Against Lawyer Retaining Liens

John Leubsdorf
AGAINST LAWYER RETAINING LIENS

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INTRODUCTION

Suppose your former lawyer claims a fee that you think is more than you owe. The lawyer can withhold any of your papers or other property that happen to be in his or her possession, even if you need them urgently for a pending lawsuit or transaction. Ordinarily, your only options are to pay what the lawyer claims, to abandon your papers or property, or to pay another lawyer to challenge the fee claim in court. Because a court challenge is cumbersome and costly, if your papers or property have any value, you will probably wind up paying your former lawyer more than you think you owe, no matter how reasonable your own view is.

The right of a lawyer to assert in this way what is called a retaining lien over a client's papers and property is deeply offensive to professional values and the public interest. Its effect—indeed, its purpose—is to inconvenience clients to pressure them into paying whatever their lawyers claim. It gives lawyers, who already have advantages in fee disputes, additional advantages over their clients. It penalizes clients who do just what the legal profession encourages by entrusting their documents and property to their lawyers. And yet the help it gives lawyers in collecting justly due fees is random at best. Far less objectionable and more useful ways of protecting lawyers' proper interest in payment are available.

Despite the retaining lien's flaws, authority in all but a few states upholds it,1 and lawyers continue to use it.2 Rules of professional responsibility allow valid liens to prevail against a lawyer's obligation

* Professor of Law, Rutgers Law School-Newark. The Dean's Research Fund of Rutgers School of Law-Newark provided funding for this Article. Jonathan Rose, Keith Sharfman and Mark Weiner provided helpful comments. The author was Associate Reporter for the Restatement of the Law Governing Lawyers and was the primary drafter of its treatment of attorney liens, but does not write here in that capacity.

1. See discussion infra Part I.

2. A LEXIS search reveals 288 reported federal and state opinions in the 1991-2000 decade in which the phrase "retaining lien" appears, almost all of them involving such a lien. There are probably many more instances in which assertion of a lien does not give rise to a reported opinion, for example because the client pays the sum in dispute.
to return papers and property to a client when a representation ends. Scholars of professional responsibility have almost totally neglected the retaining lien as they have neglected some other aspects of the financial relationship between clients and lawyers. The Restatement of the Law Governing Lawyers rejects lawyer retaining liens not authorized by statute, but it remains to be seen what influence this rejection will have.

This Article urges the abolition of the retaining lien. After describing the operation of the lien, I set forth its various drawbacks. I then consider some other ways in which lawyers may collect fees, ways less offensive and at least as effective as retaining liens. Finally, I discuss some other problems concerning access to client files that abolition of the retaining lien would bring into greater prominence.

I. THE RETAINING LIEN AND ITS OPERATION

The law of the retaining lien displays a certain amount of ambivalence. On the one hand, the lien is well established. On the other, various anomalies and exceptions suggest some underlying disquiet, for which it will later appear there are good reasons.

Retaining liens are by no means a universal perquisite of the world's legal professions. In France, for example, "an advocate may not retain documents to obtain the payment of his fees" and this prohibition may well extend to client funds. India's Supreme Court recently forbade retaining liens on litigation files. Some other nations allow retention of funds or of documents when reasonable in the circumstances. Even in England, the source of our own lawyer lien law, the law has been a bit more ambivalent than might be thought. Barristers have never been entitled to liens, and indeed have been prohibited from suing clients for fees—not a great hardship, because

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3. Model Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 1.8(j)(1), 1.16(d) (2000) (providing a lawyer may "acquire a lien granted by law to secure the lawyer's fee or expenses" and "may retain papers relating to the client to the extent permitted by other law"); Model Code of Prof'l Responsibility, DR 5-103(A)(1), 9-102(B)(4) (1969) (similar).
solicitors are professionally obligated to ensure payment of barristers they instruct. Solicitors, by contrast, may assert a retaining lien, but their right to do so was still unclear at the outset of the eighteenth century and was established definitively only during that century.

The United States (or at least its legal profession) enthusiastically adopted the retaining lien, in some states by statute and in others under the common law, just as it adopted the solicitor’s right to sue clients for fees. There are, however, some exceptions. Five jurisdictions reject the lien, five limit it, and five appear to have no relevant authority. In a handful of cases, federal legislation has been held to preempt state retaining lien law.


11. See Anonymous, 91 Eng. Rep. 1393 (K.B. 1694) (Holt, C.J., at nisi prius) (stating that attorney may not detain executed deed); Ex parte Bush, 22 Eng. Rep. 93 (Ch. 1734) (recognizing lien); Wilkins v. Carmichael, 99 Eng. Rep. 70, 72 (K.B. 1779) (Mansfield, C.J.) (noting that lien is “not very ancient”); Commerell v. Poynton, 36 Eng. Rep. 273 (Ch. 1818) (Eldon, Ch.) (holding that lien may not be used to keep from client documents needed in pending litigation). The holding of Commerell was later read as limited to cases in which the lien was asserted by a solicitor who withdrew from a representation. See, e.g., In re Faithful, 6 L.R.-Eq. 325 (V.C. 1868).

12. See, e.g., Joseph Story, Commentaries on the Law of Agency § 383 (1st ed. 1839) (listing English precedents and noting that practice in the United States was variable); Whitley Stokes, A Treatise on the Liens of Attorneys, Solicitors, and Other Legal Practitioners 3-4 & n.(c) (1860).


17. E.g., Resolution Trust Corp. v. Elman, 949 F.2d 624 (2d Cir. 1991) (holding that federal legislation allows federal agency to obtain papers of insolvent financial institution despite lawyer’s lien); Wynn v. AC Rochester, GM Corp., 982 F. Supp. 926 (W.D.N.Y. 1997) (noting that in some cases, federal attorney fee statute preempts lien, although this case itself was not determined to be governed by a federal statute).
The essence of the retaining lien is that a lawyer claiming to be entitled to a fee may impound a client's papers, money, or other property that are in the lawyer's possession until the fee has been paid.\(^{18}\) The lien only applies to the client's property, as opposed to that of third parties, and the lawyer loses it by voluntarily surrendering possession of the property without a safeguarding court order or similar provision.\(^ {19}\) But the lawyer may impound all client property in his or her possession, not just property related to the fee claim.\(^ {20}\) The retaining lien should be distinguished from the charging lien, to be discussed later, which in many states protects a lawyer's right to be paid out of money he or she has recovered for a client.\(^ {21}\)

A client may recover the impounded property by paying what the lawyer claims or by securing an adjudication that a smaller sum is due and paying that sum. When the fee dispute concerns a pending litigation, in some jurisdictions the court before which the case is pending may resolve the dispute summarily.\(^ {22}\) Alternatively, the client may bring a separate action to recover the impounded papers or property, in the course of which the fee claim will be resolved. In at least ten jurisdictions, a client may compel a lawyer to arbitrate a fee dispute.\(^ {23}\)

If the fee dispute concerns a pending litigation, the client may ask the court to order the lawyer to release the impounded property upon the client's posting bond in an amount set by the court.\(^ {24}\) This is often done when one lawyer replaces another during a case.\(^ {25}\) The client must still have the merits of the fee claim adjudicated in order to

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\(^{20}\) See, e.g., *Mones v. Smith*, 486 So. 2d 559 (Fla. 1986); Greek Catholic Union of Russian Bhd. of the United States v. Russian Church of the United States, 17 A.2d 402 (Pa. 1941).


\(^{22}\) See, e.g., Wash. Rev. Code § 60.40.030 (1990); *Jenkins v. Weinshienk*, 670 F.2d 915 (10th Cir. 1982) (relying on federal ancillary jurisdiction, but concluding that when lawyer impounds papers in action before court to enforce payment of fee claimed in another matter the court may not adjudicate that fee claim); Restatement (Third) of the Law Governing Lawyers § 42(1) (2000).


\(^{24}\) E.g., S.D. Codified Laws § 16-18-24 (Michie 1995); N.D. Cent. Code § 27-13-06 (1991) (noting that release may be granted even if no case is pending).

\(^{25}\) E.g., Joseph Brenner Assoc., Inc. v. Starmaker Entm't, Inc., 82 F.3d 55 (2d Cir. 1996).
recover any overcharge, but in the meantime need not forgo the use of property whose worth to the client may be even more than the claimed fee.\textsuperscript{26} A few courts have released documents to clients who cannot pay but who have an extraordinary need to use them, although even then the lien continues to exist.\textsuperscript{27} Financial need in itself, however, is apparently not enough to obtain such a modification.\textsuperscript{28}

Under a vague exception, a client willing and able to go to court sometimes can have a retaining lien nullified because the lawyer held the property assertedly covered by the lien for a special purpose. This exception includes property that the lawyer holds under a trust or escrow arrangement inconsistent with use of the property to pay the lawyer's fee.\textsuperscript{29} But courts have also applied it—sometimes to the extent of disciplining the lawyer for claiming a lien—when a lawyer receives documents to be introduced into evidence, or receives funds to be used to pay a settlement or a court reporter's anticipated fee or to post bond in a pending proceeding.\textsuperscript{30} Granted such rulings, one might think that all documents and property entrusted to a lawyer should be considered given for a special purpose inconsistent with diversion to the lawyer—to wit, use for the client's interests—unless the client specifically expresses a purpose of paying the lawyer's fee. Yet whatever the theoretical merit of this argument, in practice the "special purpose" exception often does not prevent the lawyer from asserting a retaining lien. Whether papers or property were given for

\textsuperscript{26} But see Or. Rev. Stat. § 87.435(2)(a) (1987) (requiring bond for 150% of claimed fee).


\textsuperscript{28} In re San Juan Gold, Inc., 96 F.2d 60 (2d Cir. 1938); Andrew Hall & Assoc's. v. Ghanem, 679 So. 2d 60 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1996); In re Liquidation of Mile Square Health Plan, 578 N.E.2d 1075 (Ill. App. Ct. 1991); see Rotker v. Rotker, 761 N.Y.S.2d 787 (Sup. Ct. 2003) (holding that normal exigencies of litigation do not warrant release of lien on case file). But see Lucky-Goldstar Int'l (America), Inc. v. Int'l Mfg. Sales Co., 636 F. Supp. 1059 (N.D. Ill. 1986) (stating that lawyer should forego lien). In South Carolina, one of the states that has limited the retaining lien, a lawyer may not assert a retaining lien against a client unable to pay. In re Anonymous Member of S.C. Bar, 335 S.E.2d 803, 805 (S.C. 1985).

\textsuperscript{29} E.g., United States v. J.H.W. & Gitlitz Deli & Bar, Inc., 499 F. Supp. 1010 (S.D.N.Y. 1980); Home Sav. of Am., SSB v. Malart, Inc., 632 A.2d 827 (N.J. App. Div. 1993). Perhaps the rulings of some courts that child support payments are not subject to attorney retaining liens can be explained on the similar theory that such payments reach the lawyer subject to the law's special purpose of helping children. See Gary L. Garrison, Annotation, Alimony or Child-Support Awards as Subject to Attorneys' Liens, 49 A.L.R. 5th 595 (1997).

a special purpose within the meaning of the law is often subject to dispute, and until the dispute is resolved the lawyer continues to impound them and the client continues to be pressured to pay what the lawyer claims.

Another exception likewise waters down the impact of retaining liens, but less than might be thought. Some courts deny a lien to a lawyer who has withdrawn from a case or has been discharged for cause by a client. Such rulings can best be explained as following from the principle recognized by some courts that withdrawal or discharge for cause forfeits a lawyer's right to a fee. When there is no fee, there is no lien. But again, when a lawyer has some basis to claim a fee, in practice there is a lien until a court rejects the claim. In most jurisdictions, there is much room to dispute the scope of fee forfeiture, the relationship between fee forfeiture and lien forfeiture, and the existence of cause to discharge counsel. Unless large sums are in question, the client is likely to settle the fee claim under pressure from the lien before a court resolves the dispute.

II. WHY THE RETAINING LIEN IS UNFAIR

The attorney's retaining lien offends basic principles of professional responsibility. It invites lawyers to make money by hurting their former clients, gives lawyers an unreasonable advantage over clients in fee disputes, and penalizes clients who trust their lawyers. And with all these obnoxious features, it does little to fulfill its purpose of helping lawyers collect fees that are justly due.

A. Biting the Hand that Does Not Feed You Enough

A lawyer's assertion of a retaining lien over a client's property in the lawyer's possession can expose the client to substantial harm. When the fee dispute arises from pending litigation, as in many of the reported cases, the client will not be able to use his or her documents in the litigation, or even to obtain access to them through discovery.

34. E.g., Indus. Network Sys., Inc. v. Armstrong World Indus., Inc., 54 F.3d 150 (3d Cir. 1995).
35. See, for example, Ismail v. Butler, 2 All E.R. 506 (Q.B. 1996), where the client claimed the solicitors had forfeited their lien by withdrawing, but the solicitors nevertheless asserted a lien, claiming to have been discharged.
36. Bulk Oil Transps. v. Robins Dry Dock & Repair Co., 277 F. 25 (2d Cir. 1921);
until the fee dispute is resolved. When the lien covers the client's money, the client will be deprived of its use, and may be stymied in a pending transaction. As one of the few courts to reject the retaining lien noted, the lien enforces a lawyer's "right to damage his client's cause... unless the client pays him the disputed fees in full and foregoes his right to honestly litigate the dispute."37

Inflicting disproportionate harm on the client is not an unwanted by-product of the lien—it is precisely the way the lien is meant to work. The lawyer usually has no use for impounded documents, and is forbidden to use impounded funds during the fee dispute.38 The benefit the lawyer obtains from the lien is the ability to harm the client until the client settles the fee dispute. And settlement is most likely to occur when the client faces harm from the lien that is greater than the fee in dispute.

Courts have been strikingly candid, if not gleeful, in explaining that inconveniencing clients is "the essence—the power and the bite—of the attorney's retaining lien" and that reducing the harm "would emasculate the retaining lien."39 It seems that biting an occasional client is a small price to pay for preserving the lien's effect. The purpose of the lien is to provide "leverage over a client,"40 and "the effectiveness of the lien is proportionate to the inconvenience of the client in being denied access to his property."41 The lien is even better when it can be used to obstruct access to the truth: "[W]here the adversary has access to documents to which the client does not, the inconvenience to the client is increased, thereby enhancing the value of the lien."42 Questioning the propriety of this method of collecting

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38. E.g., Model Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 1.15(c) (2000) (stating that lawyer must keep separate property in dispute); In re Webster, 776 N.E.2d 1210 (Ind. 2002); Attorney Grievance Comm. v. Sheridan, 741 A.2d 1143 (Md. 1999); In re Stein, 483 A.2d 109 (N.J. 1984); see also infra note 91.
39. Jenkins v. Weinshenk, 670 F.2d 915, 920 (10th Cir. 1982).
fees for lawyers does not seem to have occurred to such courts, despite the power and duty of the courts to regulate the bar.43

A recent case demonstrates how retaining liens can operate. A large firm representing the defendant in a class action was allowed to withdraw for unstated reasons, and the trial court decided that the client owed the firm more than $500,000 in legal fees and expenses. To ensure payment, the law firm kept the client’s files.44 Faced with this situation, the client took about three months to find new counsel prepared to defend the class action. In the meantime, the plaintiffs in that action secured a default judgment against the lawyerless client for more than $22,000,000, which the trial court declined to vacate. Note that the coercion exerted by the law firm’s retaining lien was less egregious here than in some other cases, because it was based not on a mere fee claim, but rather on the court’s adjudication that the fee was actually due. Nevertheless, the lien probably contributed to the default judgment by depriving the client of access to relevant documents. The default judgment in turn increased the constraint on the client to find a way to pay the fee in order to mount a more effective challenge to the default judgment. Faced with the prospect of losing $22,000,000, the client was under enormous pressure to settle the fee matter on any terms it could. As it turned out, the client eventually succeeded in persuading the Court of Appeals to vacate the default judgment. Other clients, either less determined or less evasive,45 simply would have settled the fee claim on whatever terms they could, freeing them to resist the demand for a default judgment with the aid of new counsel and unimpounded documents.

In another case, the client was less fortunate, with the Supreme Court itself administering the final blow. A District Court dismissed an antitrust case because of the plaintiff’s repeated failure to file adequate answers to interrogatories.46 Part of the plaintiff’s excuse was the unavailability of the case files, withheld by its previous lawyer who had asserted a retaining lien to enforce his claim to a fee of $1,000,000. The Court of Appeals upheld that excuse,47 only to be reversed by the Supreme Court, which concluded that the District

44. Pecarsky v. Galaxiworld.com Ltd., 249 F.3d 167 (2d Cir. 2001). The law firm also obtained a court order requiring the client to pay the sum due by a stated date and restraining it from transferring any funds until it did so, relief that an ordinary creditor would have been unlikely to secure. Id. at 169.
47. *In re Prof’l Hockey Antitrust Litig.*, 531 F.2d 1188 (3d Cir. 1976).
Court did not abuse its discretion by dismissing the suit.\textsuperscript{48} The Court did not mention the retaining lien that had impeded the plaintiff's efforts to answer the interrogatories. Whether or not the former lawyer was ever paid, he could presumably find satisfaction in having punished his recalcitrant client by extinguishing the very claim he had been retained to prosecute.

As these examples show, the operation of the retaining lien is often wholly irreconcilable with the principle that "a lawyer should pursue a matter on behalf of a client despite opposition, obstruction or personal inconvenience to the lawyer" and "should act with commitment and dedication to the interests of the client."\textsuperscript{49} That principle does have limits: A lawyer need not serve for nothing a client who has undertaken to pay. But it is one thing to claim a fee, and another to menace a client with disaster unless the claimed sum is paid. Even when a client fails to pay a fee that is actually due, a lawyer may withdraw from the representation only if the breach is substantial and the client has received reasonable warning; and failure to comply with these requirements risks complete forfeiture of the lawyer's compensation as well as malpractice liability.\textsuperscript{50}

By contrast, the rationale of the retaining lien is precisely that threatening to injure the client will and should enforce the lawyer's fee claim. The larger the harm facing the client by comparison to the fee claimed, the more effective the lien. Likewise, the larger the number of essential papers and the greater the value of client assets that the lien immobilizes, the more it restricts the client's freedom to choose a new lawyer, a freedom that other branches of the law seek to protect.\textsuperscript{51} It remains only to add that, the more effective the retaining lien is in these ways, the more unjustifiable it is for lawyers to use it and for courts to enforce it.

The contradiction between the retaining lien and the ideals of the legal profession is particularly jarring because of the strong emphasis that those ideals place on protecting clients' papers and property. The rules requiring lawyers to safeguard such papers and property and return them when requested are among the more stringently enforced of the professional regulations, with violations often leading to disbarment.\textsuperscript{52} Except, that is, when a lawyer keeps client property in order to enforce a fee demand. Then, the ethical rules and the

\textsuperscript{49} Model Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 1.3 cmt. 1 (2000).
\textsuperscript{50} Id. at R. 1.16(b)(4); Restatement (Third) of the Law Governing Lawyers § 31 Reporter's Note cmt. f, § 32 cmt. k, § 37, § 40 cmt. e & Reporter's Note (2000).
\textsuperscript{51} E.g., Reid, Johnson, Downes, Andrachick & Webster v. Lansberry, 629 N.E.2d 431 (Ohio 1994); In re Cooperman, 633 N.E.2d 1069 (N.Y. 1994); Restatement (Third) of the Law Governing Lawyers § 40 (2000).
\textsuperscript{52} E.g., Model Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 1.15 (2000); In re Wilson, 409 A.2d 1153 (N.J. 1979); Charles W. Wolfram, Modern Legal Ethics 175-84 (1986).
policies they embody politely step aside, giving precedence to lawyers' financial interests.\textsuperscript{53}

The limited power of the courts to lift the retaining lien by no means redeems it. To seek the court's aid, a client who has failed to pay the fee demanded by one lawyer must first find and pay another lawyer willing to take the case. If the matter from which the claimed fee arose is not a pending court proceeding, the client must then institute a new suit, with further trouble, delay and expense. Except in very unusual circumstances, the client must also post security for the claimed fee in order to secure the release of the impounded papers or property. Mere inability to pay the claimed fee does not exempt a client from these requirements.\textsuperscript{54} Meanwhile, the lawyer can simply sit tight on the papers or property as the lien continues to bite. Surely this is not a pattern for client-lawyer dealing that the profession or the courts should continue to endorse.

B. A Thumb on the Scales

The retaining lien shifts the burden of resolving fee disputes from lawyers to clients. A lawyer who has impounded client property having sufficient value need not sue the client to recover the claimed fee. Rather, it is the client who must sue, settle, or lose the use of the property. This means that an opportunistic lawyer can often force the client to pay more than the correct fee because the client will be willing to pay any amount that is less than the cost of removing the lien by litigation or the cost to the client of doing without the impounded property. And doing without may be costly indeed when the impounded property consists of papers that the client cannot replace elsewhere.

The burden of taking action, which always is hard to bear, raises special problems for a client disputing a former lawyer's fee demand. As noted above, such a client must find and pay a new lawyer, who is likely to be suspicious of a potential client who resists the previous lawyer's fee claims. A client who has just endured the shipwreck of one lawyer-client relationship is unlikely to be eager to embark on a second one. That most of the relevant documents are likely to be covered by the lien, and therefore unobtainable until the dispute goes to court, makes the client's plight still harder. In addition, a lawyer sued by a client may disclose client confidences relevant to the dispute, perhaps exposing the client to embarrassment or worse.\textsuperscript{55} Some of these burdens may be reduced in the approximately ten states where clients may compel their lawyers to arbitrate fee

\textsuperscript{53} Model Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 1.8(j)(1), 1.15(b) (2000).

\textsuperscript{54} See supra text accompanying notes 27-28.

\textsuperscript{55} Authorities cited infra note 74. For a colorful example, see Morganroth & Morganroth v. DeLorean, 123 F.3d 374 (6th Cir. 1997).
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disputes, but at what disillusioned clients may consider the price of bringing the dispute before a tribunal dominated by other lawyers. Indeed, simply by asserting a lien a lawyer is likely to deprive the client of the right to trial by jury in the fee dispute. The client's choice is then between an arbitrator and a judge exercising summary jurisdiction.

For a lawyer, by contrast, the burden of litigating a fee dispute is less than that of other litigants even without the boost of a retaining lien. The lawyer may be able to represent himself, or turn to another member of the same firm. At the very least, lawyers will find it easier than nonlawyers to choose and negotiate with competent counsel. They will also be more able to assist their counsel. And their legal sophistication and familiarity with fee matters should have enabled them to structure the underlying representation and its fee arrangements so as to facilitate establishment of their fee claims, for example by creating and preserving documentation. In addition, lawyers are repeat players in fee disputes, so that they may have an interest in making clear their willingness to go to court if necessary—although they also have an interest in avoiding a reputation for quarreling with clients.

Giving still more leverage to lawyers by allowing retaining liens could be justified only were it established that, when lawyers and clients disagree about fees, the lawyers are usually correct and the clients wrong. For such a proposition there is no evidence. Lawyers often tell anecdotes about abusive clients, but clients tell similar stories about abusive lawyers. Lawyer overbilling does occur. When a lawyer-client relationship ends, both lawyers and clients may become upset and unreasonable. As one lawyer for a disciplinary agency has observed:

It has been my experience that lawyers tend to be personally affronted by being fired and sometimes unfortunately are not

56. See supra note 23.
professional in dealing with those particular clients. This leads to Bar complaints [about fees].

Unfortunately for clients, it is not the clients but the lawyers—in practice, on the bench, or in the legislature—who have written the retaining lien rules.

The use of retaining liens to disadvantage clients in fee disputes with lawyers is inconsistent with the logic of lawyers' fiduciary duties, which is based on clients' need for special protection. It is also inconsistent with the emphasis the legal profession and the legal system place on removing economic barriers hampering clients' access to the law. Unfortunately, many of the rules meant to protect clients from lawyers are so arcane that only another lawyer can make them work. Empirical investigation suggests that most clients who object to lawyers' bills eventually give in and pay. The retaining lien makes this situation still worse.

The imbalance between lawyer and client that the retaining lien exacerbates strikes hardest at clients with smaller fee disputes, who are more likely to be poorer clients. When the amount in controversy in a fee dispute is $100,000, it may well be worthwhile for a client to retain a new lawyer and start a new proceeding to challenge the lawyer's demands. Clients who incur bills giving rise to disputes of this size are likely to be wealthy and sophisticated. But when the amount in controversy is $5,000, litigation does not pay. Placing the burden of hiring a new lawyer and going to court on the client then virtually ensures that he or she simply will give in, paying what the lawyer seeks in order to retrieve impounded papers or property.

60. Robert W. Bare, 10 Most Common Bar Complaints... and How to Avoid Them, Nev. Law., July 1997, at 5.
65. See Renner v. Chase Manhattan Bank, No. 98 Civ. 926, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 16150, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 2, 2000), in which the court suggested to the parties that a $17,000 fee claim was not worth fighting over.
C. The Wages of Trust

The legal profession has traditionally encouraged clients to confide in their lawyers, not just for the profession's benefit, but assertedly to encourage access to law. The more a client responds to this invitation to trust a lawyer, the more exposed he or she becomes to the lawyer's retaining lien.

A trusting client will confide relevant documents to his or her lawyer. Much lawyer and judicial rhetoric emphasizes the importance of encouraging clients to share their knowledge with lawyers in order to obtain sound advice and adequate representation. For this reason, a client's confidences must be protected even when he confesses to a crime and disclosing the confession might help others. Although a client may not bring previously existing documents under the attorney-client privilege by conveying them to a lawyer, the privilege, the lawyer's duty of confidentiality, and their purpose of encouraging client confidences are otherwise fully applicable to documents.

Often, a client must likewise entrust funds to a lawyer in order to accomplish the purposes of the representation. The law and the legal profession seek to encourage this through detailed rules requiring lawyers to set up special trust accounts, preserve accurate records, provide an accounting when a client so requests, keep client funds strictly separate from lawyer funds, and promptly disburse funds to which a client or third party is entitled. Some states audit lawyers' accounts or establish client protection funds for further assurance.


71. E.g., Cal. Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 4-100 (1988); N.Y. Code of Prof'l Responsibility, DR 9-102 (1999); Rules Regulating the Florida Bar R. 4-1.15 (2002); see also supra note 52 and accompanying text.

72. E.g., N.J. Ct. R. 1:21-6, 1:28-1 (2003); Model Rules for Lawyer Disciplinary
The lawyer retaining lien’s most stringent effect is reserved for clients who accept the invitation of the profession and the law by entrusting documents, funds or other property to their lawyers. Should a fee dispute arise, their lawyers will then find more to grab. For the few clients who know about the lien in advance, it thus operates to discourage desirable conduct. More broadly, the lien disseminates a message of lawyer hypocrisy and penalizes clients who trust their lawyers.\footnote{Enforcement R. 29-30 (1989); Model Rules for Lawyers’ Funds for Client Protection R. 1-19 (2002); Lawyers’ Manual on Prof’l Conduct 45:1001-1208 (1997).}

The retaining lien somewhat resembles, but is less defensible than, the rule that allows lawyers to disclose client confidences when necessary to collect a fee or defend against a malpractice suit.\footnote{Cf. Abraham S. Blumberg, The Practice of Law as Confidence Game, 1 Law & Soc’y Rev. 15 (1967).} Both can be attacked as placing lawyer profit before the protection of client confidences. But the disclosure rule has a justification: When a controversy between lawyer and client must be adjudicated, finding out what happened often necessitates proof of what the client and lawyer communicated to each other. No such necessity justifies the retaining lien, whose only purpose is to help lawyers collect disputed fees.

The lien not only punishes trusting clients but gives lawyers perverse incentives to provide defective service. A lawyer is supposed to keep a client informed of the progress of a representation;\footnote{E.g., Model Rules of Prof’l Conduct R. 1.4 (2000).} but a lawyer who properly does so by sending a client copies or originals of important documents thereby reduces the value of the lien that the lawyer might later assert should a fee dispute arise. A lawyer is supposed to deliver funds and other property promptly when they are due;\footnote{Id. at R. 1.15(b).} but a lawyer who does so reduces the client funds and property that the lawyer holds and hence reduces the value of the retaining lien that the lawyer might later wish to assert. Very likely those lawyers who are the most likely to make unwarranted fee claims are also most likely to disregard their duties by retaining the papers and property that could increase the coercive power of their liens.

**D. Fruitless Sin**

With all its obnoxious features, the retaining lien is not even very useful in enforcing valid fee claims. It works only in a small group of claims: those in which the client leaves documents or property of
significant value with a lawyer; a fee dispute arises while the
documents or property remain in the lawyer's possession; the lawyer is
willing to lose any possibility of again being retained by the client; the
client needs to reclaim the documents or property soon; and the value
of the documents or property to the client is large compared to the
portion of the fee in dispute.

For these reasons, most comprehensive discussions of fee collection
methods for practitioners disregard the retaining lien altogether77 or
note that it is usually of little use.78 One, admittedly from a state that
has limited use of the lien, even notes that "good lawyers understand
that retaining liens are for the birds."79 Another comments that
retaining liens "tend to cause more trouble in many instances than
they are worth."80 Authors of such works typically recommend other
ways to collect fees: reaching fee agreements at the outset of a
representation, regular billing and reminders, staying in touch with
clients, and the security devices to be discussed later in this Article.81

The point can also be made in another way. If the retaining lien did
not already exist, it is highly unlikely that informed clients and lawyers
would create it by contract.82 From a lawyer's point of view, a
retaining lien clause would rarely provide any benefit and would also
tend to alienate an informed client. Better methods of collecting fees
are available. From the point of view of a client who was aware of
how a retaining lien works, a lien clause would be like a possible
lightning bolt, unlikely to strike but fatal if it did. Being unable to
diversify this risk over a portfolio of cases, most clients would tend to
be risk-averse and would expect greater concessions in return for such
a clause than lawyers would be willing to offer. Indeed, any lawyer

81. See supra notes 77-78; infra Part III.
who asked for a retaining lien clause would be likely to awake the suspicions of an informed client. In short, informed clients and lawyers would rarely agree ex ante to the clause, even though lawyers today do sometimes benefit from imposing a lien ex post on a previously unsuspecting client. In addition, any informed client who had knowingly accepted a lien clause would have an especial incentive to frustrate it by keeping property out of the lawyer's hands.

A similar analysis explains why it is no paradox to conclude that the retaining lien is harmful to clients at the same time as it does little for lawyers. A lawyer, considered as an economic actor, seeks to maximize profit. Retaining liens contribute little toward this end because they work only unpredictably and haphazardly. The lawyer would be better advised to implement in advance more broadly effective and less abrasive ways of ensuring payment. But each client against whom a lawyer deploys a retaining lien suffers harm ranging from exasperating inconvenience to crushing loss. It is no consolation to a client that many other clients are not coerced in the same way.

From a broader perspective, the retaining lien reduces lawyer prosperity because it injects into the lawyer-client relationship a confrontational approach best confined to dealings with an opposing party, and often counterproductive even there.83 "Success of legal fee collection litigation most often carries with it the fallout of lost clients, additional costs, decreased income, lost opportunities, bad reputation, and misplaced priorities."84 Those who discuss lawyering as a business find the keys to success in effective marketing, good client relations, efficient firm management, creative fee arrangements, and quality services.85 A reputation for grabbing clients' property in order to get them to pay whatever fee you claim rather than lose the very matter in which they came to you for help just does not fit into this approach. In the long run, it is no more good business than it is good ethics.

Lawyers, in short, have no more need of retaining liens than do members of other professions, who have not found them necessary. Obstetricians, for example, have no custom of collecting their bills by refusing to release babies from the hospital.86 "Medical reports should

86. Before the abolition of imprisonment for debt, some English solicitors
not be withheld because of an unpaid bill for medical services," although in some states physicians enjoy a lien on a patient's personal injury claim against a third party, and legislation recognizing a patient's right to inspect and copy medical records contains no exceptions for unpaid bills. Accountants likewise are obliged to return a client's documents when requested, regardless of a pending fee claim. Nonprofessionals such as automobile mechanics may often invoke statutory liens, but their situation is distinguishable because they lack the fiduciary duties that the law recognizes for the protection of those obliged to place themselves in the hands of professionals whose performance cannot easily be monitored. The same distinction applies to creditors holding security interests, whose rights are also set forth in a contract usually arising from an arm's length transaction.

III. OTHER WAYS TO PROTECT FEES

The retaining lien is not the only way lawyers can seek to ensure that their fees will be paid, but are the alternatives any better? Some of them are. Abolishing the retaining lien would not commit us to forbidding its superior siblings.
A. The Charging Lien

Because lawyers' retaining and charging liens have similar historical roots\(^93\) and confusingly similar names, it is important to make clear why the charging lien is a useful institution although the retaining lien is not.

The charging lien attaches to funds recovered by a lawyer for a client or in some jurisdictions to the client's claim for such funds.\(^94\) With rare exceptions,\(^95\) it is invoked by the lawyer for a plaintiff in a civil action, typically a lawyer retained on a contingent fee. The lien thus helps make it possible for a plaintiff with no other way of assuring payment to find counsel. Although some states recognize common law charging liens,\(^96\) most have authorizing statutes, which may require a contractual lien clause or notice to the court as conditions for the lien's validity.\(^97\)

A lawyer may use a charging lien in two ways to help collect a fee. First, if the funds recovered for the client come into the lawyer's possession, the lawyer may detain the amount claimed as a fee. This use has some similarity to a retaining lien, except that the lawyer may keep only proceeds of the matter in which the fee is claimed,\(^98\) and only the amount so claimed.\(^99\) Second, the lawyer may bind the defendant from whom the property is to be recovered by giving it proper notice. If the defendant then pays the judgment directly to the plaintiff, the plaintiff's lawyer may recover his or her fee directly from

\(^93\) On the origins of the charging lien, see Welsh v. Hole, 99 E.R. 155 (K.B. 1779); Martin v. Hawks, 15 Johns. 405 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1818); Edward P. Weeks, A Treatise on Attorneys and Counsellors at Law § 370 (2d ed. 1892).

\(^94\) See Ross v. Scannell, 647 P.2d 1004, 1008-09 (Wash. 1982) (stating that lien does not cover realty).


\(^97\) Ross, 647 P.2d at 1008; Restatement (Third) of the Law Governing Lawyers § 43 cmts. d, e & Reporter's Note (2000) (citing authority).


\(^99\) People v. Gray, 35 P.3d 611 (Colo. 2001); In re Haar, 698 A.2d 412 (D.C. 1997).
the defendant. It is also possible that a properly perfected charging lien will give the lawyer priority over other creditors of the client.

The charging lien lacks most of the objectionable features of the retaining lien. Because the charging lien is limited to the amount the lawyer claims as a fee, its assertion rarely threatens harm to the client disproportionate to that amount. Rather than depriving the client of property the client may well have owned before letting the lawyer hold it, the charging lien simply withholds from the client some part of what the lawyer has helped the client recover. A charging lien's impact on the client is hence likely to be less than that of a retaining lien. The charging lien does not punish a client for entrusting papers or property to a lawyer. And, rather than providing an incentive for lawyers to keep clients uninformed and to delay transferring property to them, the charging lien encourages lawyers to maximize clients' recovery: the larger the recovery, the larger the fee (at least in contingent fee cases) and the more the property to which the lien can attach.

One objection to the retaining lien does apply to the charging lien. By asserting such a lien, a lawyer makes it more likely that a client will have to sue him, rather than waiting for the lawyer to sue for his fee. The charging lien thus makes fee disputes more burdensome for clients, who are already likely to find them more burdensome than do lawyers. Yet this effect is limited. Because the lawyer who asserts the charging lien may impound only a sum equal to the lawyer's fee claim, and because this sum has never been in the client's possession, the client is under less pressure to settle or sue than are many victims of the retaining lien. And, because the lawyer asserting the charging lien may detain the sum in dispute but not spend it, that lawyer may have to bring a fee suit if the client does not go to court first.

As with retaining liens, the client may be able to reduce the burden of litigation through fee arbitration or through the court's power to resolve the fee dispute summarily. In addition, charging liens are most significant in cases where the lawyer asserting the lien is replaced by another during a pending action and wishes to ensure payment when the action is tried or settled. In such situations, if the two

101. E.g., In re Hagen, 922 F.2d 742 (11th Cir. 1991); Wolf v. Sherman, 682 A.2d 194 (D.C. 1996); see supra note 18.
103. People v. Gray, 35 P.3d 611 (Colo. 2001); In re Haar, 698 A.2d at 412; In re Conduct of Starr, 952 P.2d 1017 (Or. 1998). This is also true in the case of a retaining lien. See supra note 38.
104. See supra text accompanying notes 22-23.
lawyers cannot work out a fee settlement, the court before which the action is already pending may impose a solution in order to speed the litigation.105

In situations involving replacement counsel, the charging lien might appear to cause another problem. Former counsel's lien may make it harder for the client to afford new counsel. But the problem here is not the charging lien but the fee that it helps collect. So long as the client owes one lawyer a fee, whether or not it is backed by a lien, the client will face difficulties in finding the resources to retain a second lawyer. The solution to this problem is hence to be found through fee regulation, not lien regulation. Thus, in contingent fee cases, many states now protect the client’s ability to change counsel by ruling that the first lawyer’s right to a fee does not accrue until the contingency occurs, and even then is limited to the lower of the contractual fee and the fair value of the lawyer’s services.106 Similar formulas have been applied in non-contingent fee cases.107

All in all, the charging lien performs a function useful to lawyers and even to clients, without exacting an unreasonable price. It should be accompanied by safeguards,108 but not abolished.

B. Other Fee Collection Techniques

It would be pointless to give a complete list of fee collection methods. Some, such as selling or financing law firm accounts receivables, are still being developed.109 Others such as prompt and regular billing or keeping in touch with clients raise few problems. Still others fall in the broad realm of sleazy collection methods that lawyers have occasionally used.110 This discussion will therefore focus on three important collection techniques.

106. E.g., Rosenberg v. Levin, 409 So. 2d 1016 ( Fla. 1982); Reid, Johnson, Downes, Andrchik & Webster v. Lansberry, 629 N.E.2d 431 (Ohio 1994).
110. E.g., In re Nelson, 327 N.W.2d 576 (Minn. 1982) (involving a lawyer who made groundless charges against client to tax officials); In re Jaffe, 623 N.Y.S.2d 615 (App. Div. 1995) (involving a lawyer who tried to collect fees through improper direct communications after entering into fee settlement); In re Boelter, 985 P.2d 328 (Wash. 1999) (involving a lawyer who falsely claimed to have recorded damaging
1. Advance Payment

Advance payment must be the most common, and very likely the most effective, of collection methods. It can take various forms, notably complete payment of a lump sum fee or a deposit against hourly charges, refreshed when it is used up. Obviously, advance payment can only be used with clients who have money or the ability to raise it.

Requiring prepayment gives clients clear (painfully clear) notice at the outset of representations of the financial impact of their fee arrangements. This distinguishes prepayment from the retaining lien, which works best when a lawyer can spring it on an unsuspecting client, and from other arrangements known only to clients who read the fine print of contracts with lawyers. Because the client is aware of the request for prepayment, lawyer and client may negotiate about whether prepayment is necessary and what its terms should be. Clients with sufficient access to funds to make prepayment an option are likely to be more sophisticated and assertive than other clients, so the possibility of negotiation is more than an economist’s fantasy. Strengthening the current feeble requirements for advance disclosure of fee arrangements{111} would further increase the likelihood of negotiation.

In other respects as well, prepayment is free of defects that attend the retaining lien. Prepayment has no tendency to penalize clients for trusting their lawyers, except in the sense that a distrustful client might not accept a prepayment arrangement to begin with. Nor does prepayment inflict disproportionate harm on clients to coerce them to settle fee disputes.

Paying in advance, however, can exert excessive pressure to settle on clients if the amount paid is more than the fee turns out to be. A client may be willing to pay a lawyer’s excessive fee claim just to get back the remainder of his or her deposit. How often this occurs is hard to say. I suspect that relatively few lawyers dare to ask for prepayments or refreshers much larger than their fees turn out to be. It is more likely that they underestimate what they will charge. In any event, asking for clearly excessive prepayment should be, and perhaps is, a disciplinary violation.{112}

A related problem is that prepayment may be accompanied by various contractual provisions designed to let the lawyer keep the payment even though the lawyer-client relationship comes to an untimely end. The result may be overcharging as well as inappropriate discouragement of a client’s exercise of the right to admissions by client); Restatement (Third) of the Law Governing Lawyers § 41 (2000).

111. Model Rules of Prof’l Conduct R. 1.5(b) (2000); see Gillers, supra note 63.
112. In re Jaffe, 623 N.Y.S.2d at 615.
change counsel. The solution to this problem is regulation of this kind of fee provision. Some states forbid at least some such provisions as "nonrefundable retainers." Others nullify them when they amount to unreasonable fees for what the lawyer undertakes to do, or when they do not adequately notify clients of nonrefundability. If a representation comes to an end, a lawyer must refund any unearned fees—and that includes fees claimed under an invalid fee provision.

Like both retaining and charging liens, prepayment arrangements tend to shift the burden of initiating litigation onto the client, who must go to court to recover any excess of the funds held by the lawyer over the correct fee. This burden is mitigated in ways already mentioned: The lawyer may keep only the amount claimed and must segregate it until the fee dispute is resolved, and the client may be able to procure summary court adjudication or in some states compel the lawyer to arbitrate. It would be useful to require the lawyer to initiate a fee determination procedure within a stated period after the fee dispute arises, unless the client agrees to an extension.

Although prepayment does raise problems, on balance its simplicity and usefulness and the opportunity to negotiate its terms justify its legitimacy. So long as lawyers are required to keep client funds in separate trustee accounts but clients are not, it would be hard to warrant prohibition of payment in advance. Prepayment should be improved but not abolished.

2. Mortgaging Client Property

When a client has no liquid assets and seeks a lawyer in a matter that will not give rise to monetary recovery, mortgaging the client's land or placing a security interest on other property may make it easier for the client to retain counsel. Unlike some other fee collection methods, this one does not always shift the burden of initiating litigation. The client may stay in possession until the lawyer institutes and secures relief in a foreclosure proceeding. But most


114. In re Sather, 3 P.3d 403 (Colo. 2000); Restatement (Third) of the Law Governing Lawyers § 34 cmt. e & Reporter's Note (2000) (citing authority); id. § 40.

115. Id. § 38(3)(c) cmt. g & Reporter's Note (citing authority).


117. See supra text accompanying notes 22-23, 38.

states allow contractual clauses giving mortgagees a power of sale when default occurs.\footnote{119}{1 Grant S. Nelson & Dale A. Whitman, Real Estate Finance Law 580-81, 609-13 (3d ed. 1994).}

Unfortunately, foreclosure can inflict disproportionate harm on the client. The lawyer recovers at most the sum due unless he or she buys the property at the foreclosure sale and later resells it at a profit. If the property is worth more than the lawyer's fee, its sale in the foreclosure proceedings should yield a surplus payable to the client. But foreclosure sales tend to yield less than the market value of the property, and involve costs that will be paid out of the proceeds.\footnote{120}{Basil H. Mattingly, The Shift from Power to Process: A Functional Approach to Foreclosure Law, 80 Marq. L. Rev. 77 (1996); Philip Shuchman, Profit on Default: An Archival Study of Automobile Repossession and Resale, 22 Stan. L. Rev. 20 (1969); Steven Wechsler, Through the Looking Glass: Foreclosure by Sale as De Facto Strict Foreclosure—An Empirical Study of Mortgage Foreclosure and Subsequent Resale, 70 Cornell L. Rev. 850 (1985); see Luize E. Zubrow, Rethinking Article 9 Remedies: Economic and Fiduciary Perspectives, 42 UCLA L. Rev. 445 (1994). But see Debra Pogrund Stark, Facing the Facts: An Empirical Study of the Fairness and Efficiency of Foreclosures and a Proposal for Reform, 30 U. Mich. J.L. Reform 639 (1997).}

A client who cannot find cash or another buyer thus faces considerable pressure to settle the fee dispute on whatever terms the lawyer will accept.

Mortgage and security interest arrangements also have a considerable potential for abusing a client's trust, albeit not in the same way as retaining liens. They involve complex contractual provisions that many clients will find hard to understand, and may simply accept on a lawyer's word. The clients who are likely to need to offer mortgage security to retain a lawyer are likely to be relatively unsophisticated, and almost certain not to hire a second lawyer to explain the mortgage agreement. The lawyer's duty to explain such provisions conflicts with the lawyer's interest in keeping the bad news from a client. Once the arrangement goes into effect, moreover, it may create further conflicts of interest between the lawyer and the client. The lawyer, for example, might wish to schedule the matter in which he or she was retained to be able to foreclose at the moment most propitious for him, or might wish to handle the matter so as to maximize the chances of foreclosing.

For these reasons, mortgage and security interest agreements providing security for fees are regulated as business transactions between lawyer and client. The lawyer must be able to show that the agreement was fair and reasonable to the client, and that the client consented to it in writing after receiving full disclosure of the terms and problems of the arrangement as well as an opportunity to seek independent advice.\footnote{121}{Model Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 1.8(a) (2000); ABA Standing Comm. on Ethics and Prof'l Responsibility, Formal Op. 02-427 (2002).} Otherwise, the lawyer is subject to professional
discipline, and the client may rescind the agreement. These restrictions contrast strikingly with a lawyer's freedom to impose a retaining lien, even in the absence of a contract so providing, disclosure to the client, or a showing of fairness.

Lawmakers should add at least one more restriction. A lawyer should be allowed to include a mortgage or security interest provision in a fee agreement only when a reasonable client might have chosen to accept such an arrangement. Only when that is so can the arrangement be considered fair and reasonable to the client, as required by law. When a mortgage or security interest provision meets this standard, it will usually be because the client had no other reasonable method of securing a paid lawyer’s services. In such a situation, invalidating the provision would harm clients. In other situations, a provision might be upheld if it were superior to available alternatives, such as arrangements offered by other lawyers of comparable qualifications. And when a client is sophisticated, as in the case of a corporation with house counsel, it should be free to consent to almost any fee or financing arrangement. It is the unsophisticated clients who face loss of their homes as a result of an overreaching fee security arrangement.

3. Litigation and Arbitration

A lawyer's right to sue a client for fees, traditionally rejected as below the dignity of legal professions in some nations, has been recognized in the United States for almost two centuries. Clients

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128. See John Leubsdorf, Man In His Original Dignity: Legal Ethics in France 16-23 (2001); supra notes 6-17 and accompanying text.
may likewise sue lawyers to recover excessive fees that they have paid.\textsuperscript{129}

Although litigation must remain available to adjudicate fee disputes, and although it lacks the special disadvantages of the retaining lien, it brings with it expense and delay. As already mentioned, its burdens are heavier for a client who has lost a former lawyer than for a lawyer more accustomed to legal matters, despite the law that places on lawyers the burden of persuasion for many disputed facts in fee litigations.\textsuperscript{130} Fee litigation may also bring publicity harmful to both parties. The lawyer may disclose lurid client confidences relevant to the dispute,\textsuperscript{131} while the client may bring a malpractice counterclaim against the lawyer.\textsuperscript{132}

Clients and lawyers can seek to avoid these problems by agreeing to arbitrate after a fee dispute arises,\textsuperscript{133} and some jurisdictions enforce predispute arbitration clauses in retainer agreements.\textsuperscript{134} As already mentioned, at least ten jurisdictions compel lawyers to arbitrate fee disputes when a client wishes;\textsuperscript{135} many more sponsor voluntary fee arbitration for clients and lawyers who choose to rely on them.\textsuperscript{136} Methods for resolving fee disputes out of court are also commonplace in foreign legal systems.\textsuperscript{137}

Fee arbitration may be a mixed blessing for clients. It does provide more privacy than litigation. It may also be cheaper, at least when conducted by court or bar programs that provide volunteer arbitrators without charge. The rub is that these arbitrators are likely to be

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{129} Restatement (Third) of the Law Governing Lawyers § 42(1) & Reporter's Note (2000) (citing authority).
\item \textsuperscript{130} Id. § 42(2) cmt. c & Reporter's Note (citing authority); see Cooter & Freedman, supra note 61.
\item \textsuperscript{131} See supra note 74. For a dramatic example, see Morganroth & Morganroth v. DeLorean, 123 F.3d 374 (6th Cir. 1997).
\item \textsuperscript{132} E.g., Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy v. Boon, 13 F.3d 537 (2d Cir. 1994); Tom Riley Law Firm, P.C. v. Glass, 620 N.W.2d 252 (Iowa 2000); 1 Ronald E. Mallen & Jeffrey M. Smith, Legal Malpractice 164-70, 193-95 (5th ed. 2000).
\item \textsuperscript{133} E.g., Harkleroad v. Stringer, 499 S.E.2d 379 (Ga. Ct. App. 1998).
\item \textsuperscript{134} ABA Standing Comm. on Ethics and Prof'l Responsibility, Formal Op. 02-425 (2002); Matthew J. Clark, Note, The Legal and Ethical Implications of Pre-Dispute Agreements Between Attorneys and Clients to Arbitrate Fee Disputes, 84 Iowa L. Rev. 827 (1999).
\item \textsuperscript{135} See supra note 23.
\item \textsuperscript{136} See Wolfram, supra note 52, at 556-58; Jonathan Lippman, Welcome Fee Dispute Arbitration Program: Long-troublesome Area Is Addressed, N.Y.L.J., Jan. 22, 2001, at S1 (stating that 46 states have arbitration programs of one sort or another, 35 of them statewide).
\end{itemize}
lawyers or friends of lawyers. Clients may reasonably fear that the arbitrators will tend to side with lawyers. Some clients might therefore prefer trying a fee dispute in court, where there is usually a right to jury trial, or at least bringing it before a judge exercising summary jurisdiction.

I conclude that those jurisdictions that allow clients but not lawyers to compel fee arbitration have reached the correct result. But we know virtually nothing about how fee arbitration actually works. Do clients with fee disputes know about it? How long does it take? How much does it cost? How many clients use lawyers to present their cases, and what difference does that make in the result? How do arbitrators resolve disputes of fact? Do they correctly apply the law of attorney fees? Empirical research is badly needed. Regulating fee collection methods can do only limited good if the procedures for adjudicating fee disputes are inadequate.

IV. ABOLITION AND BEYOND

Should the lawyer retaining lien be reformed or abolished? If it is abolished, just what documents will clients be entitled to retrieve from their lawyers? What should be the status of unpaid-for work product? We must consider these questions to reach an improvement over current law.

A. Halfway Measures

An infinite number of compromises lie between present law and the total abolition of lawyer retaining liens. Here, I will discuss a few of them, finding them generally unsatisfactory with the exception of certain contractual liens.

1. Statutory Liens

Considered as a recommendation of what the law should be, there is nothing to be said for the Restatement of the Law Governing Lawyers' provision that retaining liens should be allowed when authorized by statute or rule but not otherwise. Whether a lien

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140. See supra note 22.

derives from legislation or from precedent does not affect its merits. The author of this Article must confess that, in his capacity as Associate Reporter of the Restatement, he agreed to the distinction, fearing that otherwise the lien's condemnation might be abandoned altogether. Presumably those who sought the compromise believed that half a lien is better than none, or that Restatements should restate precedents but not legislation. In any event, lawmakers should be suspicious of the retaining lien regardless of whether they sit in the legislature, on the bench, or on a rulemaking committee.

2. Contractual Liens

The strongest case for allowing a retaining lien concerns a lien accepted in advance by a client who otherwise would not be able to secure adequate legal representation; yet instances in which a lien makes the difference between ability and inability to retain counsel must be rare or nonexistent. The situation would have to be one in which: (a) the client has no present or future assets that could be used to guaranty payment but is nevertheless likely to become able in the future to pay the lawyer; (b) the representation will not yield proceeds subject to a charging lien, or lawyer work product that can be withheld if not paid for representation but is nevertheless likely to leave lienable client assets in the lawyer's possession; and (c) the client cannot be trusted to pay without compulsion, but can nevertheless be trusted not to evade the lien clause by keeping property out of the lawyer's possession even though he or she is aware of that clause.

When a contractual retaining lien is not essential for a client to retain counsel, a lawyer and client might still prefer it to other security arrangements, but this too provides only dubious justification for lien contracts. As already explained, informed clients and lawyers would rarely agree in advance to a contractual retaining lien that provides lawyers with only haphazard benefits while threatening clients with substantial harm. Lawyers, however, might well be able to obtain the advantage of springing a lien on an unsuspecting client by including a lien clause among the numerous provisions of a retainer agreement. Clients might sign the agreement without having read the lien clause or understanding its significance, or out of trust that their lawyers would safeguard their interests. Lawyers, after all, are fiduciaries for their clients precisely because clients need special protection against overreaching by lawyers. The reasons for that protection—the difficulty of monitoring a lawyer's performance, the

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143. On charging liens, see supra Part III.A. On a lawyer's right to keep work product for which the client has not paid, see infra Part IV.C.

144. See supra Part II.D.
importance to clients of the matters confided to lawyers, and lawyers' ability to use the law for their own advantage—squarely apply to the creation of retaining liens.145 The same reasons counsel against too great a willingness to allow lawyers to contract out of client protections.146

Freedom of contract should vanquish these considerations when clients really do make knowing decisions to accept retaining lien contracts. That would be the case for corporate clients with house counsel and for clients receiving independent advice on their retainer agreements.147 Perhaps lien contracts should also be recognized to the same extent as business transactions between lawyers and clients, since both involve lawyer-client conflicts of interest, waiver of client rights, and complex transactions that a client may not understand. Accepting that approach would require a lawyer seeking to uphold a lien contract to bear the burden of showing that the contract was fair and reasonable to the client in the sense that the client had grounds for accepting the lien clause, that the client received full disclosure of the operation and risks of the clause, that the client was given a reasonable opportunity to obtain independent advice, and that the client consented in writing after receiving in writing the terms of the arrangement.148 Beyond that point, claims of client agreement should not validate retaining lien provisions.

3. Case by Case Consideration

South Carolina's modification of the traditional retaining lien allows lawyers to assert a lien only after balancing a number of factors, including whether the client has clearly agreed to pay the fee, whether the client is able to pay, what less stringent means of enforcement are enforceable, and what prejudice the lien might cause.149 Although this reform is better than none at all, it underestimates the ability of lawyers to persuade themselves that the balance tips in their favor.150 The lawyers most likely to abuse the lien

145. See authorities cited supra note 61.
147. On independent advice requirements, see In re Mercer, 652 P.2d 130 (Ariz. 1982); Goldman v. Kane, 329 N.E.2d 770 (Mass. App. Ct. 1975); Painter, supra note 127, at 706-07; Zacharias, supra note 146, at 216. For cases upholding fee contracts of independently represented corporations, see supra note 127.
148. See Model Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 1.8(a) (2000); supra text accompanying notes 121-23.
to begin with are also those most likely to continue asserting it under the South Carolina approach. And when the lawyer's need to assert a lien does outweigh any resulting harm to the client, the lien will probably not have much effect in any event. The client will simply abide the relatively small harm that the lien inflicts. This is why courts observe that the lien works precisely by threatening harm to the client. Hence, the already quoted observation of a South Carolina lawyer that "retaining liens are for the birds." Forbidding assertion of a retaining lien against a client who is unable to pay might likewise prevent some abuse, but some lawyers will easily persuade themselves that clients can pay. And if the client is really unable to pay, why would a rational lawyer bother to assert a lien to begin with?

4. Liens on Certain Kinds of Assets

A more promising reform would exclude client documents and evidentiary material from the scope of the retaining lien, limiting it to money and other valuables. This would eliminate the most egregious use of the lien, in which a lawyer uses the documents a client has confided to him to obstruct the client in the very matter in which the lawyer was retained to assist. Yet a lawyer's seizure of money is also capable of imposing disproportionate pressure on a client to settle a fee dispute, of shifting to the client the burdens of litigation, and of punishing the client's willingness to entrust possession of the money to the lawyer. In addition, once documents are eliminated from the lien's reach, what remains of the lien will have few valid uses. If the money or valuables subject to the lien have been obtained for the client through the lawyer's efforts, a retaining lien is not needed because a charging lien will do the job in a less objectionable way. If not, it is highly likely that the funds were entrusted to the lawyer for some specific purpose such as use in a transaction, and hence, are not subject to a retaining lien in any asserting lien on basis of excessive fee claim; lawyer had himself filed charges against successor counsel for "claim jumping"); In re White, 492 S.E.2d 82 (S.C. 1997) (lawyer reprimanded for violations including assertion of lien on basis of fee claim never presented to client).

151. See supra text accompanying notes 39-42.
152. See supra text accompanying note 79.
153. D.C. Rules Prof'l Conduct R. 1.8(i) (2003); In re An Anonymous Member of S.C. Bar, 335 S.E.2d at 803.
154. See D.C. Rules Prof'l Conduct R. 1.8(i) (2003) (limiting liens on documents but not on other property); Mass. Rules Prof'l Conduct R. 1.16(e) (2001) (limiting liens on documents, but not mentioning other property); Acad. of Cal. Optometrists, Inc. v. Superior Court, 124 Cal. Rptr. 668, 671 n. 4 (Ct. App. 1975) (expressing no opinion on retaining liens on property of pecuniary value but rejecting liens on documents). However, there is no clear authority on whether retaining liens on property have ever existed in Massachusetts or California.
155. See supra Part III.A.
And if the funds have reached the lawyer pursuant to a fee agreement, the lawyer may hold them during a bona fide fee dispute even without a retaining lien.

5. Abolition

In short, abolishing the lawyer retaining lien altogether is the ideal solution. The lien's effectiveness is inextricably linked to its egregious characteristics, it rarely makes sense as a collection method, and lawyers may use several preferable ways to ensure payment of their fees. At most, lawyers should be allowed to enter into written retaining lien contracts with clients enjoying independent representation or in other special circumstances. As we will now see, however, abolishing the retaining lien brings other issues into view.

B. Client Rights in Lawyer Files

A lawyer who can no longer rely on a retaining lien to justify keeping documents and other property relating to a client may still argue that the client was in any event not entitled to get the property. Professional rules require a lawyer to give a client "papers and property to which the client is entitled" when a representation ends, but do not state just what those are.

In approaching this issue, one must distinguish documents from money and other items of pecuniary value. So far as money and the like is concerned, the lawyer is not much different from any other bailee or agent, and ordinary property and contract law provides usable principles for determining who is entitled to what. The lawyer's obligation is to deliver property to the person entitled to it, and in case of dispute to hold the property pending the dispute's resolution, on pain of being held liable to the person who turns out to be entitled. Thus the lawyer must decide whether a third party claimant has a property interest, such as a lien, in the property the lawyer holds, in which case the lawyer must honor that interest, or rather has a contractual or other claim against the client, in which case the lawyer should transfer the property to the client.

Documents raise different issues, even on the assumption—which will for the present be adopted—that the client has paid all fees to

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156. *See supra* text accompanying notes 29-30.
159. *E.g.*, Leon v. Martinez, 638 N.E.2d 511 (N.Y. 1994) (holding that a lawyer was liable for paying to client proceeds that client had validly assigned to another).
160. *E.g.*, Farmer Ins. Exch. v. Zerin, 61 Cal. Rptr. 2d 707 (Ct. App. 1997) (holding that a lawyer was not liable for paying funds to client when insurer had a claim against a client but no lien).
against lawyer retaining liens which the lawyer is entitled. What originals or copies the client should be entitled to receive can hardly be resolved by reference to property law, which yields no clear answers. Is the owner of a document the person who paid for the paper, the person whose pen or printer placed words on it, or the person who formulated the words or shaped the ideas; or must some combination of these factors be employed? More importantly, issues of ownership can arise in different contexts calling for different solutions. For example, whether the lawyer or client should be able to reap the profits of selling copies of a legal analysis that the former has written for the latter is an issue quite distinct from what originals or copies a client should be able to retrieve after a representation ends.

The factors that should be decisive in determining the client's rights are the lawyer's duty to provide the client with all relevant information relating to the representation and the lawyer's duty to promote the client's interests through lawful and proper means. There might sometimes be some countervailing consideration, such as a lawyer's duty not to disclose confidences of another client. In the absence of such considerations, a lawyer should make files available for copying to clients wishing to see them, and should provide clients with original documents that are of use to them. The authorities generally support this approach.

Most of the case law has arisen when a client—or a liquidator or trustee in bankruptcy standing in the client's shoes—is considering a malpractice suit against a lawyer who formerly represented that client. This is a trying situation for the lawyer, who has no wish to collaborate in his or her own destruction, and is likely to view the former client's complaints as unfounded, irrational, and greedy. Nevertheless, the duty to inform a client comprehends even the duty to disclose information that the client can use against the informing lawyer. Once the malpractice action is filed, the client will be able

161. This assumption will be relaxed in infra Part IV.C.
165. E.g., Hughes v. Consol-Pa. Coal Co., 945 F.2d 594 (3d Cir. 1991) (involving a
to use discovery procedures to inspect and copy the files, and the lawyer will not be able to rely on either the attorney-client privilege\textsuperscript{166} or the work product doctrine\textsuperscript{167} to prevent this. The client should, and usually does, enjoy equal access in deciding whether to bring the action.\textsuperscript{168}

Policies concerning access to information have likewise governed the result in cases involving accountants, even though these have typically treated accountants as the owners of their work papers. The more recent cases involved attempts by the government to obtain access to clients' tax records. There, treating accountants as owners of work papers was simply a step toward the conclusion that clients should not be able to block access by pleading the Fifth Amendment.\textsuperscript{169} One can tell that this conclusion controlled the property theory used to prop it by noting that the Fifth Amendment objection was no more successful when raised by the accountant or by a client to whom the accountant had returned the papers,\textsuperscript{170} and that the Supreme Court later reached the same conclusion without mentioning the property theory.\textsuperscript{171} Very likely the results in these cases were influenced by the belief that accountants should keep a greater distance from their clients than lawyers.\textsuperscript{172} In any event, the ultimate issue was who should have access to what information, just as it is in cases involving lawyers' documents.

\textsuperscript{166} See, e.g., Commodity Futures Trading Comm'n v. Weintraub, 471 U.S. 343 (1985) (holding that trustee in bankruptcy may waive attorney-client privilege with respect to pre-bankruptcy communications).

\textsuperscript{167} E.g., Spivey v. Zant, 683 F.2d 881 (5th Cir. 1982); Clark v. Milam, 847 F. Supp. 424 (S.D.W. Va. 1994); Ashcraft & Gerel, 728 A.2d at 798. In California, it is unclear whether a client may obtain access to all lawyer work product. See Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc. v. Superior Court, 30 Cal. Rptr. 2d 371 (Cl. App. 1994).


\textsuperscript{169} E.g., United States v. Zakutansky, 401 F.2d 68 (7th Cir. 1968); Deck v. United States, 339 F.2d 739 (D.C. Cir. 1964). Even in older cases litigated between accountant and client, a tax dispute with the government lurks in the background. See Ablah v. Eyman, 365 P.2d 181 (Kan. 1961); Ipswich Mills v. Dillon, 157 N.E. 604 (Mass. 1927).

\textsuperscript{170} E.g., United States v. Wiedelski, 452 F.2d 1 (6th Cir. 1971); United States v. Egenberg, 443 F.2d 512 (3d Cir. 1971).


C. Unpaid-For Work Product

So far the discussion has assumed that the client seeking access to a lawyer's files concerning its case has paid all relevant fees. When this has not occurred, some authority supports allowing the lawyer to withhold documents the lawyer prepared, not as a retaining lien to induce payment, but because the client is not entitled to that for which it has not paid.173 Such documents are then referred to as work product. This is confusing, because it recalls the "work product doctrine" that protects a relatively broad range of material from discovery,174 but that may not be invoked by a lawyer against his or her own client.175 The problem of unpaid-for work product, however, is distinct and important.

The argument against allowing clients access to work product for which they have not paid is strongest in those unusual situations where clients agree to pay, as it were, by the piece. Thus, the Restatement provides a hypothetical illustration in which a client has contracted to pay every month for preparation of a series of memoranda, but stops paying after the second month.176 It seems fair enough that the lawyer may decline to deliver without payment the memoranda prepared after that month, particularly if the client has no urgent need for them or is well able to pay the contractual price. But few real cases outside Restatementland will be that simple.

Determining which particular documents have not been paid for can be difficult. Clients and lawyers sometimes place a price on individual documents—say, $2,000 for the preparation of a will—but this is rare. If the parties agree on a lump sum fee for a representation that turns out to involve (among other tasks) the preparation of five documents, and the client fails to pay one fifth of the sum due, does that mean that the lawyer can designate one of the documents as not having been paid for? If the contractual fee was an hourly one, and the client claims that the lawyer overestimated the hours properly devoted to the representation and therefore does not pay one fifth of what the lawyer claims, should this too be considered a failure to pay for one of the documents? Does it make a difference in allocating payment to documents whether the lawyer's bills are sent every month or at the end of the representation? Can the client designate

175. See supra note 167.
which part of the lawyer's services a payment covers? Contract law has dealt with questions such as these, but trying to make the delivery of documents turn on them would lead to interminable wrangling, opportunities for abuse, and results having little to do with the principles that should govern the relationship between lawyers and clients.

Those principles provide further reasons for questioning the claim that a lawyer should be entitled to withhold documents for which a client has not paid. Lawyers, after all, can be required to serve without pay, for example by appointment of a court, or when a court declines to allow a lawyer to withdraw even though a client has ceased paying. Delivering a document for which a client has not paid is far less burdensome for a lawyer than accepting or continuing a representation. It requires no new work, and the lawyer remains free to sue the client for the unpaid fee.

Withholding a document, moreover, can be just as harmful to a client when based on failure to pay for that particular document as when based on a retaining lien. True, keeping documents for which a client has not paid does not deprive the client of documents that the lawyer did not write, and hence, does not penalize clients for entrusting their documents or other property to lawyers. But if documents are sufficiently important to the client, impounding them for failure to pay is surely capable of subjecting the client to disproportionate pressure, shifting the burden of litigation to the client, and coercing settlement on the lawyer's terms. It is easy to say that the client can avoid any problem by simply paying the bill; but the bill may be reasonably disputed, or the client out of funds, and there may be no time to find and retain another lawyer to recreate the documents. Society would not allow a physician to retain a biopsy or MRI for which a patient had not paid but had immediate need. Is there any real need for lawyers to have the right to do the equivalent?

At the very least, lawyers should not be free to keep documents on the ground that they are work product for which the client has not


180. See supra text accompanying notes 86-89.
Against Lawyer Retaining Liens


182. See N. Ga. Finishing, Inc. v. Di-Chem, Inc., 419 U.S. 601 (1975) (holding that state garnishment of a bank account denies due process when garnishee is not offered speedy post-garnishment hearing); supra note 118 (proposing that lawyers asserting retaining lien should be required to institute judicial proceeding within ten days).


