

A loan servicer may have constitutional standing because it has a right to payment pursuant to its duties as a servicer on a loan. See, e.g., *In re Conde-Dedonato*, 391 B.R. 247, 250 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2008) (collecting cases). The loan servicer's interest in the note is "by virtue of its servicing activities for which it receives compensation." *In re Viencek*, 273 B.R. 354, 357-58 (Bankr. N.D.N.Y. 2002). Thus, a loan servicer may be injured by a debtor when it loses its servicing fees as a result of the debtor's nonpayment on the loan.