

# Attorney Trust Accounts and Recordkeeping

## A Practical Guide



The New York Lawyers' Fund  
for Client Protection  
of the State of New York

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Dear Colleague:

We are pleased to contribute this revised version of *A Practical Guide* as a public service for the bar of New York, law-office staffs, and law students.

It is intended as a plain-English guide to current court rules, statutes and bar association ethics opinions on the subject of attorney trust accounts and law office recordkeeping. This brochure provides a summary of the applicable rules and standards when a lawyer holds client money and escrow funds. It is not a substitute for the black-letter provisions of the New York Rules of Professional Conduct or court rules in each of the four judicial departments in the State.

*A Practical Guide* was first published in April 1988, with the help of the Committee on Professional Ethics of the New York County Lawyers' Association. This eighth edition is prompted by judicial decisions and rule changes that have occurred since the last publication in January 2009.

This brochure may be reproduced without further permission of the Lawyers' Fund, in connection with any educational, law office or bar association activity. We hope you find *A Practical Guide* to be informative and helpful in your practice.

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## What are a lawyer's ethical obligations regarding client funds?

A lawyer in possession of client funds and property is a fiduciary.<sup>1</sup> The lawyer must safeguard and segregate those assets from the lawyer's personal, business or other assets.

A lawyer is also obligated to notify a client when client funds or property are received by the lawyer. The lawyer must provide timely and complete accountings to the client, and disburse promptly all funds and property to which the client is entitled. A client's non-cash property should be clearly identified as trust property and be secured in the lawyer's safe or safe deposit box.

These fiduciary obligations apply equally to money and property of non-clients which come into a lawyer's possession in the practice of law.

## What is an attorney trust account?

It's a "special" bank account, usually a checking account or its equivalent, for client money and other escrow funds that a lawyer holds in the practice of law. A lawyer can have one account, or several, depending on need. Each must be maintained separately from the lawyer's personal and business accounts, and other fiduciary accounts, like those maintained for estates, guardianships, and trusts.

An attorney trust account must be maintained in a banking institution located within New York State; that is, a "state or national bank, trust company, savings bank, savings and loan association or credit union". Out-of-state banks may be used only with the

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<sup>1</sup> 22 NYCRR Part 1200 (Rule 1.15). The Appellate Divisions' Rules of Professional Conduct are published in 22 NYCRR Part 1200; *McKinney's Judiciary Law* (Appendix); and *McKinney's New York Rules of Court*.

prior and specific written approval of the client or other beneficial owner of the funds. In all cases, lawyers can only use banks that have agreed to furnish "dishonored check notices" pursuant to statewide court rules.<sup>2</sup> While some banking institutions may offer overdraft protection on a client funds account, an attorney trust account should never be overdrawn and should not carry overdraft protection.

These rules also require lawyers to designate existing or new bank accounts as either **Attorney Trust Account**, **Attorney Special Account**, or **Attorney Escrow Account**, with pre-numbered checks and deposit slips imprinted with that title. These titles may be further qualified with other descriptive language. For example, an attorney can add "IOLA Account" or "Closing Account" below the required title.<sup>3</sup>

## What is the purpose of an attorney trust account?

To safeguard clients' funds from loss, and to avoid the appearance of impropriety by the lawyer-fiduciary. The account is used solely for funds belonging to clients and other persons incident to a lawyer's practice of law.

Funds belonging partly to a client and partly to the lawyer, presently or potentially, must also be deposited in the attorney trust account. The lawyer's portion may be withdrawn when due, unless the client disputes the withdrawal. In that event, the funds must remain intact until the lawyer and client resolve their dispute.

Withdrawals from the attorney trust account must be made to named payees, and not to cash. A lawyer may not issue a check from

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<sup>2</sup> 22 NYCRR Part 1200 (Rule 1.15 (b)(1)). The Dishonored Check Notice Reporting Rules, effective January 1, 1993, are reported at 22 NYCRR Part 1300.

<sup>3</sup> 22 NYCRR Part 1200 (Rule 1.15 (b)(2)).

an attorney escrow account drawn against a bank or certified check that has not been deposited or has not cleared.<sup>4</sup> A lawyer is also not permitted to make an ATM withdrawal from a client funds account. Deposits by ATM may be permitted if the attorney carefully reviews and adequately documents the deposit transaction, and otherwise complies with the records retention requirements of Rule 1.15.<sup>5</sup>

Only members of the New York bar can be signatories on the bank account. In certain instances, a lawyer may allow a paralegal to use the lawyer's signature stamp to execute escrow checks from a client trust account so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work closely. The lawyer though remains completely responsible for any misuse of funds.<sup>6</sup>

## **What about bank service charges?**

A lawyer may deposit personal funds into the attorney trust account that are reasonably sufficient to maintain the account, including bank service charges.<sup>7</sup>

## **Should interest-bearing accounts be used?**

Lawyers, as fiduciaries, should endeavor to make client funds productive for their clients. By statute, every lawyer has complete discretion to determine whether client and escrow funds should be deposited in interest-bearing bank accounts.<sup>8</sup>

For funds nominal in amount, or which will be held only briefly by a lawyer or law firm, the statute authorizes their deposit in so-

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<sup>4</sup> See, NYSBA Op. 737 (2001).

<sup>5</sup> See, NYSBA Op. 759 (2002).

<sup>6</sup> See, NYSBA Op. 693 (1997).

7 22 NYCRR Part 1200 (Rule 1.15(b)(3)).

<sup>8</sup> Judiciary Law §497.

called IOLA bank accounts.

But lawyers may also establish interest-bearing accounts for individual clients. For all client funds, lawyers may use pooled accounts in banks which have the capability to credit interest to individual client sub-accounts. A lawyer or law firm may also do the calculations necessary to allocate interest to individual clients or other beneficial owners.

## What is IOLA?

IOLA is the acronym for the Interest On Lawyer Account Fund and program.<sup>9</sup> IOLA is a state agency which uses interest on IOLA attorney trust accounts to fund non-profit agencies which provide civil legal services for the poor, and programs to improve the administration of justice.

The IOLA account is designed for nominal and short-term client deposits which, in the sole discretion of the attorney, would not generate income for the client-owner, net of bank fees and related charges.<sup>10</sup>

A lawyer's participation in IOLA has no income tax consequences for the lawyer, or for the client. In addition, IOLA assumes the cost of routine bank service charges and fees on the account. IOLA's offices are at 11 E. 44th Street, Suite 1406, New York, NY 10017. Telephone (646) 865-1541 or 1-800-222-IOLA. The IOLA Fund also has a site on the internet at [www.iola.org](http://www.iola.org).

## FDIC Insurance and Attorney Trust Accounts

Attorneys are not required by court rules to deposit client funds in an FDIC insured banking

<sup>9</sup> State Finance Law §97-v; Judiciary Law §497.

<sup>10</sup> 21 N.Y.C.R.R. 7000.2(e).

institution. Nevertheless, as a fiduciary of client funds, an attorney is wise to consider FDIC insured institutions in order to provide an added layer of protection. A lawyer who fails to consider the relative safety of a depository banking institution might be exposed to civil liability.<sup>11</sup>

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) provides insurance coverage to various types of deposit accounts. The FDIC considers attorney escrow accounts as single accounts. An attorney must comply with New York record keeping rules to demonstrate the fiduciary nature of an escrow account in order to extend FDIC coverage to individual client deposits.<sup>12</sup>

FDIC coverage of depositor funds is in the aggregate. Lawyers must therefore consider if their client has other funds on deposit with the lawyer's depository bank. If a client has accumulated deposits in excess of FDIC coverage, then lawyers should discuss deposit alternatives with their client.

In light of an ever-changing financial landscape, practitioners are encouraged to visit the FDIC's website at [www.fdic.gov](http://www.fdic.gov) to obtain the most current rules regarding available insurance coverage.

## **How should large trust deposits be handled?**

When a client's funds and the anticipated holding period are sufficient to generate meaningful interest, a lawyer may have a fiduciary obligation to invest the client's funds in an interest-bearing bank account.<sup>13</sup>

In that case, prudence suggests that a lawyer consult with the client or other ben-

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<sup>11</sup> See, *Bazinet v. Kluge*, 14 A.D.2d 324, 788 NYS 2d 77 (2005).

<sup>12</sup> See, 12 CFR § 330.5 and FDIC Advisory Opinion 98-2, June 16, 1998.

<sup>13</sup> See, NYSBA, Comm. on Prof. Ethics, Ops. 554 (1983), 575 (1986); Assoc. Bar, NYC, Comm. on Prof & Jud. Ethics, Op. 86-5 (1986).

eficial owner. And when dealing with large deposits and escrows, lawyers and clients should be mindful of federal bank deposit insurance limits.<sup>14</sup>

There may also be income tax implications to consider. Using the law client's social security or federal tax identification number on the bank account can avoid tax problems for the lawyer.

## **May a lawyer retain the interest on an attorney trust account?**

No. A lawyer, as a fiduciary, cannot profit on the administration of an attorney trust account. While a lawyer is permitted to charge a reasonable fee for administering a client's account, all earned interest belongs to the client. A lawyer's fee cannot be pegged to the interest earned.<sup>15</sup>

## **What happens if a trust account check bounces?**

A bounced check on an attorney trust account is a signal that law client funds may be in jeopardy. Banks in New York State report dishonored checks on attorney trust accounts to the Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection. Notices that are not withdrawn due to bank error are referred by the Lawyers' Fund to the proper attorney grievance committee for such inquiry as the committee deems appropriate.

These bank notices are required by the Appellate Divisions' Dishonored Check Notice Reporting Rules.<sup>16</sup> A "dishonored" instrument is a check which the lawyer's

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<sup>14</sup> See, 22 NYCRR Part 1200 (Rule 1.15 (b)(1)), and *Bazinet v. Kluge*, 14 A.D.2d 324, 788 NYS 2d 77 (2005).

<sup>15</sup> NYSBA, Ops. 532 (1981), 582 (1987); Assoc. Bar, NYC, Op. 81-68 (1981).

<sup>16</sup> 22 NYCRR Part 1200 (Rule 1.15 (b)(1)). The Dishonored Check Notice Reporting Rules, effective January 1, 1993, are reported at 22 NYCRR Part 1300.



bank refuses to pay because of insufficient funds in the lawyer's special, trust, or escrow account.

The Lawyers' Fund holds each dishonored check notice for 10 business days to permit the filing bank to withdraw a report that was sent in error. However, the curing of an insufficiency of funds by a lawyer or law firm will not constitute reason for the withdrawal of a dishonored check notice.

## **Are there special banking rules for down payments?**

Yes. A buyer's down payment, entrusted with a seller's attorney pending a closing, generally remains the property of the buyer until title passes. The lawyer-escrow agent is serving as a fiduciary, and must safeguard and segregate the buyer's down payment in a special trust account.

The purchase contract should make provisions for depositing the down payment in a bank account, the disposition of interest, and other escrow responsibilities.

A 1991 statute codifies the fiduciary obligations of lawyers and realtors who accept down payments in residential purchases and sales, including condominium units and cooperative apartments.<sup>17</sup>

This statute requires that the purchase contract identify: (1) the escrow agent; and (2) the bank where the down payment will be deposited pending the closing.

There are also special rules, promulgated by the New York State Department of Law, where escrow accounts are established in connection with the conversion of buildings into condominiums and cooperatives.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> See, General Business Law, Article 36-c, §§778, 778-a.

<sup>18</sup> See, General Business Law, §352-e (2-b).

## Are other bank accounts needed?

Yes. A practitioner needs a business account as a depository for legal fees, and to pay operating expenses. A typical designation is **Attorney Business Account**. Lawyers also need special bank accounts when they serve as fiduciaries for estates, trusts, guardianships, and the like.

## Where are advance legal fees deposited?

This depends upon the lawyer's fee agreement with the client. The presumption in New York State is that the advance fee becomes the lawyer's property when it is paid by the client. As such, the fee should be deposited in the business account, and not in the attorney trust account.

If, on the other hand, by agreement with the client, the advance fee remains client property until it is earned by the lawyer, it should be deposited in the attorney trust account, and withdrawn by the lawyer or law firm as it is earned.<sup>19</sup>

In either event, a lawyer has a professional obligation to refund unearned legal fees to a client whenever the lawyer completes or withdraws from a representation, or the lawyer is discharged by the client.<sup>20</sup>

It is good business practice to deposit advance legal fees in a non-escrow fee account and draw upon the deposit only when legal fees are earned. This practice will ensure that a lawyer will be able to fulfill the professional obligation to refund unearned legal fees.

In the event of a fee dispute, court rules provide that a client may elect mandatory fee arbitration in most civil representation

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<sup>19</sup> See, NYSBA Op. 570 (1985) and Op. 816 (2007).

<sup>20</sup> 22 NYCRR Part 1200(Rule 1.16 (e)).

which commenced on or after January 1, 2002 when the disputed amount is between \$1,000 and \$50,000.<sup>21</sup> Fee arbitration is also mandatory in fee disputes in domestic relations matters.<sup>22</sup>

## **And advances from clients for court fees and expenses?**

This also depends upon the lawyer's fee agreement with the client. If the money advanced by the client is to remain client property until it is used for specific litigation expenses, it should be segregated and safeguarded in the attorney trust account, or in a similar special account.

## **How are unclaimed client funds handled?**

If a lawyer cannot locate a client or another person who is owed funds from the attorney trust account, the lawyer is required to seek a judicial order to fix the lawyer's fees and disbursements, and to deposit the client's share with the Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection.<sup>23</sup> To preserve client funds, the Lawyers' Fund will accept deposits under \$1,000 without a court order.<sup>24</sup>

## **What happens when a sole signatory dies?**

The Supreme Court has authority to appoint a successor signatory for the attorney trust account. The procedures are set forth in court rules adopted in 1994.<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> 22 NYCRR Part 137

<sup>22</sup> 22 NYCRR Part 136

<sup>23</sup> 22 NYCRR Part 1200 (Rule 1.15 (f)).

<sup>24</sup> See, Bar Assoc. Erie Co., Cttee. Prof. Ethics Op. #xx1-1/15/04

<sup>25</sup> 22 NYCRR Part 1200 (Rule 1.15 (g)).

## What accounting books are required?

No specific accounting system is required by court rule, but a basic trust accounting system for a law firm consists of a trust receipts journal, a trust disbursements journal, and a trust ledger book containing the individual ledger accounts for recording each financial transaction affecting that client's funds.

At a minimum, each client's ledger account should reflect the date, source, and a description of each item of deposit, as well as the date, payee, and purpose of each withdrawal.

Whether it be an attorney trust account or the lawyer's operating account, each should be maintained daily and accurately to avoid error. All documents like duplicate deposit slips, bank statements, canceled checks, checkbooks and check stubs must be preserved for seven years.

Internal office controls are essential. It is good business practice to prepare a monthly reconciliation of the balances in the trust ledger book, the trust receipts and disbursements journals, the bank account checkbook, and bank statements.

Attorneys or firms who engage the services of non-lawyer bookkeepers maintain personal responsibility to supervise non-lawyer employees and exercise reasonable management and supervisory authority for the appropriate handling of the firm's attorney escrow accounts. This supervision includes regular review, audit and reconciliation by the attorney of those client fund accounts.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> *Mtr. Galasso*, 19 N.Y.3d 832, 968 N.E.2d 998, 945 N.Y.S.2d 642 (2012).

## What bookkeeping records must be maintained?

Every lawyer and law firm must preserve<sup>27</sup>, for seven years after the events they record:

- books of account affecting all attorney trust and office operating accounts; and
- original checkbooks and check stubs, bank statements, pre-numbered canceled checks and duplicate deposit slips<sup>28</sup>

Also, copies of:

- client retainer and fee agreements;
- statements to clients showing disbursements of their funds;
- records showing payments to other lawyers or non-employees for services rendered; and
- retainer and closing statements filed with the Office of Court Administration.

“Copies” means original records, photo copies or other images that cannot be altered without detection. Records required to be maintained by the Rules in the form of “copies” may be stored by reliable electronic means. Records that are initially created by electronic means may be retained in that form. Other records specifically described by the Rules that are created by entries on paper books of account, ledgers or other such tangible items should be retained in their original format.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>27</sup> 22 NYCRR Part 1200 (Rule 1.15 (d)).

<sup>28</sup> N.B. With the advent of electronic banking and Check 21, the ‘substitute check’ provided by participating banking institutions is considered the legal equivalent of the canceled check and thus the original record that must be maintained by 22 NYCRR Part 1200 (Rule 1.15 (d)). See also, NYSBA Op. 758.

<sup>29</sup> See, NYSBA Ops. 680 (1996), 758 (2002).

Lawyers have an ethical duty to maintain a client's confidential information.<sup>30</sup> Lawyers employing "cloud" based or electronic storage of client records are cautioned to consider whether such technology is reliable and provides reasonable protection of clients' confidential information.<sup>31</sup>

## How are these rules enforced?

A violation of a Rule of Professional Conduct constitutes grounds for professional discipline under section 90 of the Judiciary Law. Also, the accounts and records required of lawyers and law firms by court rule may be subpoenaed in a disciplinary proceeding.

Lawyers in the First and Second Judicial Departments are also required to certify their familiarity and compliance with Rule 1.15 in the biennial registration form that is filed with the Office of Court Administration.

## What losses are covered by the Lawyers' Fund?

The New York Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection is financed by a \$60 share of each lawyer's \$375 biennial registration fee. The Lawyers' Fund receives no revenues from tax revenues or the IOLA program.

The Lawyers' Fund, established in 1982, is administered *pro bono publico* by a Board of Trustees appointed by the State Court of Appeals.<sup>32</sup> The Trustees provide approximately \$8 million in reimbursement each year to victims of dishonest conduct in the practice of law.

The Lawyers' Fund is authorized to reimburse law clients for money or property

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<sup>30</sup> 22 NYCRR Part 1200 (Rule 1.6).

<sup>31</sup> See, NYSBA Ops. 842 (2010), 940 (2012) and, *The Cloud and the Small Law Firm: Business, Ethics and Privilege Considerations*, NYCBA Committee on Small Law Firms, (November 2013).

<sup>32</sup> Judiciary Law, §468-b; State Finance Law, §97-t.

that is misappropriated by a member of the New York bar in the practice of law. Awards are made after a lawyer's disbarment, and in situations where the lawyer is unable to make restitution. The Fund's current limit on reimbursement is \$400,000 for each client loss.

To qualify for reimbursement, the loss must involve the misuse of law clients' money or property in the practice of law. The Trustees cannot settle fee disputes, nor compensate clients for a lawyer's malpractice or neglect.

Typical losses reimbursed include the theft of estate and trust assets, down payments and the proceeds in real property transactions, debt collection proceeds, personal injury settlements, and money embezzled from clients in investment transactions.

The Lawyers' Fund is located at 119 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12210. Telephone (518) 434-1935, or 1-800-442-FUND. The Lawyers' Fund also has a site on the internet at [www.nylawfund.org](http://www.nylawfund.org).





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