Mortgage Assistance Relief Services Rule: A Compliance Guide for Lawyers

any people who have trouble paying their mortgages seek legal assistance to save their homes or avoid foreclosure. Services consumers ask lawyers to perform run the gamut: representing clients who are in legal proceedings related to foreclosure; advising them on the legal and tax implications of foreclosure, short sales, or bankruptcy; or negotiating a modi cation of a client's loan.

Lawyers who o er mortgage assistance relief services need to know that the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the nation's consumer protection agency, has issued a regulation a ecting how these services can be marketed and provided: the **Mortgage Assistance Relief Services (MARS) Rule.** Because attorneys are subject to state requirements that duplicate much of what the Rule requires, the Rule has provisions that speci cally address the practices of attorneys who provide these services.

ARE ATTORNEYS COVERED BY THE MARS RULE?

In general, attorneys are **<u>not</u>** covered by the MARS Rule if:

- 1. ey provide mortgage assistance relief services as part of the practice of law;
- 2. ey are licensed to practice law in the state where their client or their client's home is located; and
- 3. ey comply with all relevant state laws and regulations concerning attorney conduct.

Facts for Business

Attorneys who don't comply with these requirements are subject to the Rule's provisions. Examples of activities that likely could cause attorneys to lose their exemption include:

- Allowing their name to be used in solicitations to clients without actively providing legal services in connection with mortgage assistance relief services;
- Misrepresenting any material aspect of their legal services, including the likelihood they'll get a favorable result, an a liation with a government agency, or the cost of their services;
- Sharing legal fees for MARS-related services with non-attorneys;
- Helping non-attorneys engage in the unauthorized practice of law;
- Failing to keep clients reasonably informed about their matters, including the potential for adverse outcomes;
- Failing to work diligently and competently on behalf of their clients – that is, not making reasonable e orts to get mortgage assistance relief; and
- Engaging in a widespread telemarketing operation sta ed by non-attorneys.

WHAT ABOUT COLLECTING LEGAL FEES?

Lawyers can charge clients fees in advance if: 1) they're providing mortgage assistance relief services as part of practice of law; 2) they're licensed in the state in which their client or their client's home is located; 3) they're complying with state laws and regulations concerning attorney conduct; and 4) before they perform any services, they place the fees in a client trust account that complies with state laws and regulations. Non-attorneys who o er mortgage assistance relief services can't collect fees until their customer has accepted a written o er of mortgage relief from their lender or servicer.

Under the Rule, attorneys can't withdraw fees in the client trust account before earning the fee or incurring the expense. To maintain their exemption from the Rule's ban on upfront fees, attorneys must comply with all state requirements related to use of client trust accounts. Laws and regulations for attorneys vary by state, but examples of activities that likely could cause attorneys to lose their exemption include:

- Withdrawing money from a client trust account before the attorney earns fees or incurs expenses;
- 2. "Front-loading" fees for mortgage relief assistance services to expedite the withdrawal of funds from a client trust account;
- Failing to keep complete records of transactions associated with a client trust account;
- 4. Failing to notify a client of a withdrawal so that he or she has an opportunity to review the transaction and, if necessary, contest it; or
- 5. If a client contests a withdrawal, failing to keep those funds separate from other clients' and attorneys' funds.
- e Rule doesn't restrict the type of fees

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