



Overview of the Surety Bonding Process in New Hampshire

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Today's Presenters



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The Basics of Surety Bonds



A surety bond is a promise to be liable for the debt, default, or failure of another. It is a three-party contract by which one party (the surety) guarantees the performance or obligations of a second party (the principal) to a third party (the obligee).



In the case of developments occurring in municipalities, RSA 674:36, III and IV give planning boards authority to require certain construction standards to be met for infrastructure and utilities and to require the securing of a bond in order for the developer to proceed with the project.

So... what does this really look like for a Planner?



RSA 676:12 V does not allow a BP to be withheld if surety is in place... however no building shall be occupied prior to completion of required streets and utilities.



In some cases, communities allow a builder to start work on a subdivision prior to "Final approval" and the subdivision plan being recorded. This is to assure lots cannot be conveyed prior to project completion.



In some cases, communities require 100% of construction costs prior to BP.



In most cases, surety is obtained as incentive to require the developer to complete the project and so it is often a % of costs at the BP stage.



Make sure the finance department is a part of these discussions from the beginning.

Legislative Changes to the Process in 2023

In 2023, SB 78 was introduced, passed by the legislature, and signed into law by the governor.

SB 78 changed a number of practices surrounding surety bonding, including altering when during construction bonds may be required, establishing timelines for action, and providing requirements for when bonds may be 'called.'

Subdivision Regulations

- Planning boards have the authority to stipulate, as part of their subdivision regulations, requirements relative to infrastructure, including but not limited to roadway requirements, utilities (including water and sewer), and other such facilities.
- Additionally, the planning board's regulations must provide for acceptance of a surety to ensure that completion of street work and utility installations prior to final approval.



So... what does this really look like for a Planner?



As part of your subdivision approval, you must have a series of conditions to allow this process to happen.



A. Submittal of construction costs - earth, utility and amenity costs only. No residential/multi structures.



B. Submittal of partial surety based on these construction costs - 10% of 110% of construction costs is typical.



C. Requirement of progress as-builts at the CO stage.



D. Conversion of partial surety to full surety before COs.

What Is Acceptable As A Surety?

- Sureties allowed by statute include:
 - Performance bonds
 - Irrevocable letters of credit
 - Other types of surety as specified in the subdivision regulations
- A planning board may determine which types of sureties are acceptable but may not limit the type to only letter of credit, cash, or passbook.
- Note: forfeiture or automatic call bonds are barred by statute.



How Much Is the Surety?

- In calculating the amount of the surety, the planning board may apply cost escalation factors not to exceed 15% per year.
 - Cost escalation factors should reasonably approximate cost increases for:
 - Labor
 - Equipment
 - Material
- However, no cost escalation factors are allowed for engineering, administration, or other nonconstruction reason.



So... what does this really look like for a Planner?



Work with your Legal Counsel to have a template Letter of Credit that contains the language your community is comfortable with.



Make sure your DPW is ready to review Construction Cost Estimates for accuracy.



Review the Surety annually to assure inflation and cost escalation factors are taken into account.



Have an as-built review process already drafted to assure timely turn-around.



Make sure all Departments are included: DPW, Fire, Finance...

When Must A Surety Be In Place?



Road and utility construction must be allowed to start without a surety in place, however, a surety is required prior to: The sale of any parcel within the subdivision, or A request for a building permit for structures for human occupation.



(Note: Many holders of sureties require a bond to be in place prior to construction beginning.)



A planning board may specify the length of time a developer has to finish construction of the infrastructure.

Release of Sureties

- Sureties must be partially released according to the development phases or portions when substantial improvements are made.
- These releases must be calculated to reflect the value of the completed improvements or installations.

Timing of Bond Release Process



30 Business Days: Municipal inspection after written request for release of bond.



15 Business Days: Municipal written notification of any deficiency.



30 Days: Bonded party to fix the deficiency after notification.



15 Business Days: Municipal reinspection after notification of fix.



90 Days: Release of bond after final sign-off.

So... what does this really look like for a Planner?



Set the expectation for progress as-builts early in the process. Understand the Municipal review process for this.



Make sure you keep track of how many Building Permits and COs are being requested and/or issued.



Have a Drawdown Request form already drafted for the developer to fill out.



Require the developer to submit for remaining work <u>yet to be completed</u>. NOT % of work already done.



Have a process for formally approving asbuilts so there is documentation of time frames.

What Happens if Building Stops Prior to Completion?



The municipality may enforce sureties using all available legal and equitable remedies.



Typically, in bonding, municipalities will start by notifying the holder of the surety, which will then take action to motivate the developer to comply with existing requirements.



If that party is unable to motivate the developer or find another developer to finish building, then the municipality may receive the value of the surety and complete the improvements.



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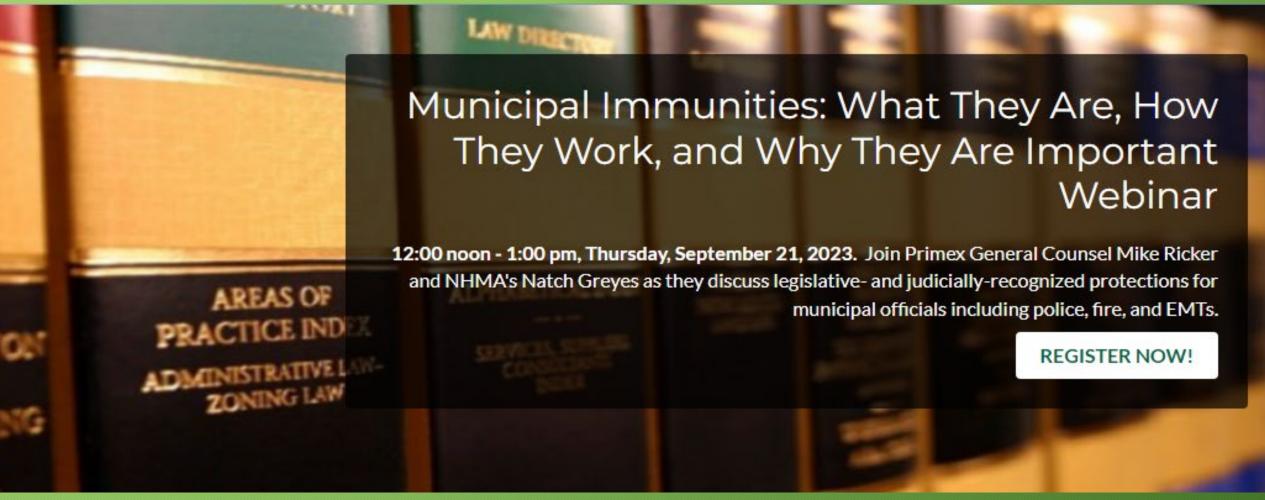
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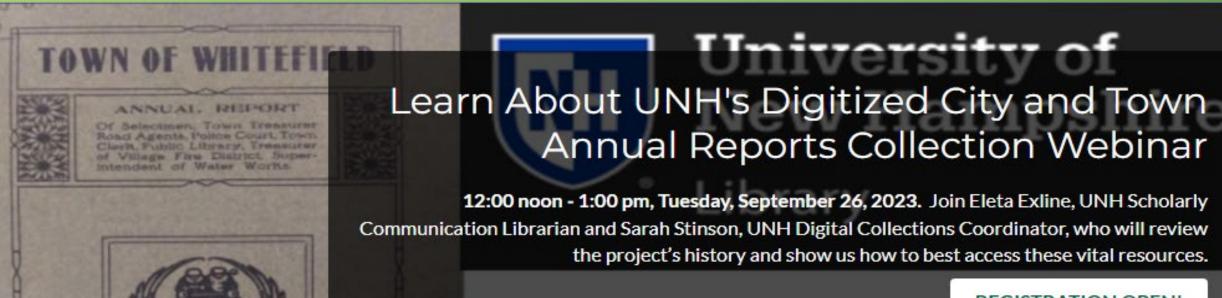
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