

008 DEFAULT AND TERMINATION OF CONTRACT.

(REV 4-24-00) (FA 6-1-00) (1-01)

ARTICLE 8-9 (Pages 81-83) is deleted and the following substituted:

8-9 Default and Termination of Contract.

8-9.1 Determination of Default: The following acts or omissions constitute acts of default and, except as to subparagraph (i), the Department will give notice, in writing, to the Contractor and his surety for any delay, neglect or default, if the Contractor:

- (a) fails to begin the work under the Contract within the time specified in the Notice to Proceed;
- (b) fails to perform the work with sufficient workmen and equipment or with sufficient materials to ensure prompt completion of the Contract;
- (c) performs the work unsuitably, or neglects or refuses to remove materials or to perform anew such work that the Engineer rejects as unacceptable and unsuitable;
- (d) discontinues the prosecution of the work, or fails to resume discontinued work within a reasonable time after the Engineer notifies the Contractor to do so;
- (e) becomes insolvent or is declared bankrupt, or files for reorganization under the bankruptcy code, or commits any act of bankruptcy or insolvency, either voluntarily or involuntarily;
- (f) allows any final judgment to stand against him unsatisfied for a period of ten calendar days;
- (g) makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors;
- (h) fails to comply with Contract requirements regarding minimum wage payments or EEO requirements;
- (i) fails to comply with the Engineer's written suspension of work order within the time allowed for compliance and which time is stated in that suspension of work order; or
- (j) for any other cause whatsoever, fails to carry on the work in an acceptable manner, or if the surety executing the bond, for any reasonable cause, becomes unsatisfactory in the opinion of the Department.

For a notice based upon reasons stated in subparagraphs (a) through (h) and (j): if the Contractor, within a period of ten calendar days after receiving the notice described above, fails to correct the conditions of which complaint is made, the Department will, upon written certificate from the Engineer of the fact of such delay, neglect, or default and the Contractor's failure to correct such conditions, have full power and authority, without violating the Contract, to take the prosecution of the work out of the hands of the Contractor and to declare the Contractor in default.

If the Contractor, after having received a prior notice described above for any reason stated in subparagraph (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (h), commits a second or subsequent act of

default for any reason covered by the same subparagraph (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) or (h) as stated in the prior notice, and regardless whether the specific reason is the same, then, regardless of whether the Contractor has cured the deficiency stated in that prior notice, the Department will, upon written certificate from the Engineer of the fact of such delay, neglect or default and the Contractor's failure to correct such conditions, have full power and authority, without any prior written notice to the Contractor and without violating the Contract, to take the prosecution of the work out of the hands of the Contractor and to declare the Contractor in default.

Regarding subparagraph (i), if the Contractor fails to comply with the Engineer's written suspension of work order within the time allowed for compliance and which time is stated in that suspension of work order, the Department will, upon written certificate from the Engineer of the fact of such delay and the Contractor's failure to correct that condition, have full power and authority, without violating the Contract, to immediately take the prosecution of the work out of the hands of the Contractor and to declare the Contractor in default.

The Department has no liability for anticipated profits for unfinished work on a Contract that the Department has determined to be in default.

Notwithstanding the above, the Department shall have the right to declare the Contractor (or its "affiliate") in default and immediately terminate this Contract, without any prior notice to the Contractor, in the event the Contractor (or its "affiliate") is at any time "convicted" of a "contract crime," as these terms are defined in Section 337.165(1), Florida Statutes. The Department's right to default the Contractor (or its "affiliate") for "conviction" of a "contract crime" shall extend to and is expressly applicable to any and all Department Contracts that were either advertised for bid; for which requests for proposals or letters of interest were requested; for which an intent to award was posted or otherwise issued; or for which a Contract was entered into, after the date that the underlying or related criminal indictment, criminal information or other criminal charge was filed against the Contractor (or its "affiliate") that resulted in the "conviction." In the event the Department terminates this Contract for this reason, the Contractor shall hereby forfeit any claims for additional compensation, extra time, or anticipated profits. The Contractor shall only be paid for any completed work up to the date of termination. Further, the Contractor shall be liable for any and all additional costs and expenses the Department incurs in completing the Contract work after such termination.

8-9.2 Termination of Contract for Convenience: The Department may, by written notice and with FHWA approval where applicable, terminate the Contract or a portion thereof after determining that termination would be in the public interest. Such reasons for termination include, but are not limited to:

- (a) executive orders of the President relating to prosecution of war or national defense;
- (b) national emergency that creates a serious shortage of materials;
- (c) orders from duly constituted authorities relating to energy conservation;
- (d) restraining orders or injunctions obtained by third-party citizen action resulting from national or local environmental protection laws or where the issuance of such order or injunction is primarily caused by acts; or
- (e) omissions of persons or agencies other than the Contractor.

When the Department terminates a contract, or any portion thereof, before the Contractor completes all items of work in the Contract, the Department will make payment for

the actual number of units or items of work that the Contractor has completed, at the Contract unit price, or as mutually agreed for items of work partially completed or not started. The Department will not consider any claim for loss of anticipated profits.

The Department will consider reimbursing the Contractor for mobilization expenses (when not otherwise included in the Contract) including moving equipment to the job where the volume of the work that the Contractor has completed is too small to compensate the Contractor for these expenses under the Contract unit prices. The Department's intent is to make an equitable settlement with the Contractor.

The Department may purchase at actual cost acceptable materials procured for the work, that the Department has inspected, tested, and approved and that the Contractor has not incorporated in the work. Submit the proof of actual cost, as shown by receipted bills and actual cost records, at such points of delivery as the Engineer may designate.

Termination of a contract or a portion thereof, under the provisions of this Subarticle, does not relieve the Contractor or the surety of its responsibilities for the completed portion of the Contract or its obligations for and concerning any just claims arising out of the work performed.

8-9.3 Completion of Work by Department: Upon declaration of default, the Department will have full power to appropriate or use any or all suitable and acceptable materials and equipment on the site and may enter into an agreement with others to complete the work under the Contract, or may use other methods to complete the work in an acceptable manner. The Department will charge all costs that the Department incurs because of the Contractor's default, including the costs of completing the work under the Contract, against the Contractor. If the Department incurs such costs in an amount that is less than the sum that would have been payable under the Contract had the defaulting Contractor completed the work then the Department will pay the difference to the defaulting Contractor. If the Department incurs such costs in an amount that exceeds the sum that would have been payable under the Contract, then the Contractor and the surety shall be liable and shall pay the State the amount of the excess.

If, after the ten day notice period and prior to any action by the Department to otherwise complete the work under the Contract, the Contractor establishes his intent to prosecute the work in accordance with the Department's requirements, then the Department may allow the Contractor to resume the work, in which case the Department will deduct from any monies due or that may become due under the Contract, any costs to the Department incurred by the delay, or from any reason attributable to the delay.