Citibank, N.A. v Yanling Wu
2018 NY Slip Op 34033(U)
January 12, 2018
Supreme Court, Queens County
Docket Number: 710351/2016
Judge: Denis J. Butler
Concernated with a #20000# identifier in 2012 NIV Cli

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Short Form Order

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT - QUEENS COUNTY

Present: HONORABLE <u>DENIS J. BUTLER</u> IAS Part <u>12</u>

Justice

Citibank N. A. as Successor Trustee to

Citibank, N.A. as Successor Trustee to US Bank National Association, as Trustee for Mastr Adjustable Rate Mortgages Trust 2007-HF1, Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2007-HF1,

Plaintiff(s),

-against-

Yanling Wu a/k/a Cristal Wu a/k/a
Christal Sing, Perry Sing, CitiMortgage,
Inc., Hanam Capital Corporation,
Citibank, N.A., HSBC Bank USA, National
Association, City of New York
Environmental Control Board,

"JOHN DOE#1" through and including "JOHN DOE#25", the defendants last named in quotation marks being intended to designate tenants or occupants in possession of the herein described premises or portions thereof, if any there be, said names being fictitious, their true name being unknown to plaintiff,

Defendant(s).

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Motion Date: November 9, 2017

Motion Seq. No.: 1

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The following papers were read on this motion by plaintiff for an order granting summary judgment; striking the Answer of Defendant Yanling Wu a/k/a Cristal Wu a/k/a Christal Sing and Perry Sing; granting default judgment against all non-answering and non-appearing Defendants; amending the caption; and appointing a referee to compute the amounts due to Plaintiff; and upon the notice of cross-motion by Defendants Yanling Wu and Perry Sing, for an order granting a settlement conference and holding the

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motion and the balance of the cross-motion in abeyance until Plaintiff evaluates Defendants' new loan modification application; granting summary judgment in favor of the Defendants; and permitting Defendants to continue conducting discovery of Plaintiff.

	Papers
	<u>Numbered</u>
Notice of Motion, Affirmation, Affidavit	
Proposed Order and Exhibits	.E17-35
Notice of Cross-Motion, Affirmation	
Affidavit and Exhibits	.E37-56
Affirmation In Opposition, Affirmation	
and Exhibits	.E57-66
Affirmation In Reply, Affidavit	.E67-68

Upon the foregoing papers, it is ordered that this motion and cross-motion are determined as follows:

In this residential foreclosure action, Plaintiff moves for an order of reference and other related relief. Defendants Wu and Sing cross-move for an order directing another settlement conference, and permitting further discovery. Defendants further move for summary judgment in their favor on the following grounds: Plaintiff's failure to demonstrate the agency authority of its purported loan servicer, who submitted the affidavit in support of Plaintiff's motion; Plaintiff's failure to demonstrate a default in payment; Plaintiff's failure to be licensed as a debt collector by the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs; Plaintiff's failure to demonstrate standing; and Plaintiff's failure to demonstrate compliance with RPAPL § 1303. Defendants oppose Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment on these same grounds.

Plaintiff has demonstrated its prima facie entitlement to the relief requested, having produced evidence of the mortgage, the unpaid note, and evidence of the borrowers' default. (One West Bank FSB v DiPilato, 124 AD3d 735 [2d Dept 2015].) Plaintiff has also demonstrated its standing, through the affidavit of its loan servicer, as well as its compliance with RPAPL § 1303, through the affidavits of its process server. In opposition, Defendant fails to raise a triable issue of fact to defeat summary judgment.

Defendant's contention that Plaintiff may not rely on the affidavit from its loan servicer to support its motion is without merit. Controlling authority makes clear that a loan servicer may testify on behalf of a foreclosing plaintiff. (See Deutsche

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Bank Natl. Trust Co. v Abdan, 131 AD3d 1001 [2d Dept 2015]; Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. v Arias, 121 AD3d 73 [2d Dept 2014]; HSBC Bank USA, Natl. Ass'n v Sage, 112 AD3d 1126; Aames Capital Corp. v Ford, 294 AD2d 134 [2d Dept 2002]). Moreover, the loan servicer's affidavit conforms to the requirements for business records under CPLR 4518(a).

The branch of Defendants' cross-motion seeking summary judgment and dismissal based upon the grounds that Plaintiff is not a licensed debt collector is DENIED. Defendants cite no controlling authority for the proposition that a mortgage holder must register as a debt collection agency within the meaning of the New York City Administrative Code before attempting to enforce a mortgage contract. Courts addressing similar arguments under the similarly-worded Fair Debt Collection Practices Act have rejected such arguments. (See, e.g., United Cos. Lending v Candela, 292 AD2d 800, 801-802 [4th Dept 2002].)

The branch of Defendants' cross-motion seeking an order directing a settlement conference is DENIED, as Plaintiff has demonstrated it has already complied with the requirements of CPLR § 3408.

The branch of Defendants' cross-motion seeking additional discovery is DENIED. The mere hope that evidence sufficient to defeat a motion may be uncovered in subsequent discovery is not enough to defeat summary judgment (see Drepaul v Allstate Ins. Co., 299 AD 2d 391 [2d Dept 2002]). Here, Defendants have "failed to offer an evidentiary basis to suggest that discovery may lead to relevant evidence or that facts essential to opposing the motion were exclusively within the knowledge and control of the plaintiffs." (Kimyagarov v Nixon Taxi Corp, 45 AD3d 736 [2d Dept 2007]).

For the reasons set forth above, Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment is GRANTED, and Defendants' cross-motion is DENIED in its entirety.

The branches of Plaintiff's motion seeking to amend the caption and for a default judgment against the other Defendants is GRANTED, without opposition. A referee shall be appointed to compute the amount due to Plaintiff.

Submit order.

Dated: January 12, 2018

Denis J. Butler, J.S.C.