

398 Ill.App.3d 592
Appellate Court of Illinois,
Third District.

LASALLE BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
Plaintiff–Appellee,

v.

CYPRESS CREEK 1, LP, an Illinois limited partnership; Crystal Lifestyles, Inc., an Illinois corporation; Dennis Egidi; Dre, Inc. National City Community Development Corporation d/b/a National City Community Development Association–Illinois; Fifth Third Community Development Corporation; Anthony F. Starcevic; Donna Starcevic; Illinois Housing Development Authority; [CL Management, Inc.](#); Wegner Sewer And Water, Inc.; Hill Concrete Products; NEE–Corp.; [Underground Pipe & Valve Co.](#); Basic Development Group; and “Unknown Owners” and “Non–Record Claimants”, Defendants.

Edon Construction Company, Inc., an Illinois corporation and Eagle Concrete,
Plaintiffs–Appellants Cross–Appellees,

v.

Cypress Creek 1, LP, an Illinois limited partnership; Crystal Lifestyles, Inc., an Illinois corporation; Dennis Egidi; Dre, Inc.; National City Community Development Corporation, d/b/a National City Community Development Association–Illinois; LaSalle National Bank Association, a national banking association; Fifth Third Community Development Corporation; Anthony F. Starcevic; Donna Starcevic; Illinois Housing Development Authority; [CL Management, Inc.](#); Wegner Sewer and Water, Inc.; Hill Concrete Products; NEE–Corp.; [Underground Pipe & Valve Co.](#); Basic Development Group; and “Unknown Owners” and “Non–Record Claimants”, Defendants.

and

LaSalle Bank National Association, a national banking association, Defendant–Appellee
Cross–Appellant.

No. 3–08–0114. | Jan. 15, 2010.

Synopsis

Background: Proceeding was brought to foreclose mechanic’s liens and mortgage. The Circuit Court, Will County, Bobbi N. Petrunaro, J., entered decree which apportioned funds from sheriff’s sale between bank as

mortgagee and two mechanic’s lien claimants, and subrogated bank to the position of mechanic’s lien claimant for various costs it funded during construction. Lien claimants appealed, and bank cross-appealed.

Holdings: The Appellate Court, O’Brien, J., held that:

[1] trial court properly allocated sheriff sale proceeds;

[2] bank was not entitled to be subrogated to status of a mechanic’s lien claimant; and

[3] mortgagee was entitled to payment of attorney fees prioritized over payment of mechanic’s liens.

Affirmed in part, reversed in part, and remanded.

[Carter, J.](#), concurred in part and dissented in part, and filed opinion:

Justice [Schmidt](#), specially concurred, and filed opinion.

West Headnotes (11)

- [1] [Mortgages](#)
🔑 [Mortgages and mechanics’ or contractors’ liens in general](#)
[Mortgages](#)
🔑 [Mortgages and mechanics’ liens](#)

Following judicial foreclosure, the priority of claims between a mortgagee and a mechanic’s lien claimant depends on the date the mortgage was recorded and the date the underlying construction contract was executed; when a lien claimant’s contract predates the recording of the mortgage, the lien has priority over the mortgage, but when the recording of the mortgage occurs before the construction contracts are executed, the mechanic’s lien is preferred only in proportion to the value of the improvements forming the basis for the lien. S.H.A. [770 ILCS 60/16](#).

[1 Cases that cite this headnote](#)

mortgage.

- [2] **Appeal and Error**
⚙️ Cases Triable in Appellate Court
Mortgages
⚙️ Scope and mode of review

Apportionment of sheriff's sale proceeds and statutory interpretation are questions of law that the Appellate Court reviews de novo. S.H.A. 770 ILCS 60/16.

1 Cases that cite this headnote

- [3] **Mortgages**
⚙️ Disposition in general
Mortgages
⚙️ Application to mortgage debt

Trial court properly allocated sheriff sale proceeds, by crediting lien claimants with their share of value of improvements and crediting mortgagee its proportional share of the value of the land, where claimants' underlying contracts were executed after mortgage was recorded, and proceeds were insufficient to satisfy mechanics liens and mortgage in full. S.H.A. 770 ILCS 60/16.

- [4] **Mechanics' Liens**
⚙️ Construction of lien laws in general

The purpose of the Mechanics' Lien Act is to protect those who, in good faith, furnish material or labor for construction of buildings. S.H.A. 770 ILCS 60/0.01 et seq.

- [5] **Mortgages**
⚙️ Appurtenances

Improvements placed by the mortgagor on the premises are embraced in and subject to the

- [6] **Subrogation**
⚙️ Junior mortgagees or lienors

When a bank as mortgagee pays contractors or materialmen with loan proceeds, the bank becomes subrogated, as any remaining lien claimants would be required to share the sale proceeds with the materialmen as lien claimants had the bank not paid those claims.

- [7] **Mortgages**
⚙️ Disposition in general

Mortgagee was not entitled to be subrogated to status of a mechanic's lien claimant to share proceeds from judicial sale of property with claimants with perfected mechanics liens for monies mortgagee paid in construction and development costs through funding draws from trust to materialmen who did not have perfected liens; mortgagee obtained the benefit of improvements it financed, as the enhanced value was encompassed by the mortgage, for which it received a judgment in its favor against mortgagor. S.H.A. 770 ILCS 60/16.

- [8] **Costs**
⚙️ American rule; necessity of contractual or statutory authorization or grounds in equity

A party may not be awarded attorney fees unless they are authorized by statute or provided for in a contract.

[9]

Statutes

🔑Mandatory or directory statutes

Whether the provision in a statute is mandatory or directory depends on its language with the use of 'shall' generally indicating a mandatory intent.

[10]

Appeal and Error

🔑Cases Triable in Appellate Court

Questions of statutory interpretation, such as whether a court is authorized to grant attorney fees, is a question of law the Appellate Court reviews de novo.

1 Cases that cite this headnote

[11]

Mortgages

🔑Mortgages and mechanics' or contractors' liens in general

Mortgages

🔑Stipulation for attorney fees in general

Mortgagee was entitled to have attorney fees it incurred in prosecuting judicial foreclosure of mortgaged property included as additional indebtedness in the decree for judicial sale, and have priority for payment of attorney fees, as provided for in the mortgage, over payment of mechanic's liens. S.H.A. 735 ILCS 5/15-1512(b).

1 Cases that cite this headnote

LLP, Chicago, for LaSalle Bank National Association.

Andrew R. Schwartz, **Andrew R. Schwartz**, LLC, Chicago, for Wegner, Sewer and Water, Inc.

Elizabeth M. Bradshaw, LeBouf, Lamb, Greene & MacRae, LLP, Chicago, IL, for Cypress Creek I, L.P.

Michael Davis, Springer, Brown, Covey, Gaertner & Davis, Wheaton, IL, for Anthony F. Starcevic.

Paula K. McGuire, Friedman & Holtz, P.C., Chicago, IL; **Edward Richard**, Chuhak & Tecson, P.C., Chicago, IL, for Crystal Lifestyle, Inc.

Corey B. Stern, Chitkowski Law Offices, Lisle, IL, for All American Roofing, Inc.

John A. Hiskes, Hiskes, Dillner, O'Donnell, Marovich & Lapp, Ltd., Orland Park, IL, for Gallagher Asphalt, Inc.

Opinion

Justice O'BRIEN delivered the opinion of the court:

***738 *594 Plaintiff-appellee-cross-appellant LaSalle Bank National Association filed this action to foreclose a mortgage it held on a parcel of real estate that was being developed for senior apartments. Defendants-appellants-cross-appellees Edon Construction Co. and Eagle Concrete filed mechanic's liens for work they had done on the apartment buildings. The property was sold pursuant to a sheriff's sale, and in allocating the sale proceeds, the trial court apportioned the funds between LaSalle as mortgagee and Edon and Eagle as mechanic's lien claimants, and subrogated LaSalle to the position of mechanic's lien claimant for various costs it funded during construction. On appeal, Edon and Eagle challenge the allocation and LaSalle cross-appeals the trial court's denial of its request for attorney fees. We affirm in part, reverse in part, and remand.

FACTS

LaSalle Bank made a loan to Cypress Creek, LLP, which sought to develop a 13.79-acre parcel of land into senior apartments. The loan, in the amount of ***739 **236 \$8,018,151, was secured by a mortgage and security agreement. Section 4.3 of the mortgage provided, in pertinent part:

"In any suit to foreclose the lien

Attorneys and Law Firms

235 **Richard C. Jones (argued), **Tina M. Jacobs**, Jones & Jacobs, Chicago, for Edon Construction Co., Inc.

Paul L. Greviskes, Batavia, for Eagle Concrete, Inc.

George F. Mahoney, III, Mahoney, Silverman & Cross, Ltd., Joliet; **John H. Anderson** (argued), Seyfarth Shaw

hereof * * *, there shall be allowed and included as additional indebtedness in the decree for sale or other judgment or decree, all expenditures and expenses which may be paid or incurred by or on behalf of the Mortgagee for attorneys' fees * * * as the Mortgagee may deem reasonably necessary * * * to prosecute such suit."

The mortgage was recorded on June 13, 2003.

In December 2004, Eagle Concrete contracted with Cypress Creek to perform concrete work for the project for \$632,000. In January 2005, Edon entered into a written contract with Cypress Creek to *595 provide rough carpentry for the project. Cypress Creek defaulted on the mortgage in June 2005. In July 2005, LaSalle filed the instant complaint to foreclose the mortgage. Eagle recorded a \$63,478 mechanic's lien on November 4, 2005. Edon recorded a mechanic's lien in the amount of \$285,826.80, on November 21, 2005. Eagle filed its complaint for foreclosure of its mechanic's lien on March 30, 2006. A judgment of foreclosure and sale was entered against Cypress Creek in April 2006, finding that the balance due on the mortgage was \$8,621,110, and reserving a determination as to priorities between LaSalle as the mortgagee and the various mechanic's lien claimants, including Edon and Eagle. Thereafter, the

order of judgment was amended to reflect payment on the judgment of \$5,577,540, with an amount due of \$3,043,570. The property was sold at a sheriff's sale in May 2006 to LaSalle for \$1,300,000. In August 2006, Edon filed a complaint to foreclose its mechanic's lien, which was consolidated with the mortgage foreclosure proceeding.

A trial ensued in September 2007. Edon, Eagle, and three other mechanic's lien claimants not parties to this appeal challenged confirmation of the sale and argued for priority of their liens over the mortgage. Various experts testified as to the value of the real estate and the improvements. Other testimony included that of John Marynell, a senior vice president at LaSalle, who testified that LaSalle had funded the construction draws while the work was progressing, including \$1,446,266 in construction costs, \$99,917 in engineering costs, \$2,842 for environmental reports, and \$8,538 for utilities. Marynell also testified that LaSalle paid the perfected mechanic's lien for \$30,202 of Basic Development, a defendant not involved in this appeal. In total, LaSalle paid \$1,587,765 in construction and development costs.

The trial court confirmed the sale and entered an order allocating the sale proceeds as follows:

Expense of sale	\$ 1,542.00
Receiver's fees and expenses	746,243.94
Remaining proceeds:	
LaSalle Bank	\$ 471,614.06
Edon Construction	50,000.00
Eagle Concrete	10,000.00
Gallagher Construction	7,300.00

All American Roofing	7,300.00
Another Plumbing	6,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,300,000.00

The court's apportionment was based on the following:

Value of land before improvements:	\$1,360,000.00	
Value of enhancements:	Lien claimants	\$ 480,934
	+ bank subrogation	1,587,765
		<hr/>
		\$2,068,699
	+ land value	1,360,000
	= total value	<hr/>
		\$3,428,699

****237** LaSalle was subrogated as to the following amounts for a total of \$1,587,765:

LaSalle was subrogated as to the following amounts for a total of \$1,587,765:

construction costs	\$1,446,266
engineering costs	99,917
environmental reports	2,842
utilities	8,538
Basic Development's lien	30,202

$\$2,068,699 / \$3,428,699 = 60\%$ to enhancers of property (lien claimants)

$\$1,300,000 / \$3,428,699 = 40\%$ to mortgagee

Value of improvements: $\$522,214^* \times 60\% = \$331,328.40$

Eagle: $\$63,478^{**} / \$2,068,699 = 3\% =$ approximately \$10,000

Edon: $\$285,827^{**} / \$2,068,699 = 15\% =$ approximately \$50,000

LaSalle subrogation: $\$1,587,765 / \$2,068,699 = 76\% =$ \$256,514

Value of land: \$522,214 x 40% = \$215,100 to LaSalle

* remaining \$ from sale proceeds

** contract price

Edon and Eagle filed motions for modification of the judgment, challenging the trial court's priority determinations. The trial court denied the motions in January 2008. Thereafter, Edon appealed the trial court's allocation of the sale proceeds, and Eagle joined Edon in its appeal. LaSalle cross-appealed the trial court's denial of its request for attorney fees.

ANALYSIS

The first issue for our consideration is whether the trial court erred in apportioning the sheriff's sale proceeds. Edon and Eagle present two arguments that the apportionment was in error. First, they argue that as mechanic's lien claimants, they have full priority over a mortgagee and that the trial court should have satisfied their liens in total before disbursing any funds to LaSalle as mortgagee. Second, Edon and Eagle argue that LaSalle was not entitled to be subrogated to the status of a mechanic's lien claimant for monies it paid in construction and development costs through funding draws *597 from the trust. They submit that the trial court improperly elevated mortgagee LaSalle to the status of a mechanic's lien claimant in that there was no evidence that the amounts paid by LaSalle were lienable costs or that any mechanic's liens were perfected to which LaSalle could be subrogated.

Proceeds from a real estate sale pursuant to judicial foreclosure should be applied, *inter alia*, to satisfaction of

claims in the order of priority adjudicated in the judgment of foreclosure or order confirming the sale. ***741 **238 735 ILCS 5/15-1512 (West 2006). Section 16 of the Illinois Mechanics Lien Act (Act) sets forth the priority of liens and provides:

"No incumbrance upon land, created before or after the making of the contract under the provisions of this act, shall operate upon the building erected, or materials furnished until a lien in favor of the persons having done work or furnished material shall have been satisfied, and upon questions arising between incumbrancers and lien creditors, all previous incumbrances shall be preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the time of making of the contract, and the lien creditor shall be preferred to the value of the improvements erected on said premises, and the court shall ascertain by jury or otherwise, as the case may require, what proportion of the proceeds of any sale shall be paid to the several parties in interest." 770 ILCS 60/16 (West 2006).

A lienable improvement includes furnishing labor or services in improving land or a structure on the land, and performing any services or incurring any expense as an architect, structural engineer, or professional engineer. 770 ILCS 60/1 (West 2004).

[1] [2] As part of its priority analysis, a court considers that the priority of claims between a mortgagee and a mechanic's lien claimant depends on the date the mortgage was recorded and the date the underlying construction contract was executed. *State Bank of Lake*

Zurich v. Winnetka Bank, 245 Ill.App.3d 984, 993, 185 Ill.Dec. 421, 614 N.E.2d 862, 869 (1993). When a lien claimant's contract predates the recording of the mortgage, the lien has priority over the mortgage. *State Bank*, 245 Ill.App.3d at 989, 185 Ill.Dec. 421, 614 N.E.2d at 869. When the recording of the mortgage occurs before the construction contracts are executed, the mechanic's lien is preferred only in proportion to the value of the improvements forming the basis for the lien. *Commercial Mortgage & Finance Co. v. Woodcock Construction Co.*, 51 Ill.App.2d 61, 64–65, 200 N.E.2d 923, 925 (1964). When sale proceeds are substituted for the land and building, the mortgagee and lien claimants are entitled to the same proportionate interest in the sale proceeds that they had in the property prior to its sale. *598 *Moulding–Brownell Corp. v. E.C. Delfosse Construction Co.*, 304 Ill.App. 491, 498, 26 N.E.2d 709, 712 (1940). When the sale proceeds are insufficient to satisfy the mortgage and the mechanic's liens, the court employs the proportionality analysis set forth in section 16 of the Act to allocate the sale proceeds. 770 ILCS 60/16 (West 2006); *Petroline Co. v. Advanced Environmental Contractors, Inc.*, 305 Ill.App.3d 234, 237–38, 238 Ill.Dec. 485, 711 N.E.2d 1146, 1148–49 (1999). Apportionment of sheriff's sale proceeds and statutory interpretation are questions of law that this court reviews *de novo*. *Acme Markets, Inc. v. Callanan*, 378 Ill.App.3d 676, 677–78, 317 Ill.Dec. 607, 882 N.E.2d 181, 182 (2008).

^[3] In claiming that their liens have priority over LaSalle's mortgage, Edon and Eagle misread the requirements set forth in section 16 of the Act. It does not provide that mechanic's lien claimants in their position are entitled to full satisfaction of their liens before the mortgagee's claim is considered. Rather, priority is determined by first looking at whether the lien claimants' underlying contracts were executed before or after the mortgage was recorded. In this case, both Edon and Eagle entered into contracts with Cypress Creek, the owner and developer, after LaSalle had recorded its mortgage on June 13, 2003. Eagle's contract with Cypress was dated December 7, 2004, and Edon contracted with Cypress on January 18, ***742 **239 2005. Because the mortgage predated the underlying contracts, the liens are preferred to the extent of the value of the improvements and the mortgage as to the value of the land. As the sale proceeds were insufficient to satisfy the liens and the mortgage in full, the trial court employed the proportionality analysis, crediting Edon and Eagle with their share of the value of the improvements and crediting LaSalle its proportional share of the value of the land. We find that the trial court correctly allocated the sheriff sale proceeds pursuant to section 16 of the Act.

We now consider whether the trial court was correct in subrogating LaSalle to the position of mechanic's lien claimant when it determined the parties' proportional shares. Edon and Eagle assert that LaSalle is not entitled to be subrogated as a lien claimant, arguing that LaSalle is not a lien creditor and that the amounts it disbursed were secured by the mortgage.

^[4] ^[5] ^[6] The purpose of the Mechanics Lien Act is to protect those who, in good faith, furnish material or labor for construction of buildings. *Lawn Manor Savings & Loan Ass'n v. Hukvari*, 78 Ill.App.3d 531, 532, 33 Ill.Dec. 914, 397 N.E.2d 247, 248 (1979). Any enhanced value produced by payments by the owner while the work was progressing should be applied to the satisfaction of the mortgage. *Clark v. Moore*, 64 Ill. 273, 283 (1872); *Moulding–Brownell*, 304 Ill.App. at 499, 26 N.E.2d at 713. Improvements placed by the mortgagor on the premises are embraced in and subject to the mortgage. *Clark*, 64 Ill. at 283; *Moulding–* *599 *Brownell*, 304 Ill.App. at 499, 26 N.E.2d at 713. However, when a bank as mortgagee pays contractors or materialmen with loan proceeds, the bank becomes subrogated, as any remaining lien claimants would be required to share the sale proceeds with the materialmen as lien claimants had the bank not paid those claims. *Detroit Steel Products Co. v. Hudes*, 17 Ill.App.2d 514, 521, 151 N.E.2d 136, 139 (1958).

The trial court found that LaSalle was subrogated for the construction and development costs it funded through the construction draws in the amount of \$1,587,765, including \$1,446,266 for construction costs, \$99,917 for engineering costs, \$2,842 for environmental reports, \$8,538 for utilities, and \$30,202 to pay the perfected mechanic's lien of Basic Development. While, as LaSalle contends, these may be lienable costs, the trial court, in subrogating LaSalle as to those costs, failed to differentiate between perfected and unperfected mechanic's liens, apparently regarding the construction costs funded by LaSalle to be the equivalent of the perfected mechanic's liens brought by Edon and Eagle. The record establishes that the evidence regarding these construction costs consisted of the trial testimony of Marynell that LaSalle paid the costs, Marynell's affidavit attesting to the same, and the documents supporting the draws and evidencing that the costs were paid. There was no evidence that any of the claims for payment for which LaSalle was subrogated were the subject of mechanic's liens except for the Basic Development lien, which LaSalle paid in full because Basic Development's contract with Cypress predated LaSalle's mortgage.

The fact that as the construction lender LaSalle supplied the funds from which the contractors were paid does not place LaSalle in the position of an owner or mortgagor whose payments to contractors enhanced the value of the property. In *Clark*, the court considered how the “enhanced value of the property produced by the owner paying for labor and material” should be appropriated. *Clark*, 64 Ill. at 282–83. The court concluded the “true rule [is] to hold all improvements placed ***743 **240 by the mortgagor on the premises as being embraced in and subject to the mortgage.” *Clark*, 64 Ill. at 283. Under the circumstances at bar, LaSalle was neither the owner nor the mortgagor of the subject property at the time the payments for labor and material were made. LaSalle cannot step into the shoes of the owner in order to fall under the dictates of *Clark* and be subrogated to the contractors paid by the owner.

We acknowledge that *Detroit Steel* instructs that the payment of claims by the owner or mortgagee with which the lien claimants would be required to share the sale proceeds entitles the mortgagee to *600 subrogate the rights of the paid claimants to the extent that they would have received the loan proceeds. In *Detroit Steel*, the mortgagee was subrogated to the extent of the payment from its loan proceeds as to two lien claimants. *Detroit Steel*, 17 Ill.App.2d at 521, 151 N.E.2d at 139. In making its determination, the reviewing court noted that the bank failed to require the statutory “sworn statement of lien claimants.” *Detroit Steel*, 17 Ill.App.2d at 520, 151 N.E.2d at 139. We interpret the court’s statement as support for our conclusion that in order to be subrogated to other lien claimants, the liens must be perfected liens. Our conclusion is furthered by the facts of the case which indicate that the two claimants had unpaid liens at the time the mortgagee required they be paid from the loan proceeds and by the court’s description of “known mechanics lien claimants.” *Detroit Steel*, 17 Ill.App.2d at 516, 520, 151 N.E.2d at 137, 139. In the instant case, LaSalle is attempting to be subrogated for “materialmen” who have been paid as the work progressed and do not have perfected liens. *Detroit Steel* does not mandate that result.

^[7] Under the instant circumstances, the record is devoid of any proof that Edon and Eagle, as claimants with perfected liens, would be required to share the sale proceeds with anyone except the other claimants with perfected liens. LaSalle obtains the benefit of the improvements it financed, as the enhanced value is encompassed by the mortgage, for which it received a judgment in its favor against Cypress Creek. We thus determine that LaSalle may only be subrogated in the amount of \$30,202 for Basic Development’s perfected

lien. On remand, the remaining \$1,557,563 in construction and development costs for which the trial court subrogated LaSalle should be allocated proportionally between Edon and Eagle as the claimants with perfected mechanic’s liens. *Dixmoor Golf Club, Inc. v. Evans*, 252 Ill.App. 468, 470–71 (1929) (only parties who joined appeal are entitled to remedy; nonappealing parties remain bound by original order).

The next issue is whether the trial court erred when it denied LaSalle’s request for attorney fees. LaSalle complains that it was entitled to the payment of its fees pursuant to section 15–1512 of the Code of Civil Procedure (the Code) and that the trial court improperly denied its request for attorney fees. 735 ILCS 5/15–1512 (West 2006). According to LaSalle, because its mortgage provided for an award of fees, the trial court was required to grant its request.

The mortgage at issue states:

“In any suit to foreclose the lien hereof * * *, there shall be allowed and included as additional indebtedness in the decree for sale or other judgment or decree, all expenditures and expenses which may be paid or incurred by or on behalf of the Mortgagee for *601 attorneys’ fees * * * as the Mortgagee may deem reasonably ***744 **241 necessary * * * to prosecute such suit.”

^[8] ^[9] ^[10] Section 15–1512(b) of the Code provides that the proceeds from the sale of real estate “shall be applied in the following order: * * * (b) * * * to the extent provided for in the mortgage * * * reasonable attorneys’ fees * * * and other legal expenses incurred by the mortgagee.” 735 ILCS 5/15–1512(b) (West 2006). A party may not be awarded attorney fees unless they are authorized by statute or provided for in a contract. *Grate v. Grzetich*, 373 Ill.App.3d 228, 231, 310 Ill.Dec. 886, 867 N.E.2d 577, 579 (2007). Whether the provision in a statute is mandatory or directory depends on its language with the use of ‘shall’ generally indicating a mandatory intent. *North Shore Community Bank & Trust Co. v. Kollar*, 304 Ill.App.3d 838, 846–47, 237 Ill.Dec. 683, 710 N.E.2d 106, 111–12 (1999), quoting *People v. Reed*, 177 Ill.2d 389, 393, 226 Ill.Dec. 801, 686 N.E.2d 584, 586 (1997). Questions of statutory interpretation, such as whether a court is authorized to grant attorney fees, is a question of law this court reviews *de novo*. *Acme Markets*, 378 Ill.App.3d at 677–78, 317 Ill.Dec. 607, 882 N.E.2d at 182.

^[11] Section 15–1512(b) authorizes the payment of attorney fees as provided for in the mortgage. Section 4.3 of the mortgage in the case at bar allows attorney fees incurred by LaSalle as mortgagee to be included as “additional indebtedness in the decree for [judicial] sale.” Section 15–1512(b) gives priority to the payment of attorney fees as provided for in the mortgage over payment of mechanic’s liens. The attorney fees incurred by LaSalle in bringing its foreclosure action should have been prioritized above the mechanic’s liens. We find that the award of attorney fees is mandatory under the statute and therefore we hold that the trial court erred in denying LaSalle’s request for payment of its attorney fees. On remand, the trial court should determine LaSalle’s attorney fees and any amount found reasonable should be subtracted from the sale proceeds pursuant to section 15–1512(b) and the remaining proceeds reallocated proportionally consistent with this opinion between Edon and Eagle.

For the foregoing reasons, the judgment of the circuit court of Will County is affirmed in part and reversed in part, and the cause is remanded.

Affirmed in part and reversed in part. Cause remanded.

CARTER, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part:

I agree with two of the three conclusions reached by the majority in the present case. First, I agree with the majority that the trial court properly allocated the proceeds of the sheriff’s sale pursuant to section *602 16 of the Mechanics Lien Act (770 ILCS 60/16 (West 2006)) using a proportionality approach. See *Moulding–Brownell Corp. v. E.C. Delfosse Construction Co.*, 304 Ill.App. 491, 26 N.E.2d 709, 712 (1940). Second, I agree with the majority that an award of LaSalle’s reasonable attorney fees is mandatory under section 15–1512(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/15–1512 (West 2006)).

I dissent, however, because I disagree with the majority’s conclusion regarding whether LaSalle should be allowed to recover, under a theory of subrogation, the development expenses it paid. In my opinion, an application of the decisions in *Clark v. Moore*, 64 Ill. 273 (1872), and *Detroit Steel Products Co. v. Hudes*, 17 Ill.App.2d 514, 520–21, 151 N.E.2d 136, 139 (1958), requires that LaSalle be allowed to recover the development expenses it paid. No lien existed as to those expenses because LaSalle paid them off. Had LaSalle ***745 **242 not done so, the providers of those services would have filed lien claims and Edon and Eagle would be required to share their proceeds with those claimants.

Thus, Edon and Eagle are receiving an unjust enrichment. See *Detroit Steel Products Co.*, 17 Ill.App.2d at 521, 151 N.E.2d at 139. Based on the case law cited, I would allow LaSalle to recover the development expenses it paid as a priority over the mechanics lien claimants.

For the reasons stated, I concur in part and respectfully dissent in part from the majority’s order.

Justice **SCHMIDT**, specially concurring:

The dissent presumes providers paid by LaSalle had valid mechanic’s liens. If that were the case, the dissent would be correct. However, it is hornbook law that a subrogee by virtue of subrogation gains no more rights than those of his subrogor. There is no evidence that the contractors paid by LaSalle perfected mechanic’s liens. LaSalle argued that it would do an injustice and create an absurdity to require a contractor to perfect a mechanic’s lien before being paid by a bank. It was not necessary for the contractor to have perfected a mechanic’s lien before payment. Again, every first-year law student recognizes that a subrogee steps into the shoes of his subrogor. LaSalle, after payment, could have filed mechanic’s liens as subrogee of whatever contractors it paid.

In a petition for rehearing, LaSalle also argues that our decision is unfair and improperly favors the contractors over the bank. It argues that we should relax the normal hornbook rules of subrogation and do what is equitable. There is nothing inequitable about this decision. To the contrary, LaSalle was in on the ground floor of this construction project. It had every opportunity to protect itself by examining not *603 only the owners/mortgagors’ ability to successfully complete the project, but also the feasibility of the project itself before making the construction loan. It obviously failed at that since this project failed before it was even completed. LaSalle declared the mortgage in default before the project was completed.

On the other hand, the contractors had no such ability to protect themselves. What the contractors did know in agreeing to the contract was that LaSalle had made a construction loan to the owners which would fund the project. Who should most suffer the consequences of bad business decisions by LaSalle and the owners?

At trial, the testimony was that the most feasible alternative in dealing with this property in the future would be to demolish all the buildings and site improvements because a new developer would find it easier and more feasible to start from scratch. One could argue then that the contractors’ work added no value to

the real estate, rather a liability. However, the contractors did what they were hired to do. It is hardly their fault that the project failed before completion.

In conclusion, for all these reasons and reasons set forth in Justice O'Brien's opinion, there is nothing inequitable about applying normal subrogation rules. LaSalle is subrogated to the position of those it paid. However, those it paid did not have perfected mechanic's liens and LaSalle, after becoming subrogated, did not seek to perfect mechanic's liens. Therefore, it is subrogated to the

position of one who provided materials and labor, but did not perfect a mechanic's lien.

Parallel Citations

398 Ill.App.3d 592, 925 N.E.2d 233

End of Document

© 2014 Thomson Reuters. No claim to original U.S. Government Works.