



Supreme Court of the United States
UNUM LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF
AMERICA, petitioner,
v.
John E. WARD.
No. 97-1868.

Argued Feb. 24, 1999.
Decided April 20, 1999.

Participant sued his employer's insurance carrier under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), seeking to recover disability benefits provided by employer's long-term disability plan. The United States District Court for the Southern District of California, [Marilyn H. Huff](#), J., entered summary judgment for carrier. Participant appealed. The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, [135 F.3d 1276](#), reversed and remanded. After granting certiorari, the Supreme Court, Justice [Ginsburg](#), held that: (1) California's notice-prejudice rule "regulate[d] insurance" within meaning of ERISA's saving clause and, thus, escaped preemption by ERISA, and (2) ERISA preempted California rule allowing policyholder-employer to be deemed agent of insurer in administering group insurance policies.

Affirmed in part, reversed in part and remanded.

West Headnotes

[1] Insurance 217 **1117(1)**

217 Insurance

217III What Law Governs

217III(B) Preemption; Application of State or Federal Law

217k1102 Particular Laws or Activities

217k1117 Employee Benefits

217k1117(1) k. In General. [Most](#)

[Cited Cases](#)

States 360 **18.41**

360 States

360I Political Status and Relations

360I(B) Federal Supremacy; Preemption

360k18.41 k. Insurance. [Most Cited Cases](#)

California's notice-prejudice rule, under which insurer must show that it was prejudiced by untimely proof of claim before it can avoid liability, "regulate [d] insurance" within meaning of ERISA's saving clause and, thus, escaped preemption by ERISA; notice-prejudice rule regulated insurance as matter of common sense, it served as integral part of policy relationship between insurer and insured, and it focused on insurance industry. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, § 514(a), (b)(2)(A), [29 U.S.C.A. § 1144\(a\), \(b\)\(2\)\(A\)](#).

[2] Insurance 217 **3168**

217 Insurance

217XXVII Claims and Settlement Practices

217XXVII(B) Claim Procedures

217XXVII(B)2 Notice and Proof of Loss

217k3166 Effect of Noncompliance

with Requirements

217k3168 k. Prejudice to Insurer.

[Most Cited Cases](#)

Under California's notice-prejudice rule, a defense based on an insured's failure to give timely notice of a claim requires the insurer to prove that it suffered actual prejudice; prejudice is not presumed from delayed notice alone.

[3] Insurance 217 **3168**

217 Insurance

217XXVII Claims and Settlement Practices

217XXVII(B) Claim Procedures

217XXVII(B)2 Notice and Proof of Loss

217k3166 Effect of Noncompliance


with Requirements

217k3168 k. Prejudice to Insurer.

[Most Cited Cases](#)

Under California's notice-prejudice rule, the insurer must show actual prejudice from insured's failure to give timely notice of claim, not the mere possibility of prejudice.

(Cite as: 526 U.S. 358, 119 S.Ct. 1380)

[4] Insurance 217 1117(1)

217 Insurance

217III What Law Governs

217III(B) Preemption; Application of State or Federal Law

217k1102 Particular Laws or Activities

217k1117 Employee Benefits

217k1117(1) k. In General. [Most](#)

[Cited Cases](#)

States 360 18.41


360 States

360I Political Status and Relations

360I(B) Federal Supremacy; Preemption

360k18.41 k. Insurance. [Most Cited Cases](#)

State laws that purport to regulate insurance by “deeming” a plan to be an insurance company are outside the saving clause of ERISA and remain subject to preemption by ERISA; therefore, self-insured ERISA plans are generally sheltered from state insurance regulation. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, § 514(a), (b)(2)(A), [29 U.S.C.A. § 1144\(a\), \(b\)\(2\)\(B\)](#).

[5] Insurance 217 1117(1)

217 Insurance

217III What Law Governs

217III(B) Preemption; Application of State or Federal Law

217k1102 Particular Laws or Activities

217k1117 Employee Benefits

217k1117(1) k. In General. [Most](#)

[Cited Cases](#)

States 360 18.41

360 States

360I Political Status and Relations

360I(B) Federal Supremacy; Preemption

360k18.41 k. Insurance. [Most Cited Cases](#)

In determining whether a state law “regulates insurance” within the meaning of ERISA's saving clause, court first asks whether, from a common-sense view of the matter, the contested prescription regulates

insurance; court then considers three factors employed to determine whether the regulation fits within the “business of insurance” as that phrase is used in the McCarran-Ferguson Act: whether the practice has the effect of transferring or spreading a policyholder's risk, whether the practice is an integral part of the policy relationship between the insurer and the insured, and whether the practice is limited to entities within the insurance industry. McCarran-Ferguson Act, § 1 et seq., [15 U.S.C.A. § 1011 et seq.](#); Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, § 514(a), (b)(2)(A), [29 U.S.C.A. § 1144\(a\), \(b\)\(2\)\(A\)](#).

[6] Federal Courts 170B 460.1

170B Federal Courts

170BVII Supreme Court


170BVII(B) Review of Decisions of Courts of Appeals

170Bk460 Review on Certiorari

170Bk460.1 k. In General. [Most Cited](#)

[Cases](#)

Supreme Court does not normally disturb an appeals court's judgment on an issue heavily dependent on analysis of state law.

[7] Contracts 95 278(1)

95 Contracts


95V Performance or Breach

95k278 Performance of Conditions

95k278(1) k. Necessity of Performance.

[Most Cited Cases](#)

Under California law, failure to comply with conditions precedent ordinarily prevents an action by the defaulting party to enforce the contract.

[8] Contracts 95 322(1)


95 Contracts

95V Performance or Breach

95k322 Evidence

95k322(1) k. Presumptions and Burden of Proof. [Most Cited Cases](#)

Under California law, the burden of justifying a departure from a contract's written terms generally rests with the party seeking the departure.

[9] Insurance 217 1117(1)

526 U.S. 358, 119 S.Ct. 1380, 143 L.Ed.2d 462, 22 Employee Benefits Cas. 2745, 99 Cal. Daily Op. Serv. 2839, 1999 Daily Journal D.A.R. 3677, Pens. Plan Guide (CCH) P 23952T, 1999 CJ C.A.R. 2159, 12 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. S 197

(Cite as: 526 U.S. 358, 119 S.Ct. 1380)

[217 Insurance](#)

[217III](#) What Law Governs

[217III\(B\)](#) Preemption; Application of State or Federal Law

[217k1102](#) Particular Laws or Activities

[217k1117](#) Employee Benefits

[217k1117\(1\)](#) k. In General. [Most](#)

[Cited Cases](#)

States 360  **18.41**

[360 States](#)

[360I](#) Political Status and Relations

[360I\(B\)](#) Federal Supremacy; Preemption

[360k18.41](#) k. Insurance. [Most Cited Cases](#)

To “regulate insurance” within meaning of ERISA’s saving clause, a state regulation need not satisfy all three of the factors employed to determine whether the regulation fits within the “business of insurance” as that phrase is used in the McCarran-Ferguson Act; rather, the McCarran-Ferguson factors are merely checking points or guideposts. McCarran-Ferguson Act, § 1 et seq., [15 U.S.C.A. § 1011 et seq.](#); Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, § 514(a), (b)(2)(A), [29 U.S.C.A. § 1144\(a\)](#), [\(b\)\(2\)\(A\)](#).

[10] Labor and Employment 231H  **407**

[231H Labor and Employment](#)

[231HVII](#) Pension and Benefit Plans

[231HVII\(A\)](#) In General

[231Hk407](#) k. Preemption. [Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 296k22, 296k23)

States 360  **18.51**

[360 States](#)

[360I](#) Political Status and Relations

[360I\(B\)](#) Federal Supremacy; Preemption


[360k18.45](#) Labor and Employment

[360k18.51](#) k. Pensions and Benefits.

[Most Cited Cases](#)

ERISA’s requirement that plan fiduciaries act “in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the plan” does not preempt any state law contrary to a written plan term. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, § 404(a)(1)(D), [29](#)

[U.S.C.A. § 1104\(a\)\(1\)\(D\)](#).

[11] Insurance 217  **1117(4)**

[217 Insurance](#)

[217III](#) What Law Governs

[217III\(B\)](#) Preemption; Application of State or Federal Law

[217k1102](#) Particular Laws or Activities

[217k1117](#) Employee Benefits

[217k1117\(4\)](#) k. Disability Benefits.

[Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 296k83.1)

States 360  **18.41**


[360 States](#)

[360I](#) Political Status and Relations

[360I\(B\)](#) Federal Supremacy; Preemption

[360k18.41](#) k. Insurance. [Most Cited Cases](#)

ERISA’s civil enforcement provision did not preempt action brought by participant to recover disability benefits under his employer’s long-term disability plan, though California’s notice-prejudice rule supplied relevant rule of decision for the suit, where participant’s action was brought under ERISA rather than under the state rule. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, § 502(a), [29 U.S.C.A. § 1132\(a\)](#).

[12] Insurance 217  **1117(1)**

[217 Insurance](#)

[217III](#) What Law Governs

[217III\(B\)](#) Preemption; Application of State or Federal Law

[217k1102](#) Particular Laws or Activities

[217k1117](#) Employee Benefits

[217k1117\(1\)](#) k. In General. [Most](#)

[Cited Cases](#)

States 360  **18.41**

[360 States](#)

[360I](#) Political Status and Relations

[360I\(B\)](#) Federal Supremacy; Preemption

[360k18.41](#) k. Insurance. [Most Cited Cases](#)

California’s notice-prejudice rule, under which insur-

526 U.S. 358, 119 S.Ct. 1380, 143 L.Ed.2d 462, 22 Employee Benefits Cas. 2745, 99 Cal. Daily Op. Serv. 2839, 1999 Daily Journal D.A.R. 3677, Pens. Plan Guide (CCH) P 23952T, 1999 CJ C.A.R. 2159, 12 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. S 197

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er must show that it was prejudiced by untimely proof of claim before it can avoid liability, does not conflict with ERISA provision requiring plans to provide notice and opportunity for review of denied claims or with regulations providing that “[a] claim is filed when the requirements of a reasonable claim filing procedure ... have been met.” Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, § 503, [29 U.S.C.A. § 1133](#); [29 C.F.R. § 2560.503-1\(d\)](#).

113 Insurance 217 🔑 **1117(1)**

[217 Insurance](#)

[217III What Law Governs](#)

[217III\(B\) Preemption; Application of State or Federal Law](#)

[217k1102 Particular Laws or Activities](#)

[217k1117 Employee Benefits](#)

[217k1117\(1\) k. In General. Most](#)

[Cited Cases](#)

States 360 🔑 **18.41**

[360 States](#)

[360I Political Status and Relations](#)

[360I\(B\) Federal Supremacy; Preemption](#)

[360k18.41 k. Insurance. Most Cited Cases](#)

California rule allowing policyholder-employer to be deemed an agent of insurer in administering group insurance policies “relate[s] to” ERISA plans and, thus, is preempted by ERISA. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, § 514(a), [29 U.S.C.A. § 1144\(a\)](#).

****1381** *Syllabus* ^{FN*}

^{FN*} The syllabus constitutes no part of the opinion of the Court but has been prepared by the Reporter of Decisions for the convenience of the reader. See [United States v. Detroit Timber & Lumber Co.](#), 200 U.S. 321, 337, 26 S.Ct. 282, 50 L.Ed. 499.

Defendant-petitioner UNUM Life Insurance Company of America (UNUM) issued a long-term group disability policy to Management Analysis Company (MAC) as an insured welfare benefit plan governed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). The policy provides that proofs of

claim must be furnished to UNUM, at the latest, one year and 180 days after the onset of disability. Under the admitted facts of this case, plaintiff-respondent Ward, a MAC employee, became permanently disabled on May 5, 1992. In late February or early March 1993, he qualified for state disability benefits in California, where he worked, and thereupon informed MAC of his disability. In April 1994, Ward asked MAC whether its long-term disability plan covered his condition. When MAC told him it did, Ward completed a benefits application and sent it to MAC, which processed the application and forwarded it to UNUM. UNUM ****1382** received proof of Ward's claim on April 11, 1994. Because this notice was late under the policy terms, UNUM advised Ward that his claim was denied as untimely. Ward filed this suit under ERISA's civil enforcement provision, [29 U.S.C. § 1132\(a\)](#), to recover the disability benefits provided by the plan. He argued that, because a California employer administering an insured group health plan should be deemed to act as the insurance company's agent under [Elfstrom v. New York Life Ins. Co.](#), 67 Cal.2d 503, 512, 63 Cal.Rptr. 35, 432 P.2d 731, 737, his notice of permanent disability to MAC, in February or March 1993, sufficed to supply timely notice to UNUM. The District Court rejected this argument, concluding that California's [Elfstrom](#) rule is subject to ERISA's preemption clause, [§ 1144\(a\)](#), which states that ERISA provisions “shall supersede ... State laws” to the extent that those laws “relate to any employee benefit plan.” In rendering summary judgment for UNUM, the District Court further held that the [Elfstrom](#) rule is not preserved under ERISA's saving clause, [§ 1144\(b\)\(2\)\(A\)](#), which exempts from preemption “any law of any State which regulates insurance.” The Ninth Circuit reversed, identifying two grounds on which Ward might prevail. First, that court relied on California's “notice-prejudice” rule, under which an insurer cannot avoid liability although the proof of claim is untimely, unless the insurer shows it suffered actual prejudice from the delay. Following its precedent, ***359** the appeals court held that the notice-prejudice rule is saved from ERISA preemption as a law that “regulates insurance.” Second, and contingently, the Ninth Circuit held that the [Elfstrom](#) agency rule does not “relate to” employee benefit plans, and therefore is not preempted by reason of ERISA. The court remanded the case for a determination whether UNUM suffered actual prejudice from

526 U.S. 358, 119 S.Ct. 1380, 143 L.Ed.2d 462, 22 Employee Benefits Cas. 2745, 99 Cal. Daily Op. Serv. 2839, 1999 Daily Journal D.A.R. 3677, Pens. Plan Guide (CCH) P 23952T, 1999 CJ C.A.R. 2159, 12 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. S 197

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Ward's late notice of claim; and if so, whether, under [Elfstrom](#), Ward could prevail because he had timely filed his claim.

Held:

1. California's notice-prejudice rule is a "law ... which regulates insurance," and is therefore saved from preemption by ERISA. Pp. 1386-1390.

(a) Because the parties agree that the notice-prejudice rule falls under ERISA's preemption clause as a state law that "relate[s] to" employee benefit plans, their dispute hinges on whether the rule "regulates insurance" and thus escapes preemption under the saving clause. This Court's precedent provides a framework for resolving that question. First, the Court asks whether, from a "common-sense view of the matter," the contested prescription regulates insurance. *E.g.*, [Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Massachusetts](#), 471 U.S. 724, 740, 105 S.Ct. 2380, 85 L.Ed.2d 728. Second, the Court considers three factors to determine whether the regulation fits within the "business of insurance" as that phrase is used in the McCarran-Ferguson Act: whether the regulation (1) has the effect of transferring or spreading a policyholder's risk, (2) is an integral part of the policy relationship between the insurer and the insured, and (3) is limited to entities within the insurance industry. *Id.*, at 743, 105 S.Ct. 2380. P. 1386.

(b) The Ninth Circuit correctly concluded that the notice-prejudice rule "regulates insurance" as a matter of common sense. This Court does not normally disturb an appeals court's judgment on an issue so heavily dependent on analysis of state law, see [Runyon v. McCrary](#), 427 U.S. 160, 181-182, 96 S.Ct. 2586, 49 L.Ed.2d 415, and there is no cause to do so here. Because it controls the terms of the insurance relationship by requiring the insurer to prove prejudice before enforcing proof-of-claim requirements, the California rule, by its very terms, is directed specifically at the insurance industry and is applicable only to insurance contracts. The rule thus appears to satisfy the common-sense view as a regulation that homes in on the insurance industry and does not just have an impact on that industry. [Pilot Life Ins. Co. v. Dedeaux](#), 481 U.S. 41, 50, 107 S.Ct. 1549, 95 L.Ed.2d 39. The Court rejects UNUM's argument that

the rule cannot be held to "regulate insurance" because it is merely an industry-specific application of the general principle that disproportionate forfeiture should be avoided in *360 the enforcement of contracts. While the notice-prejudice rule is an application of the **1383 maxim that law abhors a forfeiture, it is an application of a special order, a rule mandatory for insurance contracts, not a principle a court may plially employ when the circumstances so warrant. Tellingly, UNUM has identified no California authority outside the insurance-specific notice-prejudice context indicating that, as a matter of law, failure to abide by a contractual time condition does not work a forfeiture absent prejudice. Outside the notice-prejudice context, the burden of justifying a departure from a contract's written terms generally rests with the party seeking the departure. Moreover, California and other States have adopted the notice-prejudice rule to address policy concerns specific to the insurance industry. Pp. 1386-1389.

(c) The notice-prejudice rule regulates the "business of insurance" within the meaning of the McCarran-Ferguson Act. Preliminarily, the Court rejects UNUM's assertion that a state regulation must satisfy all three McCarran-Ferguson factors in order to "regulate insurance." Those factors are considerations to be weighed, [Pilot Life](#), 481 U.S., at 49, 107 S.Ct. 1549, and none is necessarily determinative in itself, [Union Labor Life Ins. Co. v. Pireno](#), 458 U.S. 119, 129, 102 S.Ct. 3002, 73 L.Ed.2d 647. The [Metropolitan Life](#) Court called the factors "relevant," 471 U.S., at 743, 105 S.Ct. 2380, and looked to them as checking points, not separate essential elements that must each be satisfied. The Court need not determine whether the rule at issue satisfies the first, "risk-spreading," McCarran-Ferguson factor, because the remaining factors, verifying the common-sense view, are securely satisfied. Meeting the second factor, the notice-prejudice rule serves as an integral part of the insurance relationship because it changes the bargain between insurer and insured; it effectively creates a mandatory contract term that requires the insurer to prove prejudice before enforcing a timeliness-of-claim provision. The third factor-whether the rule is limited to insurance entities-is also well met, since it is aimed at the insurance industry and does not merely have an impact upon it. See [FMC Corp. v. Holliday](#), 498 U.S. 52, 61, 111 S.Ct. 403, 112 L.Ed.2d 356. Pp. 1389-1390.

526 U.S. 358, 119 S.Ct. 1380, 143 L.Ed.2d 462, 22 Employee Benefits Cas. 2745, 99 Cal. Daily Op. Serv. 2839, 1999 Daily Journal D.A.R. 3677, Pens. Plan Guide (CCH) P 23952T, 1999 CJ C.A.R. 2159, 12 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. S 197

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2. The Court rejects UNUM's assertion that the notice-prejudice rule conflicts in three ways with substantive provisions of ERISA. First, UNUM's contention that the rule, by altering the notice provisions of the insurance contract, conflicts with ERISA's requirement that plan fiduciaries act "in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the plan," § 1104(a)(1)(D), overlooks controlling precedent and makes scant sense. This Court has repeatedly held that state laws mandating insurance contract terms are saved from preemption under § 1144(b)(2)(A). See, e.g., *Metropolitan Life*, 471 U.S., at 758, 105 S.Ct. 2380. Under UNUM's interpretation, however, States would be powerless to alter *361 the terms of the insurance relationship in ERISA plans; insurers could displace any state regulation simply by inserting a contrary term in plan documents. This interpretation would virtually read the saving clause out of ERISA. Second, whatever the merits of UNUM's view that § 1132(a) preempts any action for plan benefits brought under state rules such as notice-prejudice, the issue is not implicated here. Because Ward sued under § 1132(a)(1)(B) "to recover benefits due ... under the terms of his plan," invoking the notice-prejudice rule as the relevant rule of decision for his § 1132(a) suit, the case does not raise the question whether § 1132(a) provides the sole launching ground for an ERISA enforcement action. Finally, the Court rejects UNUM's suggestion that the notice-prejudice rule conflicts with § 1133, which requires plans to provide notice and the opportunity for review of denied claims, or with Department of Labor regulations providing that a claim is filed when the requirements of a reasonable claim filing procedure have been met. By allowing a longer period to file than the *minimum* filing terms mandated by federal law, the notice-prejudice rule complements rather than contradicts ERISA and the regulations. Pp. 1390-1391.

3. California's *Elfstrom* agency rule "relate[s] to" ERISA plans, and therefore does not occupy ground outside ERISA's preemption clause. Contrary to the Ninth Circuit's view that *Elfstrom* is consistent **1384 with this Court's ERISA preemption precedent because it does not dictate the manner in which the plan will be administered, deeming the policyholder-employer the agent of the insurer would have a marked effect on plan administration: It would

force the employer, as plan administrator, to assume a role, with attendant legal duties and consequences, that it has not undertaken voluntarily; and it would affect not merely the plan's bookkeeping obligations regarding to whom benefits checks must be sent, but would also regulate the basic services that a plan may or must provide to its participants and beneficiaries. Pp. 1391-1392.

[135 F.3d 1276](#), affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded.

[GINSBURG](#), J., delivered the opinion for a unanimous Court.

[William J. Kayatta](#), Portland, ME, for petitioner.

[Edwin S. Kneeder](#), Washington, DC, for United States as amicus curiae, by special leave of the Court.

[Jeffrey Isaac Ehrlich](#), Arlington, VA, for respondent.

For U.S. Supreme Court briefs, see: 1998 WL 832583 (Pet.Brief)1999 WL 9770 (Resp.Brief)1999 WL 61667 (Reply.Brief)1999 WL 86491 (Pet.Supp.Brief)1999 WL 74197 (Resp.Supp.Brief)

*363 Justice [GINSBURG](#) delivered the opinion of the Court.

This case, brought under § 502(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), 88 Stat. 891, as amended, [29 U.S.C. § 1132\(a\)](#), concerns ERISA's preemption and saving clauses. The preemption clause, § 514(a), [29 U.S.C. § 1144\(a\)](#), broadly states that ERISA provisions "shall supersede ... State laws" to the extent that those laws "relate to any employee benefit plan." The saving clause, § 514(b)(2)(A), [29 U.S.C. § 1144\(b\)\(2\)\(A\)](#), phrased with similar breadth, exempts from preemption "any law of any State which regulates insurance." The key words "regulates insurance" in § 514(b)(2)(A), and "relate to" in § 514(a), once again require interpretation, for their meaning is not "plain"; sensible construction of ERISA, our decisions indicate, requires that we measure these words in context. See *Pilot Life Ins. Co. v. Dedeaux*, [481 U.S. 41, 47, 107 S.Ct. 1549, 95 L.Ed.2d 39 \(1987\)](#) (noting that repeated calls for interpretation are not

526 U.S. 358, 119 S.Ct. 1380, 143 L.Ed.2d 462, 22 Employee Benefits Cas. 2745, 99 Cal. Daily Op. Serv. 2839, 1999 Daily Journal D.A.R. 3677, Pens. Plan Guide (CCH) P 23952T, 1999 CJ C.A.R. 2159, 12 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. S 197

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surprising in view of “the wide variety of state statutory and decisional law arguably affected” by ERISA’s preemption and saving clauses).

The context here is a suit to recover disability benefits under an ERISA-governed insurance policy issued by defendant-petitioner UNUM Life Insurance Company of America (UNUM). Plaintiff-respondent John E. Ward submitted his proof of claim to UNUM outside the time limit set in the policy, and UNUM therefore denied Ward’s claim.

Ruling in Ward’s favor, and reversing the District Court’s summary judgment for UNUM, the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit relied on decisional law in California, the State in which Ward worked and in which his employer operated. The Ninth Circuit’s judgment rested on two grounds. That *364 court relied first on California’s “notice-prejudice” rule, under which an insurer cannot avoid liability although the proof of claim is untimely, unless the insurer shows it was prejudiced by the delay. The notice-prejudice rule is saved from preemption, the Court of Appeals held, because it is “law ... which regulates insurance.” See [Ward v. Management Analysis Co., Employee Disability Benefit Plan](#), 135 F.3d 1276, 1280 (1998).

The Court of Appeals announced a further ground for reversing the District Court’s judgment for UNUM, one that would come into play if the insurer proved prejudice due to the delayed notice. Under California’s decisions, the Ninth Circuit said, the employer could be deemed an agent of the insurer in administering group insurance policies. Ward’s employer knew of his disability within the time the policy allowed for proof of claim. The Ninth Circuit held that the generally applicable agency law reflected in the **1385 California cases does not “relate to” employee benefit plans, and therefore is not preempted. See [id.](#), at 1281-1283, 1287-1288.

We granted certiorari, [525 U.S. 928, 119 S.Ct. 334, 142 L.Ed.2d 275 \(1998\)](#), and now affirm the Court of Appeals’ first disposition, and reverse the second. California’s notice-prejudice rule, we agree, is a “law ... which regulates insurance,” and is therefore saved from preemption by ERISA. California’s agency law, we further hold, does “relate to” employee benefit

plans, and therefore does not occupy ground outside ERISA’s preemption clause.

I

UNUM issued a long-term group disability policy to Management Analysis Company (MAC) as an insured welfare benefit plan governed by ERISA, effective November 1, 1983. The policy provides that proofs of claim must be furnished to UNUM, at the latest, one year and 180 days after the onset of disability.

Ward was employed by MAC from 1983 until May 1992. Throughout this period, premiums for the disability policy *365 were deducted from Ward’s paycheck. Under the admitted facts of the case, Ward became permanently disabled with severe leg pain on the date of his resignation, May 5, 1992. See [135 F.3d at 1280](#).

Ward’s condition was diagnosed as [diabetic neuropathy](#) in December 1992. In late February or early March 1993, he qualified for state disability benefits and thereupon informed MAC of his disability and inquired about continuing health insurance benefits. In July 1993, Ward received a determination of eligibility for Social Security disability benefits and forwarded a copy of this determination to MAC’s human resources division. See [id.](#), at 1279. In April 1994, Ward discovered among his papers a booklet describing the long-term disability plan and asked MAC whether the plan covered his condition. When MAC told him he was covered, Ward completed an application for benefits and forwarded it to MAC. In turn, and after filling in the employer information section, MAC forwarded the application to UNUM. UNUM received proof of Ward’s claim on April 11, 1994. See [ibid.](#) This notice was late under the terms of the policy, which required submission of proof of claim by November 5, 1993. See [id.](#), at 1280. By letter dated April 13, 1994, UNUM advised Ward that his claim was denied as untimely. See [id.](#), at 1279.

In September 1994, Ward filed suit against the MAC plan under § 502 of ERISA, [29 U.S.C. § 1132](#), to recover the disability benefits provided by the plan. UNUM appeared as a defendant and answered on behalf of itself and the plan. See [135 F.3d at 1279](#).

526 U.S. 358, 119 S.Ct. 1380, 143 L.Ed.2d 462, 22 Employee Benefits Cas. 2745, 99 Cal. Daily Op. Serv. 2839, 1999 Daily Journal D.A.R. 3677, Pens. Plan Guide (CCH) P 23952T, 1999 CJ C.A.R. 2159, 12 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. S 197

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To the District Court, Ward argued that under [Elfstrom v. New York Life Ins. Co.](#), 67 Cal.2d 503, 512, 63 Cal.Rptr. 35, 432 P.2d 731, 737 (1967) (en banc), a California employer that administers an insured group health plan should be deemed to act as the agent of the insurance company. Therefore, Ward asserted, his notice of permanent disability to MAC, in February or March 1993, sufficed to supply timely notice to UNUM. See App. to Pet. for Cert. 30a. The District³⁶⁶ Court rejected this argument, concluding that the agency rule announced in [Elfstrom](#) “relate [s] to” ERISA plans; hence it is preempted under § 514(a), [29 U.S.C. § 1144\(a\)](#). See App. to Pet. for Cert. 30a. The District Court further held that the [Elfstrom](#) rule is not saved from preemption as a law that “regulates insurance” within the compass of ERISA’s insurance saving clause, § 514(b)(2)(A), [29 U.S.C. § 1144\(b\)\(2\)\(A\)](#). App. to Pet. for Cert. 31a. Accordingly, the court rendered summary judgment in UNUM’s favor. See *id.*, at 33a.

The Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit reversed, identifying two grounds on which Ward might prevail. First, following the Ninth Circuit’s recent decision in [Cisneros v. UNUM Life Ins. Co.](#), 134 F.3d 939 (1998), the appeals court held that California’s notice-prejudice rule is saved from ERISA preemption as a law that “regulates insurance”; under the notice-prejudice rule, Ward’s late notice would not preclude his ERISA claim absent proof that the insurer suffered actual prejudice because of the delay. See [135 F.3d, at 1280](#). Second, and contingently, the ³⁶⁷ Ninth Circuit held that the [Elfstrom](#) rule, under which the employer could be deemed an agent of the insurer, does not “relate to” employee benefit plans, and therefore is not preempted by reason of ERISA. See [135 F.3d, at 1287](#) (internal quotation marks omitted). The court accordingly remanded the case to the District Court for a determination whether UNUM suffered actual prejudice on account of the late submission of Ward’s notice of claim; and if so, whether, under the reasoning of [Elfstrom](#), Ward could nevertheless prevail because he had timely filed his claim. See [135 F.3d, at 1289](#).

II

[\[1\]\[2\]\[3\]\[4\]](#) California’s notice-prejudice rule prescribes:

“[A] defense based on an insured’s failure to give timely notice [of a claim] requires the insurer to prove that it suffered substantial prejudice. Prejudice is not presumed³⁶⁷ from delayed notice alone. The insurer must show actual prejudice, not the mere possibility of prejudice.” [Shell Oil Co. v. Winterthur Swiss Ins. Co.](#), 12 Cal.App.4th 715, 760-761, 15 Cal.Rptr.2d 815, 845 (1st Dist.1993) (citations omitted).

The parties agree that the notice-prejudice rule falls under ERISA’s preemption clause, § 514(a), as a state law that “relate[s] to” an employee benefit plan.^{FN1} Their dispute hinges on this question: Does the rule “regulat[e] insurance” and thus escape preemption under the saving clause, § 514(b)(2)(A).^{FN2}

^{FN1}. Common-law rules developed by decisions of state courts are “State law” under ERISA. See [29 U.S.C. § 1144\(c\)\(1\)](#) (“The term ‘State law’ includes all laws, decisions, rules, regulations, or other State action having the effect of law.”).

^{FN2}. State laws that purport to regulate insurance by “deem[ing]” a plan to be an insurance company are outside the saving clause and remain subject to preemption. See [§ 1144\(b\)\(2\)\(B\)](#). Self-insured ERISA plans, therefore, are generally sheltered from state insurance regulation. See [Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Massachusetts](#), 471 U.S. 724, 740, 105 S.Ct. 2380, 85 L.Ed.2d 728 (1985). Because this case does not involve a self-insured plan, this limitation on state regulatory authority is not at issue here.

^[5] Our precedent provides a framework for resolving whether a state law “regulates insurance” within the meaning of the saving clause. First, we ask whether, from a “common-sense view of the matter,” the contested prescription regulates insurance. [Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. v. Massachusetts](#), 471 U.S. 724, 740, 105 S.Ct. 2380, 85 L.Ed.2d 728 (1985); see [Pilot Life](#), 481 U.S., at 48, 107 S.Ct. 1549. Second, we consider three factors employed to determine whether the regulation fits within the “business of insurance” as that phrase is used in the McCarran-Ferguson Act,

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59 Stat. 33, as amended, [15 U.S.C. § 1011 et seq.](#): “first, whether the practice has the effect of transferring or spreading a policyholder’s risk; second, whether the practice is an integral part of the policy relationship between the insurer and the insured; and third, whether the practice is limited to entities within the insurance industry.” *368 [Metropolitan Life](#), 471 U.S., at 743, 105 S.Ct. 2380 (emphasis, citations, and internal quotation marks omitted); see also [Pilot Life](#), 481 U.S., at 48-49, 107 S.Ct. 1549.

A

[6] The Ninth Circuit concluded that California’s notice-prejudice rule “regulates insurance” as a matter of common sense. See [Cisneros](#), 134 F.3d, at 945. We do not normally disturb an appeals court’s judgment on an issue so heavily dependent on analysis of state law, see [Runyon v. McCrary](#), 427 U.S. 160, 181-182, 96 S.Ct. 2586, 49 L.Ed.2d 415 (1976), and we lack cause to do so here. The California notice-prejudice rule controls the terms of the insurance relationship by “requiring the insurer to prove prejudice before enforcing proof-of-claim requirements.” [Cisneros](#), 134 F.3d, at 945. As the Ninth Circuit observed, the rule, by its very terms, “is directed specifically at the insurance industry and is applicable only to insurance contracts.” [Ibid.](#); see Brief for United States as *Amicus Curiae* 12 (“[O]ur survey of California law reveals no cases where the state courts apply the notice-prejudice rule as such outside the insurance area. Nor is this surprising, given that the rule is stated in terms of prejudice to an ‘insurer’ resulting from untimeliness of notice.”). The rule thus **1387 appears to satisfy the common-sense view as a regulation that homes in on the insurance industry and does “not just have an impact on [that] industry.” [Pilot Life](#), 481 U.S., at 50, 107 S.Ct. 1549.

UNUM and its *amici* urge in opposition to the Ninth Circuit’s common-sense conclusion that the notice-prejudice rule is merely an industry-specific application of the general principle that “disproportionate forfeiture should be avoided in the enforcement of contracts.” See Brief for American Council of Life Insurance et al. as *Amici Curiae* 13; Brief for Association of California Life and Health Insurance Companies as *Amicus Curiae* 5 (“[N]otice-prejudice is merely a branch of the broad doctrine of harmless error.”). Given the tenet from which the notice-

prejudice rule springs, UNUM *369 maintains, the rule resembles the Mississippi law at issue in [Pilot Life](#): under that law, punitive damages could be sought for “bad faith” in denying claims without any reasonably arguable basis for the refusal to pay. See [481 U.S., at 50, 107 S.Ct. 1549](#). We determined in [Pilot Life](#) that although Mississippi had “identified its law of bad faith with the insurance industry, the roots of this law are firmly planted in the general principles of Mississippi tort and contract law.” [Ibid.](#) “Any breach of contract,” we observed, “and not merely breach of an insurance contract, may lead to liability for punitive damages under [the Mississippi common law of bad faith].” [Ibid.](#) Accordingly, we concluded, the Mississippi law did not “regulat[e] insurance” within the meaning of ERISA’s saving clause. [Ibid.](#)

[7] We do not find it fair to bracket California’s notice-prejudice rule for insurance contracts with Mississippi’s broad gauged “bad faith” claim for relief. Insurance policies like UNUM’s frame timely notice provisions as conditions precedent to be satisfied by the insured before an insurer’s contractual obligation arises. See 1 B. Witkin, Summary of California Law, Contracts § 726, p. 657 (9th ed.1987); [Zurn Engineers v. Eagle Star Ins. Co.](#), 61 Cal.App.3d 493, 499, 132 Cal.Rptr. 206, 210 (2d Dist.1976). Ordinarily, “failure to comply with conditions precedent ... prevents an action by the defaulting party to enforce the contract.” [14 Cal. Jur.3d, Contracts § 245, p. 542 \(3d ed.1974\)](#). A recent California decision, [Platt Pacific Inc. v. Andelson](#), 6 Cal.4th 307, 24 Cal.Rptr.2d 597, 862 P.2d 158 (1993) (en banc), is illustrative. In that case, the California Supreme Court adhered to the normal course: It refused to excuse a plaintiff’s failure to comply with a contractual requirement to timely demand arbitration, although there was no allegation that the defendant had been prejudiced by the plaintiff’s lapse. The plaintiff had forfeited the right to pursue arbitration, the court concluded, for “the condition precedent [of a timely demand] was neither legally excused nor changed by modification of the parties*370 written agreement.” [Id.](#), at 321, 24 Cal.Rptr.2d, at 606, 862 P.2d, at 167. “A contrary conclusion,” the court stated, “would undermine the law of contracts by vesting in one contracting party the power to unilaterally convert the other contracting party’s conditional obligation into an independent, unconditional obligation notwithstanding the terms of the agreement.” [Id.](#), at 314, 24 Cal.Rptr.2d, at 601.

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[862 P.2d, at 162.](#)

[8] It is no doubt true that diverse California decisions bear out the maxim that “law abhors a forfeiture”^{FN3} and that the **1388 *371 notice-prejudice rule is an application of that maxim. But it is an application of a special order, a rule mandatory for insurance contracts, not a principle a court may plially employ when the circumstances so warrant. Tellingly, UNUM has identified no California authority outside the insurance-specific notice-prejudice context indicating that as a matter of law, failure to abide by a contractual time condition does not work a forfeiture absent prejudice. Outside the notice-prejudice context, the burden of justifying a departure from a contract’s written terms generally rests with the party seeking the departure. See, e.g., [American Bankers Mortgage Corp. v. Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.](#), 75 F.3d 1401, 1413 (C.A.9 1996); [COL Original Products, Inc. v. National Hockey League Players’ Assn.](#), 39 Cal.App.4th 1347, 1357-1358, n. 6, 46 Cal.Rptr.2d 412, 418, n. 6 (4th Dist.1995). In short, the notice-prejudice rule is distinctive most notably because it is a rule firmly applied to insurance contracts, not a general principle guiding a court’s discretion in a range of matters.^{FN4}

^{FN3}. UNUM cites a handful of California cases of this genre. They do not cast doubt on our disposition. In [Conservatorship of Rand](#), 49 Cal.App.4th 835, 57 Cal.Rptr.2d 119 (4th Dist.1996), the court found that a county court rule governing notice to a conservatee of potential liability for fees and costs did not comply with statutory notice requirements, but excused the defective notice because the conservatee had suffered no prejudice. See [id.](#), at 838-841, 57 Cal.Rptr.2d, at 121-123. [Rand](#) was not a contract case at all; it concerned the consequences of a court’s violation of a state-created notice provision in the context of a judicial proceeding. [Industrial Asphalt Inc. v. Garrett Corp.](#), 180 Cal.App.3d 1001, 226 Cal.Rptr. 17 (2d Dist.1986), concerned the notice requirements imposed by California’s mechanics lien law and turned on principles of statutory rather than contract interpretation. See [id.](#), at 1005-1006, 226 Cal.Rptr., at 18-19. In [Industrial Asphalt](#), moreover, the

complaining party had received actual notice of the claim underlying the lien. [Ibid.](#) Neither case suggests that California courts are generally unwilling or reluctant to enforce time conditions in private contracts as written.

The older decisions on which UNUM relies are no more instructive. The contract at issue in [Ballard v. MacCallum](#), 15 Cal.2d 439, 101 P.2d 692 (1940) (en banc), contained contradictory clauses, some appearing to provide for forfeiture in the event of default, others appearing to contemplate an opportunity to cure. See [id.](#), at 442, 101 P.2d, at 694. The court invoked a general presumption against forfeitures only to resolve the conflict. See [id.](#), at 444, 101 P.2d, at 695. Finally, in [Henck v. Lake Hemet Water Co.](#), 9 Cal.2d 136, 69 P.2d 849 (1937) (en banc), a water supplier attempted to escape the terms of a long-term delivery contract on the ground that the water recipient had not timely made annual payment. The California Supreme Court rejected the supplier’s plea, observing that “in a proper case,” equity permits a court to excuse a lapse like the recipient’s in order to avoid forfeiture. See [id.](#), at 141, 142, 69 P.2d, at 852. The [Henck](#) court carefully weighed the competing interests of the parties and relied in part on the water supplier’s fault in inducing the late payment. See [id.](#), at 144-145, 69 P.2d, at 853; cf. [Restatement \(Second\) of Contracts § 229](#), Comment c, Reporter’s Note (1979) (courts are likely to excuse obligor’s failure strictly to adhere to a performance timetable where obligee has induced the failure).

These decisions support the uncontested propositions that the law disfavors forfeitures and that in case-specific circumstances California courts will excuse the breach of a time or notice provision in order to avoid an inequitable forfeiture. None of the decisions even remotely suggests that failures to comply with contractual notice periods are excused as a matter

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of law absent prejudice; none, therefore, suggests that the notice-prejudice rule is merely a routine application of a general antiforefeiture principle.

FN4. UNUM features § 229 of the Restatement (Second) of Contracts (1979), and urges that the notice-prejudice rule fits within its compass. [Section 229](#) provides that “[t]o the extent that the non-occurrence of a condition would cause disproportionate forfeiture, a court may excuse the non-occurrence of that condition unless its occurrence was a material part of the agreed exchange.” The notice-prejudice rule, however, is mandatory rather than permissive; it requires California courts to excuse a failure to provide timely notice whenever the insurer cannot carry the burden of showing actual prejudice, and it allows no argument over the materiality of the time prescription.

372** California's insistence that insurers show prejudice before they may deny coverage because of late notice is grounded in policy concerns specific to the insurance industry. See Brief for Council of State Governments et al. as *Amici Curiae* 10-14. That grounding is key to our decision. Announcing the notice-prejudice rule in [Campbell v. Allstate Ins. Co.](#), 60 Cal.2d 303, 32 Cal.Rptr. 827, 384 P.2d 155 (1963) (en banc), the California Supreme Court emphasized the “public policy of this state” in favor of compensating insureds. *Id.*, at 307, 32 Cal.Rptr. 827, 384 P.2d, at 157; see *ibid.* (weighing the relative burdens of notice-prejudice on insurers and insureds). Subsequent notice-prejudice rulings have likewise focused on insurance industry policy and governance. See, e.g., [Hanover Ins. Co. v. Carroll](#), 241 Cal.App.2d 558, 570, 50 Cal.Rptr. 704, 712 (1st Dist.1966) (public policy respecting compensation of insured injured parties); [Northwestern Title Security Co. v. Flack](#), 6 Cal.App.3d 134, 143-144, 85 Cal.Rptr. 693, 698 (1st Dist.1970) (extending notice-prejudice rule to “claims-type” policies, rejecting contention that sound public policy required limitation of rule to “occurrence-type” policies); [Pacific Employers Ins. Co. v. Superior Court](#), 221 Cal.App.3d 1348, 1359-1360, 270 Cal.Rptr. 779, 784-785 (2d Dist.1990) (evaluating insurance industry public policy considerations*1389** in reaching the opposite conclusion).

Decisions of courts in other States similarly indicate that the notice-prejudice rule addresses policy concerns specific to insurance. See, e.g., [Cooper v. Government Employees Ins. Co.](#), 51 N.J. 86, 94, 237 A.2d 870, 874 (1968) (failure to adopt notice-prejudice would “disserve the public interest, for insurance is an instrument of a social policy that the victims of negligence be compensated”); [Great American Ins. Co. v. C.G. Tate Construction Co.](#), 303 N.C. 387, 395, 279 S.E.2d 769, 774 (1981) (“The [notice-prejudice] rule we adopt today has the advantages of *373 promoting social policy and fulfilling the reasonable expectations of the purchaser while fully protecting the ability of the insurer to protect its own interests.”); [Alcazar v. Hayes](#), 982 S.W.2d 845, 851-853 (Tenn.1998) (surveying the “compelling public policy justifications” that support departing from traditional contract interpretation in favor of notice-prejudice).

In sum, the Ninth Circuit properly concluded that notice-prejudice is a rule of law governing the insurance relationship distinctively. We reject UNUM's contention that the rule merely restates a general principle disfavoring forfeitures and conclude instead that notice-prejudice, as a matter of common sense, regulates insurance.

B

[9] We next consider the criteria used to determine whether a state law regulates the “business of insurance” within the meaning of the McCarran-Ferguson Act. Preliminarily, we reject UNUM's assertion that a state regulation must satisfy all three McCarran-Ferguson factors in order to “regulate insurance” under ERISA's saving clause. Our precedent is more supple than UNUM conceives it to be. We have indicated that the McCarran-Ferguson factors are “considerations [to be] weighed” in determining whether a state law regulates insurance, [Pilot Life](#), 481 U.S., at 49, 107 S.Ct. 1549, and that “[n]one of these criteria is necessarily determinative in itself,” [Union Labor Life Ins. Co. v. Pireno](#), 458 U.S. 119, 129, 102 S.Ct. 3002, 73 L.Ed.2d 647 (1982). In [Metropolitan Life](#), the case in which we first used the McCarran-Ferguson formulation to assess whether a state law “regulates insurance” for purposes of ERISA's saving clause, we called the McCarran-Ferguson factors “relevant”; we did not describe them as “required.”

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See [471 U.S., at 743, 105 S.Ct. 2380](#); *O'Connor v. UNUM Life Ins. Co. of America*, 146 F.3d 959, 963 (C.A.D.C.1998) (“That the factors are merely ‘relevant’ suggests that they need not all point in the same direction, else they would be ‘required.’”). As the Ninth *374 Circuit correctly recognized, *Metropolitan Life* asked first whether the law there in question “fit a common-sense understanding of insurance regulation,” *Cisneros*, 134 F.3d, at 945, and then looked to the McCarran-Ferguson factors as checking points or “guideposts, not separate essential elements ... that must each be satisfied” to save the State’s law, *id.* at 946.

The first McCarran-Ferguson factor asks whether the rule at issue “has the effect of transferring or spreading a policyholder’s risk.” *Metropolitan Life*, 471 U.S., at 743, 105 S.Ct. 2380 (internal quotation marks omitted). The Ninth Circuit determined that the notice-prejudice rule does not satisfy that criterion because it “does not alter the allocation of risk for which the parties initially contracted, namely the risk of lost income from long-term disability.” *Cisneros*, 134 F.3d, at 946. The United States as *amicus curiae*, however, suggests that the notice-prejudice rule might be found to satisfy the McCarran-Ferguson “risk-spreading” factor: “Insofar as the notice-prejudice rule shifts the risk of late notice and stale evidence from the insured to the insurance company in some instances, it has the effect of raising premiums and spreading risk among policyholders.” Brief for United States as *Amicus Curiae* 14. We need not pursue this point, because the remaining McCarran-Ferguson factors, verifying the common-sense view, are securely satisfied.

Meeting the second factor, the notice-prejudice rule serves as “an integral part of the policy relationship between the insurer and the insured.” *Metropolitan Life*, 471 U.S., at 743, 105 S.Ct. 2380. California’s rule changes the bargain between insurer and insured; it “effectively creates a mandatory contract term” that requires the insurer to **1390 prove prejudice before enforcing a timeliness-of-claim provision. *Cisneros*, 134 F.3d, at 946. As the Ninth Circuit stated: “The [notice-prejudice] rule dictates the terms of the relationship between*375 the insurer and the insured, and consequently, is integral to that relationship.” *Ibid.*^{FN5}

^{FN5}. We reject UNUM’s suggestion that because the notice-prejudice rule regulates only the administration of insurance policies, not their substantive terms, it cannot be an integral part of the policy relationship. See *Metropolitan Life*, 471 U.S., at 728, n. 2, 105 S.Ct. 2380 (including laws regulating claims practices and requiring grace periods in catalog of state laws that regulate insurance).

The third McCarran-Ferguson factor—which asks whether the rule is limited to entities within the insurance industry—is also well met. As earlier explained, see *supra*, at 1386–1389, California’s notice-prejudice rule focuses on the insurance industry. The rule “does not merely have an impact on the insurance industry; it is aimed at it.” *FMC Corp. v. Holliday*, 498 U.S. 52, 61, 111 S.Ct. 403, 112 L.Ed.2d 356 (1990).

III

[10] UNUM and its *amici* assert that even if the notice-prejudice rule is saved under 29 U.S.C. § 1144(b)(2)(A), it is nonetheless preempted because it conflicts with substantive provisions of ERISA in three ways. UNUM first contends that the notice-prejudice rule, by altering the notice provisions of the insurance contract, conflicts with ERISA’s requirement that plan fiduciaries act “in accordance with the documents and instruments governing the plan.” § 1104(a)(1)(D). According to UNUM, § 1104(a)(1)(D) preempts any state law contrary to a written plan term. See Brief for Petitioner 32–33; Tr. of Oral Arg. 8.

UNUM’s “contra plan term” argument overlooks controlling precedent and makes scant sense. We have repeatedly held that state laws mandating insurance contract terms are saved from preemption under § 1144(b)(2)(A). See *Metropolitan Life*, 471 U.S., at 758, 105 S.Ct. 2380 (“Massachusetts’ mandated-benefit law is a ‘law which regulates insurance’ and so is not pre-empted by ERISA as it applies to insurance contracts *376 purchased for plans subject to ERISA.”); *FMC Corp.*, 498 U.S., at 64, 111 S.Ct. 403 (“[I]f a plan is insured, a State may regulate it indirectly through regulation of its insurer and its

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insurer's insurance contracts.”). Under UNUM's interpretation of [§ 1104\(a\)\(1\)\(D\)](#), however, States would be powerless to alter the terms of the insurance relationship in ERISA plans; insurers could displace any state regulation simply by inserting a contrary term in plan documents. This interpretation would virtually “rea[d] the saving clause out of ERISA.” [Metropolitan Life](#), 471 U.S., at 741, 105 S.Ct. 2380.^{FN6}

FN6. We recognize that applying the States' varying insurance regulations creates disuniformities for “national plans that enter into local markets to purchase insurance.” [Metropolitan Life](#), 471 U.S., at 747, 105 S.Ct. 2380. As we have observed, however, “[s]uch disuniformities ... are the inevitable result of the congressional decision to ‘save’ local insurance regulation.” *Ibid.*

[11] UNUM next contends that ERISA's civil enforcement provision, § 502(a), [29 U.S.C. § 1132\(a\)](#), preempts any action for plan benefits brought under state rules such as notice-prejudice. Whatever the merits of UNUM's view of § 502(a)'s preemptive force,^{FN7} the issue is not implicated here. **1391 *377 Ward sued under § 502(a)(1)(B) “to recover benefits due ... under the terms of his plan.” The notice-prejudice rule supplied the relevant rule of decision for this § 502(a) suit. The case therefore does not raise the question whether § 502(a) provides the sole launching ground for an ERISA enforcement action.

FN7. We discussed this issue in [Pilot Life Ins. Co. v. Dedeaux](#), 481 U.S. 41, 107 S.Ct. 1549, 95 L.Ed.2d 39 (1987). That case concerned Mississippi common law creating a cause of action for bad-faith breach of contract, law not specifically directed to the insurance industry and therefore not saved from ERISA preemption. In that context, the Solicitor General, for the United States as *amicus curiae*, urged the exclusivity of § 502(a), ERISA's civil enforcement provision, and observed that § 502(a) was modeled on the exclusive remedy provided by § 301 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (LMRA), [29 U.S.C. § 185](#). The Court agreed with the Solicitor General's submission. [481 U.S., at 52-56, 107 S.Ct.](#)

[1549.](#)

In the instant case, the Solicitor General, for the United States as *amicus curiae*, has endeavored to qualify the argument advanced in [Pilot Life](#). See Brief 20-25. Noting that “LMRA Section 301 does not contain any statutory exception analogous to ERISA's insurance savings provision,” the Solicitor General now maintains that the discussion of § 502(a) in [Pilot Life](#) “does not in itself require that a state law that ‘regulates insurance,’ and so comes within the terms of the savings clause, is nevertheless preempted if it provides a state-law cause of action or remedy.” Brief 25; see also *id.*, at 23 (“[T]he insurance savings clause, on its face, saves state law conferring causes of action or affecting remedies that regulate insurance, just as it does state mandated-benefits laws.”). We need not address the Solicitor General's current argument, for Ward has sued under § 502(a)(1)(B) for benefits due, and seeks only the application of saved state insurance law as a relevant rule of decision in his § 502(a) action.

[12] Finally, we reject UNUM's suggestion that the notice-prejudice rule conflicts with § 503 of ERISA, [29 U.S.C. § 1133](#), which requires plans to provide notice and the opportunity for review of denied claims, or with Department of Labor regulations providing that “[a] claim is filed when the requirements of a reasonable claim filing procedure ... have been met,” [29 CFR § 2560.503-1\(d\)](#) (1998). By allowing a longer period to file than the *minimum* filing terms mandated by federal law, the notice-prejudice rule complements rather than contradicts ERISA and the regulations. See Brief for United States as *Amicus Curiae* 19, n. 9.

IV

[13] Ward successfully maintained in the Ninth Circuit that MAC had timely notice of his disability and that his notice to MAC could be found to have served as notice to UNUM on the theory that MAC, as ad-

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ministrator of the group policy, acted as UNUM's agent. The policy itself provides otherwise:

“For all purposes of this policy, the policyholder [MAC] acts on its own behalf or as agent of the employee. Under no circumstances will the policyholder be deemed the agent of the Company [UNUM] without a written authorization.” App. to Pet. for Cert. 44a.

*378 California law rendered that policy provision ineffective, the Ninth Circuit appeared to conclude, because under the rule stated in *Elfstrom v. New York Life Ins. Co.*, 67 Cal.2d, at 512, 432 P.2d, at 737, “the employer is the agent of the insurer in performing the duties of administering group insurance policies.” Thus, the Ninth Circuit instructed that, on remand, if UNUM was found to have suffered actual prejudice on account of Ward's late notice of claim, the District Court should then determine whether the claim was timely under *Elfstrom*. 135 F.3d, at 1289.

Ward does not argue in this Court that the *Elfstrom* rule, as comprehended by the Ninth Circuit, is a law that “regulates insurance.” See Brief for Respondent 35 (the Ninth Circuit applied “general principles of agency law,” not a rule determining when “employers who administer insured plans are agents of the insurer as a *matter of law*”). Indeed, it is difficult to tell from the Court of Appeals opinion precisely what rule or principle that court derived from *Elfstrom*. See Brief for Respondent 35 (“[T]he court below did not actually apply the *Elfstrom* rule in this case.”); 135 F.3d, at 1283, and n. 6 (endorsing the reasoning of *Paulson v. Western Life Ins. Co.*, 292 Or. 38, 636 P.2d 935 (1981), an Oregon Supreme Court decision that purported to reconcile *Elfstrom* with an apparently conflicting body of case law). Whatever the contours of *Elfstrom* may be, the Ninth Circuit held that the state law emerging from that case does not “relat[e] to” an ERISA plan within the meaning of § 1144(a), and therefore escapes preemption. See 135 F.3d, at 1287.

In this determination, the Ninth Circuit was mistaken. The Court of Appeals stated, without elaboration, that

Elfstrom does not dictate “the manner in which the plan will be administered,” and therefore is consistent with this Court's ERISA preemption precedent. *Ibid.*; see *New York State Conference of Blue Cross & Blue Shield Plans v. Travelers Ins. Co.*, 514 U.S. 645, 657-658, 115 S.Ct. 1671, 131 L.Ed.2d 695 (1995) (identifying among laws that “relat[e] to” employee benefit plans those that *379 “mandat[e] employee benefit structures or their administration”). The Ninth Circuit's statement is not firmly grounded.

**1392 As persuasively urged by the United States in its *amicus curiae* brief, deeming the policyholder-employer the agent of the insurer would have a marked effect on plan administration. It would “forc[e] the employer, as plan administrator, to assume a role, with attendant legal duties and consequences, that it has not undertaken voluntarily”; it would affect “not merely the plan's bookkeeping obligations regarding to whom benefits checks must be sent, but [would] also regulat[e] the basic services that a plan may or must provide to its participants and beneficiaries.” Brief 27. Satisfied that the *Elfstrom* rule “relate[s] to” ERISA plans, we reject the Ninth Circuit's contrary determination.

* * *

For the reasons stated, the judgment of the Court of Appeals is affirmed in part and reversed in part, and the case is remanded for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

It is so ordered.

U.S. Cal., 1999.
UNUM Life Ins. Co. of America v. Ward
526 U.S. 358, 119 S.Ct. 1380, 143 L.Ed.2d 462, 22 Employee Benefits Cas. 2745, 99 Cal. Daily Op. Serv. 2839, 1999 Daily Journal D.A.R. 3677, Pens. Plan Guide (CCH) P 23952T, 1999 CJ C.A.R. 2159, 12 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. S 197

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