

Texas Construction Association

NEWSLETTER

Summer 2010

REPRESENTING TEXAS SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

METRO AGREES TO REQUIRE BONDS ON RAIL PROJECTS

In a letter to Raymond Risk, President of the Texas Construction Association, Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County (METRO) official David Couch, stated that "I am pleased to inform you that Houston Rapid Transit will provide bonding for both payment and performance for the construction work on the four extensions of METRO's light rail project." The letter was dated March 17, 2010. The bonding will cover the construction portion of the \$1.46 billion dollar project.

METRO originally stated it would not require performance and payment bonds on the project, except for a small portion of the project involving utility work. Texas

law provides that governmental entities require the prime contractor(s) to provide payment and performance bonds on public projects. Ignoring the statutory requirement, METRO said it would require only "parent guarantees" from the parent companies of the four contractors that comprise the joint venture prime contractor on the project.

In July 2009, a representative of TCA and representatives of the surety industry met with the President of METRO and members of its staff to encourage METRO to comply with state law requirements. At the time, METRO claimed that bonding for such a large project was not available.

Since that meeting, representatives of the surety industry assured METRO that the bonding was available. Many members of TCA along with other construction groups and their members also contacted METRO concerning the need for bonding and the requirements under state law.

TCA President Risk said, "While I think it is advisable for a subcontractor to assure a bond is in place for the portion of this long term project on which the subcontractor may provide labor or materials, I'm encouraged and hopeful that METRO will continue to require bonds for the entire project." ★



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JEFF WEBB
Newest Addition to
TCA Team!

Welcome!

On January 1, Jeff Webb became the newest member of the Texas Construction Association team. A native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Jeff saw the light and has been a Texan for over two decades. In Jeff's role as Vice President of Development and Industry Affairs he spends a great deal of time on the road visiting with Member Associations and Member Companies to better understand the concerns of subcontractors and suppliers, and discussing with them strides the Texas Construction Association makes on behalf of the subcontracting and supply industry in Texas.

Prior to joining TCA, Jeff was the Vice President/Executive Director of the Greater Austin-San Antonio Corridor Council. This organization is an independent, non-profit trade development organization representing the 130 mile corridor along IH-35 from San Antonio to Temple. The organization involved a private/public partnership focused on planning and implementing a long-term infrastructure plan for this central Texas area. In this role, Jeff was responsible for communicating with and representing the

interests of more than 120 businesses and 40 local governments within 10 counties. Before working with the Corridor Council, Jeff was the President/CEO of the Lockhart Chamber of Commerce (he has terrific local knowledge regarding the barbeque to be found in Lockhart and Luling). He also worked for the Greater Austin Chamber of Commerce as well as the Texas Department of Commerce.

Jeff is a graduate of Kansas State University and additionally is a graduate of the Economic Development Training program at Texas A&M University. Jeff resides in Martindale, Texas near the banks of the San Marcos River. ★



Governor's Race 2010

Primary elections were held on March 2. Rick Perry won the Republican nomination for Governor and will face the Democratic nominee, Bill White, in the November 2 General Election. Here is a brief overview of the primary races and look ahead to the November general election.

Perry won a three-way contest against Kay Bailey Hutchison and Debra Medina, avoiding a runoff by winning 51.09% of the votes. The race between Perry and Hutchison had been one of the most anticipated primary match-ups in years. Perry, who is already Texas' longest serving governor, is running for his third full term, after ascending to the Governorship in 2001 following George W. Bush's election to President. Hutchison, who has served in the United States Senate since 1993, had flirted with challenging Perry in 2006 but ultimately chose not to run; she placed second with 30.33% of the vote. Debra Medina, the former Wharton County Republican Chairwoman, placed third winning 18.58% of the vote. Although most did not think she would win the campaign, she impressed many observers with her performance in the Republican primary debates and won a significant share of the vote.

Polls taken in the spring of 2009 showed Hutchison with a substantial lead over Perry. However, that lead evaporated as Perry successfully attacked Hutchison for her support of the stimulus package and framed the election as a referendum on the federal government, while Hutchison was unable to gain much traction with attacks on Perry's support for the Trans-Texas Corridor. With his constant attacks on the federal government, such as his remarks regarding Texas seceding from the United States, Perry was able to position himself as the anti-

establishment candidate. At the same time, he continually pointed to the relative health of Texas compared to the rest of the country. In the end, Hutchison was unable to convince primary voters that Perry needed to be replaced. (Shortly after the primary, Hutchison announced that she would serve the remainder of her Senate term, which runs through 2012.

In the Democratic primary, Bill White captured 75.99% of the vote in a field of seven candidates, including Houston hair care magnate Farouk Shami, who received 12.84% of the vote. White originally intended to run for Hutchison's U.S. Senate seat, but switched races following her announcement that she would not resign her seat as she had previously stated. Upon his entry into the race, White became the most credible and well funded candidate. And he was largely able to use his primary campaign to raise his state wide profile and frame issues he will likely raise in the general election.

White is arguably the most viable candidate Perry will face in a general election. In the 2006 election, Perry faced Democrat Chris Bell, former Congressman, and former Comptroller Carole Keeton Strayhorn, who ran as an Independent. In 2002, he faced Laredo businesses man Tony Sanchez. A Rasmussen poll taken just after the primary shows Perry with a 6 point lead over White, followed by another Rasmussen poll released on April 19 that shows Perry leading White 48 percent to 44 percent. And a University of Texas/Texas Tribune poll, taken in May, shows Perry leading White 44 percent to 35 percent. As shown by Hutchison's early lead on Perry, projecting the outcome of a campaign seven months out is difficult, and many projections are later shown to be off-base. The

campaign will likely be determined by which candidate can craft a message that resonates with voters and, perhaps just as importantly, which candidate can run a disciplined, mistake free campaign.

The economy likely will be the top issue in the election. As he did in the Republican primary, Perry is actively campaigning on the strength of the Texas economy compared to the rest of the nation. Because of this, many observers predict that Perry's greatest vulnerability would be a decline in the Texas economy. Our state's looming budget crisis will also play a role in the campaign. It is estimated that Texas will face anywhere from a \$10-\$18 billion budget deficit in the next legislative session. Perry has already pledged to not raise taxes to address this shortfall and has challenged White to make the same pledge.

In addition to attacking each others record, look for a good deal of gamesmanship between the two candidates. Perry is already criticizing White for not releasing his tax returns for the years he was Mayor of Houston. White released his returns for 2009, stating that he was a candidate for statewide office that year and has said he will release tax returns for the years in which he is running for or holding statewide office. In response, Perry has refused an invitation from the Belo Corporation (owner of WFAA-TV in Dallas and the Dallas Morning News), which hosted the Republican primary debates, to debate Bill White.

In the coming months, there will continually be new developments in the campaign as Bill White works to become the first Democrat to win a statewide election since 1994 while Rick Perry looks to extend his tenure as Texas' longest serving Governor.★

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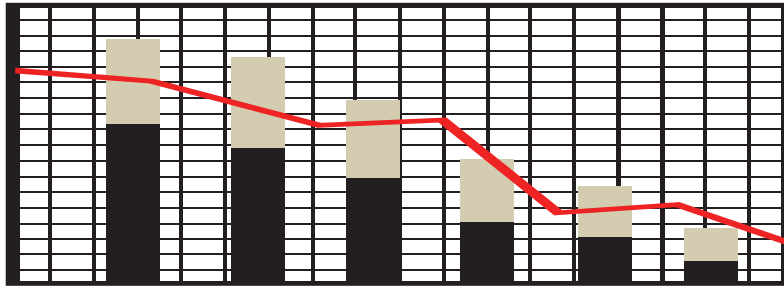


This program is developed exclusively for TCA companies, including members of:

- American Subcontractors Association of Texas
- Central Texas Subcontractors Association
- D/FW Drywall & Acoustical Contractors Association
- Fire Equipment Distributors of Texas
- Mechanical Contractors Association of Texas
- National Electrical Contractors Association - Texas
- Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors of Texas
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- Southwest Terrazzo Contractors Association
- Texas Council Painting & Decorating Contractors of America
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- Texas Glass Association
- Texas Iron Workers Employers Association
- Texas Masonry Council
- Texas Structural Steel Institute

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TEXAS CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION
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Simple Ways to Cut Workers' Compensation Costs

By Sonja J. Guenther, ALCM, ARM, CIC, CRM, Senior Vice President, Willis of Colorado.

- **Practical methods to manage and reduce workers' compensation costs**
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 - relationships with carriers and medical providers
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 - unique ways employers can influence the experience modifiers
 - why experience modifiers should never be used as a single qualifier or disqualifier in the construction trades.

July 28, 2010 11:30-1:00 Central Time

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Price includes:

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**TCA members in Texas Mutual Workers' Comp purchasing group receive \$20 off renewal dues*

Ms. Guenther is in her sixteenth year with Willis of Colorado and has more than 30 years of insurance experience and insurance designations in Risk Management and Loss Control. She has nearly 18 years working exclusively in workers' compensation and provides presentations for groups and associations, nationally.

Sam & Sam, Inc.

Sam & Sam, Inc. The Texas Subcontractors

In our last newsletter, our subcontractor, Sam & Sam, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "Sam") was having trouble getting paid for the work it was performing in the construction of a new county jail for John Wayne County, Texas. At that time, Sam had not been paid after the first progress payment became due and it was almost time to submit the second progress payment. At this writing, Sam has submitted its second progress payment to Liberty Valance, the general contractor. It is now nearing the end of May and time to submit the third progress payment. Sam first began work in March.

What does Sam do to protect itself and collect the moneys it is owed? As mentioned in the last article, in addition to possible litigation or arbitration, there are statutory remedies for payment disputes on a state or local governmental entity project. These remedies, which may be more cost efficient and effective than litigation or arbitration, include:

- 1) Action under the prompt pay statute and suspension of work because of non-payment;
- 2) Collecting under the payment bond required of the general contractor;
- 3) Pursuing legal action under the Texas Trust Fund Statute

Prompt Pay/Suspension of Work Statute. Absent a bona fide dispute over the work performed, John Wayne County has an obligation to pay Liberty Valance within 31 days of receiving the invoice. Valance has the obligation of paying Sam within 10 days after its receipt of payment, barring any bona fide dispute between Valance and Sam involving the work performed by the subcontractor.

In this case, Sam has not been paid as required by the Texas Prompt Pay statute for the work in March. The

payment is obviously past due. In order to provide an incentive to encourage payment and to protect the subcontractor, the prompt pay statute gives a subcontractor the right to suspend work on a project until such time as the subcontractor is paid. However, the subcontractor cannot suspend work until 10 days after it has given written notice to the general contractor:

- 1) Informing the general contractor that payment has not been received; and
- 2) Stating the intent of the subcontractor to suspend performance.

The statute also provides that the notice may be sent to the governmental entity. Sam may want to send the notice to the governmental entity to let them know about the situation.

Sam understands that it is probably not a good idea to suspend work until such time as he has conferred with his construction attorney, a new attorney in town named Jimmy Stewart.

Sam is also a well run business. Before Sam takes any dramatic action, contact is made with the general contractor, Valance, to determine the reason for any non-payment. Also, the county contracting officer is called to determine if the county has paid the general contractor and if there are any other problems Sam should know about.

Since contact with the general contractor and the county did not produce information or results, Sam and Stewart discuss whether to send a letter giving notice to the general contractor, Liberty Valance, (and possibly to John Wayne County) that Sam intends to suspend performance. They decide in this situation to send the letters.

Payment Bond Remedy. For the reason that a lien cannot be placed on the property of a governmental entity, state law provides that a governmental entity must require the general contractor to provide a payment bond to provide protections for subcontractors and suppliers.

Sam has the protection of the

payment bond to ensure payment. Sam must, however, comply with the notice requirements in order to protect his rights under the payment bond. One of the first things Sam can do is to make a written request to Liberty Valance, the general contractor, and ask for a copy of the payment bond and other information. Valance supplies the information requested and Sam learns that Paramount Surety, Culver City, California, is the surety in this case.

In the alternative, Sam could have requested the payment bond information from John Wayne County. The governmental entity is also required to provide a certified copy of the payment bond and a copy of the contract to anyone who has provided an affidavit to the county that it has supplied labor or materials or has contracted to provide specially fabricated materials on the project.

Notice of Claim. With the information Sam has received, Sam and his attorney provide notice of claim to the general contractor and the surety that Sam has not been paid for its work. This notice must be mailed on or before the 15th day of the third month after the month in which the labor was performed or the material was delivered. In this case, Sam decides to include the claims for both months where payment is due.

Suit: Sam is hopeful that the notice will free up the payments. If Sam has not been paid for its work on the project before the 61st day after the date the notice for the claim is mailed, Sam may sue the general contractor or the surety, jointly or severally, on the payment bond. Suit may be brought brought for:

- 1) the unpaid balance of the subcontractor's claim at the time the claim was mailed or the suit is brought; and
- 2) reasonable attorney fees. The latter recovery item delights, Jimmy Stewart, the legal counsel for Sam.

Continued on next page...

New EPA Rules on Lead Safe Practices

To reduce lead poisoning, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently enacted regulations that require lead-safe practices when renovating or repairing certain buildings built before 1978. Lead poisoning affects children and adults with children under 6 being especially vulnerable. Symptoms in children range from irritability and loss of appetite to learning difficulties and slowed growth. Adults may exhibit symptoms ranging from weakness and headaches, to memory loss and mood disorders. Lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust in older buildings are the most common sources of lead poisoning in children, and common renovation activities like sanding, cutting, and demolition can create hazardous lead dust and chips by disturbing lead-based paint. Under the new regulation, which became effective in April 2010, contractors

performing renovation, repair and painting projects that disturb lead-based paint in homes, child care facilities, and schools built before 1978 must be certified and must follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination. To comply with this rule, such work must be overseen by a supervisor certified under the EPA's lead certification program; contractors who do not meet this requirement may be fined up to \$32,500 per day.

A recent Wall Street Journal article examined the cost of implementing the regulation, stating that the EPA determined that the requirements "are not excessively burdensome" and estimated that the cost of compliance will add \$8 to \$167 per interior job while compliance will cost more for exterior jobs. The article cites Remodeling Magazine article,

which estimates that compliance will add "between 5.3% to 11.2% in material and labor to the cost of home renovation projects." Many contractors are concerned that with a slumping economy they will not be able to pass the cost of compliance along to consumers, or that homeowners, who are exempt from the regulation, will choose to do such projects themselves or work with contractors who ignore the regulation.

For more information on how to become an EPA Lead-Safe Certified Contractor and to learn more about the EPA's requirements, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/renovation.htm#contractors>.

For a 34 page compliance guide published by the EPA, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/sbcomplianceguide.pdf>.

Sam & Sam, Inc. continued...

See Chapter 2253 of the Texas Government Code for more information concerning the rights and requirements of the subcontractor/supplier under the payment bond statute.

Texas Trust Fund Statute. If Sam still has not been paid after suspending work and seeking payment from the payment bond, Sam may also have a legal remedy under the Texas Trust Fund Statute if the general contractor, Liberty Valence, has been paid by John Wayne County. Under the statute, construction funds are considered to be trust funds for those supplying labor and materials when such funds are paid to a general contractor. These funds are held in trust for all the parties in the construction chain and apply to both public and private projects.

If Liberty Valence, the general contractor, has been paid by John Wayne County for the work being

performed on the jail, Liberty Valence holds these funds in trust for the subcontractors who have performed work on the project and are considered to be beneficiaries under the Trust Fund Act. Liberty Valence is considered to be the trustee of the funds. Sam & Sam would be a beneficiary of the portion of the funds applicable to their work.

If Liberty Valence misapplies the funds owing Sam, the Trust Fund Statute provides for both civil and criminal penalties. This misapplication might not be dischargeable in any bankruptcy of the general contractor. Jimmy Stewart, Sam's erstwhile attorney, can file a civil suit to recover the moneys paid to the general contractor.

For more information on the Texas Trust Fund Act, see Chapter 162 of the Texas Property Code.

Sam has used a lot of its reserves to pay its employees and suppliers. With rough times in the financial world, Sam is uncertain of its ability to borrow large sums of money to keep going. Sam feels

much more comfortable now having taking steps to secure payment. Sam hopes that giving notice of its intent to suspend work because of violation of the prompt pay statute resolves the problem. If this fails, Sam has perfected the notice of claim under the payment bond and he has the right to seek recovery under the payment bond as well as recovering under the Texas Trust Fund Act. Perhaps all will be resolved so a lawsuit is avoided.

Sam's Saga Continues: As mentioned in a previous article, Sam has several projects underway. One of these is a private construction project involving construction of a bank. After getting things in order on the John Wayne County jail, Sam finds that indeed there are storm clouds in the world of finance as he has not been paid for work on the bank. Another payment problem! The rest of the story unfolds in the next issue of the TCA newsletter.





Texas Legislative Session 2011



The Texas House of Representatives comprises 150 seats, each of which are up for election every two years. Republicans currently enjoy a 76-74 margin over Democrats, who came within two seats of capturing the majority in 2008. Going into 2010, Democrats hope to build on these gains, while Republicans are looking to reverse a trend that has seen the Republican margin erode from a peak of 88-62 in 2003.

Eight state representatives did not run for reelection: Dan Gattis, R-Georgetown; David Farabee, D-Wichita Falls; Ismael Kino Flores, D-Palmview; Joe Crabb, R-Kingwood; Brian McCall, R-Plano; David Swinford, R-Dumas; Frank Corte, R-San Antonio; and Carl Isett, R-Lubbock. Taken together, these members have served 115 years. Although six of these eight members are Republicans, only Farabee's seat is thought to be a competitive district, so it is unlikely that Republicans will lose seats because of these resignations.

An additional seven incumbents were defeated in the March primaries: Norma Chavez, D-El Paso; Betty Brown, R-Athens; Tommy Merritt, R-Longview; Dora Olivo, D-Missouri City; Tara Rios Ybarra, D-South Padre Island; Delwin Jones, R-Lubbock; and Al Edwards, D-Houston, who lost in a rematch to former state representative Boris Miles. An eighth incumbent, Terri Hodge, D-Dallas, dropped out of her race and resigned from her seat after she plead guilty to federal tax fraud charges; she has been succeeded by her primary opponent Eric Johnson, D-Dallas, who has already been sworn into the Legislature.

The other Senator who will not return to the Legislature is Kip Averitt, R-Waco, who announced in January that he would not seek reelection. However, due to the timing of his announcement, he was unable to have his name removed from the ballot. Although he did not actively campaign, he defeated David Yancy in the Republican primary. Following the election, he resigned his seat in the State Senate, allowing Governor Perry to call a special election

to serve the remainder of his term. The special election was on May 8, and former Republican State Senator David Sibley, who held the Senate seat before Averitt from 1992-2002, and Brian Birdwell were the top two candidates and faced a run-off on June 22; the other two candidates were David Yancy and Gayle Avant, who was the only Democrat in the race. In the runoff, Birdwell defeated Sibley and will serve as Senator for the remainder of Averitt's term. For the November general election, the district's Republican and Democratic county chairs will select a candidate to represent their party on the ballot. Most observers believe that Birdwell will be the Republican selection for the November election; however, eligibility concerns about Birdwell may cause the county chairs to choose another.

Next Session. Two of the biggest issues next session will be redistricting and an impending budget deficit. Redistricting is the redrawing of legislative and congressional boundaries to reflect changes in population. Redistricting is an arduous process and is often used to solidify partisan advantages. Considering this, redistricting will likely take up a great deal of the Legislature's time and attention.

Many are predicting the state will face anywhere from a \$10-\$18 billion dollar budget deficit in 2011, and unlike the federal government, our state's constitution requires that the Legislature pass a balanced budget also known as a pay as you go budget. Sales-tax collections, which account for approximately 57% of the state's revenue, continue to decline, although there is hope that they will rebound. Another contributing factor to the budget deficit is property tax relief and the business franchise tax. When the Legislature last reformed school finance in 2006, the state agreed to buy down property tax rates, reimbursing school districts for revenue lost through the lowering of property tax rates. To make up for this revenue, the Legislature revised the franchise tax formula. However, the franchise tax has not generated enough revenue to cover the state's continuing obligation to buy down

property tax rates, adding to the state's budget woes. To address this, state leaders have asked most state agencies to reduce their budgets by 10%, which will generate approximately \$1.7 billion in savings, although it is expected that certain areas of the state budget, such as prisons, state mental hospitals and certain education programs will be exempt from this requirement. In 2003, when Texas faced a \$10 billion deficit, the Legislature shifted some costs to the next biennium, generating savings on paper, and increased some fees and fines. Although such moves will help address the shortfall, the Legislature will still have to eliminate and/or reduce many state programs to pass a balanced budget. Do not expect the Legislature to raise taxes as a solution to the budget shortfall; Speaker of the House Joe Straus and Governor Rick Perry have already come out against a tax increase. Consideration may be given, however, to removing the sales tax exemption for certain goods and services such as bottled water and tattoos.

There is also a strong likelihood that legislation relating to voter identification will also be filed. Such legislation is strongly supported by Republicans and would require most voters to present photo identification when voting. Democrats vigorously oppose such a requirement and contend it would disenfranchise the elderly and minorities. Such legislation was considered during the most recent legislative session. Although it did not pass, the parliamentary procedures used to kill the bill prevented consideration of numerous pieces of unrelated legislation, including SB 555, which was strongly supported by the Texas Construction Association and would have restricted the use indemnification provisions in construction contracts.

Although the above issues are not directly related to TCA's legislative agenda, since there is a finite amount of time for the legislature to consider bills, any controversial, contested, or heavily discussed legislation limits the amount of time available to consider numerous other bills. And, as was the case with SB 555, such legislation may prevent other worthy and broadly supported bills from passing.



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The Texas Construction Association



Profile Insert in the *Texas Construction Magazine*

The Texas Construction Association, representing 15 Subcontractor/Suppliers Associations, in conjunction with *Texas Construction magazine*, will publish the 8th annual TCA Profile Insert in *Texas Construction's* September 2010 issue.

This is an excellent opportunity to market your company's products and services to your core target customers as well as support TCA in its efforts to build your company's bottom line. Tie-in your company's advertising message to your chapter's efforts in promoting TCA and its outstanding accomplishments in the commercial, public/private and industrial petrochemical markets.

The TCA & the 15 Subcontractor/Suppliers Associations will be using the Profile Insert as one of their primary marketing tools in 2010 and 2011, thus giving your company's ad multiple exposures to the people and companies you need to reach to remain competitive in today's market.

Call now to support TCA and reserve your ad space – only members can advertise in this once-a-year opportunity. And every page of advertising space purchased provides a page of editorial space for TCA.

Help yourself and help make the 2010 TCA special insert the biggest ever. Deliver the message that "TCA keeps setting the standards".

AD SPACE RESERVATION DUE: July 26, 2010 • MATERIALS DUE: August 9, 2010

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Texas A&M University Construction Science Department

Internship Program

The Construction Science Department at Texas A&M University enjoys a superb relationship with construction and construction-related companies. One of the key links between the construction industry and our academic program is the professional internship program. The internship experience is designed to enhance the classroom learning with related, meaningful work experience. The internship program has proven to be an excellent staffing and recruiting option for companies in finding employees to join their teams upon graduation.

The task areas in which students seek to gain work experience include:

- Safety
- Estimating
- Planning & Scheduling
- Project Management & Administration
- Marketing
- Craft Training & Skills
- Design
- Procurement & Expediting
- Field Layout & Surveying
- Cost Controls

No structured program is required of the internship providing company. The assignment of regular duties in a construction office or on a project provides the level on-the-job training needed. The specific task areas that a company provides are agreed upon

by the company and the interning student.

Each student must complete an internship. Most internships are 15-weeks long (600 hours) during a spring or fall semester. Some students also perform a 10-week long (400 hours) internship during the summer for additional academic credit. It is possible for a student to combine the two internships and be available for a 25-week period.

To participate in the internship program, a company is first required to submit a Master Internship Agreement. This agreement is between the company and Texas A&M, and spells out the mutual responsibilities. An internship management fee is required to be paid upon completion of an internship. Once approved, the Master Internship Agreement is filed for a period of five years. Copies of the Master Internship Agreement are available at: <http://archone.tamu.edu/cosc/documents/MasterInternshipAgreement.doc>

Prior to starting an internship, the Master Internship Agreement must be on file, and an Individual Internship Agreement prepared by the company and the student. The Individual Internship Agreement contains the start and finish dates, salary and agreed upon task areas to be covered. Copies of the Individual

Internship Agreement are available at: <http://archone.tamu.edu/cosc/documents/IndividualInternshipAgreement.pdf>

The internship is an academic course that has been designated a "writing intensive" class by the university. As a result, the interns submit weekly writing assignments that are graded for clarity, completeness, and conciseness. This academic requirement does not inhibit the ability or time needed to perform any company assigned tasks.

Prior to performing an internship, students will have taken several construction classes on safety, materials and methods, estimating, environmental control systems, and project management. As a result, they are prepared to perform meaningful work tasks typical of an assistant estimator, project engineer or assistant superintendent.

For further information on the internship program, call 979-862-7354 and speak with Shelley Smith or George Eustace. They are available by email at: shelleysmith@tamu.edu and geustace@tamu.edu. ★



Members of TCA:

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DFW Drywall & Acoustical Contractors Association
Mechanical Contractors Association
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Precast Concrete Manufacturers Association
Southwest Terrazzo Association
Texas Council Pointing & Decorating Contractors
Texas Crane Owners Association
Texas Fire Sprinkler Contractors Association
Texas Glass Association
Texas Iron Workers Employers' Association
Texas Masonry Council
Texas Structural Steel Institute

Please Attend the
TEXAS
CONSTRUCTION
ASSOCIATION
82nd Texas Legislative Session
PAC Roundup & Walk on the Capitol

PAC Roundup
Monday, January 31, 2011
5:30 - 8:00 p.m.
Location to be Determined

Walk on the Capitol
Tuesday, February 1, 2011
Doubletree Guest Suites Hotel
W. 15th Street – 800-222-8733

www.austinsuites.doubletree.com -- Convention Code: TCA

Breakfast & Legislative Briefing 7:00 to 9:00 a.m.

TCA's Walk on the Capitol 9:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.



*Only with a "HERD" of participation
will the Voice of the Texas
Subcontractor be heard during the
upcoming 82nd Legislative Session.*

Please be advised...the success of your rights as a subcontractor depends on YOU. For subcontractors to achieve **Indemnity Reform** and reach our other legislative goals, extraordinary participation is required from TCA members statewide!

The Roundup and Walk on the Capitol is where the rubber meets the road. Take this opportunity to educate your legislators on the Texas Construction Association's Legislative Issues, and let them know how unfair contractual risk shifting negatively affects your business! Only **YOUR** efforts can lay the foundation for TCA success during the 82nd Legislative Session.



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