



PART 36 OF THE RULES OF THE CHIEF JUDGE: AN EXPLANATORY NOTE

Part 36 of the Rules of the Chief Judge creates a system that broadens the eligibility for appointment to a wide range of applicants well-trained in their category of appointment, establishes procedures that promote accountability and openness in the selection process, and insulates that process from appearances of favoritism, nepotism or politics.

1. APPLICABILITY

Part 36 governs ten categories of primary appointments and six categories of secondary appointments (§ 36.1 [a]), as set forth below.

(A) GUARDIANS

Part 36 applies to guardians appointed for: 1) incapacitated persons pursuant to Mental Hygiene Law Article 81; 2) minors pursuant to Surrogate's Court Procedure Act article 17 or Civil Practice Laws and Rules article 12; and 3) the intellectually or developmentally disabled pursuant to Surrogate's Court Procedure Act article 17-A (§ 36.1 [a][1]). If a person is appointed guardian upon a ward's nomination or a party's proposal, appointment is exempt from Part 36 (§ 36.1 [b][2][i]).

A guardianship where the appointee is a nonprofit institution, department of social services, or other public agency with legally recognized duties or interests is exempt from Part 36 (§ 36.1 [b][2][i], [iii]). Guardianships in proceedings for the termination of parental rights (see Social Services Law § 384-b, Surrogate's Court Procedure Act § 403-a, Family Ct. Act article 6) are also exempt, since only persons or entities authorized by law may be appointed guardian in such proceedings (§ 36.1 [b][2][i], [vi]).

(B) GUARDIANS AD LITEM

Part 36 applies to guardians ad litem appointed under the general provisions of Surrogate's Court Procedure Act § 403 and Civil Practice Law and Rules 1202, including guardians ad litem appointed to investigate and report to the court on particular issues (§ 36.1 [a][2]). Where a court appoints counsel or assistants to guardians ad litem, these appointees also are governed by the rules. If appointed a guardian ad litem upon the nomination of an infant of 14 years of age or over, the appointee is exempt (36.1 [b][2][iii]). A guardian ad litem appointed pursuant to Civil Practice Law and Rules Article 12, who is an uncompensated friend or relative of a party incapable of representing the party's interests is also exempt (§ 36.1[b][2][ii]). Similarly exempt is a physician whose appointment as a guardian ad litem is necessary where emergency medical or surgical procedures are required (§ 36.1 [b][2][viii]).

(C) ATTORNEYS FOR THE CHILD (FORMERLY LAW GUARDIANS)

Privately paid attorneys for the child who are appointed in domestic relations matters in those Departments of the Appellate Division where authorized are subject to the provisions of Part 36 (§ 36.1 [a][3]). Attorneys for the child appointed and paid from public funds are exempt (§ 36.1 [b][1]). (As a general rule, Part 36 applies only to appointees compensated at the expense of private parties, and not those compensated from public funds such as appointments pursuant to Family Court Act § 243, Surrogate's Court Procedure Act § 403-a, 407, Judiciary Law § 35, and County Law article 18-B.)

(D) COURT EVALUATORS, ATTORNEYS FOR ALLEGED INCAPACITATED PERSONS, COURT EXAMINERS

In proceedings for the appointment of guardians for incapacitated persons pursuant to Article 81 of the Mental Hygiene Law, the court may appoint an attorney for the alleged incapacitated person (Mental Hygiene Law § 81.10) or appoint a court evaluator as an independent witness to investigate and report to the court (Mental Hygiene Law § 81.09). These appointments are governed by Part 36 (§ 36.1 [a][4], [5]), except that a nonprofit institution appointed court evaluator is exempt (§ 36.1 [b][2][iii]). The Mental Hygiene Legal Service, which may serve as attorney for an alleged incapacitated person or court evaluator, is also exempt (§ 36.1 [b][1]).

If a guardian is appointed pursuant to Article 81 of the Mental

Hygiene Law, the court may also assign a court examiner to audit and report on accountings required to be filed in such guardianship proceedings (Mental Hygiene Law § 81.30, 81.31). Court examiners are designated by the Presiding Justice of each Department of the Appellate Division (Mental Hygiene Law § 81.32), and, upon designation, must comply with all the provisions of Part 36 (§§ 36.1 [a][6]; 36.3 [c]).

(E) SUPPLEMENTAL NEEDS TRUSTEES

Supplemental needs trustees (see Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (42 USC 1396p[d][4], EPTL § 7-1.12, SSL § 366 [2][b][2][iii], 18 NYCRR § 360-4.5) may be appointed in a number of contexts in Supreme Court or Surrogate's Court, e.g., in infants' compromise orders, or in proceedings under article 17-A of the Surrogate's Court Procedure Act or Article 81 of the Mental Hygiene Law. When selected by the court and appointed by judgment or order, a supplemental needs trustee is subject to the provisions of Part 36 (§ 36.1 [a][7]), unless the appointee is a bank or trust company (§ 36.1 [b][2][iv]), or is appointed upon nomination by the beneficiary, or by the proponent, of the trust (§ 36.1 [b][2][i][b]).

(F) RECEIVERS

Part 36 applies to receivers almost without exception (§ 36.1 [a][8]). In rare cases where the choice of receiver would be dictated by law, such an appointee would be exempt (§ 36.1 [b][2][vi]).

(G) REFEREES

Referees are treated differently under Part 36 depending on the purpose for which they are appointed. Under Articles 31 and 43 of the Civil Practice Laws and Rules, referees, sometimes called "special masters", are often used in a quasi-judicial capacity to supervise discovery or conduct trials in civil actions or proceedings. No matter what their title, if referees are used to perform a judicial function, they are exempt from Part 36 (§ 36.1 [a][9]). Referees appointed for all other purposes are governed by the rules. These appointments are usually for the purpose of performing an act outside of court, e.g., conducting the sale of real property in a mortgage foreclosure action or supervising a labor union election.

Referees to compute the value of, and sell, real property in the ordinary mortgage foreclosure action, and who receive compensation of \$1,100 or less, are subject to all of the provisions of Part 36 preliminary to appointment, including the disqualification provisions of section 36.2 (c), the limitations based on compensation of section 36.2 (d), and list enrollment under section 36.3. Upon appointment, however, these referees are not required to file the notice of appointment or certification of compliance that all other Part 36 appointees must file (§ 36.4 [e]).

(H) SECONDARY APPOINTMENTS OF GUARDIANS AND RECEIVERS: COUNSEL, ACCOUNTANTS, APPRAISERS, AUCTIONEERS, PROPERTY MANAGERS, REAL ESTATE BROKERS

When a guardian or receiver subject to the provisions of Part 36 seeks to retain counsel, or an accountant, appraiser, auctioneer, property manager or real estate broker, the retained professional becomes a Part 36 appointee (§ 36.1[a][10]). The guardian or receiver must request that the judge appoint such a professional (§ 36.2 [a]), and the professional must comply with all the provisions of Part 36, including those governing list enrollment (§ 36.3), disqualification and limitation based on compensation (§ 36.2), and all filing requirements (§ 36.4).

(I) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR AND COUNSEL TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR

Certain sections of Part 36 apply to the appointment of a Public Administrator within the City of New York and for the counties of Westchester, Onondaga, Erie, Monroe, Suffolk and Nassau and counsel to the public administrator. Those sections include the disqualifications due to family relationship, employment, former employment, political party office or judicial campaign office found in section 36.2 (c) and the approval of compensation reporting requirements found in section 36.4(f).

2. APPROVED LISTS: APPLICATION, ENROLLMENT, USE

All persons whose appointments are governed by Part 36 (§ 36.1 [a] [1] – [10]), and who are not exempt under section 36.1 (b), must be enrolled on an approved list established by the Chief Administrator of the Courts (§ 36.3 [c]) from which all names for appointment must be selected (§ 36.2 [b][1]), except when good cause exists to appoint outside the list (§ 36.2 [b][2]). In those exceptional circumstances, the court must make a finding of good cause, in writing, and file its finding with the fiduciary clerk, who has the duty of supervising the filing of all papers in the Part 36 appointment process (see §§ 36.2 [b][2]; 36.4 [b][1], [c][1]-[3]). A copy of the finding also will be sent to the Chief Administrator of the Courts (§ 36.2[b][2]). A person not appointed from an appropriate list still must comply with all the other provisions of Part 36, e.g., the appointee must not be disqualified from appointment under section 36.2(c) or (d) and must file all Part 36 forms pursuant to section 36.4, but any education and training requirements may be waived (§ 36.2 [b][3]). At no time may a court appoint a person removed from a list for cause, or a person whom is currently suspended from an appointment list of the Chief Administrator of the Courts pending a final determination on the issue of removal (see §§ 36.2 [b][2]; 36.3[f]). (See § 36.3 [e] for the procedure for removal upon the Chief Administrator's determination of unsatisfactory performance or conduct incompatible with appointment from a list.)

To enroll on a list maintained by the Chief Administrator of the Courts, an applicant must have completed the required training for each category of appointment for which enrollment is requested (§ 36.3 [b]). Once all required training is completed, an application must be submitted on the application form promulgated by the Chief Administrator (UCS-870) (§ 36.3 [a]). Court examiners for proceedings under Article 81 of the Mental Hygiene Law and privately paid attorneys for the child in domestic relations actions first must be approved by the Appellate Division before being eligible for placement on a list.

Section 36.3 (d) provides for biennial re-registration, which will permit the Chief Administrator to keep all lists current.

3. DISQUALIFICATIONS

The following persons are disqualified from appointment (§ 36.2 [c]):

- (a) a judge or housing judge of the Unified Court System, or a relative of, or a person related by marriage to, a judge or housing judge of the Unified Court System within the fourth degree of relationship;
- (b) a judicial hearing officer in a court in which he or she serves as a judicial hearing officer (appointments may be accepted in courts in which he or she does not serve as a JHO);
- (c) a full-time or part-time employee of the Unified Court System;
- (d) the spouse, brother/sister, parent or child of a full-time or part-time employee of the Unified Court System at or above salary grade JG24, or its equivalent: 1) employed in a judicial district where the relative is applying for appointment or 2) with statewide responsibilities;
- (e) a person who currently serves, or has served within the last two years as chair, executive director, or the equivalent, of a state or county political party (including any person or persons who, in counties of any size or population, possess

or perform any of the titles, powers or duties set forth in Public Officers Law §73[1][k]); or the spouse, brother/sister, parent or child of such political party official; or a member, associate, counsel or employee of a law firm or entity with which such political party official is currently associated;

- (f) a former judge or housing judge of the Unified Court System who left office within the last two years and who is applying for appointment within the jurisdiction of prior judicial service, as defined by section 36.2(c)(5) of the Rules of the Chief Judge; or the spouse, brother/sister, parent or child of such former judge;
- (g) an attorney currently disbarred or suspended from the practice of law by any jurisdiction;
- (h) a person convicted of a felony for which no certificate of relief from civil disabilities has been received;
- (i) a person convicted of a misdemeanor for which sentence was imposed within the last five years and for which no certificate of relief from civil disabilities, or waiver by the Chief Administrator of the Courts, has been received; or
- (j) a person who has been removed from an appointment list of the Chief Administrator of the Courts for unsatisfactory performance or conduct incompatible with appointment, or is currently suspended from an appointment list of the Chief Administrator of the Courts pending a final determination on the issue of removal.

The disqualifications for disbarred or suspended attorneys (see paragraph [g], supra) and convicted criminals (see paragraphs [h] and [i], supra) apply to any appointments under section 36.1 (a), even if otherwise exempted under the rules pursuant to section 36.1 (b).

Additionally, there are three disqualifications that do not limit list enrollment, but may render an enrollee disqualified from appointment due to the circumstances of a particular case. These disqualifications are: 1) receivers or guardians, or persons associated with the law firm of a receiver or guardian, are prohibited from being appointed counsel to the receiver or guardian (§ 36.2 [c] [8]); 2) counsel to alleged incapacitated persons in Mental Hygiene Law Article 81 proceedings are prohibited from being appointed guardian, or counsel to the guardian, for an incapacitated person they have represented (§ 36.2 [c][9]); and 3) court evaluators in Mental Hygiene Law Article 81 proceedings are prohibited from being appointed guardian for an incapacitated person in a proceeding in which they served as court evaluator (§ 36.2 [c][10]). In the first and third of these disqualifications, exceptions may be made. If there is a compelling reason, such as savings to the estate of the receivership or guardianship, the receiver or guardian may be appointed counsel. Similarly, if there are extenuating circumstances, such as the unavailability of others to be appointed guardian and a familiarity and trust developed between court evaluator and incapacitated person, a court evaluator may be appointed guardian upon a written finding by the court of extenuating circumstances.

There is also a disqualification relating to judicial campaign activity. This does not prevent list enrollment, but limits appointment by a judge for whom the enrollee acted as campaign chair, coordinator, manager, treasurer or finance chair in a campaign for a judicial election that took place less than two years prior to the proposed appointment (§ 36.2 [c][4][iii]). If the candidate is a sitting judge, the disqualification also applies to a person who assumes any of the above roles during the campaign for judicial office. Included in this disqualification are the spouse, brother/sister, parent or child of the campaign official, or anyone associated with the campaign official's law firm.

4. LIMITATIONS ON APPOINTMENTS BASED UPON COMPENSATION

Subdivision (d) of section 36.2 establishes two additional disqualifications from appointment, not related to list eligibility, but based upon anticipated or previously awarded compensation. These restrictions do not limit compensation per se, but use compensation as a basis for determining availability for future appointment. There are no exceptions to the application of these limitations, unless the court determines the appointment is necessary to maintain continuity of representation of the same person or entity in further or subsequent proceedings.

(A) THE \$15,000 RULE

Section 36.2 (d)(1) prohibits appointees from receiving more than one appointment in the same calendar year (i.e., January 1 to December 31) for which compensation in excess of \$15,000 is awarded in that calendar year or anticipated to be awarded in any calendar year. Two examples illustrate the rule. 1) If appointed as attorney for an alleged incapacitated person, and compensation of, for example, \$20,000 for that appointment is awarded or anticipated to be awarded in that same year, then the appointee is precluded from receiving another appointment in that calendar year for which compensation in excess of \$15,000 is anticipated either in that calendar or in any single future calendar year. 2) If appointed as guardian, and an annual commission of, for example, \$20,000 is anticipated to be awarded in the following calendar year, the appointee is precluded from receiving another appointment in the current calendar year for which compensation in excess of \$15,000 is anticipated to be awarded either in the current calendar year or in any single future calendar year.

(B) THE \$125,000 RULE

Section 36.2 (d) (2) establishes a limitation on appointments based on an annual, aggregate amount of compensation. If compensation is awarded in an aggregate amount of more than \$125,000 during any calendar year (no matter what year the appointment was made), the appointee will be ineligible for any compensated appointments during the next calendar year. It is the year of the award of compensation, and not the year of its actual receipt, that activates the application of the rule. Like its \$15,000 counterpart, the \$125,000 rule is a limitation on appointments, and not on compensation; nothing in the \$125,000 rule prevents a court's award, or an appointee's receipt, of total compensation exceeding \$125,000 in any calendar year. Excess compensation in one calendar year simply prevents compensated appointments in the following calendar year.

5. PROCEDURE AFTER APPOINTMENT

(A) COMBINED NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT AND CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

Part 36 appointees must complete and file with the fiduciary clerk within 30 days of appointment a notice of appointment and certification of compliance (§ 36.4 [b][1]), which will be sent to the appointee by the court immediately after appointment. If the appointee cannot certify qualification for appointment in the certification of compliance, or cannot accept appointment for any other reason, the appointee must immediately notify the court (§ 36.4 [b][4]).

The notice of appointment contains the date and nature of the appointment (§ 36.4 [b][2]), and the certification of compliance certifies that the appointee is not disqualified from service and is not otherwise precluded by any limitation based on compensation (§ 36.4 [b][3][i]; see § 36.2 [d], [e]). The appointee must list all appointments received during the current calendar year (§ 36.4 [b][3][iii]), report the amount of compensation awarded for each (§ 36.4 [b][3][iii][B]), or, if not awarded, the total amount of compensation anticipated for each (§ 36.4 [b][3][iii][c][i]), and separately identify appointments for which compensation is anticipated to exceed \$15,000 in any calendar year (§ 36.4 [b][3][iii][c][ii]). The appointee must also list all appointments for which compensation was awarded in the year immediately preceding the current calendar year (§ 36.4 [b][3][iii]) and report the amount awarded for each (§ 36.4 [b][3][iii][B]). For all appointments, the name of the appointing

judge must be indicated (§ 36.4 [b][3][ii][A]).

There are two exceptions to this procedure. Although exempt from the application of Part 36 (see § 36.1 [b][3]), uncompensated appointees must still complete and file the notice of appointment section of the form (§ 36.4 [b][1]). This will allow uncompensated fiduciary activity to be recorded and appropriately recognized. The other exception applies to referees to compute the value of, and sell, real property. Although subject to the application and list process of Part 36 (see § 36.1 [a][9]), referees to compute and sell are relieved from the obligation to file the notice of appointment and certification of compliance form for appointments where total compensation is not anticipated to exceed \$1,100 (§ 36.4 [e][3]).

(B) APPROVAL OF COMPENSATION

Judges who approve compensation of more than \$500 are required to file a statement of approval of compensation with the Office of Court Administration pursuant to Judiciary Law § 35-a (1)(a) and 22 NYCRR Part 26. Whenever a court is requested to approve compensation in excess of \$500 for a Part 36 appointee, a statement of approval of compensation on a form promulgated by the Chief Administrator of the Courts must be submitted for signature to the approving judge. The statement must contain a confirmation signed by the fiduciary clerk that the notice of appointment and certification of compliance was filed (§ 36.4 [c][1]). No judge may approve compensation of more than \$500 without this statement and the signed confirmation of the fiduciary clerk (§ 36.4 [c][2]). Additionally, every approval of compensation in excess of \$5000 must contain the judge's written statement of the reasons for such approval (§ 36.4 [c][3]). After signing the order awarding compensation and the statement of approval of compensation, the judge must file a copy of the order and the original statement with the fiduciary clerk. The fiduciary clerk will then forward the statement of approval of compensation to the Office of Court Administration for entry of the amount of compensation in its database under the name of the appointee. This will keep the database current for periodic publication under section 36.5.

The rules cite the standard for judicial approval of compensation, viz., fair value for all services rendered that are necessary to the performance of the appointee's duties (§36.4 [c][4]). This determination remains in the sound discretion of the court and depends on the factual circumstances of each case.

Unless the court directs otherwise, fiduciary appointees may utilize supporting attorneys and staff, however, all tasks must be directly supervised by the fiduciary appointee, and all appearances and reports must be made by the appointee (§36.4[c][5]). Court examiners and attorneys for the child must adhere to the rules of their respective Appellate Divisions, and should not assume that delegation is permitted.

6. REPORTING LAW FIRM COMPENSATION

Section 36.4 (d) obligates law firms to report, in writing, to the Chief Administrator of the Courts whenever the aggregate total compensation for Part 36 appointments of law firm members, associates or employees reaches or exceeds \$50,000 in a single calendar year. The report of compensation received by law firms must be filed on form UCS-876 on or before March 31st of the following the calendar year.

The reporting of law firm compensation is for informational purposes only. Limitations based on compensation apply only to individual appointees, not firms, and the appointment and compensation of one person in a firm are only considered in certifying the eligibility of that individual for appointment and do not affect the eligibility of any other person in the firm.

7. PUBLICATION

The notice of appointment and certification of compliance, statement of approval of compensation, and report of compensation received by law firms, filed pursuant to section 36.4, are public records, and the names of appointees and of appointing judges, and the amounts of approved compensation, are subject to periodic publication by the Chief Administrator of the Courts (§36.5).