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*Attorneys for Defendant Better Mortgage Corporation*

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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH**

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<p>FRITS VAN DER HOEK, an individual and on behalf of others similarly situated,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiff,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v.</p> <p>ALLY BANK and BETTER MORTGAGE CORP,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Defendants.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>NOTICE OF REMOVAL</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Case No. 2:21-cv-00320-DBB</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Judge David Barlow</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Removed from the Third Judicial District Court in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, Case No. 210902163)</p>
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Defendant Better Mortgage Corp (“Better Mortgage” or “Defendant”) hereby removes this action from the Third Judicial District Court in and for Salt Lake County, State of Utah, to the United States District Court for the District of Utah. Removal is proper based on 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441, as amended by the Class Action Fairness Act of 2005 (“CAFA”), and as authorized by 28 U.S.C. § 1453.

## I. BACKGROUND

1. On April 22, 2021, Plaintiff Frits Van Der Hoek (“Plaintiff”) filed a complaint styled *Frits Van Der Hoek v. Ally Bank and Better Mortgage Corp*, Civil No. 210902163 (“Complaint”) in the Third District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah (the “State Court Action”). A complete copy of the Third District Court file is attached hereto; specifically, the Complaint is attached as **Exhibit A** and the Summons is attached as **Exhibit B**.

2. Plaintiff is a citizen and resident of Lawton, Comanche County, Oklahoma. (Compl. ¶ 3.)

3. As alleged in the Complaint, Defendant Ally Bank (“Ally”) is “a bank . . . engaged in the business of mortgage lending to consumers like Plaintiff and members of the putative class.” (*Id.* ¶ 4.)

4. Better Mortgage is “an online mortgage lender . . . engaged in the business of providing mortgage loan services to consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the putative class.” (*Id.* ¶ 5.)

5. The Complaint alleges that, in connection with an online mortgage application process, Defendants “uniformly charg[e] an ‘Appraisal Fee’ to mortgage applicants that exceeds the cost of the actual appraisal, misleading applicants about the nature of the Appraisal Fee, and improperly assessing an undisclosed third-party ‘Management Fee’” that is charged by, and paid to, appraisal management companies. (*Id.* ¶ 90.)

6. Plaintiff alleges that he applied for mortgages on two different Oklahoma homes using Ally’s online preapproval and application process, “contract[ing] with Defendants and

pa[y]ing] [\$550 each] for the lender appraisals of both homes” to “‘lock in his rate’ and schedule the appraisal” for each home. (*Id.* ¶¶ 46, 50, 56.)

7. Plaintiff further alleges the online preapproval and application process for each loan directed him to a webpage “with language promising that . . . ‘If the appraisal costs less than \$550, we’ll refund the difference.’” (*Id.* ¶¶ 46, 49.)

8. In connection with the loan application process, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants “charged Plaintiff and Class Members for costs that exceeded the actual cost of the appraisal, including an undisclosed third-party ‘Management Fee’” paid to an appraisal management company. (*Id.* at ¶ 104; *see also id.* ¶¶ 120, 130, 150.)

9. Plaintiff filed this lawsuit on his own behalf and purportedly on behalf of a proposed class of “thousands of members.” (*Id.* ¶ 89.)

10. The Complaint asserts three claims: Breach of Contract and Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing (*id.* ¶¶ 98–124), Unjust Enrichment (*id.* ¶¶ 125–138), and Violation of the Utah Consumer Sales Practices Act (*id.* ¶¶ 139–155).

11. Plaintiff requests certification of the lawsuit as a class action, restitution of monies paid for the appraisal “Management Fee,” actual damages in an amount according to proof, pre- and post-judgment interest, attorneys’ fees, injunctive and declaratory relief, and such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper. (*Id.* at 26 (Prayer for Relief).)

## **II. DIVERSITY JURISDICTION UNDER CAFA**

12. The State Court Action is removable under CAFA.

13. CAFA was intended to “expand substantially federal court jurisdiction over class actions. Its provisions should be read broadly, with a strong preference that interstate class actions

be heard in federal court if properly removed.” S. Rep. 109-14, at 43 (2005), reprinted in U.S.C.C.A.N. 3, 41; *see also* H. Rep. 108-144, at 36-37 (2005). As the Supreme Court recognized, CAFA’s primary objective is “ensuring Federal court consideration of interstate cases of national importance.” *Standard Fire Ins. Co. v. Knowles*, 568 U.S. 588, 595, 133 S. Ct. 1345 (2013) (quotation omitted).

14. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332, as amended by CAFA, a putative “class action” commenced after the effective date of CAFA may be removed to the United States District Court embracing the state court where the action was filed if (a) any member of the putative class is a citizen of a state different from any defendant; and (b) the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs. Complete diversity among parties is not required. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2)(A).<sup>1</sup>

**A. CAFA’s Minimum Diversity Requirement Is Met.**

15. The requisite diversity of citizenship exists under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(2) and (d)(7). Plaintiff is a citizen of Oklahoma. (Compl. ¶ 3.) Better Mortgage is a citizen of New York and California. (*Id.* ¶ 5; Declaration of J. Leibon (“J. Leibon Decl.”), attached as **Exhibit C**, at ¶ 5.)<sup>2</sup> Thus, the minimum diversity required by CAFA exists.

**B. CAFA’s Amount in Controversy Requirement Is Met.**

16. Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d), as amended by CAFA, the amount in controversy in a putative class action is determined by aggregating the amount at issue of the claims of all members

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<sup>1</sup> The State Court Action is a “class action” within the meaning of CAFA because it is a “civil action filed under” Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 23, which is the Utah analog to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23, and a “rule of judicial procedure authorizing an action to be brought by 1 or more representative persons as a class action.” 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(d)(1)(B), 1453(a); Compl. ¶ 7. Better Mortgage denies that this case can be certified as a class action and expressly reserves its right to oppose any motion for class certification filed in this action.

<sup>2</sup> *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1) (“[A] corporation shall be deemed to be a citizen of every State and foreign state by

of the putative class. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(6). While Defendant denies that Plaintiff or any putative class member is entitled to any relief, the Complaint’s allegation of a putative class and the relief sought place an aggregate amount in controversy of more than \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs.

17. In determining whether an action may be removed to federal court under CAFA, “[t]he amount in controversy . . . is not the amount plaintiff will recover, but rather an estimate of the amount that will be put at issue in the course of the litigation.” *Frederick v. Hartford Underwriters Ins. Co.*, 683 F.3d 1242, 1245 (10th Cir. 2012) (quotations omitted). “[O]nce the proponent of federal jurisdiction [under CAFA] has explained plausibly how the stakes exceed \$5 million . . . the case belongs in federal court unless it is legally impossible for the plaintiff to recover that much.” *Hammond v. Stamps.com, Inc.*, 844 F.3d 909, 914 (10th Cir. 2016) (quotation omitted) (ellipsis in original).

18. According to the Complaint, Plaintiff seeks “[r]estitution of monies paid for the ‘Management Fee.’” (Compl. at 26, c.) And Plaintiff alleges that the class consists of “thousands of members,” broadly defined as “[a]ll consumers who, during the applicable statute of limitations, paid an ‘Appraiser Fee’ to Ally Bank and/or Better Mortgage in the process of applying for a mortgage loan from Ally Bank.” (*Id.* ¶ 85.) Thus, the estimated amount “at issue in the course of the litigation,” for purposes of determining the amount in controversy, includes both the amount of both past management fees and prospective management fees between now and an estimated date of trial.

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which it has been incorporated and of the State or foreign state where it has its principal place of business”).

19. Better Mortgage began providing online mortgage lending support for Ally in April 2019. (J. Leibon Decl. ¶ 8.) Since then, the number of such loan application transactions in which loan applicants would have received a refund, or received a greater refund, if not for the existence of an appraisal management fee, is approximately 13,005. For those 13,005 transactions, the average management fee charged in connection with the appraisal was \$202.79. (*Id.* ¶¶ 9, 10.)

20. This average appraisal management fee, \$202.79, multiplied by 13,005, yields \$2,637,283.95 from April 1, 2019 through April 30, 2021, a twenty-five month period. (*Id.* ¶ 11.)

21. Dividing \$2,637,283.95 by twenty-five yields an estimated monthly amount of management fees of \$105,491.36. Multiplying that estimated monthly amount of appraisal management fees by the median time to trial for civil cases in the District of Utah (*i.e.*, 45.4 months) yields a total prospective management fee disgorgement figure of \$4,789,307.74. *See* Federal Court Management Statistics, December 2020 (December 31, 2020), <https://www.uscourts.gov/statistics/table/na/federal-court-management-statistics/2020/12/31-1>) (identifying 45.4 months as median time to trial for civil cases in the District of Utah as of December 31, 2018). Moreover, Plaintiff’s proposed class definition contains no limit as to time, other than reference to the applicable statute of limitation. (Compl. ¶ 85.)

22. Combining \$4,789,307.74 with past approximate appraisal management fees of \$2,637,283.95 yields a total projected appraisal management fees amount in controversy of \$7,426,591.69.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> This calculation meets the CAFA amount in controversy threshold even before attorneys’ fees are considered, which fees Plaintiff also seeks in this matter. (Compl. p. 26, paragraph c.) Attorneys’ fees “may be used in calculating the necessary jurisdictional amount in a removal proceeding based upon diversity of citizenship.” *Miera v. Dairyland Ins. Co.*, 143 F.3d 1337, 1340 (10th Cir. 1998); *Payne v. Tri-State Careflight, LLC*, 322 F.R.D. 647, 677 (D.N.M. 2017) (“CAFA also allows for aggregating attorneys’ fees when determining the amount in controversy when a statute authorizing the cause of

23. In summary, although Defendant denies that Plaintiff is entitled to any relief, the amount in controversy in this matter exceeds \$5,000,000, as follows:

<b>Amount in Controversy - Potential</b>	\$7,426,591.69
<b>Restitution:</b>	
<b>Amount in Controversy - Potential</b>	\$2,450,775.26
<b>Attorneys' Fees:</b>	
<b><u>Total:</u></b>	\$9,877,366.95

**C. CAFA's Other Requirements Are Met.**

26. Numerosity. The numerosity requirement of 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B) is satisfied by the allegations set forth in the Complaint, which asserts that the class consists of “thousands of members,” and defines the class as “[a]ll consumers who, during the applicable statute of limitations, paid an ‘Appraiser Fee’ to Ally Bank and/or Better Mortgage in the process of applying for a mortgage loan from Ally Bank.” (Compl. ¶¶ 85, 88, 89.) Thus, the putative class, as pled, exceeds the 100-member threshold as set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(5)(B).

27. No CAFA exceptions apply. Although Plaintiff, not Defendant, bears the burden of showing that any CAFA exceptions apply, *Dutcher v. Matheson*, 840 F.3d 1183, 1190 (10th Cir. 2016), none of the exceptions applies here.

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action allows for attorneys’ fees.”) (citing 14A C. Wright & A. Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure § 3704.2, at 648 (4th ed. 2011)). While Defendant would dispute any award of attorneys’ fees in this matter (or that the putative class, as pled by Plaintiff, would qualify for attorneys’ fees under the Utah Consumer Sales Practice Act or otherwise), and reserves all rights as to any such fees amount or method, such fees have the potential to increase the amount in controversy by as much as 33%, or \$2,450,775.26.

28. The “home state” exception, under which a district court shall decline to exercise jurisdiction where “two-thirds or more of the members of all proposed plaintiff classes in the aggregate, and the primary defendants, are citizens of the State in which the action was originally filed,” 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4)(B), does not apply. Plaintiff himself is not even a citizen of Utah, and does not allege that any proportion, let alone two-thirds, of the putative class members are citizens of Utah. (*See* Compl. generally.) *See Reece v. AES Corp.*, 638 Fed. Appx. 775, 770 (10th Cir. 2016) (affirming that the home-state exception did not apply where Plaintiffs failed to demonstrate “through more than their broad pleading averments” that two-thirds or more of the proposed class were citizens of Oklahoma).

29. The “local controversy” exception under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(4)(A) similarly requires that “greater than two-thirds of the members of all proposed plaintiff classes in the aggregate are citizens of the State in which the action was originally filed.” *See id.* at 759 (noting that under both the home state and local controversy exceptions, a plaintiff must demonstrate that more than two-thirds of the proposed class members are citizens of the forum state). Thus, for the same reason as the home state exception, this exception does not apply.

30. This case is therefore removable pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2) because (i) the case has been brought as a purported class action and included within the purported class are more than 100 class members; (ii) at least one member of the purported class is a citizen of a State different from a Defendant; and (iii) the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, exclusive of interests and costs. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).



### III. PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

31. Removal Is Timely. This Notice of Removal has been filed within thirty (30) days of receipt of the Summons and Complaint and is therefore timely in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b). *See* Ex. B.

32. Removal to Proper Court. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a), because the United States District Court for the District of Utah embraces the Third District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah, where the State Court Action was originally commenced.

33. Notice. A copy of the Notice of Filing of Notice of Removal will be timely filed with the clerk of the Third District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah, and served on Plaintiff's counsel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1446(d).

34. In the event Plaintiff seeks to remand this case, Defendant respectfully requests the opportunity to submit such additional argument or evidence in support of removal as may be necessary.

WHEREFORE, Better Mortgage hereby gives notice that the above-entitled state court action, formerly pending in Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, Utah, be removed to the United States District Court for the District of Utah.

DATED this 24th day of May, 2021.

SNELL & WILMER L.L.P.

/s/ Amy F. Sorenson

Amy F. Sorenson

Annika L. Jones

*Attorneys for Defendant*

*Better Mortgage Corporation*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on this 24th day of May, 2021, I electronically filed and served a true and correct copy of the foregoing **NOTICE OF REMOVAL** upon the following via the Court's CM/ECF system:

Jason R. Hull  
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Trevor C. Lang  
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/s/ Amy F. Sorenson

4847-9457-7131

# **EXHIBIT**

## **A**

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ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF AND  
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**IF YOU DO NOT RESPOND TO THIS  
DOCUMENT WITHIN APPLICABLE TIME  
LIMITS, JUDGMENT COULD BE ENTERED  
AGAINST YOU AS REQUESTED.**

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**IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT FOR  
SALT LAKE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH**

FRITS VAN DER HOEK, an individual and  
on behalf of others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

ALLY BANK and BETTER MORTGAGE,  
CORP,

Defendant.

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND  
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

**—TIER 3—**

Civil No. 210902163

Judge James Gardner

Plaintiff Frits van der Hoek, by counsel, brings this Class Action Complaint against Defendants, Ally Bank (“Ally”) and Better Mortgage Corporation (“Better Mortgage”) (together “Defendants”) both for himself and on behalf of others similarly situated, and alleges as follows:

## INTRODUCTION

1. This is a civil action seeking monetary damages, restitution, injunctive, and declaratory relief from Ally Bank and Better Mortgage. Defendants promised home loan applicants that if the applicants paid a required “Appraisal Fee” up front, Defendants would “refund the difference” between the Appraisal Fee the applicant paid and the actual cost of the appraisal. But Defendants have uniformly not “refund[ed] the difference” between the Appraisal Fee and the cost of the appraisal. Instead, Defendants have engaged in an undisclosed practice of deducting from applicants’ up front “Appraisal Fee” both (a) the actual cost of the home appraisal (which Defendants were entitled to deduct) *and* (b) an additional undisclosed “Management Fee” (which Defendants were never entitled to deduct and which applicants did not agree to pay). Defendants would then refund only this lower amount, making it appear as though they had “refund[ed] the difference” between the Appraisal Fee and the costs of the appraisal, while never disclosing the additional hidden “Management Fee” deducted from the refund amount. These practices breach Defendants’ promise to pay solely for the cost of the required lender appraisal and refund the difference between that cost and the amount of the “Appraisal Fee” paid by the applicant.

2. Defendants incentivize applicants to act quick and pay the “Appraisal Fee,” by offering the quoted fee as a carrot to “lock in” the mortgage rate—often before the application is finalized. But while Defendants name it the “Appraisal Fee” and tell applicants that, “[i]f the appraisal costs less than [the quoted amount], we’ll refund the difference,” Defendants hide that they are charging additional costs (the “Management Fee”) to the applicant before issuing the refund. And thus, they do not “refund the difference” between the paid “Appraisal Fee” and the

cost of the appraisal. Rather, they issue a refund for the difference between the paid fee and a sum that includes hidden costs never disclosed to or contracted for by the applicant. This deceptive conduct likewise violates Defendants' implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing and the Utah Consumer Sales Practices Act by misrepresenting to applicants that they are paying an "Appraisal Fee" for the property appraisal while hiding that applicants are paying for additional undisclosed costs in the form of a "Management Fee."

### **PARTIES**

3. Plaintiff is a citizen and resident of Lawton, Comanche County, Oklahoma.

4. Ally Bank is a bank with its headquarters in Salt Lake County, Utah. Ally Bank has over \$172 billion in assets and is one of the largest banks in the United States with approximately two million depositors. Among other things, Ally Bank is engaged in the business of mortgage lending to consumers like Plaintiff and members of the putative class.

5. Better Mortgage is an online mortgage lender with its headquarters in New York, New York. Better Mortgage is engaged in the business of providing mortgage loan services to consumers, including Plaintiff and members of the putative class.

6. Better Mortgage maintains a registered agent in Midvale, Utah.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7. This Court has jurisdiction over this putative class action pursuant to Utah Code § 78A-5-102(1).

8. Pursuant to Utah Code § 78B-3-304(2), venue is proper in this court because Defendant Ally Bank resides in Salt Lake County and Defendant Better Mortgage maintains a registered agent in Salt Lake County.

## FACTUAL BACKGROUND

### A. Defendants' Mortgage Application Process

9. Defendants, Ally Bank and Better Mortgage, partner to provide online mortgage lending and servicing to customers in Utah and across the country. In April 2019, Ally Financial Inc. ("Ally Finance"), the parent of Ally Bank, announced this partnership with Better Mortgage "to create a new end-to-end digital experience for consumers looking for a mortgage loan from Ally." <https://media.ally.com/2019-04-18-Ally-Financial-Partners-with-Better-com-to-Create-End-to-End-Digital-Mortgage-Experience>. Coinciding with this partnership, Ally Finance increased its financial investment in and "overall ownership" of Better Mortgage. *Id.*

10. Mortgage loans are "sourced by existing Ally customer marketing, prospect marketing on third-party websites, and email or direct mail campaigns." Ally Finance, Form 10K, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 2020), [https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/40729/000004072921000008/ally-20201231.htm#icabb285cba1e4e7a9b3b05143668c00a\\_55](https://www.sec.gov/ix?doc=/Archives/edgar/data/40729/000004072921000008/ally-20201231.htm#icabb285cba1e4e7a9b3b05143668c00a_55). And Better Mortgage "conducts the sales, processing, underwriting, and closing for Ally's digital mortgage offerings . . . while Ally retains control of all the marketing and advertising strategies and loan pricing." *Id.*

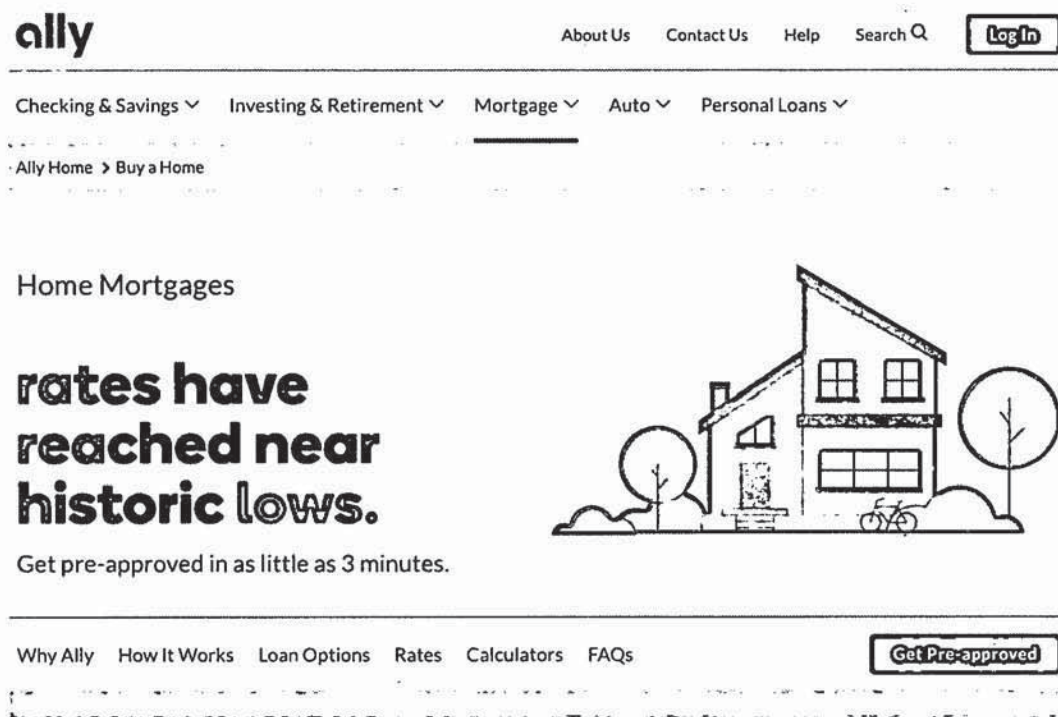
11. In 2020, Ally Finance and Better Mortgage originated \$4.7 billion in mortgage loans. *Id.*

#### i. Mortgage Pre-Approval

12. To apply for a mortgage, customers start at Ally Bank's website, which offers a mortgage application process that "can be completed 100% online anytime, anywhere." <https://www.ally.com/home-loans/mortgage/>. Ally Bank emphasizes: "We've pressed fast forward

on loan applications.” *Id.* It further states that customers can be preapproved for a mortgage “in as little as 3 minutes” with a closing date that’s “up to 10 days faster than the industry average.” *Id.*

13. Customers can go to Ally Bank’s website and click on a prominent button titled “Get Pre-approved”:



14. Ally Bank then prompts the customer with user-friendly questions to provide information about where they are in the process (*e.g.*, “I’m just researching,” “I’m making offers,” etc.) and what the customer would like from Ally Bank (*e.g.*, provide a “pre-approval letter,” let the customer know “how much [he] can afford,” etc.).

15. Once Ally Bank has sufficient information from the customer, it tells him that it needs to do a “soft credit check.” The customer is prompted to provide personal information (*e.g.*, name, current address, phone, the last four digits of the customer’s social security number), agree



to Ally Bank's "Consent to Receive Electronic Loan Documents," acknowledge Ally Bank's Terms of Use, and authorize the credit check.

16. After a customer has passed the credit check, Ally Bank asks for additional information, including the customer's income, the persons on the property title, other property ownership, and financial assets.

17. Then, the customer is directed to a page that states, "Based on that information, you may be able to afford up to" a specified amount, followed by prompts for the consumer to fill in his "target home price" and "preferred down payment" amounts.

18. If the customer is pre-approved, he is directed to a page stating, "You're pre-approved!"

**ii. Agreement with Customer to "refund the difference" between the upfront "Appraisal Fee" and the cost of the home appraisal**

19. Once the customer has been preapproved by Defendants for a mortgage, the customer is directed to an "Overview" page containing information regarding that customer's loan, including form documents that have been generated for the customer.

20. One of the form documents that is made available to the pre-approved customer is the Home Loan Estimate. Lenders like Ally Bank and Better Mortgage are required under federal law, 12 C.F.R. §§ 1026.2(a)(3)(ii), 1026.19(e)(1)(iii)(A), to provide the Loan Estimate to applicants within three days after the customer has provided his name, income and social security number, as well as the property address, its estimated value and the desired loan amount.<sup>1</sup>

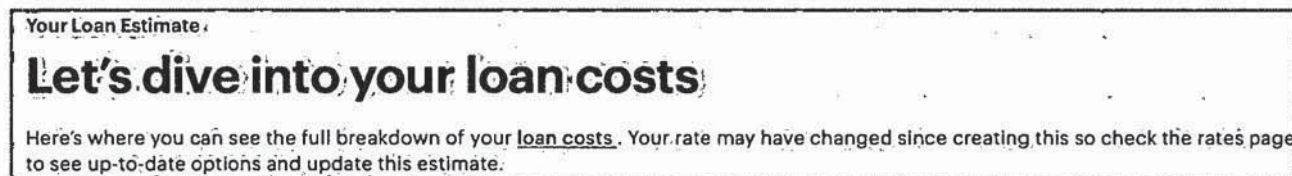
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<sup>1</sup> Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. *What information do I have to provide a lender in order to receive a Loan Estimate?* (Mar. 3, 2017), <https://www.consumerfinance.gov/ask-cfpb/what-information-do-i-have-to-provide-a-lender-in-order-to-receive-a-loan-estimate-en-1987/>.

21. Ally Bank's website describes the Loan Estimate as "a standardized document that details the features, costs, and risks associated with your mortgage. . . . The Loan Estimate also gives you information about closing costs, property taxes, third-party fees, homeowners' insurance costs, and any features, like prepayment penalties, that are unique to that mortgage loan." <https://www.ally.com/do-it-right/home/what-is-a-home-loan-estimate/>.

22. On each customer's "Overview" page of Ally Bank's website, there is a link to the "Loan Estimate" webpage. On that page, the customer can view a copy of the Loan Estimate, with annotations by Ally Bank, providing explanatory information about specific sections of the Estimate. Customers can also download a .pdf copy of the Loan Estimate on that page.

23. As stated on a customer's Loan Estimate web page, the Loan Estimate is where Defendants provide "the full breakdown of [an applicant's] loan costs":



24. The "Appraisal Fee" charged by Defendants is listed on the Loan Estimate document, along with myriad data and amounts under sections titled, "Loan terms," "Projected Payments," and "Costs at Closing."

25. The Loan Estimate is a form document that displays "Ally Bank Corp." at the top, followed by the address for its corporate headquarters. It also lists the date issued, the Loan ID Number, the name of the applicant and the purchase price and address of the property.

26. Third-party services are listed under the "Costs at Closing" section of the Loan Estimate. There, the "Appraisal Fee" is listed under the "Services You Cannot Shop For."

27. This section of the Loan Estimate, providing the third-party services that applicants “Can” and “Cannot Shop For” does not include a “Management Fee.” There is no “Management Fee” listed anywhere on the Loan Estimate.

28. To the right of “Appraisal Fee,” Ally Bank provides a specific dollar amount, representing the cost of the Appraisal Fee that the customer “Cannot Shop For”:

<b>B Services You Cannot Shop For</b>		<b>\$597</b>
Appraisal Fee		\$550
Credit Report		\$33
Flood Certification		\$14

<b>C Services You Can Shop For</b>		<b>\$1,298</b>
Title - eRecording fee		\$20
Title - Examination		\$350
Title - Lender's title insurance		\$150
Title - Pest inspection		\$75
Title - Pre-closing gap		\$50
Title - Search fee		\$265
Title - Settlement fee		\$138
Title - Shipping fee		\$45
Title - Survey fee		\$175
Title - Wire transfer fee		\$30

29. Defendants charge a uniform “Appraisal Fee” of \$550.00 to all mortgage applicants.

30. As admitted by Ally, the \$550.00 Fee is the maximum of the average amount a home appraisal can cost:

**What does a home appraisal cost?**

Home appraisals aren't free, and it's important to note that you (the buyer) — not the seller — are responsible for paying the appraisal fee. The average cost is between \$300 and \$550 for a single family home, so be sure to factor that price into your homebuying and closing cost budget.

31. In order to obtain the loan, Defendants require customers to pay the “Appraisal Fee” that is listed on the Loan Estimate.

32. As stated on “Ally Home FAQs” web page:

▼ **Does Ally require a home appraisal?**

Yes. When it's time for you to get a home appraisal, we'll introduce you to the appraisal company and set up an appointment.

33. Under the “Additional Information About This Loan” section of the Loan Estimate, Ally Bank reiterates its authority to “order an appraisal to determine the property’s value and charge you for this appraisal”:

**Other Considerations**

**Appraisal**

We may order an appraisal to determine the property's value and charge you for this appraisal. We will promptly give you a copy of any appraisal, even if your loan does not close. You can pay for an additional appraisal for your own use at your own cost.

34. The Loan Estimate further promises that Ally Bank “will promptly give you a copy of any appraisal, even if your loan does not close.”

35. On Ally Bank’s web page view of a customer’s personalized Loan Estimate, it lists an annotation next to the third-party services that include the Appraisal Fee (and don’t include a “Management Fee”), stating: “[t]hese third-party services are required in order to fund your loan”:

⑥ **Third-party services**

These third-party services are required in order to fund your loan. At this point, the title costs are only estimates. We'll update these figures once we receive the final amounts from the title provider you select.

36. An applicant can “lock in” the mortgage rate with Ally Bank by paying the Appraisal Fee listed on the Loan Estimate soon after obtaining preapproval.

37. To “lock in” the rate, the customer can go his “Overview” web page and click on the “task” that allows him to “Pay your deposit and lock your rate.”

38. He is then directed to the “Pay your deposit and lock your rate” web page, where Ally Bank asks the customer to pay a deposit in an amount that is identical to the amount of the Appraisal Fee listed on the Loan Estimate.

39. Before paying the deposit, the customer is told that the deposit “kicks off the appraisal process and lets you lock in your rate. If the appraisal costs less than [the quoted amount], we’ll refund the difference.” (emphasis added).

40. On the same web page, Ally Bank promises: “We’ll reach out to schedule your appraisal, which is when someone visits the property to determine its value, if an interior inspection is needed. You’ll see Better.com, our mortgage partner, listed for this transaction on your card statement.”

41. After paying the Appraisal Fee, the web page updates to show the date, time, and amount of the payment made to Ally Bank.

#### **B. Plaintiff’s Experience**

42. Plaintiff is a Captain in the United States Army Reserve, serving as a “Judge Advocate,” or “Army JAG.”

43. Plaintiff received notice on or around September 2, 2020 that he would start a mobilization at Fort Sill, Oklahoma on October 1, 2020, requiring him to move his family from California to Oklahoma in service to the United States.

44. With little time, Plaintiff conducted extensive, remote and in-person research and identified two properties in Lawton, Oklahoma that would meet his family's needs during his mobilization at Fort Sill.

45. Plaintiff applied to Ally Bank for his mortgage because of their promises regarding quick and efficient online loan application and closing process, as alleged herein.

**i. Appraisal Fees**

46. Using Ally's online preapproval and application process, Plaintiff applied for mortgages on two different homes in Lawton, Oklahoma ("Lawton Home I" and "Lawton Home II"). While he ended up buying the second home, he contracted with Defendants and paid for the lender appraisals of both homes, as it was required during the loan application process.

47. For both loan applications, Plaintiff received a Loan Estimate from Ally Bank after being preapproved. Both Loan Estimates stated that the Appraisal Fee was \$550.00, the highest an appraisal can cost, according to Ally Bank.

48. Both of Plaintiff's loan applications were signed by a loan originator employed by Better Mortgage.

49. Also for both, Plaintiff was directed to the "Pay your deposit and lock your rate" page, with language promising that the deposit "kicks off the appraisal process and lets you lock in your rate. If the appraisal costs less than \$550, we'll refund the difference." (emphasis added).

50. On September 15, 2020, Plaintiff paid the Appraisal Fee (\$550.00) to "lock in his rate" and pay for the appraisal for Lawton Home I.

51. When he paid the Appraisal Fee, Ally Bank informed him: "You'll see Better.com, our mortgage partner, listed for this transaction on your card statement."

52. The appraisal of Lawton Home I took place on September 16, 2020.

53. Because the seller couldn't accommodate an early move-in date for Plaintiff and his family, Plaintiff did not ultimately purchase Lawton Home I. Plaintiff ended his loan application as to Lawton Home I on or around September 18, 2020.

54. On September 21, 2020, Plaintiff received a \$25.00 refund from "Better.com" for the appraisal of Lawton Home I.

55. Ally Bank did not offer to or affirmatively provide Plaintiff with an invoice for the appraisal of Lawton Home I.

56. On or around September 18, 2020, Plaintiff paid the Appraisal Fee (\$550.00) to "lock in his rate" and schedule the appraisal for Lawton Home II.

57. When he paid the Appraisal Fee, Ally Bank informed him: "You'll see Better.com, our mortgage partner, listed for this transaction on your card statement."

58. However, the appraisal of Lawton Home II did not take place until on or around November 3, 2020.

59. As the Plaintiff experienced in his interactions with Ally Bank regarding the Lawton Home II appraisal, Ally regularly refers to its own "Appraisal Department" as the entity responsible for appraisals and avoids disclosing that appraisals are being handled by a third party—rather, it instead refers to its own, *internal* "Appraisal Department."

60. On November 5, 2020, Plaintiff received a \$25.00 refund from "Better.com" for the appraisal of Lawton Home II, the exact amount of the refund from "Better.com" for the appraisal of Lawton Home I.

61. Plaintiff continued through the mortgage application process with Defendants, was approved, and ultimately purchased Lawton Home II.

**ii. Appraisal Invoices**

62. Ally Bank and Better Mortgage do not affirmatively provide invoices to customers for the lender appraisal, paid-for by the customer.

63. Because Defendants did not provide Plaintiff with invoices for the appraisals on the two Lawton Homes, he contacted Ally Bank to obtain the invoices.

64. On or around November 13, 2020, Plaintiff called his “closing expert” at Ally Bank, to request the invoices for the two appraisal fees.

65. The closing expert stated that, *as a matter of policy*, Ally Bank does not provide the appraiser’s invoice to customers. When Plaintiff pressed him, he stated that he would contact his supervisor about Plaintiff’s request.

66. On November 16, 2020, the Ally Bank closing expert emailed Plaintiff with a copy of the form invoice just for the appraisal of the Lawton Home I. A copy of the invoice is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

67. Upon reviewing this invoice, Plaintiff first learned that the appraisal was not conducted by Ally’s internal “Appraisal Department” but rather, a third-party provider, US Real Estate Services, Inc. (“USRES”).

68. Because Ally had not provided both invoices, Plaintiff again called the Ally Bank closing expert on or around November 20, 2020, requesting the invoice for the appraisal of the Lawton Home II.



69. And again, the closing specialist stated that it was Ally Bank's policy to refuse to provide appraiser invoices to customers who had purchased appraisals through Ally. Plaintiff again refused to accept this response, and the closing expert stated that he would contact his supervisor regarding Plaintiff's request.

70. On November 23, 2020, the closing expert emailed Plaintiff with a copy of the invoice for the appraisal of the Lawton Home II. A copy of the form invoice is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

71. The form invoices for the appraisals of both Lawton Homes were issued by USRES. Before receiving the invoices, Plaintiff did not know that USRES had conducted the appraisals, and it was disclosed only after Plaintiff pressed Ally to go against its own policy of not sharing appraisal invoices.

72. USRES is an appraisal management company, headquartered in Lake Forest, California. It describes itself on its website as an "industry leader in Appraisals, BPOs, Rental Analysis and REO Disposition services." <https://www.usres.com>.

73. Both USRES form invoices are addressed to Better Mortgage as a "General User," listing the address for its corporate headquarters in New York, NY. They also name Ally Bank as the "Client on Report."

74. Both USRES form invoices list Plaintiff as the "Borrower."

75. Both USRES form invoices list two separate fees: an "Appraisers Fee" and a "Management Fee."

76. The "Management Fee" listed on the USRES invoices is a third-party fee that had never before been disclosed to Plaintiff.

77. Both USRES form invoices list two separate fees: an “Appraisers Fee” and a “Management Fee.” The “Management Fee” is described on both invoices as covering tasks and services not related to the actual appraisal, including “responsibilities and duties of administering and tracking the appraisal process, ensuring proper selection of appraiser, acting as liaison between appraiser and client, performing a quality audit of every report, and delivering a final copy.”

78. For both Lawton Homes, the total amount due on the USRES form invoice was \$525.00.

79. This uniformity is not reflected by the amounts charged to Plaintiff for the “Appraisers Fee” and the “Management Fee” on each invoice, however.

80. The USRES form invoice for Lawton Home I charged \$325.00 for the “Appraisers Fee” and \$200.00 for the “Management Fee.”

81. The USRES form invoice for Lawton Home II charged \$500.00 for the “Appraisers Fee” and \$25.00 for the “Management Fee.”

82. Thus, the same company (USRES) charged vastly different amounts for the two appraisals that took place within roughly the same time period and in the same geographic location (Lawton, Oklahoma).

83. The same company (USRES) likewise charged vastly different amounts for the “Management Fee.”

84. But, notwithstanding the wide differences in the individual charges, the sum of the amounts were identical, as were the refunds issued to Plaintiff. The total amount due on both USRES invoices was \$525.00 and the refund was uniformly \$25.00 for both properties.

**CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

85. Plaintiff brings this action individually and as a class action under Rule 23 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff proposes the following Class:

All consumers who, during the applicable statute of limitations, paid an “Appraiser Fee” to Ally Bank and/or Better Mortgage in the process of applying for a mortgage loan from Ally Bank.

86. Plaintiff reserves the right to modify or amend the definition of the Class as this litigation proceeds.

87. Excluded from the Class are Ally Bank, Better Mortgage, USRES, their parents, subsidiaries, affiliates, officers and directors, any entity in which Ally Bank, Better Mortgage or USRES has a controlling interest, all customers who make a timely election to be excluded, governmental entities, and all judges assigned to hear any aspect of this litigation, as well as their immediate family members.

88. This action is properly maintainable as a class action under Rule 23(a).

89. The Class consists of thousands of members, such that joinder of all members is impracticable. The identities of Class members are within the knowledge of and can be ascertained only by resort to Defendants’ records.

90. There are questions of law and fact that are common to all members of the Class related to Defendants’ practice of uniformly charging an “Appraisal Fee” to mortgage applicants that exceeds the cost of the actual appraisal, misleading applicants about the nature of the Appraisal Fee, and improperly assessing an undisclosed third-party “Management Fee.”

91. The claims of Plaintiff are typical of the claims of the proposed Class because they involve substantially similar factual questions, are based on the same legal theories, and Plaintiff has no interests that are antagonistic to the interests of the members of the Class.

92. Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class and has retained competent legal counsel experienced in class actions and complex litigation.

93. The action is properly maintainable as a class action under Rule 23(b)(1) and (3)

94. The questions of law and fact common to the Class predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class, particularly because the focus of the litigation will be on Defendants' uniform conduct. The predominant questions of law and fact in this litigation include, but are not limited to the following:

- Whether Ally Bank and/or Better Mortgage improperly assessed "Management Fees";
- Whether Ally Bank and/or Better Mortgage failed to "refund the difference" between the amount of the initial Appraisal Fee and the actual appraisal cost;
- Whether Ally Bank and/or Better Mortgage have breached their contract with Plaintiff and Class Members;
- Whether Ally Bank's and/or Better Mortgage's representations and omissions about the Appraisal Fee and Management Fee are false, misleading, deceptive, or likely to deceive;
- Whether Ally Bank and/or Better Mortgage failed to disclose that members will be charged "Management Fees";
- Whether Ally Bank and/or Better Mortgage failed to disclose that the Appraisal Fee exceeds the actual cost of conducting the home appraisal;
- Whether Ally Bank and/or Better Mortgage were unjustly enriched by their practice of charging Appraisal Fees that exceed the actual cost of conducting the home appraisal;
- Whether Ally Bank and/or Better Mortgage breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing imposed on them;

- Whether Ally Bank's and/or Better Mortgage's representations or omissions constitute a "deceptive act or practice" under the Utah Consumer Sales Practices Act, as alleged herein;
- Whether Plaintiff and members of the Class were damaged by Ally Bank's and Better Mortgage's conduct, and if so, the appropriate amount of damages; and
- Whether, because of Ally Bank's and Better Mortgage's misconduct, Plaintiff and members of the Class are entitled to equitable and declaratory relief, and, if so, the nature of such relief.

95. A class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, as the pursuit of thousands of individual lawsuits would not be economically feasible for individual Class members, and certification as a class action will preserve judicial resources by allowing the common issues of the Class members to be adjudicated in a single forum, avoiding the need for duplicative hearings and discovery in individual actions that are based on an identical set of facts. Since the amount of each individual Class member's claim is small relative to the complexity of the litigation, and due to the financial resources of Ally Bank and Better Mortgage, no Class member could afford to seek legal redress individually for the claims alleged herein. Therefore, absent a class action, the Class members will continue to suffer losses and Ally Bank's and Better Mortgage's misconduct will proceed without remedy. In addition, without a class action, it is likely that many members of the Class will remain unaware of Ally Bank's and Better Mortgage's conduct and the claims they may possess.

96. It appears that other persons who fall within the definitions of the Class set forth above are not pursuing similar litigation, such that individual Class members do not wish to control the prosecution of separate actions.

97. This proposed class action does not present any unique management difficulties.

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Breach of Contract and Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing  
(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

98. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

99. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, asserts a common law claim for breach of contract, including breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

100. Plaintiff and members of the Class contracted with Defendants to pay an Appraisal Fee to cover the cost of appraising specified property.

101. As part of this contract, Plaintiff and Subclass Members paid the quoted Appraisal Fee.

102. Further, as part of this contract, Defendants promise: "If the appraisal costs less than [the quoted amount], we'll refund the difference."

103. Plaintiff's quoted Appraisal Fee was \$550.00.

104. In breach of this contract, Defendants charged Plaintiff and Class Members for costs that exceeded the actual cost of the appraisal, including an undisclosed third-party "Management Fee."

105. No representation made by Defendants as part of the contract authorized Defendants to charge Plaintiff or Subclass Members for costs that exceeded the cost of the appraisal or for any costs or services encompassed by the "Management Fee" listed on the third-party appraisal management company's invoices.

106. Indeed, Defendants actively hide this “Management Fee” from consumers through its policy of requiring its customers to affirmatively request the appraisal invoice, then when requested, refusing to provide the invoices.

107. Plaintiff and Class Members never agreed to pay a “Management Fee” in their contracts with Defendants to pay for the appraisal.

108. Plaintiff and Class Members solely agreed to pay for the costs of the appraisal.

109. Under the contract with Defendants, Plaintiff was required to pay the actual appraisal fee for Lawton Home I, which was \$325.00.

110. Plaintiff initially paid \$550.00 for the appraisal of the Lawton Home I.

111. Defendants breached the contract by refunding \$25.00 to Plaintiff, instead of the actual difference between what he paid and the cost of the appraisal: \$225.00.

112. Under the contract with Defendants, Plaintiff was required to pay the actual appraisal fee for Lawton Home II, which was \$500.00.

113. Plaintiff initially paid \$550.00 for the appraisal of the Lawton Home II.

114. Defendants breached the contract by refunding \$25.00 to Plaintiff, instead of the actual difference between what he paid and the cost of the appraisal: \$50.00.

115. Under Utah law, the duty of good faith and fair dealing is implied in every contract; a violation of the covenant “gives rise to a claim for breach of contract.” *PDQ Lube Ctr., Inc. v. Huber*, 949 P.2d 792, 797 (Utah Ct. App. 1997)

116. This duty requires both parties to forbear from “intentionally or purposely do[ing] anything which will destroy or injure the other party's right to receive the fruits of the contract.”

*Id.* Under its purview, parties' actions "must be consistent with the agreed common purpose and the justified expectations of the other party." *Id.* at 797-98.

117. Put differently, the parties to a contract are mutually obligated to comply with the substance of their contract in addition to its form. Evading the spirit of the bargain and abusing the power to specify terms constitute examples of bad faith in the performance of contracts.

118. Subterfuge and evasion violate the obligation of good faith in performance even when an actor believes their conduct to be justified.

119. Defendants hid that they had included the "Management Fee" and costs unrelated to the actual appraisal in the "Appraisal Fee" that was charged to Plaintiff and Class Members, in breach of their duty to abstain from taking unfair advantage of Plaintiff and Class Members.

120. Defendants have breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing through deceptively charging a "Management Fee" to Plaintiff and Class Members.

121. Defendants breach the covenant of good faith and fair dealing by maintaining a policy of not providing appraisal invoices to customers and affirmatively refusing to provide invoices upon request.

122. In these ways and others, Defendants have breached the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

123. Plaintiff and Class members have performed all, or substantially all, of the obligations imposed on them by the contract.

124. Plaintiff and Class members have sustained damages as a result of Defendants' breach of the contract and breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing.



**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**  
**Unjust Enrichment**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

125. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

126. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the Class, asserts a common law claim for unjust enrichment. This claim is brought solely in the alternative to the breach of contract claim and applies only if the parties' contract is deemed unenforceable for any reason. In such circumstances, unjust enrichment will dictate that Defendants disgorge all improper revenue tied to its deceptive Appraisal Fees and undisclosed third-party Management Fees.

127. Plaintiff and Class Members agreed to pay an Appraisal Fee to cover the cost of appraising identified property on which they sought a mortgage loan.

128. Defendants quoted an amount for the Appraisal Fee, listed on their Loan Estimates, and Plaintiff and Class Members paid the amount.

129. Before payment, Defendants stated: "If the appraisal costs less than [the quoted amount], we'll refund the difference."

130. Defendants refunded the difference between the amount paid by Plaintiff and Class Members and *the sum* of the Appraisal Fee and a hidden "Management Fee" that was neither disclosed before or after payment.

131. By means of Defendants' wrongful conduct, Defendants knowingly charged Plaintiff and Class Members with Management Fees that are undisclosed, unfair, unconscionable, and oppressive.

132. As a direct outcome of Defendants' actions, Defendants have money in their hands that, in equity and good conscience, it should not be allowed to retain.

133. Defendants knowingly received and retained wrongful benefits and funds from Plaintiff and Class Members. In doing so, Defendants acted with conscious disregard for the rights of Plaintiff and members of the Class.

134. As a result of Defendants' wrongful conduct as alleged herein, Defendants have been unjustly enriched at the expense of, and to the detriment of, Plaintiff and the members of the Class.

135. Defendants' unjust enrichment is traceable to, and resulted directly and proximately from, the conduct alleged herein.

136. Under the common law doctrine of unjust enrichment, it is inequitable for Defendants to retain the benefits it received, and is still receiving, without justification, from the imposition of deceptive, hidden, and improper Management Fees on Plaintiff and members of the Class in an unfair, unconscionable, and oppressive manner. Defendants' retention of such funds under circumstances making it inequitable to do so constitutes unjust enrichment.

137. The financial benefits derived by Defendants rightfully belong to Plaintiff and members of the Class. Defendants should be compelled to disgorge in a common fund for the benefit of Plaintiff and members of the Class all wrongful or inequitable proceeds collected by Defendants. A constructive trust should be imposed upon all wrongful or inequitable sums received by Defendants traceable to Plaintiff and the members of the Class.

138. Plaintiff and the members of the Class have no adequate remedy at law.

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

**Violation of the Utah Consumer Sales Practices Act, Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-1, *et seq.*  
(*On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class*)**

139. Plaintiff incorporates the preceding allegations by reference as if fully set forth herein.

140. As corporations, Defendants are “suppliers” under the Utah Consumer Sales Practices Act (“UCSPA”). Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-3(6).

141. Defendants’ agreement with Plaintiff and Class Members to “refund the difference” between the upfront “Appraisal Fee” and the cost of the appraisal is a “consumer transaction” under the UCSPA. Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-3(2).

142. Defendants’ representation that Plaintiff and Class Members’ payment is for an “Appraisal Fee” misrepresented that the payment is solely for cost of the appraisal of specified property.

143. Defendants’ representation that, “[i]f the appraisal costs less than \$550, we’ll refund the difference,” misrepresented to Plaintiff and Class Members that they would refund the difference between the amount paid and the cost of the appraisal.

144. Defendants’ refund of \$25.00 on both Lawton Homes misrepresented to Plaintiff that the Appraisal Fee for each Home was \$525.00.

145. The Appraisal Fee for Lawton Home I was \$325.00.

146. The Appraisal Fee for Lawton Home II was \$500.00

147. Defendants violated the UCSPA by affirmatively misrepresenting to Plaintiff and Class Members that that they were paying the “Appraisal Fee” for the Lawton Homes. Defendants’

misrepresentation deceived Plaintiff and Class Members and was of such a nature that Defendants could reasonably expect to have deceived Plaintiff and Class Members.

148. Defendants violated the UCSPA by deceptively omitting information about the “Management Fee” when seeking payment and promising to “refund the difference” between the paid amount and the cost of the appraisal. Defendants, thus, deceived Plaintiff and Class Members that they were paying solely for the cost of the appraisal of identified property. Defendants’ deceptive omissions were of such a nature that they could reasonably expect to have deceived Plaintiff and Class Members.

149. Defendants violated the UCSPA by representing knowingly or with reason to know, that the quoted “Appraisal Fee” was for the cost of the appraisal, when it was for the cost of the appraisal and other undisclosed third-party costs. Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-4(2)(r); U.A.C. R152-11-5.

150. Defendants violated the UCSPA by misrepresenting knowingly, or with reason to know, to Plaintiff and Class Members that they were solely paying for an “Appraisal Fee” while failing to disclose that they were also paying for a hidden “Management Fee.” *Id.*

151. Defendants misrepresented knowingly, or with reason to know, that the price of the Appraisal Fee for the Lawton Home I was \$525.00, when it was \$300.00.

152. Defendants misrepresented knowingly, or with reason to know, that the price of the Appraisal Fee for the Lawton Home II was \$525.00, when it was \$500.00.

153. Defendants’ practice of requiring mortgage applicants to pay an “Appraisal Fee” that includes a hidden “Management Fee” is an “deceptive act or practice” under the UCSPA. Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-4(2).

154. Defendants' practice of requiring mortgage applicants to pay an "Appraisal Fee" that includes a hidden "Management Fee" is an "unconscionable act or practices under the UCSPA. Utah Code Ann. § 13-11-5.

155. Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered actual damages as a result of Defendants' violations of the UCSPA.

#### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and the Class demand a jury trial on all claims so triable and judgment including the following:

- a. Certification for this matter to proceed as a class action;
- b. Designation of Plaintiff as Class Representative, and designation of the undersigned as Class Counsel;
- c. Restitution of monies paid for the "Management Fee";
- d. Actual damages in an amount according to proof;
- e. Pre- and post- judgment interest at the maximum rate permitted by applicable law;
- f. Costs and disbursements assessed by Plaintiff in connection with this action, including reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to applicable law;
- g. Attorneys' fees under the common fund doctrine and all other applicable law;
- h. Injunctive and declaratory relief prohibiting Defendant from engaging in the deceptive practices outlined herein and declaring such practices unlawful; and
- i. Such other relief as this Court deems just and proper

**TRIAL BY JURY IS DEMANDED**

Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff respectfully demands a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

**ELECTION OF DISCOVERY TIER**

Pursuant to Rule 8(a) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff states that the Class' claims for relief qualify for Tier 3 discovery as defined in Rule 26(c)(3) of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure.

DATED this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of April, 2021.

**MARSHALL OLSON & HULL, PC**

BY: /s/Trevor C. Lang  
JASON R. HULL  
TREVOR C. LANG

**COHEN & MALAD, LLP**

LYNN TOOPS  
VESS MILLER  
NATALIE LYONS  
TYLER EWIGLEBEN

**BRANSTETTER, STRANCH & JENNINGS, PLLC**

J. GERARD STRANCH, IV

ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF AND  
PROPOSED CLASS COUNSEL

# **Exhibit A**

USRES, Inc.  
 25520 Commercentre Drive  
 Lake Forest, CA 92630  
 Phone: 949-598-9920  
 Fax:  
 Email: AppraisalScope@usres.com



# INVOICE

<b>INVOICE NUMBER:</b>
36428
<b>DATE</b>
09/18/2020
<b>REFERENCE:</b>
File #: 36428 Loan #: 1133691807 Reference #: - Federal Tax ID:

<b>To:</b> General User Better Mortgage 120 Broadway, 5th Floor New York, NY 10271  Telephone Number: 888-501-3186 Fax Number: E-Mail: noreply@better.com	<b>Client on Report:</b> Ally Bank 440 South Church Street Charlotte, NC, 28202
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**Borrower Information**

Borrower: Frits Van der Hoek  
 Address : 2518 Northeast Turtle Creek Drive  
 Lawton, OK 73507

FEES	AMOUNT
Uniform Residential Appraisal FNMA 1004	\$525.00
Our Management Fee includes responsibilities and duties of administering and tracking the appraisal process, ensuring proper selection of appraiser, acting as liaison between appraiser and client, performing a quality audit of every report, and delivering a final copy. Pursuant to certain state disclosure requirements, the fee is broken down as: Appraisers Fee= \$325.00, Management Fee= \$200	

PAYMENTS	AMOUNT
Payment Status: Unpaid	\$0.00

<b>TOTAL DUE</b>	<b>\$525.00</b>
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# **Exhibit B**

USRES, Inc.  
 25520 Commercentre Drive  
 Lake Forest, CA 92630  
 Phone: 949-598-9920  
 Fax:  
 Email: AppraisalScope@usres.com



# INVOICE

<b>INVOICE NUMBER</b>
40136
<b>DATE</b>
11/02/2020
<b>REFERENCE</b>
File #: 40136 Loan #: 1450414541 Reference #: - Federal Tax ID:

<b>To:</b> General User Better Mortgage 120 Broadway, 5th Floor New York, NY 10271  Telephone Number: 888-501-3186 Fax Number: E-Mail: noreply@better.com	<b>Client on Report:</b> Ally Bank 440 South Church Street Charlotte, NC, 28202
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<b>Borrower Information</b>
Borrower: Frits Pieter van der Hoek Address : 6808 Northwest Surreywood Circle Lawton, OK 73505

FEES	AMOUNT
Uniform Residential Appraisal FNMA 1004	\$525.00
Our Management Fee includes responsibilities and duties of administering and tracking the appraisal process, ensuring proper selection of appraiser, acting as liaison between appraiser and client, performing a quality audit of every report, and delivering a final copy. Pursuant to certain state disclosure requirements, the fee is broken down as: Appraisers Fee= \$500.00, Management Fee= \$25	

PAYMENTS	AMOUNT
Payment Status: Unpaid	\$0.00

<b>TOTAL DUE</b>	<b>\$525.00</b>
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# ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: [Ally Bank, Better Mortgage Fail to 'Refund the Difference' in Appraisal Costs as Promised, Class Action Claims](#)

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