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Although it is posted on the internet, this opinion is binding only on the
parties in the case and its use in other cases is limited. R. 1:36-3.

SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY
APPELLATE DIVISION
DOCKET NO. A-4521-15T4

BAYVIEW LOAN SERVICING, LLC,

Plaintiff-Respondent.

v.

DOMINICK ROMANO his heirs,
devisees, and personal
representatives and his/her,
their, or any of their
successors in right, title
and interest, and SARAJEAN ROMANO,
her heirs, devisees, and
personal representatives and
his/her, their, or any of their
successors in right, title and
interest,

Defendants-Appellants,

and

MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC
REGISTRATION SYSTEMS, INC., AS
NOMINEE FOR WORLDWIDE FINANCIAL
RESOURCES, INC., GMAC.

Defendants.

Argued September 19, 2017 – Decided October 16, 2017

Before Judges Hoffman and Gilson.

On appeal from Superior Court of New Jersey,
Chancery Division, Ocean County, Docket No.
F-017911-13.

Joshua W. Denbeaux argued the cause for
appellants (Denbeaux & Denbeaux, attorneys;
Nicholas A. Stratton, on the brief).

Michael B. McNeil argued the cause for
respondent (Powers Kirn, LLC, attorneys; Mr.
McNeil, of counsel and on the brief).

PER CURIAM

In this mortgage foreclosure action, defendants Dominick and Sara Jean Romano appeal from a June 18, 2014 order granting summary judgment to plaintiff Bayview Loan Servicing, LLC (Bayview), and a May 11, 2016 final judgment. We affirm both the order and judgment.

I.

On November 24, 2004, defendant Dominick Romano borrowed \$380,000 from SGB Corporation d/b/a Westamerica Mortgage Company (SGB). Defendants executed and delivered to SGB a note promising to repay the loan (Note). Defendants also executed a mortgage to secure that loan, and the mortgage was given to Mortgage Electronic Register System, Inc. (MERS) as nominee for SGB.¹

¹ Dominick Romano executed the Note. The mortgage identifies the borrower as "DOMINICK ROMANO; MARRIED TO SARA JEAN ROMANO" and both Dominick and Sara Jean Romano signed the mortgage.

Thereafter, SGB endorsed the Note to CitiMortgage, Inc., who in turn endorsed the Note to Bayview. Bayview took possession of the Note, endorsed it in blank, and retained possession of the Note.

In 2009, MERS, as nominee for SGB, assigned the Note and mortgage to CitiMortgage. In 2010, CitiMortgage assigned the Note and mortgage to Bayview. Both assignments were recorded.

Meanwhile, in May 2009, defendants ceased paying the amounts due under the Note and mortgage, and have not made any payments since May 2009. Accordingly, on December 6, 2012, Bayview sent defendants a notice of default and intention to foreclose.

On May 29, 2013, Bayview filed a mortgage foreclosure action against defendants. Defendants initially failed to respond, but in October 2013, they filed an answer. In their answer, defendants admitted to executing the Note and mortgage. Defendants also admitted to defaulting on the loan, but contested Bayview's right to enforce the Note and mortgage.

Bayview moved for summary judgment. Defendants opposed that motion and filed a cross-motion for summary judgment. In support of its motion, Bayview submitted a certification from Lauren Blain, a document coordinator for Bayview. Blain certified that she personally reviewed the business records of Bayview and that Bayview was the holder of the Note before the complaint was filed

and still held the Note when Bayview moved for summary judgment. With regard to the mortgage, Blain certified that the mortgage had been assigned by MERS, as nominee for SGB, to CitiMortgage in 2009, and CitiMortgage had assigned the mortgage to Bayview in 2010. Blain attached to her certification copies of the Note, the endorsements, the mortgage, and the assignments. She also certified that all of those documents were "true copies of the original documents[.]"

After hearing oral argument, the Chancery Court granted summary judgment to Bayview and denied defendants' cross-motion. The court memorialized its decision in an order dated June 18, 2014. A final judgment of foreclosure was entered on May 11, 2016. The judgment awarded Bayview \$503,967.16, plus costs, fees, and post-judgment interest, and allowed Bayview to sell the mortgaged property to satisfy some of the amount owed. Defendants now appeal from the order granting summary judgment and the final judgment.

II.

On appeal, defendants make two arguments. First, defendants contend that the Chancery Court erred by relying on the certification of Bayview's document coordinator to establish that Bayview was the holder of the Note and the assignee of the

mortgage. Second, defendants argue that Bayview did not have standing to pursue the foreclosure action.

We review a summary judgment decision de novo, and apply the same standard used by the trial court. W.J.A. v. D.A., 210 N.J. 229, 237 (2012). The question is whether the evidence, when viewed in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, raises genuine disputed issues of fact sufficient to warrant resolution by the trier of fact, or whether the evidence is so one-sided that one party must prevail as a matter of law. Brill v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of Am., 142 N.J. 520, 540 (1995).

Defendants first take issue with the certification submitted by Bayview in support of its motion for summary judgment. Specifically, defendants contend that it was not sufficient for the document coordinator to certify that she reviewed the records; rather, the custodian needed to produce the underlying records that she reviewed.

Rule 1:6-6 states that a court may rely on an affidavit "made on personal knowledge, setting forth only facts which are admissible in evidence to which the affiant is competent to testify" The Rules of Evidence allow the admission of business records. N.J.R.E. 803(c)(6).

Here, Blain, who was the Bayview document coordinator, certified that she personally reviewed the business records of

Bayview. She also attached copies of the Note, its endorsements, the mortgage, and its assignments to her certification and certified that those documents were true copies of the originals. That certification complied with Rule 1:6-6 and N.J.R.E. 803(c)(6). See New Century Fin. Servs., Inc. v. Oughla, 437 N.J. Super. 299, 326 (App. Div.) (citing State v. Martorelli, 136 N.J. Super. 449, 453 (App. Div. 1975), certif. denied, 69 N.J. 445 (1976)) ("There is no requirement that the foundation witness [certifying that a record is a business record] possess any personal knowledge of the act or event recorded."), certif. denied sub nom. MSW Capital, LLC v. Zaidi, 218 N.J. 531 (2014).

Defendants also argue that Bayview did not have standing to prosecute the foreclosure action. In that regard, defendants argue that Bayview might not be the mortgagee. The party seeking to establish its right to foreclose on a mortgage must generally own or control the underlying debt. Deutsche Bank Nat'l Trust Co. v. Mitchell, 422 N.J. Super. 214, 222 (App. Div. 2011). A promissory note evidences the debt, which is a negotiable instrument. N.J.S.A. 12A:3-104.

Article 3 of the Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), N.J.S.A. 12A:1-101 to 12-26, addresses the enforceability of negotiable instruments. Any person "entitled to enforce" can enforce a negotiable instrument. N.J.S.A. 12A:3-301. Such persons include

a "holder of the instrument, a non-holder in possession of the instrument who has the right of the holder, or a person not in possession of the instrument who is entitled to enforce the instrument" Ibid. A "holder" is defined by the UCC as a person "in possession of a negotiable instrument that is payable . . . to the bearer," or if payable to identified person, the identified person "is the person in possession." N.J.S.A. 12A:1-201(b)(21)(a).


In Mitchell, supra, 422 N.J. Super. at 216, we held that to have standing, a foreclosing plaintiff must have either possession of the promissory note or an assignment of the mortgage that pre-dates the original complaint. Here, Bayview submitted proof that it both possessed the Note and had an assignment of the mortgage.

Critically, defendants do not dispute that they executed the Note and mortgage. Moreover, they do not dispute that they defaulted on the Note and mortgage. Instead, they contend that after Bayview filed the foreclosure action, they received notice that their loan had been transferred to U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee, in Trust for the Benefit of the Holders of Bayview Opportunity Master Fund REMIC 2013-13NPL1 Beneficial Interest Certificates, Series 2013-13NPL1 (U.S. Bank, as Trustee). Importantly, however, the notice states that Bayview would remain as the company servicing the mortgage loan. Just as importantly,

Bayview certified that it was still holding the Note when it moved for summary judgment in 2014. Bayview also certified that it was the assignee of the mortgage when it initiated the foreclosure action. Nothing in the summary judgment record disputed those material facts. Thus, Bayview was the assignee of the mortgage when it commenced the foreclosure action, and it was the holder of the Note when it moved for summary judgment. Accordingly, Bayview was entitled to summary judgment.

Affirmed.

I hereby certify that the foregoing
is a true copy of the original on
file in my office.


CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION