# Prompt Payment and Adjudication – the New Construction Act

### **Sealant and Waterproofing Association**

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## **Construction Act**

## Two Key Changes:

- Prompt Payment
- Adjudication



- new rules will require "prompt" payment of invoices submitted by the contractor
- subcontracts follow head contract rules regardless of date of subcontract
- designed to improve cashflow in industry
- regime applies to contracts procured and entered into after October 1, 2019
- applies to:
  - all construction projects (i.e. from home renovations to AFP/P3s)
  - cannot "contract out" of prompt payment



- triggering event is the contractor giving the owner a "proper invoice", i.e. a written bill or other request for payment
- requirements include:
  - name and address of contractor
  - invoice date and invoice period
  - authority under contract or elsewhere for supplying labour and material
  - amount payable and payment terms
  - name, title and contact information to whom payment to be sent
  - anything else "prescribed"

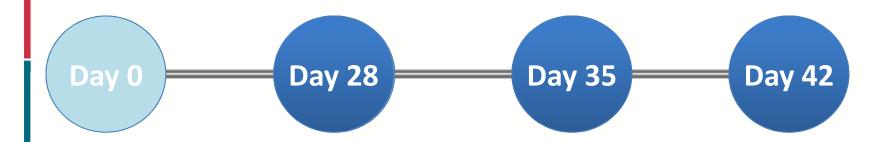


#### Other Rules:

- giving an invoice cannot be conditional on payment certification
- giving an invoice can be conditional on testing and commissioning
- invoices can be corrected after submission, with owner's consent, and without changing date
- interest payable on overdue payments at higher of contract rate and Courts of Justice Act



No Disputes or Payment Issues

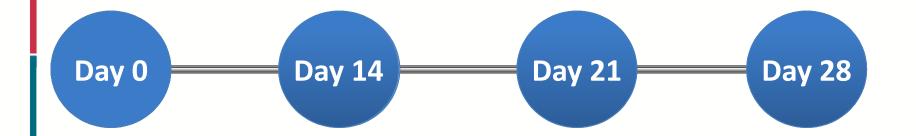


Contractor submits "proper invoice" to Owner Owner pays Contractor amount payable (in full, less holdback) Contractor pays
Subcontractors
amounts payable
(7 days after
payment received
by Contractor)

Subcontractor pays Sub-subcontractors amounts payable (7 days after payment received by Subcontractor)



Specific Dispute between Owner, Contractor and Sub



Contractor submits "proper invoice"

Owner gives
Contractor a
"notice of nonpayment" disputing
amount of invoice
in full or in part
relating to a sub
(Form 1.1)

Contractor either pays (in 35 days) or gives specific Subcontractor "notice of non-payment" within 7 days (Form 1.2)

Subcontractor either pays (in 42 days) or gives Subsubcontractor(s) "notice of nonpayment" within 7 days (Form 1.4)



Non-payment by Owner when due

Day 0 Day 28

Contractor gives
Owner a "proper invoice"

Owner does not pay Contractor and Owner does not give Contractor a "notice of non-payment" Contractor either pays (in 35 days) or gives
Subcontractors "notice of non-payment" and starts adjudication within the next 21 days or pays
Subcontractors
(Form 1.2)



Dispute between Contractor & Subcontractor

Day 0 Day 28 Day 35 Day 42

Contractor gives Owner a "proper invoice" Owner pays
Contractor
amount payable

Contractor gives
Subcontractor "notice
of non-payment"
within 7 days of
receipt of payment
over disputed amount
(Form 1.3)

Subcontractor either pays (in 42 days) or gives Subsubcontractor(s) "notice of nonpayment" within 7 days and starts adjudication within the next 21 days (Form 1.4)



Dispute between Subcontractor & Sub-subcontractor



Contractor gives Owner a "proper invoice"

Owner pays Contractor amount payable Contractor pays Subcontractor amount payable Subcontractor gives Subsubcontractor(s) "notice of nonpayment" within 7 days over disputed amount (Form 1.5) Sub-subcontractor either pays or gives others notice...and so on...



## **Practical Implications**

- need for education and training across organizations
- requires shift in mindset and approach to contracting and payment
- new process requires:
  - organizational efficiency to process payments
    - electronic funds transfer, limited sign-offs
  - staffing and resources for tracking, management of forms
- greater involvement and pressure on payment certifiers, contract administrators
- revisiting contract language



## **Contract Changes**

- add contract requirements for "proper invoice" to supplement CA requirements
- require pre-invoice submission meetings and draft invoices
- define payment or billing periods
- set out invoice delivery requirements
- describe invoicing for change order work and extras
- include "non-waiver" clauses
- if subcontractor ensure that you are notified about the date the proper invoice was submitted and the date the owner paid the contractor



## **DISCUSSION OF PROMPT PAYMENT**



## **Construction Act**

## Two Key Changes:

- Prompt Payment
- Adjudication



- new way of resolving project disputes in real time using an "adjudicator"
- adjudicator's "determination" is binding until court/arbitrator hears case or parties agree
- any contracting party can refer dispute to adjudication (owner, contractor, subcontractor, sub-subcontractor)
- adjudication is not mandatory, but necessary to avoid having to make prompt payments



- types of disputes that can be adjudicated:
  - valuation of services
  - payment (including COs or proposed COs)
  - notice of non-payment under "prompt payment"
  - claims for set-off (against trust funds or against lien)
  - payment or non-payment of holdback
  - other disputes the parties agree to adjudicate



#### **General Rules:**

- one dispute per adjudication, unless parties agree
- contractor can elect to consolidate contract and subcontract adjudications
- parties cannot choose adjudicator in contract
- adjudicator's fee paid equally by parties
- parties pay own costs



**Authorized Nominating Authority (ANA)** 

- authority governing adjudicators = Ontario Dispute Adjudication for Construction Contracts ("ODACC")
- responsibilities:
  - develop training, educational materials
  - certify adjudicators
  - maintain registry of adjudicators
  - set fees
  - develop code of conduct, deal with complaints
  - annually report adjudication data

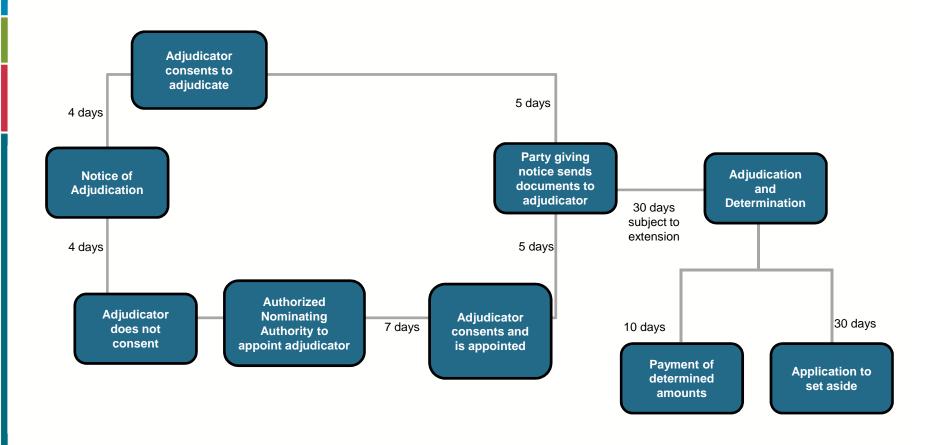


### **Adjudication Process**

- adjudicator will usually deal with issue in writing
- adjudicator can hire experts, conduct site visits
- process essentially inquisitorial, not adversarial
- determination issued in writing with reasons
- will it be "rough justice"?

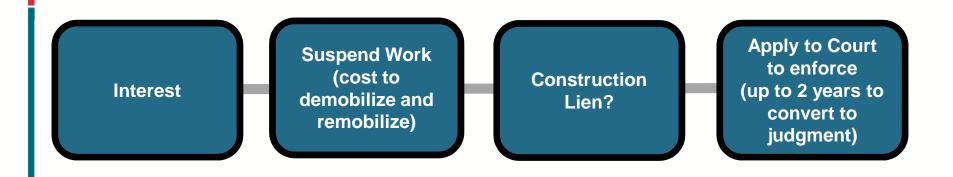


# **Adjudication Process**





# Remedies for Non-Payment of Adjudicator's Determination within 10 days





## **Practical Implications**

- review or set up method of keeping track of issues and dates
- enhance document management system
- consider how to keep staff on site while also preparing for and managing adjudications
- consider how to simplify complex disputes
- maintain list of good adjudicators evaluate experiences
- role of lawyers?



## **Contract Changes**

- revisit dispute resolution provisions
- define adjudication procedures
- change consultant contracts to include expanded contract administration services, including adjudication support
- distinguish between "claims" and "disputes"
- disclosure of documents producing during adjudication?
- provide for confidentiality



## **DISCUSSION OF ADJUDICATION**



# **QUESTIONS?**

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