also Ladd v. ITT Corp.*, 148 F.3d 753, 754 (7th Cir. 1998) (noting that when “the administrator has a conflict of interest, then, though the standard of review is nominally the same, the judicial inquiry is more searching”); *Spangler v. UNUM Life Ins. Co. of Am.*, 38 F. Supp. 2d 952, 955-56 (N.D. Okla. 1999) (noting that where conflict of interest is “apparent,” further discovery is not required; “the court’s review is a little more searching . . . and the court is not as quick to defer to the administrator’s discretion”).

“[F]lexibility in the scope of judicial review need not require a proliferation of different standards of review; the arbitrary and capricious standard may be a

range, not a point. There may be in effect a sliding scale of judicial review of trustees' decisions." *Van Boxel v. Journal Co. Employees' Pension Trust*, 836 F.2d 1048, 1052 (7th Cir. 1987); *Chambers*, 100 F.3d at 826 (quoting *Van Boxel* for same proposition). Therefore, we recognize that "the wholesale importation of the arbitrary and capricious standard into ERISA is unwarranted." *Firestone*, 489 U.S. at 109.

To say that there is a sliding scale of deference, however, merely begs the question: *how much* less deference ought a reviewing court afford? Our past opinions in this area do not clearly address this question. *See, e.g., McGraw v. Prudential Ins. Co. of Am.*, 137 F.3d 1253, 1258 (10th Cir. 1998) (recognizing the arbitrary and capricious standard as "inherently flexible" in that "the degree of deference . . . will be decreased on a sliding scale in proportion to the extent of conflict" without providing guidance as to what a deference reduction entails). Our failure to articulate clearly the requirements of a less deferential arbitrary and capricious standard has left district courts in this circuit without direction and has encouraged litigation.³

³ Our review of the law reveals a similar lack of direction from other circuits. *See, e.g., Pinto v. Reliance Standard Life Ins. Co.*, 214 F.3d 377, 390-93 (3d Cir. 2000) (holding, without providing further guidance, that the deference accorded the fiduciary will be lessened by the degree necessary to neutralize influence resulting from conflict); *Vega v. Nat'l Life Ins. Servs., Inc.*, 188 F.3d 287, 296 (5th Cir. 1999) (stating only that the "deference [provided to the

(continued...)

2. Defining the sliding scale

In light of this lack of clarity, we capitalize on this opportunity to elaborate more fully what a less deferential standard of review entails. We adopt the following standards for reducing deference in instances in which a fiduciary has a conflict of interest because it (1) adheres to ERISA common law, (2) promotes

³(...continued)

administrator] will be lessened to the degree necessary to neutralize any untoward influence resulting from the conflict”); *Borda v. Hardy, Lewis, Pollard & Page, P.C.*, 138 F.3d 1062, 1069 (6th Cir. 1998) (concluding that the fiduciary will be entitled to some deference, but that “application of the standard should be shaped by the circumstances of the inherent conflict of interest”); *Mers v. Marriott Int’l Group Accidental Death & Dismemberment Plan*, 144 F.3d 1014, 1020 n.1 (7th Cir. 1998) (recognizing that “[t]he arbitrary and capricious standard does not pose an all-or-nothing choice between full deference or none”); *Woo v. Deluxe Corp.*, 144 F.3d 1157, 1161-62 (8th Cir. 1998) (describing the sliding scale as extremely flexible in that courts may adjust for all relevant circumstances). The Third Circuit states this well:

We acknowledge that there is something intellectually unsatisfying, or at least discomfoting, in describing our review as a “heightened arbitrary and capricious” standard. The locution is somewhat awkward. The routine legal meaning of an “arbitrary and capricious” decision is that used, quite understandably, by the district court: a decision “without reason, unsupported by substantial evidence or erroneous as a matter of law.” Once the conflict becomes a “factor” however, it is not clear how the process required by the typical arbitrary and capricious review changes.

Pinto, 214 F.3d at 392.

sound public policy, and (3) provides clearer guidance to lower courts, lawyers, and potential litigants. First we consider the scenario in which a fiduciary plays more than one role pursuant to ERISA, which creates a conflict of interest. In such situations, if the plaintiff cannot establish a serious conflict, then we will view the conflict of interest as one factor in determining whether the plan administrator's denial of benefits was arbitrary and capricious. Second, we craft a burden-shifting rule for fiduciaries that have an inherent conflict of interest. In such instances, the burden is on the fiduciary to establish by substantial evidence that the denial of benefits was not arbitrary and capricious.

A. Standard conflict of interest

ERISA envisions that a fiduciary “may ‘wear two hats,’ one of a trustee or fiduciary and one of a settlor.” See Kennedy, *Judicial Standard*, 50 AM. U.L. REV. at 1161; see 29 U.S.C. § 1102(c)(1) (“[A]ny person or group of persons may serve in more than one fiduciary capacity with respect to the plan.”). We hold that in every case in which the plan administrator operates under a conflict of interest – or a “standard” conflict of interest case – the plaintiff is required to prove the existence of the conflict.” Kennedy, *Judicial Standard*, 50 AM. U.L. REV. at 1173. “Evidence of a conflict of interest requires ‘proof that the plan administrator’s dual role jeopardized his impartiality.’” *Cirulis v. UNUM Corp.*, 321 F.3d 1010, 1017 n.6 (10th Cir. 2003) (quoting *Kimber v. Thiokol Corp.*, 196

F.3d 1092, 1097 (10th Cir.1999).

[T]he mere fact that the plan administrator was a [company] employee is not enough *per se* to demonstrate a conflict. Rather, a court should consider various factors including whether: (1) the plan is self-funded; (2) the company funding the plan appointed and compensated the plan administrator; (3) the plan administrator's performance reviews or level of compensation were linked to the denial of benefits; and (4) the provision of benefits had a significant economic impact on the company administering the plan.

Id. (internal quotation marks omitted). If the plaintiff cannot establish a serious conflict of interest, we consider defendant's standard conflict of interest as one factor in determining whether defendant's denial of disability benefits to plaintiff was arbitrary and capricious. *See Firestone*, 489 U.S. at 115 (holding that when "a benefit plan gives discretion to an administrator . . . who is operating under a conflict of interest, that conflict must be weighed as a factor in determining whether there is an abuse of discretion") (internal quotations omitted); *Charter Canyon Treatment Ctr. v. Pool Co.*, 153 F.3d 1132, 1135 (10th Cir. 1998) (where a plan administrator is operating under a conflict of interest, "the court may weigh that conflict as a factor in determining whether the plan administrator's actions were arbitrary and capricious").

B. Inherent conflict of interest

When the plan administrator operates under either (1) an inherent conflict of interest, Kennedy, *Judicial Standard*, 50 AM. U.L. REV. at 1173); *see also Pitman*, 217 F.3d at 1296 n.4 (noting that "as both insurer and administrator of

the plan, there is an inherent conflict of interest between its discretion in paying claims and its need to stay financially sound"); (2) a proven conflict of interest; or (3) when a serious procedural irregularity exists, and the plan administrator has denied coverage, an additional reduction in deference is appropriate. Under this less deferential standard, the plan administrator bears the burden of proving the reasonableness of its decision pursuant to this court's traditional arbitrary and capricious standard. See Kennedy, *Judicial Standard*, 50 AM. U.L. REV. at 1174. In such instances, the plan administrator must demonstrate that its interpretation of the terms of the plan is reasonable and that its application of those terms to the claimant is supported by substantial evidence. The district court must take a hard look at the evidence and arguments presented to the plan administrator to ensure that the decision was a reasoned application of the terms of the plan to the particular case, untainted by the conflict of interest.

Professor Kennedy suggests a procedure for decreasing deference in inherent conflict of interest cases that we find persuasive.

[T]o further protect participants and beneficiaries in such conflict of interest contexts, [courts should] shift[] the burden to the fiduciary to justify the reasonableness of its decision. This puts the plan administrator on notice that its decisions will be judged for their reasonableness and provides the courts with a record that must show that the conflict of interest did not taint such decision. Such a result is still consistent with the *Firestone* admonition to consider as a factor any conflict of interest, but provides more direction for the courts in the application of the reasonableness standard.

Id. at 1174.

This burden-shifting approach for such conflict of interest cases has numerous advantages. First, as noted, it comports with our post-*Firestone* holdings that, even in cases of conflict of interest, the arbitrary and capricious standard provides the appropriate level of review. *See Chambers*, 100 F.3d at 827 (“[T]he arbitrary and capricious standard is sufficiently flexible to allow a reviewing court to adjust for the circumstances alleged, such as trustee bias in favor of a third-party or self-dealing by the trustee.”) (quotation marks omitted); *see also Jones v. Kodak Med. Assistance Plan*, 169 F.3d 1287, 1291 (10th Cir. 1999) (noting that we are required to “decreas[e] the level of deference in proportion to the severity of the conflict”); *Ellis v. Metro. Life Ins. Co.*, 126 F.3d 228, 233 (4th Cir. 1997) (“The more incentive for the administrator or fiduciary to benefit itself by a certain interpretation of benefit eligibility or other plan terms, the more objectively reasonable the administrator or fiduciary’s decision must be and the more substantial the evidence must be to support it.”). Second, it provides clear direction to district courts, lawyers, and potential litigants. Third, it provides the less deferential review that we must accord an inherently conflicted plan administrator without unduly raising insurance costs. *See Sandoval v. Aetna Life & Cas. Ins. Co.*, 967 F.2d 377, 380 (10th Cir. 1992) (“A primary goal of ERISA was to provide a method for workers and beneficiaries to

resolve disputes over benefits inexpensively and expeditiously.”).

As applied to this case, there is no question that both an inherent conflict of interest and a serious procedural irregularity existed: UNUM conceded a conflict, but persistently resisted discovery as to the extent of that conflict. In addition, UNUM denied Ms. Fought’s claim in a complicated set of circumstances without seeking any independent review.

Thus, when an inherent conflict of interest, or a serious procedural irregularity exists, such as here, and the plan administrator has denied coverage, the district court is required to slide along the scale considerably and an additional reduction in deference is appropriate.

Furthermore, application of this heightened standard of review does not contradict established law.⁴ Under ERISA, an insurer bears the burden to prove

⁴ There is correlating line of authority which places the burden on the insurer to establish that the denial of benefits fell within the narrowly construed exclusionary clause. *See Caffey v. UNUM Life Ins. Co.*, 302 F.3d 576, 580 (6th Cir. 2002) (“ERISA places the burden of proving an exclusion from coverage in an ERISA-regulated welfare plan on the plan administrator.”); *Frerking v. Blue Cross-Blue Shield of Kan.*, 760 F. Supp. 877, 881 (D. Kan. 1991) (noting that “[i]t is also well-established that the burden is upon the insurer to demonstrate that the insured’s claim falls within the terms of the exclusionary clause, and that such clauses are interpreted narrowly”) (citing *Tex. E. Transmission Corp. v. Marine Office-Appleton & Cox Corp.*, 579 F.2d 561, 564 (10th Cir. 1978) and *Milliken v. Fidelity & Cas. Co.*, 338 F.2d 35, 41 & n.13 (10th Cir. 1964)); *Cleary v. Knapp Shoes, Inc.*, 924 F. Supp. 309, 315 (D. Mass. 1996) (noting that “it is a general rule of insurance law that the insurer bears the burden of showing that a covered injury falls within an exclusion provision”) (citing *McGee v. Equicor-Equitable*

(continued...)

facts supporting an exclusion of coverage. *McGee v. Equicor-Equitable HCA Corp.*, 953 F.2d 1192, 1205 (10th Cir. 1992). Federal courts treat insurer claims of policy exclusions as affirmative defenses. See 5 CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT & ARTHUR R. MILLER, FEDERAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE: CIVIL 2D § 1271 (1990) (“[F]ederal courts have treated as [an] affirmative defense[] for purposes of Rule 8(c) . . . [a] claim by an insurer that the loss suffered by the insured was excepted by the policy’s terms.”). See, e.g., *Brownlow v. Aman*, 740 F.2d 1476, 1486-88 (10th Cir. 1984) (holding that a defendant must prove its affirmative defenses by a preponderance of the evidence); *Cleary v. Knapp Shoes, Inc.*, 924 F. Supp. 309, 315 (D. Mass. 1996) (“[A] plan administrator attempting to establish exclusion from coverage has the burden to establish by a preponderance of evidence that a covered employee’s illness or medical condition is excludable.”) (internal quotation marks omitted).

3. The district court’s application of the standard of review

Here, the district court noted that UNUM had admitted its inherent conflict of interest. Aplt’s App. at 12-13. The court then stated that it was “[f]ully recognizing” that conflict. *Id.* at 13. UNUM argues that the district court’s use

⁴(...continued)
HCA Corp., 953 F.2d 1192, 1205 (10th Cir. 1992)).

of the word “fully” in the order indicates that the district court engaged in the appropriate re-calibration along the sliding scale, while Ms. Fought argues that the district court did not reduce its deference in recognition of the conflict.

We certainly do not question the district court’s awareness of a conflict. However, it is not completely clear how the district court’s full “recognition” of the conflict of interest affected its review of the plan administrator’s decision to deny benefits to Ms. Fought.

Immediately after recognizing the conflict, the district court provided the following description of its analysis: “[T]he guiding inquiry must be whether the plan administrator’s decision was objectively reasonable given the administrative record—not whether a different reasonable decision could have been made.”

Aplt’s App. at 13. This statement is difficult to distinguish from pure arbitrary and capricious deference:

When reviewing under the arbitrary and capricious standard, [t]he Administrator[’s] decision need not be the only logical one nor even the best one. It need only be sufficiently supported by facts within [his] knowledge to counter a claim that it was arbitrary or capricious. The decision will be upheld unless it is not grounded on *any* reasonable basis.

Kimber, 196 F.3d at 1098 (internal citations and quotation marks omitted).

Notably, in *Kimber*, upon which the district court relied, *see* Aplt’s App. at 13, the court had considered and rejected the possibility that the administrator’s conflict of interest required it to slide away from the pure arbitrary and capricious

standard. *See Kimber*, 196 F.3d at 1098 (“[T]here is insufficient evidence of a conflict of interest and review with deference is appropriate.”).

The *Kimber* court’s “reasonable basis” language, echoed by the district court here, is thus not the proper inquiry in this case. In *Kimber*, there was insufficient evidence of a conflict of interest. Here, the conflict was clear and uncontested. Under the standard we have set forth in this opinion, UNUM was required to justify its decision to exclude coverage by substantial evidence. Under that standard, we now proceed to consider the district court’s grant of summary judgment to UNUM. In so doing, we examine the language of the plan and the evidence on which UNUM relies in denying Ms. Fought’s claims for benefits.

B. The Plan’s Language

The policy at issue here, as noted above, includes the following language relevant to this appeal: “Your plan does not cover any disabilities caused by, contributed to by, or resulting from your . . . pre-existing condition.” Aple’s Supp. App. at 341-42.

You have a pre-existing condition when you apply for coverage when you first become eligible if:

- you received medical treatment, consultation, care or services including diagnostic measures or took prescribed drugs or medicines in the 3 months just prior to your

effective date of coverage; or you had symptoms for which an ordinarily prudent person would have consulted a health care provider in the 3 months just prior to your effective date of coverage; and

- the disability begins in the first 12 months after your effective date of coverage.

Id. at 342.

Applying our more searching and less deferential standard of review in light of UNUM's admitted conflict of interest, we must take a hard look and determine whether UNUM established by substantial evidence that Ms. Fought's claim was not covered by the plan.

"We are mindful that the objective in construing a health care agreement, as with general contract terms, is to ascertain and carry out the true intention of the parties. However, we do so giving the language its common and ordinary meaning *as a reasonable person in the position of the [plan] participant*, not the actual participant, would have understood the words to mean."

Pitman, 217 F.3d at 1298 (quoting *Blair v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.*, 974 F.2d 1219, 1221 (10th Cir. 1992) (internal quotation marks omitted)).

1. The role of causation in interpreting the pre-existing condition clause

"Cause" means "[t]o be the cause of," which is "[s]omething that produces an effect, result, or consequence." WEBSTER'S II NEW RIVERSIDE UNIVERSITY DICTIONARY 239 (1988). "Contributed" is defined broadly as "[t]o act as a

determining factor.” *Id.* at 306. “Results” means “to happen or exist as a result of a cause.” *Id.* at 1002.

Ms. Fought argues that UNUM impermissibly extended the language of the policy such that it excludes coverage for disabilities that result from surgery, not those that result from pre-existing conditions. The major difficulty presented by this case is that UNUM’s policy excludes coverage *for disabilities caused by pre-existing conditions*, whereas it seeks here to apply its policy as if it excludes coverage for disabilities caused *by complications from surgery for pre-existing conditions*. Surgery is not, of course, a pre-existing condition, but at most a necessary consequence of a pre-existing condition. In essence, therefore, this case becomes a matter of where we draw the line on chains of causation.

UNUM responds that the broad language of the pre-existing condition dictates a similarly broad interpretation of the exclusion: the exclusion does not require that the disabling condition be the sole or direct result of the pre-existing condition. Here, UNUM applies the limitation because it believes the disabling condition was “caused by, contributed to, or resulted from” Ms. Fought’s pre-existing condition. Based on the common ordinary meaning of the terms “cause,” “contribute,” and “result,” UNUM contends, the “exclusion merely requires that [Ms.] Fought’s pre-existing heart condition be ‘something’ that brought about the disabling condition or that played a significant part in bringing about the

disabling condition, or that the disabling condition arose as a consequence of the pre-existing condition.” Aple’s Br. at 25.

In practice, however, UNUM’s arguments rely upon classic but/for causation: But for the coronary artery disease, none of the rest of the chain of events would have happened. Or, as Ms. Fought herself put it: “It is kind of like saying ‘If I hadn’t went outside in the rain, I wouldn’t have got struck by lightning. [sic]’” Aplt’s App. at 157 (Letter to New Mexico Public Relations Commission, dated Jan. 31, 2000).

As Ms. Fought persuasively argues, the chain of non-proximate causation that UNUM asserts in her case is attenuated to the point of absurdity:

[UNUM’s] argument necessarily goes something like this: but for the pre-existing coronary artery disease, Ms. Fought probably would not have the surgery; but for the surgery, Ms. Fought would not have had a surgical wound; but for the surgical wound, Ms. Fought’s previously undetectable osteoporotic sternum would not have prevented her doctors from closing her wound in a more conventional manner, which might have given the wound greater stability and resistance to the lateral tension in the wound exerted by Ms. Fought’s large breasts; but for the combination of the surgical wound, Ms. Fought’s osteoporotic sternum and her large breasts, the wound probably would not have dehisced, thereby providing an entry point for the staph infection several weeks after the surgery; and, but for the fact that the staph infection was resistant to antibiotics, entered Ms. Fought’s bloodstream, and eventually spread to other parts of her body, Ms. Fought would not be disabled.

Aplt’s Br. at 21-22.