

SECTION 8 - PROSECUTION AND PROGRESS

8.1 PROGRESS OF WORK - The Contractor shall diligently prosecute the work to completion within the time limit specified in the proposal. The Contractor shall give its personal attention to the fulfillment of the contract and shall keep the work under its control. Work shall commence on the date indicated in the "Notice to Proceed" letter from the State.

8.2 LIQUIDATED DAMAGES - Time is of the essence in this contract and in case the Contractor fails to complete the work within the time specified in the proposal, damages will be sustained by the State. Since the amount of damages is difficult and not possible of definite ascertainment and proof, the amount of such damages are fixed in advance at the sum shown in the proposal for each and every calendar (or working) day which the Contractor has delayed in the completion of this contract; and the Contractor shall pay such amount as liquidated damages, and not by way of penalty, and in case the same are not paid, the State may deduct such amount thereof from any monies due or that may become due the Contractor under this contract.

If the Contractor finds it impossible for reasons beyond its control to complete the work within the contract time as specified, the Contractor shall, within 10 days from the first day of notification from the manufacturer or supplier of any delay and prior to the expiration of the contract time, make a written request to the Director for an extension of time setting forth therein the reasons which the Contractor believes will justify the granting of its request.

The Contractor's plea that insufficient time was specified is not a valid reason for extension of time. If the Director finds that the work was delayed because of conditions beyond the control and without the fault of the Contractor, the Director may extend the time for completion in such extension as the conditions justify. The extended time for completion shall then be in full force and effect the same as though it were the original time for completion.

8.3 TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF WORK

A. Order to stop work. The Director, may, by written order to the contractor, at any time, and without notice to any surety, require the contractor to stop all or any part of the work called for by this contract. This order shall be for a specified period not exceeding sixty (60) days after the order is delivered to the contractor, unless the parties agree to any further period. Any such order shall be identified specifically as a stop work order issued pursuant to this section. Upon receipt of such an order, the contractor shall forthwith comply with its terms and take all reasonable steps to minimize the occurrence of costs allocable to

the work covered by the order during the period of work stoppage. Before the stop work order expires, or within any further period to which the parties shall have agreed, the Director shall either:

1. Cancel the stop work order; or
2. Terminate the work covered by such order as provided in the "termination for default clause" or the "termination for convenience clause" of this contract.

B. Cancellation or expiration of the order. If a stop work order issued under this section is canceled or if the period of the order or any extension thereof expires, the contractor shall have the right to resume work. An appropriate adjustment shall be made in the delivery schedule or contract price, or both, and the contract shall be modified in writing accordingly; if:

1. The stop work order results in an increase in the time required for, or in the contractor's cost properly allocable to, the performance of any part of this contract; and
2. The contractor asserts a claim for such an adjustment within thirty (30) days after the end of the period of work stoppage; provided that, if the Director decides that the facts justify such action, any such claim asserted may be received and acted upon at any time prior to final payment under this contract.

C. Termination of stopped work. If a stop work order is not canceled and the work covered by such order is terminated for default or convenience, the reasonable costs resulting from the stop work order shall be allowable by adjustment or otherwise.

D. Adjustment of price. Any adjustment in contract price made pursuant to this clause shall be determined in accordance with the price adjustment clause of this contract.

8.4 DEFAULT AND TERMINATION OF CONTRACT

A. Termination by Default. If the contractor refuses or fails to perform any of the provisions of this contract with such diligence as will ensure its completion within the time specified in this contract, or any extension thereof, otherwise fails to timely satisfy the contract provisions, or commits any other substantial breach of this contract, the Director may notify the contractor in writing of the delay or non-performance and if not cured in ten (10) days or any

longer time specified in writing by the Director, such officer may terminate the contractor's right to proceed with the contract or such part of the contract as to which there has been delay or a failure to properly perform. In the event of termination in whole or in part the Director may procure similar goods or services in the manner and upon terms deemed appropriate by the Director. The contractor shall continue performance of the contract to the extent it is not terminated and shall be liable for excess costs incurred in procuring similar goods or services.

1. Contractor's duties. Notwithstanding termination of the contract and subject to any directions from the Director, the contractor shall take timely, reasonable, and necessary action to protect and preserve property in the possession of the contractor in which the State or county has an interest.

2. Compensation. Payment for completed goods delivered and accepted by the State shall be at the contract price. Payment for the protection and preservation of property shall be in an amount agreed upon by the contractor and Director; if the parties fail to agree, the Director shall set an amount subject to the contractor's rights under chapter 3-126, HAR. The State may withhold from amounts due the contractor such sums as the Director deems to be necessary to protect the State against loss because of outstanding liens or claims of former lien holders and to reimburse the State for the excess costs incurred in procuring similar goods and services.

3. Excuse for nonperformance or delayed performance. Except with respect to defaults of subcontractors, the contractor shall not be in default by reason of any failure in performance of this contract in accordance with its terms, including any failure by the contractor to make progress in the prosecution of the work hereunder which endangers such performance, if the contractor has notified the Director within fifteen (15) days after the cause of the delay and the failure arises out of causes such as: acts of God; acts of the public enemy; acts of the State and any other governmental body in its sovereign or contractual capacity; fires; floods; epidemics; quarantine restrictions; strikes or other labor disputes; freight embargoes; or unusually severe weather. If the failure to perform is caused by the failure of a subcontractor to perform or to make progress, and if such failure arises out of causes similar to those set forth above, the contractor shall not be

deemed to be in default, unless the goods or services to be furnished by the subcontractor were unreasonably obtained from other sources in sufficient time to permit the contractor to meet the contract requirements. Upon request of the contractor, the Director shall ascertain the facts and extent of such failure, and if such officer determines that any failure to perform was occasioned by any one or more of the excusable causes, and that, but for the excusable cause, the contractor's progress and performance would have met the terms of the contract, the delivery schedule shall be revised accordingly, subject to the rights of the State under the clause entitled "Termination for Convenience". As used in this paragraph of this clause, the term "subcontractor" means subcontractor at any tier.

4. Erroneous termination for default. If, after notice of termination of the contractor's right to proceed under the provisions of this clause, it is determined for any reason that the contractor was not in default under the provisions of the clause, or that the delay was excusable under the provisions of paragraph (3), Excuse for nonperformance or delayed performance of this clause, the rights and obligations of the parties shall, if the contract contains a clause providing for termination for convenience of the State, be the same as if the notice of termination had been issued pursuant to such clause.

5. Additional rights and remedies. The rights and remedies provided in this clause are in addition to any other rights and remedies provided by law or under this contract.

B. Termination for convenience. The Director may, when the interests of the State so require, terminate this contract in whole or in part, for the convenience of the State. The Director shall give written notice of the termination to the contractor specifying the part of the contract terminated and when termination becomes effective.

1. Contractor's obligation. The contractor shall incur no further obligations in connection with the terminated work and on the dates set in the notice of termination the contractor will stop work to the extent specified. The contractor shall also terminate outstanding orders and subcontracts as they relate to the terminated work. The contractor shall settle the liabilities and claims arising out of the termination of subcontracts and orders connected with the terminated work. The Director

may direct the contractor to assign the contractor's right, title, and interest under terminated orders or subcontracts to the State. The contractor must still complete the work not terminated by the notice of termination and may incur obligations as are necessary to do so.

2. Right to goods. The Director may require the contractor to transfer title and deliver to the State in the manner and to the extent directed by the procurement officer:

- a. Any completed goods; and
- b. The partially completed goods and materials, parts, tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, plans, drawings, information, and contract rights hereinafter called "manufacturing material," as the contractor has specifically produced or specially acquired for the performance of the terminated part of this contract.

The contractor shall, upon direction of the Director, protect and preserve property in the possession of the contractor in which the State has an interest. If the Director does not exercise this right, the contractor shall use the contractor's best efforts to sell such goods and manufacturing materials. Use of this section in no way implies that the State has breached the contract by exercise of the termination for convenience clause.

3. Compensation:

a. The contractor shall submit a termination claim specifying the amounts due because of the termination for convenience together with cost or pricing data to the extent required by subchapter 15, chapter 3-122, HAR, bearing on such claim. If the contractor fails to file a termination claim within one (1) year from the effective date of termination, the Director may pay the contractor, if at all, an amount set in accordance with subparagraph c. below.

b. The Director and the contractor may agree to settlement provided the contractor has filed a termination claim supported by cost or pricing data to the extent required by subchapter 15, chapter 3-122, HAR, and that the settlement does not exceed the total contract price plus settlement costs reduced by payments previously made by the State, the

proceeds of any sales of goods and manufacturing materials under paragraph (2) of this clause, and the contract price of the work not terminated.

c. Absent complete agreement under subparagraph b above, the Director shall pay the contractor the following amounts, provided payments agreed to under subparagraph b. shall not duplicate payments under this subparagraph for the following:

(i) Contract prices for goods or services accepted under the contract;

(ii) Costs incurred in preparing to perform and performing the terminated portion of the work plus a fair and reasonable profit on such portion of the work, such profit shall not include anticipatory profit or consequential damages, less amounts paid or to be paid for accepted goods or services; provided that if it appears that the contractor would have sustained a loss if the entire contract would have been completed, no profit shall be allowed or included and the amount of compensation shall be reduced to reflect the anticipated rate of loss;

(iii) Costs of settling and paying claims arising out of the termination of subcontracts or orders pursuant to paragraph (1) of this clause. These costs must not include costs paid in accordance with subparagraph (ii) above.

(iv) The reasonable settlement costs of the contractor including accounting, legal, clerical, and other expenses reasonably necessary for the preparation of settlement claims and supporting data with respect to the terminated portion of the contract and for the termination of subcontracts thereunder, together with reasonable storage, transportation, and other costs incurred in connection with the protection or disposition of property allocable to the terminated portion of this contract. The total sum to be paid the contractor under this subparagraph shall not exceed the total contract price plus the reasonable settlement cost of the contractor reduced by the amount of

payments otherwise made, the proceeds of any sales of supplies and manufacturing materials under subparagraph b. of this paragraph, and the contract price of work not terminated.

d. Cost claimed, agreed to, or established under subparagraphs b. and c. shall be in accordance with chapter 3-123, H.A.R. bearing on such claim.

8.5 TERMINATION OF CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY - The contract will be considered complete when all work has been completed, the work accepted by the Director, and the final estimate paid. The Contractor will then be released from further obligation except as set forth in the contract and bond, when applicable.