Bringing Civil Actions Against Notarios

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A Broader Perspective[®]

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Notario Fraud: What You Can Do About It

- Report it to law enforcement
- Report it to your state bar association
- Consider Filing a civil lawsuit



Notario Fraud: What You Can Do About It

- Consider Filing a civil lawsuit.
 - Possible benefits:
 - A civil suit empowers the immigrant to seek justice on his own behalf.
 - A civil suit could lead to recovering the money lost by the immigrant.
 - A civil suit could lead to an injunction barring the notario from future fraudulent conduct.
 - A civil suit could, in some jurisdictions, lead to the payment of punitive damages and attorneys fees.



- Thinking about Your Action:
 - Evaluating Your Client
 - Which Defendant(s) to Name?
 - Ability to Satisfy Judgment?
 - Assets?
 - Standing concerns?
 - Injury?
 - What Facts Need to be Developed?
 - State versus Federal Court
 - Jury Versus Bench Trial?
 - Talk to your client about what they want to get out of the litigation!



What legal theories can I allege?

- In most states there are several theories of recovery for notario fraud:
 - 1. The state's consumer protection statute
 - 2. Negligent misrepresentation
 - 3. Common law fraud
 - 4. Breach of contract
 - 5. The unauthorized practice of law
 - 6. A notario or legal consultant specific statute



- 1. State consumer protection statutes
 - Almost every state has a consumer protection statute that is modeled, to some degree, on the Federal Trade Commission Act.
 - The statutes are referred to under a variety of names. E.g., the Maryland Consumer Protection Act ("MCPA"), the D.C. Consumer Protection Procedures Act ("DCCPA"), the Virginia Consumer Protection Act ("VCPA").



- 1. State consumer protection statutes
 - Although almost every state's statute provides consumers with a right of action, the statutes do differ in a number of respects often including (1) the elements you need to prove, (2) types of damages you can recover, (3) standing required, etc.



- 1. State consumer protection statutes
 - In general, however, the elements to bring a deception case under a state consumer protection act are:
 - 1. A material representation that is likely to mislead,
 - 2. Plaintiff acted reasonably under the circumstances,
 - 3. Plaintiff was damaged.



- 1. State consumer protection statutes
 - What is generally *not* required: proof of the defendant's intent.
 - What is *not* a defense: a literally true statement if a reasonable consumer could have interpreted the statement differently.
 - How the "reasonableness" of the plaintiff is judged: If a representation is directed at a particular group, reasonableness is examined from the perspective of that group.



- 1. State consumer protection statutes
 - Many, but not all, state statutes allow the consumer to recover:
 - Damages
 - Punitive damages (or treble damages)
 - Attorneys fees
 - Injunctions



- 2. Negligent Misrepresentation
 - In many states, negligent misrepresentation consists of
 - 1. A representation made in the course of business,
 - 2. Which is false,
 - 3. <u>Defendant did not exercise reasonable care or</u> <u>competence in obtaining the information or making the</u> <u>statement</u>,
 - 4. Plaintiff relied on the representation.
 - 5. Plaintiff injured.
 - Recovery is often limited to damages.



- 3. Common law fraud
 - In many states, fraud consists of
 - 1. A material representation
 - 2. Falsity.
 - 3. Defendant knew representation was false.
 - 4. Defendant intended plaintiff would rely upon it.
 - 5. <u>Plaintiff acted in reliance</u>.
 - 6. Plaintiff injured.
 - Plaintiff may be able to recover:
 - Damages
 - Punitive damages
 - Injunction
 - Attorneys fees



- 4. Breach of contract
 - In many states, breach of contract consists of
 - 1. Valid contract
 - 2. Defendant breached
 - 3. Plaintiff performed necessary obligations
 - 4. Damages
 - Plaintiff may be able to recover:
 - Damages
 - Any other remedies provided by contract
 - Considerations:
 - Contracts are often fraudulently induced.
 - Economic loss doctrine may force you to elect between contract and tort.



5. UPL

Considerations...



- 6. State notario / legal consultant statutes
 - More then <u>16 states</u> have passed statutes that are intended to make it easier to bring suit against notarios / legal consultants. These include (but this is not a complete list):
 - Arizona, California, Colorado, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington.



- 6. State notario / legal consultant statutes
 - The statutes differ by state. An example:
 - Maryland Immigration Consultant Act ("MICA")
 - Prohibits immigration consultants from:
 - Providing legal services or representing that they have credentials to provide legal services.
 - » Legal services include providing forms to an individual, completing forms on behalf of an individual, filing forms on behalf of an individual, advising an individual to file forms, etc
 - Requires immigration consultants to:
 - » Provide a written contract.
 - » Notify immigrant in writing that they are not an attorney.
 - Penalties:
 - » Recovery of fees paid and possible treble damages
 - Reasonable attorneys fees (up to \$2,000 or 1/3 of damages)



Recent Case Study

- Flores v. Ramirez (Fairfax County Circuit Court)
 - Ramirez told Spanish-speaking immigrants that he was an abogado
 - Flores paid Ramirez \$4,000 to post bond for his friend
 - Ramirez never paid the bond
 - Filed claims for:
 - Violation of the Virginia Consumer Protection Act
 - Unauthorized Practice of Law
 - Fraud
 - Related criminal charges for three other victims
 - Settled in January for Money Judgment and Injunction



Recent Case Study

- Flores v. Ramirez
 - Complaint Exhibits

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