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ACTA Newsletter

Austin City Departments Lay out Five-year Purchasing Plan

Austin, TX — Austin City officials from seven City Departments met with ACTA at Austin City Hall along with three other City's service providers alike to present their five-year purchasing plans on April 14th. The seven City Departments include Austin Water Utility, Aviation, Contract and Land Management, Parks and Recreation, Public Works, Transportation, and Watershed Protection.

The meeting was part of the City's efforts to help promote minority vendor participation of city projects as mandated by city ordinances. The event was organized and facilitated by the Department of Small and Minority Business Resources, which provides direct funding to the service providers to assist and educate small and minority businesses in the process and procedures of doing business with the City including registration and certification as a minority vendor.

Austin Water Utility plans to spend \$1.3 billions over the next five years in new and existing infrastructure. Main projects include the Water Treatment Plant #4, water and wastewater system rehabilitation, distribution and collection system improvements, pump stations, reservoirs and lift stations, system relocations for street reconstruction and highway improvements, and downtown water tunnel.

ABIA (Austin-Bergstrom International Airport) is expected to spend \$13 million on various terminal projects, security checkpoint improvements, GSE electrification, BHS control and monitoring system, terminal leak repairs, conveyor & air filtration improvements, flight information display system improvements, terminal HVAC and entry improvements, information technology plan, parking garage and automated paying lanes, among other projects.

Transportation Department has a \$400 million bond plan to spend on mobility projects and urban rail system, while the Watershed Protection Department plans on spend-

ing its \$275 million budget on the Waller Creek Tunnel (125 million), storm drain improvements (\$45 million), flood plain buyout for 400 homes (\$70 million) and



creek improvements (\$35 million).

Parks and Recreation Department has several bidding opportunities including Butler Park Fountain/splashad, Gus Garcia



playscape (\$500,000), Holy Power Plant master plan, Town Lake Park, phase three (\$4 million), Barton Springs pool bypass culvert repairs (\$3.5 million), Barton Springs pool gravel removal (\$600,000), Conley-Guerrero senior activity center (\$675,000) and Copperfield park (\$400,000).

At the meeting Carol Hadnot, principal of Business Resource Consultants, representing the Austin Black Contractors Association, expressed her satisfaction with the City's efforts to reach out to minority groups for bidding opportunities. However, she suggested that more training for city project managers and inspectors are needed to ensure compliance with

City ordinances, especially when it comes to project substitutions. She also brought up the question regarding the Federal stimulus fund as to how it was spent and what contractors were awarded from the funding.

Cloteal Davis Haynes from Haynes-Eaglin-Waters expressed concerns that as Austin has become known nationwide as the number one city for commerce and job market, local contractors are facing fierce outside competitions from large corporations. City officials present acknowledged their concerns and said they would refer them to the proper authorities to address these issues.



Ten Things You Should Know About Surety Bonding



Making the right choice to mitigate and manage risk on construction projects and selecting the most fiscally responsible option to ensure timely project completion are imperative to a successful project – and a sound business. Gambling on a contractor or subcontractor whose level of commitment is uncertain or who could become bankrupt halfway through the job can be an economically devastating decision. Surety bonds offer the optimal solution: providing financial security and construction assurance by assuring project owners that contractors are capable, in the surety's opinion, of performing a construction contract and paying specified subcontractors, laborers, and material suppliers.

1. A surety bond is a three-party agreement where the surety company assures the obligee (owner) that the principal (contractor) will perform a contract. Surety bonds used in construction are called contract surety bonds.
2. There are three primary types of contract surety bonds. The **bid bond** assures that the bid has been submitted in good faith, that the contractor intends to enter the contract at the price bid and provide the required performance and payment bonds. The **performance bond** protects the owner from financial loss in the event that the contractor fails to perform the contract in accordance with its terms and conditions. The **payment bond** assures that the contractor will pay certain workers, subcontractors, and materials suppliers.
3. Most surety companies are subsidiaries or divisions of insurance companies, and both surety bonds and insurance policies are risk transfer mechanisms regulated by state insurance departments. However, insurance is designed to compen-

sate the insured against unforeseen adverse events. The policy premium is actuarially determined based on aggregate premiums earned versus expected losses. Surety companies operate on a different business model. Surety is designed to prevent loss. The surety prequalifies the contractor based on financial strength and construction expertise. The bond is underwritten with little expectation of loss.

4. In 1984 Congress passed the Heard Act to protect federal projects from contractor default and protect subcontractors from nonpayment by contractors. The Heard Act was supplanted by the Miller Act in 1935, which basically requires performance and payment bonds in excess of \$100,000 and payment protection for contracts between \$30,000 and \$100,000. A corporate surety company issuing these bonds must be listed as a qualified surety on the **Treasury List**. Also, almost all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and most local jurisdictions have enacted similar legislation requiring surety bonds on public works. These generally are referred to as "Little Miller Acts." Owners of private construction also manage risk by requiring surety bonds.
5. Construction is a risky business. Of 1,155,245 contractors in business in 2006 only 919,848 were still in business in 2008 – a 20.4% failure rate. Surety bonds offer assurance that the contractor is capable of completing the contract on time, within budget, and according to specifications. Specifying bonds not only reduces the likelihood of default, but with a surety bond, the owner has the peace of mind that a sound risk transfer mechanism is in place. The burden of construction risk is shifted from the owner to the surety company.



6. Surety bond premiums vary from one surety to another, but can range from 0.5% to 2% of the contract amount, depending



on the size, type, and duration of the project and the contractor. Typically, there is no charge for a bid bond if performance and payment bonds are required on the project. In many cases, performance bonds incorporate payment bonds and maintenance bonds.

7. The surety company's rigorous prequalification of the contractor protects the project owner and offers assurance to the lender, architect, and everyone else involved with the project that the contractor is able to translate the project's plans into a finished project. Surety companies and surety bond producers have been evaluating contractor and subcontractor performance for more than a century. Their expertise, experience, and objectivity in prequalifying contractors is one of a bond's most valuable attributes. Before issuing a bond, the surety company must be fully satisfied that the contractor has, among other criteria:
 - good references and reputation;
 - the ability to meet current and future obligations;
 - experience matching the contract requirements;
 - the necessary equipment to do the work or the ability to obtain it;
 - the financial strength to support the desired work program;
 - an excellent credit history; and
 - an established bank relationship and line of credit.
8. Contractor default is an unfortunate, and sometimes unavoidable, circumstance. In the event of contractor failure, the owner must formally declare the contractor in default. The surety conducts an impartial investigation prior to settling any claim. This protects the contractor's legal recourse in the event that the owner improperly declares the contractor in default. When there is a proper default, the surety's options often are spelled out in the bond. These options may include the right to re-bid the job for completion, bring in a replacement contractor, provide financial and/or technical assistance to the existing contractor, or pay the penal sum of the bond. That owners have been shielded from risk is evidenced by the fact that surety companies have paid more than \$10.5 billion due to

contractor default since 1994, according to The Surety & Fidelity Association of America, Washington, DC. In 2008, the surety industry paid more than \$13 million in losses on private construction and more than \$1.5 billion since 1995.

9. When bonds are specified in the contract documents, it is the contractor's responsibility to obtain them. The contractor generally includes the bond premium amount in the bid and the premium generally is payable upon execution of the bond. If the contract amount changes, the premium will be adjusted for the change in contract price. Contract surety bonds are a wise investment – providing qualified contractors and protecting public owners, private owners, and prime contractors from the potentially devastating expense of contractor and subcontractor default.
10. After analyzing the risks involved with a construction project, consider how surety bonds protect against those risks. Owners, lenders, taxpayers, contractors, and subcontractors are protected because:
 - The contractor has undergone a rigorous prequalification process and is judged capable of fulfilling the obligations of the contract;
 - Contractors are more likely to complete bonded projects than non-bonded projects since the surety company may require personal or corporate indemnity from the contractor;
 - Subcontractors have no need to file mechanics' liens on private projects when a payment bond is in place;
 - Bonding capacity can help a contractor or subcontractor grow by increasing project opportunities and providing the benefits of assistance and advice of the surety bond producer and underwriter;
 - Surety companies may prevent default by offering technical, financial, or management assistance to a contractor; and
 - The surety company fulfills the contract in the event of contractor default. (This article is reprinted with permission from SIO www.sio.org, the Surety and Fidelity Association of America www.surety.org, and National Association of Surety Bond Producers www.nasbp.org.)