

SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS

Ford Motor Company v. Stewart, Cox, and Hatcher, P.C. and Turner & Associates, P.A.

390 S.W.3d 294 (Tex. 2013) · No. No. 11-0818 · Decided January 25, 2013

SUMMARY

The Supreme Court of Texas held that a trial court should have removed a guardian ad litem after the evidence failed to show an adverse interest between a minor and the minor's next friend. Because services performed after that point were unnecessary under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 173, the guardian ad litem was not entitled to compensation for those services. The court reversed the judgment in part and remanded for determination of a proper fee award.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of Texas
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Per Curiam
JURISDICTION	Texas
DECIDED	January 25, 2013
DOCKET	No. 11-0818
DISPOSITION	reversed_and_remanded
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Ford petitioned the Supreme Court of Texas for review of a court of appeals judgment affirming the trial court's appointment of a guardian ad litem and award of guardian ad litem fees in connection with a minor's personal-injury settlement.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	The amount awarded to a guardian ad litem is reviewed for abuse of discretion, which occurs when the trial court acts arbitrarily, unreasonably, or without regard to guiding legal principles, or without supporting evidence. The court also addressed the legal sufficiency of the evidence supporting the fee award.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published opinion; precedential decision of the Supreme Court of Texas.
PARTIES	Ford Motor Company, et al. v. Stewart, Cox, and Hatcher, P.C., Turner & Associates, P.A.

TOPICS

guardian ad litem

guardianship procedure

appellate procedure

standard of review

remedies

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

guardianship procedure

appellate procedure

remedies

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the trial court abused its discretion by appointing a guardian ad litem when the evidence did not show an adverse interest between the minor and her next friend.
2. Whether services performed by the guardian ad litem after it became clear that no conflict existed were necessary and compensable under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 173.
3. Whether the evidence supported the full guardian ad litem fee award.

HOLDINGS

1. Under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 173, the trial court should remove a guardian ad litem when the evidence fails to confirm that a conflict of interest exists. A parent's obligation to provide her child with medical care, standing alone, does not create a Rule 173 conflict of interest.
2. A guardian ad litem may be compensated only for necessary services. Once it became clear that no conflict existed, Milutin's subsequent services, including defending his appointment in the mandamus proceeding, were unnecessary and non-compensable.

KEY QUOTATIONS

"Because the trial court should have removed the guardian ad litem after it became clear that the next friend did not have interests adverse to the minor, the guardian ad litem's services were no longer necessary under Rule 173." (390 S.W.3d at 295)

"We hold that a parent's obligation to provide her child with medical care, standing alone, does not create a conflict of interest within the confines of Rule 173." (390 S.W.3d at 297)

"Therefore, the pretrial judge abused his discretion when he awarded compensation for Milutin's non-necessary services, which included Milutin's time spent defending his appointment in the mandamus proceeding." (390 S.W.3d at 298)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

I.F. was severely injured after being ejected from a minivan in a rollover accident, and her father was killed. I.F.'s mother, Theresa Richardson, acted as I.F.'s next friend; she was not involved in the accident, asserted no personal claims, was not an heir or representative of the father's estate, and had no financial interest in the settlement proceeds. Although the regular judge had previously found no conflict requiring a guardian ad litem for the Firestone settlement, the pretrial judge later appointed John Milutin sua sponte for the Ford settlement and awarded him \$40,000 in fees and expenses.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

I.F., represented by her mother as next friend, sued Ford and Firestone after a serious motor-vehicle accident. Firestone settled in 2003, and Ford settled in 2009. A pretrial judge sua sponte appointed a guardian ad litem for the Ford settlement, approved the settlement, and awarded the guardian ad litem \$40,000 in fees and expenses. The court of appeals affirmed the appointment and fee award, and the Supreme Court of Texas granted Ford's petition, denied the minor's petition concerning the separate Firestone attorney-fee issue, reversed in part, and remanded for determination of the proper guardian ad litem fee.

DISPOSITION

reversed_and_remanded

REMAND INSTRUCTIONS

Remand to the pretrial judge to determine Milutin's guardian ad litem fee award consistent with the opinion, compensating only necessary services performed before it became clear that no conflict of interest existed.

CASES CITED

- In re Richardson, No. 09-10-0032-CV, 2010 Tex. App. LEXIS 1758, at *1 (Tex. App.—Beaumont Mar. 11, 2010, orig. proceeding) (mem. op.)
- *Jocson v. Crabb*, 133 S.W.3d 268, 270 (Tex. 2004) (per curiam)
- *Ford Motor Co. v. Garcia*, 363 S.W.3d 573, 577-79, 582 (Tex. 2012)
- *Brownsville-Valley Reg'l Med. Ctr. v. Gamez*, 894 S.W.2d 753, 755 (Tex. 1995)
- 350 S.W.3d 369, 377-78, 381

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS 4444444444 NO. 11-0818 4444444444 FORD
MOTOR COMPANY, ET AL., PETITIONERS, v. STEWART, COX, AND HATCHER, P.C. AND
TURNER & ASSOCIATES, P.A., RESPONDENTS
44 ON PETITION FOR REVIEW
FROM THE COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH DISTRICT OF TEXAS
44 PER CURIAM This appeal
arises from a dispute over the trial court's sua sponte appointment of a guardian ad litem and
subsequent fee award to the guardian ad litem in connection with a personal injury settlement
between a minor-plaintiff and Ford Motor Company.

Because the trial court should have removed the guardian ad litem after it became clear that the next friend did not have interests adverse to the minor, the guardian ad litem's services were no longer necessary under Rule 173 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.

Therefore, the trial court abused its discretion when it awarded the guardian ad litem compensation for the rendition of unnecessary, non-compensable services. Accordingly, we reverse the court of appeals' judgment in part, and remand the case to the trial court for further proceedings consistent with this opinion.

In 1999, I.F. was severely injured after being ejected from a minivan during a one-car rollover accident. I.F.'s father was killed in the accident. Theresa Richardson, I.F.'s mother, was not involved in the accident.¹ Richardson, as I.F.'s next friend, sued Ford and Bridgestone/Firestone North American Tire, L.L.C. in district court in Orange County. A district judge sitting in Montgomery County was assigned as the pretrial judge for this case and other similar cases.² See TEX. R. JUD.

ADMIN. 11 (providing for the assignment of a pretrial judge in cases that involve material questions of fact and law in common with another case pending in another court in another county). In 2003, Firestone and I.F. reached a settlement and presented the proposed settlement to the regular judge for approval. Upon approving the Firestone settlement, the regular judge found that no guardian ad litem appointment was necessary because there was no conflict of interest between Richardson and I.F.

In late 2009, Ford reached a settlement with I.F. That settlement was jointly presented to the pretrial judge for approval. Acting on his own initiative, the pretrial judge appointed attorney John Milutin to represent I.F.'s interest in the settlement under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 173. See TEX. R. CIV. P. 173.3(a) (providing that the trial court "may appoint a guardian ad litem on the motion of any party or on its own initiative").

Richardson, as next friend of I.F., initially challenged Milutin's appointment by filing an "Agreed Motion to Reconsider Appointment of Guardian Ad Litem," which included Richardson's 1 Richardson was divorced from I.F.'s father at the time of the accident and was neither an heir nor a representative of his estate. 2 The trial court judge sitting in Orange County, where the case was originally filed and remained pending, is hereinafter referred to as the "regular judge." See TEX. R. JUD.

A D M IN. 11.2(b). 2 affidavit in opposition to that appointment.³ In the affidavit, Richardson testified that her interests were not adverse to I.F.'s because she made no claims in the lawsuit and had no financial interest in the settlement. Milutin responded to Richardson's motion by stating, in sum, that he had "inadequate information upon which to determine and advise the Court whether [Richardson] has an interest adverse to [I.F.]" due to the plaintiff's failure to provide him with information that he had requested regarding the settlement.

The pretrial judge denied Richardson's motion to reconsider. Richardson, as next friend of I.F., then unsuccessfully sought mandamus relief from the order appointing Milutin as guardian ad

litem. In re Richardson, No. 09-10-0032-CV, 2010 Tex. App. LEXIS 1758, at *1 (Tex. App.—Beaumont Mar. 11, 2010, orig. proceeding) (mem. op.). Ultimately, the pretrial judge rendered a judgment that (1) approved the Ford settlement, (2) “reapproved” the 2003 Firestone settlement, subject to a reduction of attorney’s fees from the forty percent previously approved in the Firestone Settlement to one-third, and (3) ordered Ford to pay \$40,000.00 to Milutin in guardian ad litem fees and expenses.

A divided court of appeals affirmed the pretrial judge’s appointment of Milutin as guardian ad litem, finding that Richardson’s obligation to pay her daughter’s medical expenses coupled with her desire to pay the medical bills with proceeds from the settlement constituted the conflict necessitating the appointment of Milutin as 3 The court of appeals stated that Ford “joined” Richardson’s motion to reconsider.

350 S.W.3d 369, 377. Ford states in this Court, however, that it neither joined nor agreed to that motion, but simply told Richardson that it would not oppose it. 3 guardian ad litem. 350 S.W.3d 369, 377–78. The court of appeals also affirmed the ad litem fee award.⁴ Id. at 381. Ford argues that the trial court abused its discretion under Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 173 by appointing a guardian ad litem when there was no apparent conflict of interest between I.F. and Richardson.

Ford also complains of the amount of the guardian ad litem’s fee award and the taxing of the entire award against Ford. We initially note that Ford preserved its issues surrounding the guardian ad litem fee award. Richardson and Ford initially filed a joint motion requesting that the pretrial judge approve Ford’s proposed settlement, in which both parties notified the pretrial judge that a guardian ad litem appointment was unwarranted in this case.

When Richardson challenged the guardian ad litem appointment by mandamus review, Ford filed a letter in that proceeding, averring that the appointment was “neither appropriate nor permitted.” 2010 Tex. App. LEXIS 1758, at *8. More importantly, Ford objected to the fees at the settlement prove-up hearing, and the trial court overruled Ford’s objections. See TEX. R. APP.

P. 33.1(a); see also *Jocson v. Crabb*, 133 S.W.3d 268, 270 (Tex. 2004) (per curiam) (“The final fee hearing is an appropriate forum to assert any objections to the fee request and obtain a ruling.”). 4 The court of appeals dealt with two separate appeals in this case. I.F.’s attorneys also appealed the trial court’s reduction of their fees associated with the 2003 Firestone settlement.

350 S.W.3d at 373. The court of appeals reversed the pretrial judge’s order on that issue, holding that the pretrial judge abused his discretion by disregarding the regular judge’s 2003 order that approved the Firestone settlement and the attorney’s fees and expenses paid to I.F.’s attorneys from that settlement. Id. at 381. Richardson, as I.F.’s next friend, petitioned this Court for review as to that portion of the court of appeals’ judgment, but we deny her petition.

Thus, we address only the guardian ad litem issue presented by Ford's petition. 4 Texas Rule of Civil Procedure 173 governs the procedure for appointing and compensating a guardian ad litem. See TEX. R. CIV. P. 173.

The trial court must appoint a guardian ad litem pursuant to Rule 173 when there appears to be a conflict of interest between the minor and next friend. TEX. R. CIV. P. 173.2. Once appointed, the guardian ad litem has a limited role in the litigation and may be compensated only for certain types of activities. *Ford Motor Co. v. Garcia*, 363 S.W.3d 573, 579 (Tex.

2012). "The context of the appointment and duties assigned to the ad litem determine the nature of the appointment and the duties of the ad litem." *Id.* at 577. The guardian ad litem's initial role is to "determine and advise the court whether a party's next friend... has an interest adverse to the party." TEX. R. CIV. P. 173.4(b).

The trial court should remove the guardian ad litem when the evidence presented fails to confirm that a conflict of interest exists. Cf. *Brownsville-Valley Reg'l Med. Ctr. v. Gamez*, 894 S.W.2d 753, 755 (Tex. 1995) ("When the conflict of interest no longer exists, the trial court should remove the guardian ad litem."). Rule 173 authorizes the trial court to award an ad litem a reasonable fee for necessary services performed.

TEX. R. CIV. P. 173.6. The trial court has no discretion to award a guardian ad litem compensation for services rendered after it has become clear that no conflict of interest exists, because such services would no longer be necessary under Rule 173. See *Garcia*, 363 S.W.3d at 582 ("Only those tasks directly and materially bearing on the conflict of interest between [the guardian] and [the ward] regarding division of the settlement were necessary.").

We review the amount a guardian ad litem is awarded as compensation for an abuse of discretion, which occurs when the trial court rules (1) arbitrarily, unreasonably, or without regard to guiding legal principles, or (2) without supporting evidence. *Id.* at 578. 5 In this case, Milutin was not specifically assigned any duties by the pretrial judge.

The context of his appointment, however, indicates that Milutin was appointed for the limited purpose of determining and advising the pretrial judge as to whether there was a conflict of interest between I.F. and Richardson, and if so, whether the Ford settlement was in I.F.'s best interest.

As to the initial conflict-of-interest determination, Richardson testified in her affidavit that she was not involved in the accident, she was not asserting any claims in this lawsuit on her own behalf, she was not an heir or representative of the estate of I.F.'s father, she had no financial interest in that estate's recovery, and she understood and agreed that she had no right to the proceeds of any settlement of the litigation.

In Milutin's response, he primarily took issue with the regular judge's prior approval of the Firestone settlement in 2003 and the amount of attorney's fees awarded pursuant to the contingency fee agreement in that settlement.

However, those issues have no bearing on the guardian ad litem's initial role in determining whether Richardson's interests were adverse to I.F.'s in the context of the Ford settlement. See TEX. R. CIV. P. 173 cmt. 3.

Therefore, the pretrial judge should have removed Milutin after considering Richardson's affidavit, the circumstances surrounding Richardson's representation of I.F., and Milutin's response because there was no evidence that Richardson had an interest adverse to I.F.

The court of appeals erred when it held otherwise. See 350 S.W.3d at 377–78 (concluding that Richardson's obligation as a parent to pay I.F.'s medical expenses presented a conflict of interest that required the appointment of a guardian ad litem under Rule 173).

We hold that a parent's obligation to provide her child with medical care, standing alone, does not create a conflict of interest within the confines of Rule 173. 6 Because the pretrial judge should have removed Milutin at the time he considered Richardson's motion to reconsider and Milutin's response, we hold that any services rendered by Milutin after that time were not necessary and thus not compensable under Rule 173.

See TEX. R. CIV. P. 173.6(a) (providing that a guardian ad litem may be compensated for necessary services performed). Therefore, the pretrial judge abused his discretion when he awarded compensation for Milutin's non-necessary services, which included Milutin's time spent defending his appointment in the mandamus proceeding. See Garcia, 363 S.W.3d at 582 (holding that a trial court abuses its discretion when it awards compensation for a guardian ad litem's non-necessary activities).

While the evidence is legally insufficient to support the full amount awarded to Milutin, it is sufficient to show that he necessarily spent some amount of time initially advising the pretrial judge as to whether there was a conflict of interest between Richardson and I.F.

Accordingly, we grant Ford's petition for review and, without hearing oral argument, reverse the court of appeals' judgment in part and remand the case to the pretrial judge to determine Milutin's fee award, consistent with this opinion. See TEX. R. APP. P. 59.1. OPINION DELIVERED: January 25, 2013 7