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**The Ad Litem Manual 2022
(The Role of the Ad Litem)**

Presented by

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GUARDIANSHIP
(From the Ad Litem's Perspective)

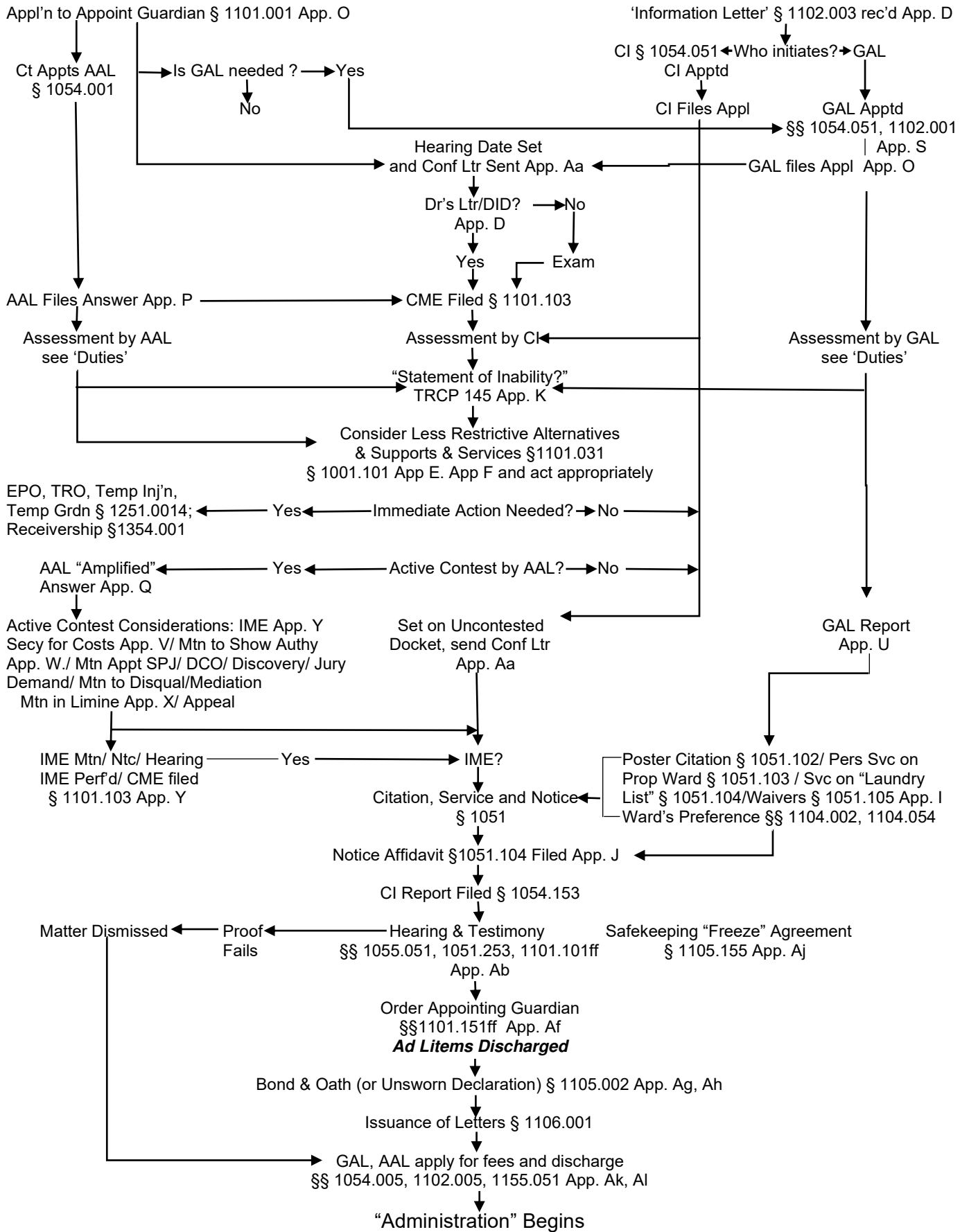


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The Ad Litem Manual 2022

I. INTRODUCTION:

GOALS: To help the reader to become familiar with:

1. the types of proceedings in which ad litem may be appointed;
2. the varying roles of the ad litem in different proceedings;
3. fulfilling the responsibilities of an attorney ad litem or guardian ad litem in the different proceedings;
4. how to before the bench and in dealing with court personnel; and
5. some specifics on fee applications.

This manual deal primarily with the uncontested aspects of a guardianship and only briefly with contests.

For more information on guardianship litigation, see:

1. State Bar of Texas Seminars on:
 - Advanced Estate Planning and Probate (Litigation Breakout Section)
 - Advanced Guardianship Course
 - Fiduciary Litigation Course
2. Tarrant County Probate Bar Association Probate Litigation Seminar in Fort Worth (every other fall).

For a very insightful commentary on dealing with ad litem, see Hopper, Craig, *Call in the Sheriff: Handling Overzealous Ad Litem and Other Outlaws*, 2010 Advanced Guardianship Course, State Bar of Texas. For an excellent discussion of the responsibilities of ad litem in areas outside of guardianship, see Smith, Dani D., *Attorney Ad Litem and Guardian ad Litem: An Overview of the Roles and Liabilities in Non-Guardianship Cases*, 2018 Advanced Estate Planning and Probate Course, State Bar of Texas.

A. Initial Query: Why Should the Judge Care?

Tex. Est. Code § 1201.003 provides that “A judge is liable on the judge’s bond to those damaged if damage or loss results to a guardianship or ward because of the gross neglect of the judge to use reasonable diligence in the performance of the judge’s duty under this subchapter.”

While this is not the same as personal liability (See *Twilligear v. Carrell*, 148 S.W.3d 502 (2004 Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] 2004, pet. denied), judges with probate jurisdiction, especially statutory probate judges, do not relish having a target on the back of their robes.

Active judicial oversight, requiring guardians to timely account, and employing ad litem to assist the

court in enforcing the probate code, are the best defenses the courts have in minimizing loss to the wards and eventual distributees in probate.

Judicial Bonds – as of November 1, 2017, any county-level judge (Constitutional County Court or County Court at Law) who handles probate or guardianship matters must furnish a surety bond - In counties with a population of 125,000 or less, this bond must be \$100,000.00.

- In counties with a population of more than 125,000, this bond must be \$250,000.00.

- Judges of Statutory Probate Courts must furnish a bond of \$500,000.00, mandated by Tex. Govt Code § 25.00231 .

- The bond is to be conditioned that the judge will perform the duties required by the Texas Estates Code (i.e. follow-up on Inventories and Accountings, monitor guardianships)

- The bond is to provide coverage for losses caused by the gross negligence of county-level judge.

- In lieu of a bond, the county may elect to obtain insurance instead.

B. Certification Requirements:

Effective September 1, 2021, any attorney representing any person in a guardianship proceeding must have a State Bar Guardianship Education Certification - Tex. Est. Code § 1054.201. The certification requirement no longer applies to just the applicant's attorney and any court-appointed attorneys.

Certification requires completion of a State Bar of Texas-sponsored four hour CLE course on guardianship law and procedure, including one hour on alternatives to guardianship and supports and services available to proposed wards. Tex. Est. Code § 1054.201(b). These courses are available on videotape, in live presentations and via internet.

If an attorney must enter an appearance without the certification, they are required to complete the course requirements within 14 days and prior to the filing of any substantive pleading.

The State Bar is mandated to provide the course at a low cost and throughout the state, including an internet version - Tex Govt Code § 81.114. Tex. Est. Code § 1101.153(a)(2).

Once certification is obtained, a copy of the certificate should be forwarded to the appropriate courts. Re-certification is required every two (2) years

until the attorney has been certified for four years, and then the certification is effective for a four (4) year period. Tex. Est. Code § 1054.202.

When a certificate has expired, a new certificate must be obtained for the attorney to be eligible for appointment as an Attorney Ad Litem. Tex. Est. Code § 1054.203.

The certification requirement applies during administration of the guardianship as well. In *Guardianship of Marburger*, 329 S.W.3d 923 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi 2010, no pet.).

An uncertified attorney has no authority to represent the Ward and lacks standing to bring an appeal. *Guardianship of Wehe*, 2012 Tex. App. LEXIS 8931 (Tex. App.—Corpus Christi, October 25, 2012, no pet.).

A complaint about an attorney ad litem who is not properly certified is not a basis for a writ of mandamus, but could be raised by direct appeal or a statutory bill of review. In *re Cunningham*, 454 S.W.3d 139 (Tex. App.—Texarkana 2014, orig. proceeding).

No certification is required for Attorneys Ad Litem in other proceedings, such as heirship or trust matters.

C. Liability and Immunity:

1. Attorney Ad Litem - Like any other attorney, an Attorney ad Litem must exercise the same due diligence and vigor and astuteness required of an attorney as in any other representation. *Estate of Tartt*, 531 S.W.2d at 698. Otherwise, there is the potential for a claim for legal malpractice.

In *Ex Parte Parker*, 2014 Tex. App. LEXIS 36 (Tex. App.—Amarillo, January 3, 2014, no pet.), the appeals court noted that allegations of ineffective assistance of an appointed Attorney ad Litem would be reviewed under the same standard as in cases regarding termination of parental rights.

The standard (applied by both the Texas Supreme Court and the U. S. Supreme Court) requires a complainant to demonstrate 1) the counsel's assistance fell below an objective standard of reasonableness and 2) that the ad litem's deficient assistance prejudiced the Ward's case. Such allegations must be firmly founded in, and affirmatively demonstrated by, the court's record.

In *Guardianship of Humphrey*, 2009 Tex. App. LEXIS 1100 (Tex. App.—Tyler, Feb. 18, 2009, pet. denied), the appellants were required to raise the issue of the Attorney ad Litem's ineffective assistance to the trial court.

2. Guardian Ad Litem - Tex. Est. Code § 1054.056 provides for immunity from civil damages for a Guardian Ad Litem (appointed under §§ 1054.051,

1102.001, or 1202.054) from recommendations made or opinions given as a Guardian Ad Litem. (Except for willfully wrongful, reckless, bad faith, malicious and grossly negligent statements.) Cf: *Kabbani v. Papadopolous* 2009 Tex. App. LEXIS 1320 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] February 26, 2009, pet. denied) (court upheld similar statutory immunity for a Guardian Ad Litem under the Texas Family Code) and *Wilz v. Sanders*, 2005 Tex. App. LEXIS 1503 (Tex. App.—Waco 2005, no pet.) February 23, 2005 (Memorandum) (Immunity of Guardian Ad Litem upheld where appointed under federal statute).

In addition, Tex. R. Civ. Proc. 173 governs ad litem appointments of Guardians Ad Litem other than pursuant to a specific statute, such as the Family Code and the Estates Code, or by other rules, such as the Parental Notification Rules.

The responsibility of the Guardian Ad Litem under these circumstances is very limited, and the Guardian Ad Litem is specifically not to participate in the underlying litigation (even reviewing the discovery or litigation files) except to the limited extent of the division of settlement proceeds. *Jocson v. Crabb*, 133 S. W. 3d 268 (Tex. 2004) (per curiam), *on remand*, 196 S.W.3d 302 (Tex. App.—Houston [1st Dist.] 2006, no pet.). A Guardian Ad Litem may, of course, choose to actively participate in the litigation and discovery, but compensation is not to be awarded for such activity.

Only in extraordinary circumstances does the rule contemplate that a Guardian Ad Litem will have a broader role. Even then, the role is limited to determining whether a party's next friend or guardian has an interest adverse to the party that should be considered by the court under Tex. R. Civ. Proc. 44.

Unlike the immunity conferred for a Guardian ad Litem in a guardianship proceeding, there is no statutory immunity for a Guardian ad Litem appointed under the non-guardianship provisions of the Texas Estates Code or for a Guardian ad Litem appointed under the Trust Code (Tex. Prop. Code § 115.014). In those cases, the issue of possible derived judicial immunity must be examined. Derived judicial immunity affords an officer of the court the same immunity as a judge acting in his or her official capacity being absolute immunity for judicial acts performed in the scope of jurisdiction. *Dallas County v. Halsey*, 87 S.W.3d 552, 554 (Tex. 2002). For an extended analysis of the issue of derived judicial immunity for ad litem, see Smith, *op. cit.* at 10.

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