

BONDS...  
SHAKEN OR STIRRED ?

A series of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted diagonally from the bottom-left towards the top-right, located in the lower right quadrant of the slide.





# BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF SURETY



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- ▶ Addressed in the Bible
- ▶ 150AD Roman Empire developed its first laws around surety
- ▶ 1865 Fidelity Insurance Company became the first corporate surety in the US
- ▶ 1894 Heard Act passes – requires bonding of federal projects

## A BRIEF HISTORY



- ▶ 1898 US Supreme Court heard its first surety case
- ▶ Surety Assn. of America formed by 14 companies in the US
- ▶ 1935 Miller Act – performance bonds required for public works contracts in excess of \$100,000
- ▶ 2003 – over \$900m paid by companies to Enron customers following the crash

## A BRIEF HISTORY



# WHAT IS A SURETY BOND ?



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- ▶ IRMI
- ▶ A surety bond is a contract under which one party (the surety) guarantees the performance of certain obligations of a second party (the principal) to a third party (the obligee).

DEFINED

- ▶ 1. A contract between three parties
- ▶
- ▶ a. The principal (you)
- ▶ b. The surety (the insurer)
- ▶ c. The obligee (the party requiring the bond)

DEFINED

- ▶ B. A specialized line of insurance
- ▶ 1. One party guarantees the performance of another
- ▶ 2. The principal is the party that undertakes the obligation
- ▶ 3. The surety guarantees that the obligation will be performed

DEFINED

# COMPARING BONDS VS. INSURANCE



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- ▶ 1. The 3 parties involved
- ▶ 2. **What** is guaranteed – commitment by the principal
- ▶ 3. **Who** is protected – the party the principal is doing business with
- ▶ 4. **Who** is responsible for claims – the principal

## A SURETY BOND

- ▶ 1. Two parties involved
  - ▶ a. The buyer of the contract/policy
  - ▶ b. The insurance company
- ▶ 2. What's guaranteed – payment of Covered Losses
- ▶ 3. Who's protected – the party buying the contract
- ▶ 4. Who is responsible for claims – the insurer

# INSURANCE





## Surety Bonds

- 3-Party Agreement
- Guarantee of Performance
- Ensure compliance w/ state & federal regulations
- Financial obligation to Surety

## Insurance

- 2-Party Agreement
- Transfer of risk from you to insurer
- Expectation of claims to be paid
- Contract where both parties must uphold legal obligation to each other.

PAYMENT OF PREMIUM



# CHARACTERISTICS OF SURETY BONDS



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*Corporation*



- ▶ A. The principal is primarily liable to the obligee
- ▶ B. The surety expects no losses
- ▶ C. Why is that? – the C's of suretyship
  - ▶ Character
  - ▶ Capacity
  - ▶ Capital
  - ▶ Collateral

## CHARACTERISTICS



- ▶ Considerations may include:
  - ▶ a. Personal credit
  - ▶ b. Principal's spouse's credit
  - ▶ c. Business credit
  - ▶ d. Bill payment history
  - ▶ e. Management experience
  - ▶ f. Past judgments or liens
  - ▶ g. Standing in the community

CHARACTER



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- ▶ Capacity to complete the work – may include:
  - ▶ a. Company staff
  - ▶ b. Estimating team
  - ▶ c. Supervisory skills
  - ▶ d. Project management
  - ▶ e. Internal controls
  - ▶ f. Overall company management

CAPACITY

## ▶ Capital – money & financial resources

- ▶ a. Profitability
- ▶ b. Working capital
- ▶ c. Cash
- ▶ d. Credit lines
- ▶ e. Debt to equity ratios
- ▶ f. Equity
- ▶ g. Personal financial strength
- ▶ h. Cash is KING

CAPITAL





- ▶ Collateral – commonly composed of
  - ▶ 1. Irrevocable letters of credit
  - ▶ 2. Certificates of deposit
  - ▶ 3. Fixed assets

COLLATERAL



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- ▶ Joint Control

- ▶ Salvage

## TWO OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- ▶ 1. Funds put into joint accounts
- ▶ 2. Dispensed only with the agreement of both the
  - ▶ a. Surety
  - ▶ b. Fiduciary

## JOINT CONTROL



- ▶ 1. Reimbursement of a surety's losses
- ▶ 2. From the assets of its principal
- ▶ 3. From the assets of its indemnitor

SALVAGE



COMMON  
BONDS  
IN  
USE  
TODAY



- ▶ Contract surety bonds
- ▶ Commercial surety bonds
- ▶ Fidelity surety bonds
- ▶ Court surety bonds

## COMMON SURETY BONDS



- ▶ 1. Purpose
  - ▶ a. Ensure the obligations of a construction contract
- ▶ 2. Who uses it
  - ▶ a. General contractors
  - ▶ b. Construction companies
  - ▶ c. Subcontractors of the Federal government
- ▶ 3. When is it required
  - ▶ a. Commercial projects of a certain size
  - ▶ b. Federally funded real estate projects

## CONTRACT SURETY BONDS

- ▶ Bid
- ▶ Performance
- ▶ Payment
- ▶ Maintenance
- ▶ Subdivision

NORMALLY



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- ▶ 1. Ensures licensed companies will comply with all codes
- ▶ 2. Required of those who are operating with a specific license
- ▶ 3. Typically used by licensed professionals

## COMMERCIAL SURETY BONDS

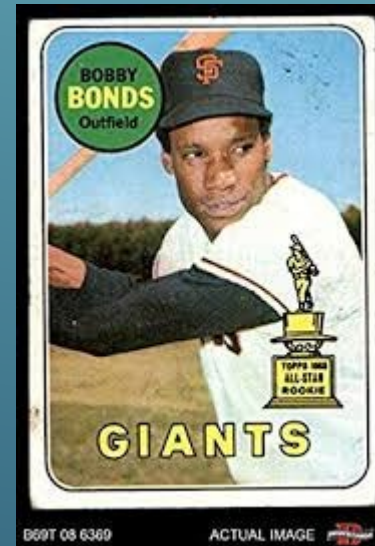
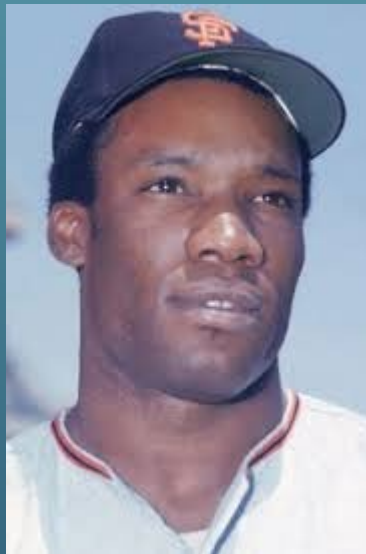


- ▶ Required by Federal, State or local government agencies to protect public interests
- ▶ They ensure that businesses that operate with a license adhere to all required codes, regulations and conduct
- ▶ Types of:
  - ▶ License
  - ▶ Permit
  - ▶ Mortgage
  - ▶ Liquor, Utility, warehouse, Auctioneer, fuel tax, etc.

NORMALLY



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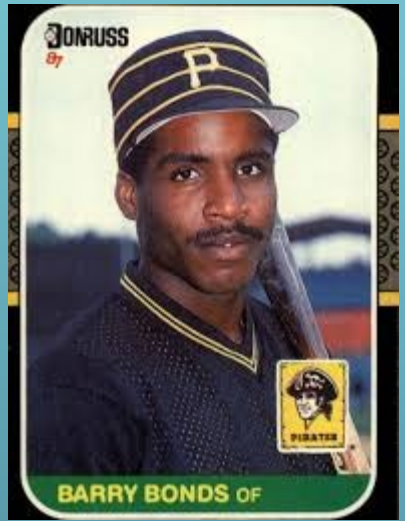
- ▶ 1. Protects companies & their customers from employee theft
- ▶ 2. Often used by companies with assets they want to protect
- ▶ 3. Typically not required – it is a peace of mind and protection decision

## FIDELITY SURETY BONDS



- ▶ Business Services Bond
- ▶ Employee Dishonesty
- ▶ ERISA

NORMALLY



- ▶ 1. Ensures protection from loss in a case of a court proceeding
- ▶ 2. Used by
  - ▶ a. Companies in a court proceeding
  - ▶ b. Individuals or companies with a fiduciary duty
- ▶ 3. Typically required from plaintiffs, but not defendants

## COURT SURETY BONDS

- ▶ Cost Bond
- ▶ Administrator Bond
- ▶ Guardianship Bond

- ▶ 1. Bonded amount typically between 10% to 15% of the value of a business' equity
- ▶ 2. Most require 10% of the total bonded amount in working capital
- ▶ 3. This then limits the amount available to be bonded due to the person's capital abilities
- ▶ 4. Bond premiums often run from 1% to 15% - based on the four Cs
- ▶ 5. Length of a bond is often one (1) to four (4) years
  - ▶ a. Principal can then renew
  - ▶ b. Some are written "continuous until cancelled"

## COMMONALITIES OF EACH







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