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Morning Recess Webinar Series Construction Law Update Part 2

Dražen Bulat April 5, 2018

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Expertise with drafting tenders, RFPs, RFQs, contracts, etc. for procurement of construction and other services

April 5, 2018







Outline

- 1. Construction Lien Amendment Act How did we get here?
- 2. October 1, 2019 Amendments to the Construction Lien Act
 - a) Prompt Payment Amendments
 - **b)** Interim Adjudication Amendments
- 3. Summary







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A Brief History of the Construction Lien Act Or, How Did We Get Here?

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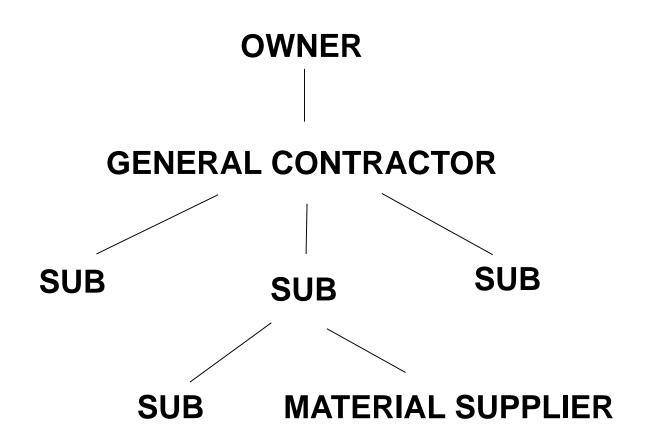














The Past (pre-1873)

- Subs have no right to claim vs Owner
- Only claim vs GC
- Risk: GC has no \$\$
- Owner benefits
- Mechanics' Lien Act enacted (1873)
- "mechanics' lien" created interest in land





The Present – Construction Lien Act

- In force 1983
- Person who supplies services or materials to "improvement" has lien vs interest of the "owner"
- Must reg Claim for Lien and start lawsuit
- Must be ready for trial within 2 years
- Problem: long time to get paid





The Future – Construction Act

- September 2016: Gov't releases report on recommended changes to the *Construction Lien Act*
- May 2017: Bill 142 introduced
- December 12, 2017: Royal Assent
- Much more than amendment of the CLA
- Re-named: Construction Act







The Future – Construction Act

- Current status:
 - "Housekeeping" and non-substantive amendments now in force
 - Rest of amendments:
 - Amendments to lien and holdback rules: in force <u>July 1, 2018</u>
 - Prompt payment and adjudication amendments: in force October 1, 2019
 - Regs being developed







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Prompt Payment Amendments (in force October 1, 2019)

New Part I.1 of the Construction Act

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Prompt Payment Amendments

- Goal of amendments: strict timelines for pmts to GCs and Subs
- New concept: "proper invoice" must include:
 - GC's name and address
 - Date and period of supply
 - Description of what supplied
 - Amt payable and pmt terms
 - Details of where pmt to be sent
 - Any other info required by Regulations







Prompt Payment Amendments

- "proper invoice" to be issued monthly
 - Unless contract provides otherwise
- "proper invoice" can NOT be conditional on prior certification by pmt certifier or O's prior approval
- "proper invoice" can be reviewed by pmt certifier or O <u>after</u> "proper invoice" given
- "proper invoice" can be revised by GC if O agrees in advance BUT no change to date





Prompt Payment Amendments – Payments by Owner

- O must pay "proper invoice" in full w/in <u>28 days</u> of receipt
- If O disputes must give notice of non-pmt within <u>14 days</u> of receipt of "proper invoice"
 - Must be in form specified by Regulations
 - Must specify amt and reason not paid
- O must pay all amts not identified in non-pmt notice
- GC must pay subs w/in <u>7 days</u> of pmt by O







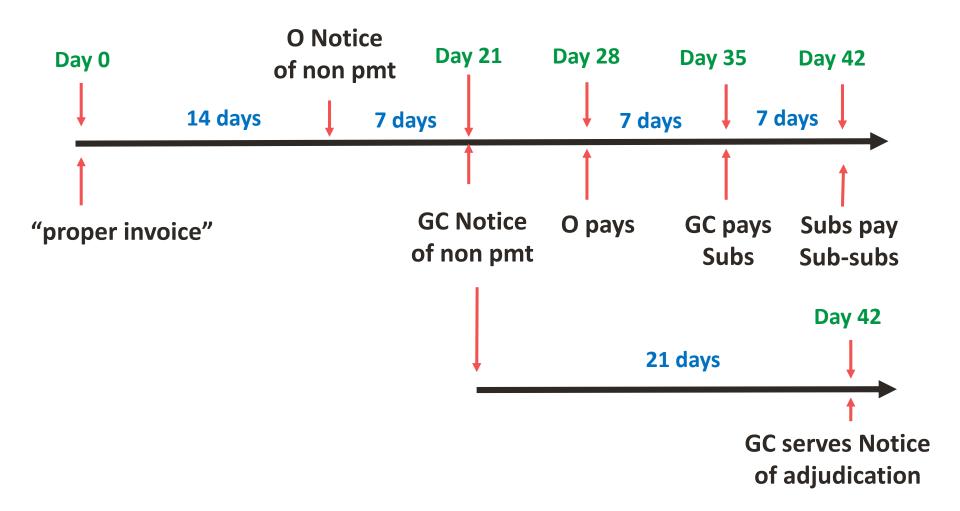
Prompt Payment Amendments – Payments by GC

- If O gives notice of non-pmt: GC must, <u>w/in 7</u> <u>days</u>, give to each affected Sub:
 - Copy of O's non-pmt notice, AND
 - GC's notice of non-pmt:
 - Must be in form prescribed by Regulations
 - Must specify amt not being paid
 - Must undertake to refer matter to adjudication w/in 21 days
- If GC fails to give notice: must pay Subs within 35 days of "proper invoice"





Prompt Payment Flowchart





Prompt Payment Amendments – Thinking Out Loud

- Certification of "proper invoice" must be completed < 14 days after receipt
 - To allow for issuance of notice of non-pmt
 - But: be ready for adjudication
- Ensure funding available w/in 28 days





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Interim Adjudication Amendments (in force October 1, 2019)

New Part II.1 of the Construction Act

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Interim Adjudication Amendments

- Goal of amendments:
 - Expedite resolution of disputes
 - Minimize disruptions to project
- Authorized Nominating Authority:
 - Trains adjudicators
 - Qualifies adj's
 - Appoints adj's when parties don't agree







Interim Adjudication Amendments

- Disputes to be adjudicated:
 - Valuation of services / materials provided
 - Payments, incl COs, CCOs
 - Disputes from notices of non-pmt
 - Set off claims
 - Pmt / non-pmt of holdback
 - Any other matters that parties agree or as per Regs
- Available even where matter in lit / arb
- Parties can create own procedure (in contract) as long as comply w Act
 - Otherwise procedure in Act and Regs governs





Interim Adjudication Amendments Adjudication Procedure – Step 1

- Notice of Adjudication issued:
 - Brief description of dispute
 - Nature of relief sought
 - Name of proposed adjudicator (can NOT be specified in contract / subcontract)
- If parties ≠ agree on adj, Authority appoints w/in 7 days of request





Interim Adjudication Amendments Adjudication Procedure – Step 2

- Within 5 days after adjudicator appointed, applicant serves:
 - Original notice
 - Copy of contract / subcontract
 - Documents to be relied upon during adjudication
- Adjudicator has broad powers, including:
 - Issue directions re conduct of adjudication
 - Visit site and conduct inspection
 - Obtain assistance of experts
 - Any other powers granted by Regulations







Interim Adjudication Amendments Adjudication Procedure – Step 3

- Adjudicator issues determination w/in 30 days after receiving docs
 - Can be extended upon adj's request (up to 14 days) or agreement of parties
- Binding on parties until decision of Ct or arb
- Can be filed w Ct and enforced as Ct order
- Limited ability for judicial review (w leave) where fraud, bias, etc.





Interim Adjudication Amendments Adjudication Procedure – Costs

- Costs of Adjudication:
 - Adjudicator's fees shared, subj to s. 13.17
 - Each party bears own costs, subj to s. 13.17
 - Section 13.17:

"If an adjudicator determines that a party ... has acted in respect of <u>the improvement</u> in a manner that is frivolous, vexatious, an abuse of process <u>or</u> <u>other than in good faith</u>, the adjudicator may provide ... that the party be required to pay some or all of the other party's costs, any part of the [adjudicator's] fee ... or both."





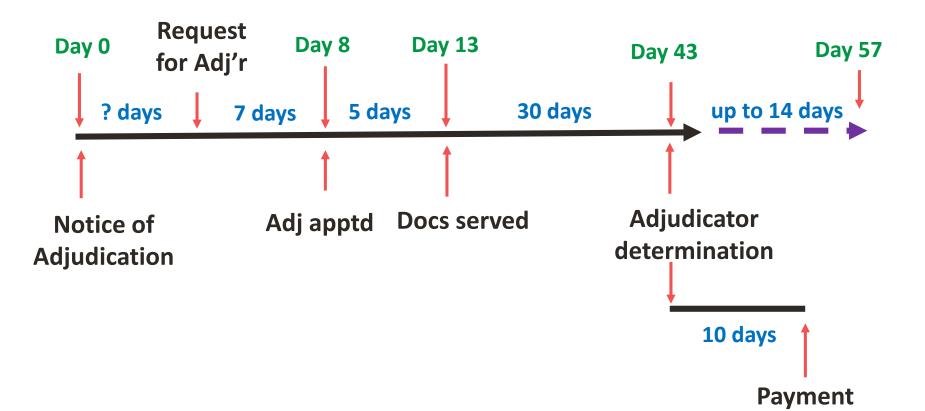
Interim Adjudication Amendments Adjudication Procedure – Payment

- If determination requires a party to pay:
 - Must pay w/in 10 days after determination
 - If O fails to pay:
 - GC can suspend work until O pays:
 - Amt payable under determination, plus
 - Interest, plus
 - GC's costs of suspending work; AND
 - O must pay GC's costs incurred as result of resumption of work





Adjudication Flowchart





Interim Adjudication Amendments Thinking Out Loud

- Must have resources ready and available to respond to adjudication notice
 - Must keep up to date records
- Possible risk: GC / Subs will overstate invoices and then adjudicate – nothing to lose
- Failure to comply w determination ≠ option
 - Enforceable as Ct Order
 - GC can walk off project
- Watch out for Sn. 13.17 (good faith)





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Summary

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Summary

- Lots of changes coming
- New Act & Regs = new way of doing things
- Need to develop new processes to deal with:
 - Invoicing issues (review; certification; approval)
 - Payment (w/in 28 days)
 - Adjudication
- Need to revise contracts
- Conduct on project now relevant





Questions





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