

3

5

б

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

2.5

26

27

2.8

29

30

HB 1373 2003

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to transportation administration; amending s. 255.20, F.S.; allowing certain local governmental entities to require prequalification of contractors for described transportation facilities construction; providing a condition for ineligibility; providing a presumption of eligibility for contractors prequalified by the Department of Transportation; providing for an appeal process to overcome that presumption; requiring publication of prequalification criteria and procedures prior to advertisement or notice of solicitation; requiring a public hearing; requiring a process for appeal; amending s. 330.27, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 330.29, F.S.; revising duties of the Department of Transportation; requiring the department to establish requirements for airport site approval, licensure, and registration; requiring the department to establish and maintain a state aviation facility data system; amending s. 330.30, F.S.; revising provisions for airport site approval; revising provisions for airport licensing; providing for a private airport registration process; specifying requirements for such licensing and registration; deleting airport license fees; providing for expiration and revocation of such license or registration; revising provisions for exemption from such registration and licensing requirements; exempting described areas and facilities from such requirements; providing described private airports the option to be inspected and licensed by the department; amending s. 330.35, F.S.; revising provisions for airport zoning protection for public-use

Page 1 of 24



HB 1373 2003

airports; amending s. 336.467, F.S.; providing for the department to enter into agreements with other governmental entities to acquire right-of-way; deleting certain project criteria for such agreements; amending s. 337.14, F.S.; revising timeframe for department to act on an application for qualification as a contractor; adding testing services to those activities that specified contractors may not qualify to perform; amending s. 337.18, F.S.; revising basis for determining certain incentive payments to contractors; deleting limitation on such payments; amending s. 337.401, F.S.; allowing the department under described circumstances to enter into permit-delegation agreements with other governmental entities for issuance of permit to use certain rights-of-way; providing effective dates.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

- Section 1. Subsection (1) of section 255.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 255.20 Local bids and contracts for public construction works; specification of state-produced lumber.--
- (1) A county, municipality, special district as defined in chapter 189, or other political subdivision of the state seeking to construct or improve a public building, structure, or other public construction works must competitively award to an appropriately licensed contractor each project that is estimated in accordance with generally accepted cost-accounting principles to have total construction project costs of more than \$200,000. For electrical work, local government must competitively award

work, rocar government made competitively award



63

64

65

66

67

68

69

70 71

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

8788

89

90

HB 1373 2003

to an appropriately licensed contractor each project that is estimated in accordance with generally accepted cost-accounting principles to have a cost of more than \$50,000. As used in this section, the term "competitively award" means to award contracts based on the submission of sealed bids, proposals submitted in response to a request for proposal, proposals submitted in response to a request for qualifications, or proposals submitted for competitive negotiation. This subsection expressly allows contracts for construction management services, design/build contracts, continuation contracts based on unit prices, and any other contract arrangement with a private sector contractor permitted by any applicable municipal or county ordinance, by district resolution, or by state law. For purposes of this section, construction costs include the cost of all labor, except inmate labor, and include the cost of equipment and materials to be used in the construction of the project. Subject to the provisions of subsection (3), the county, municipality, special district, or other political subdivision may establish, by municipal or county ordinance or special district resolution, procedures for conducting the bidding process.

(a) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, a county, municipality, special district as defined in chapter 189, or other political subdivision of the state seeking to construct or improve bridges, roads, streets, highways, or railroads, and services incidental thereto, in excess of \$250,000, may require that persons interested in performing work under contract first be certified or qualified to perform such work. Any contractor may be considered ineligible to bid by the governmental entity if the contractor is behind an approved progress schedule for the governmental entity by 10 percent or more at the time of



HB 1373 2003

advertisement of the work. Any contractor prequalified and considered eligible by the Department of Transportation to bid to perform the type of work described under the contract shall be presumed to be qualified to perform the work so described. The governmental entity may provide an appeal process to overcome that presumption with de novo review based on the record below to the circuit court.

- (b) With respect to contractors not prequalified with the Department of Transportation, the governmental entity shall publish prequalification criteria and procedures prior to advertisement or notice of solicitation. Such publications shall include notice of a public hearing for comment on such criteria and procedures prior to adoption. The procedures shall provide for an appeal process within the authority for objections to the prequalification process with de novo review based on the record below to the circuit court within 30 days.
  - (c)(a) The provisions of this subsection do not apply:
- 1. When the project is undertaken to replace, reconstruct, or repair an existing facility damaged or destroyed by a sudden unexpected turn of events, such as an act of God, riot, fire, flood, accident, or other urgent circumstances, and such damage or destruction creates:
  - a. An immediate danger to the public health or safety;
- b. Other loss to public or private property which requires emergency government action; or
  - c. An interruption of an essential governmental service.
- 2. When, after notice by publication in accordance with the applicable ordinance or resolution, the governmental entity does not receive any responsive bids or responses.



HB 1373 2003

- 3. To construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement to a public electric or gas utility system when such work on the public utility system is performed by personnel of the system.
- 4. To construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement by a utility commission whose major contracts are to construct and operate a public electric utility system.
- 5. When the project is undertaken as repair or maintenance of an existing public facility.
- 6. When the project is undertaken exclusively as part of a public educational program.
- 7. When the funding source of the project will be diminished or lost because the time required to competitively award the project after the funds become available exceeds the time within which the funding source must be spent.
- 8. When the local government has competitively awarded a project to a private sector contractor and the contractor has abandoned the project before completion or the local government has terminated the contract.
- 9. When the governing board of the local government, after public notice, conducts a public meeting under s. 286.011 and finds by a majority vote of the governing board that it is in the public's best interest to perform the project using its own services, employees, and equipment. The public notice must be published at least 14 days prior to the date of the public meeting at which the governing board takes final action to apply this subparagraph. The notice must identify the project, the estimated cost of the project, and specify that the purpose for the public meeting is to consider whether it is in the public's best interest to perform the project using the local government's own services, employees, and equipment. In deciding



HB 1373 2003

whether it is in the public's best interest for local government to perform a project using its own services, employees, and equipment, the governing board may consider the cost of the project, whether the project requires an increase in the number of government employees, an increase in capital expenditures for public facilities, equipment or other capital assets, the impact on local economic development, the impact on small and minority business owners, the impact on state and local tax revenues, whether the private sector contractors provide health insurance and other benefits equivalent to those provided by the local government, and any other factor relevant to what is in the public's best interest.

- determines upon consideration of specific substantive criteria and administrative procedures that it is in the best interest of the local government to award the project to an appropriately licensed private sector contractor according to procedures established by and expressly set forth in a charter, ordinance, or resolution of the local government adopted prior to July 1, 1994. The criteria and procedures must be set out in the charter, ordinance, or resolution and must be applied uniformly by the local government to avoid award of any project in an arbitrary or capricious manner. This exception shall apply when all of the following occur:
- a. When the governing board of the local government, after public notice, conducts a public meeting under s. 286.011 and finds by a two-thirds vote of the governing board that it is in the public's best interest to award the project according to the criteria and procedures established by charter, ordinance, or resolution. The public notice must be published at least 14 days



HB 1373 2003

prior to the date of the public meeting at which the governing board takes final action to apply this subparagraph. The notice must identify the project, the estimated cost of the project, and specify that the purpose for the public meeting is to consider whether it is in the public's best interest to award the project using the criteria and procedures permitted by the preexisting ordinance.

- b. In the event the project is to be awarded by any method other than a competitive selection process, the governing board must find evidence that:
- (I) There is one appropriately licensed contractor who is uniquely qualified to undertake the project because that contractor is currently under contract to perform work that is affiliated with the project; or
- (II) The time to competitively award the project will jeopardize the funding for the project, or will materially increase the cost of the project or will create an undue hardship on the public health, safety, or welfare.
- c. In the event the project is to be awarded by any method other than a competitive selection process, the published notice must clearly specify the ordinance or resolution by which the private sector contractor will be selected and the criteria to be considered.
- d. In the event the project is to be awarded by a method other than a competitive selection process, the architect or engineer of record has provided a written recommendation that the project be awarded to the private sector contractor without competitive selection; and the consideration by, and the justification of, the government body are documented, in



HB 1373 2003

writing, in the project file and are presented to the governing board prior to the approval required in this paragraph.

- 11. To projects subject to chapter 336.
- (d)(b)1. If the project is to be awarded based on price, the contract must be awarded to the lowest qualified and responsive bidder in accordance with the applicable county or municipal ordinance or district resolution and in accordance with the applicable contract documents. The county, municipality, or special district may reserve the right to reject all bids and to rebid the project or elect not to proceed with the project. This subsection is not intended to restrict the rights of any local government to reject the low bid of a nonqualified or nonresponsive bidder and to award the contract to any other qualified and responsive bidder in accordance with the standards and procedures of any applicable county or municipal ordinance or any resolution of a special district.
- 2. If the project uses a request for proposal or a request for qualifications, the request must be publicly advertised and the contract must be awarded in accordance with the applicable local ordinances.
- 3. If the project is subject to competitive negotiations, the contract must be awarded in accordance with s. 287.055.
- (e)(c) If a construction project greater than \$200,000, or \$50,000 for electrical work, is started after October 1, 1999, and is to be performed by a local government using its own employees in a county or municipality that issues registered contractor licenses and the project would require a licensed contractor under chapter 489 if performed by a private sector contractor, the local government must use a person appropriately registered or certified under chapter 489 to supervise the work.



HB 1373 2003

(f)(d) If a construction project greater than \$200,000, or \$50,000 for electrical work, is started after October 1, 1999, and is to be performed by a local government using its own employees in a county that does not issue registered contractor licenses and the project would require a licensed contractor under chapter 489 if performed by a private sector contractor, the local government must use a person appropriately registered or certified under chapter 489 or a person appropriately licensed under chapter 471 to supervise the work.

- $\underline{(g)}$  (e) Projects performed by a local government using its own services and employees must be inspected in the same manner as inspections required for work performed by private sector contractors.
- $\underline{\text{(h)}(f)}$  A construction project provided for in this subsection may not be divided into more than one project for the purpose of evading this subsection.
- $\underline{\text{(i)}(g)}$  This subsection does not preempt the requirements of any small-business or disadvantaged-business enterprise program or any local-preference ordinance.
- Section 2. Effective October 1, 2003, section 330.27, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 330.27 Definitions, when used in ss. 330.29-330.36, 330.38, 330.39.--
- (1) "Aircraft" means a powered or unpowered machine or device capable of atmospheric flight any motor vehicle or contrivance now known, or hereafter invented, which is used or designed for navigation of or flight in the air, except a parachute or other such device contrivance designed for such navigation but used primarily as safety equipment.



HB 1373 2003

(2) "Airport" means <u>an</u> any area of land or water, or any manmade object or facility located thereon, which is used <u>for</u>, or intended <u>to be used</u> for, <u>use</u>, <u>for the</u> landing and takeoff of aircraft, <u>including and any</u> appurtenant areas, which are used, or intended for use, for airport buildings, or other airport facilities, or rights-of-way <u>necessary to facilitate such use or intended use</u>, together with all airport buildings and facilities located thereon.

- (3) "Airport hazard" means any structure, object of natural growth, or use of land which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in landing or taking off at an airport or which is otherwise hazardous to such landing or taking off.
- (4) "Aviation" means the science and art of flight and includes, but is not limited to, transportation by aircraft; the operation, construction, repair, or maintenance of aircraft, aircraft power plants, and accessories, including the repair, packing, and maintenance of parachutes; the design, establishment, construction, extension, operation, improvement, repair, or maintenance of airports or other air navigation facilities; and instruction in flying or ground subjects pertaining thereto.
- $\underline{(3)}$  "Department" means the Department of Transportation.
- (4)(6) "Limited airport" means <u>any</u> an airport, <del>publicly or</del> <del>privately owned,</del> limited exclusively to the specific conditions stated on the site approval order or license.
- (7) "Operation of aircraft" or "operate aircraft" means the use, navigation, or piloting of aircraft in the airspace over this state or upon any airport within this state.



HB 1373 2003

(8) "Political subdivision" means any county,
municipality, district, port or aviation commission or
authority, or similar entity authorized to establish or operate
an airport in this state.

- (5)(9) "Private airport" means an airport, publicly or privately owned, which is not open or available for use by the public, used primarily by the licensee but may be made which is available to others for use by invitation of the owner or manager licensee. Services may be provided if authorized by the department.
- (6)(10) "Public airport" means an airport, publicly or privately owned, which meets minimum safety and service standards and is open for use by the public.
- (7)(11) "Temporary airport" means <u>any</u> an airport, <u>publicly</u> or <u>privately owned</u>, that will be used for a period of less than 30 90 days with no more than 10 operations per day.
- (8)(12) "Ultralight aircraft" means any heavier-than-air, motorized aircraft meeting which meets the criteria for maximum weight, fuel capacity, and airspeed established for such aircraft by the Federal Aviation Administration under Part 103 of the Federal Aviation Regulations.
- Section 3. Effective October 1, 2003, section 330.29, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 330.29 Administration and enforcement; rules; requirements standards for airport sites and airports.--It is the duty of the department to:
  - (1) Administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter.
- (2) Establish <u>requirements for airport site approval,</u>

  <u>licensure, and registration minimum standards for airport sites</u>

  <u>and airports under its licensing jurisdiction</u>.



HB 1373 2003

(3) Establish and maintain a state aviation facility data system to facilitate licensing and registration of all airports.

- $\underline{(4)}$  (3) Adopt rules pursuant to ss. 120.536(1) and 120.54 to implement the provisions of this chapter.
- Section 4. Effective October 1, 2003, section 330.30, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 330.30 Approval of airport sites; registration and licensure licensing of airports; fees.--
- (1) SITE APPROVALS; REQUIREMENTS, FEES, EFFECTIVE PERIOD, REVOCATION.--
- (a) Except as provided in subsection (3), the owner or lessee of any proposed airport shall, prior to site the acquisition of the site or prior to the construction or establishment of the proposed airport, obtain approval of the airport site from the department. Applications for approval of a site and for an original license shall be jointly made in on a form and manner prescribed by the department and shall be accompanied by a site approval fee of \$100. The department, after inspection of the airport site, shall grant the site approval if it is satisfied:
- 1. That the site  $\underline{\text{has}}$  is adequate  $\underline{\text{area allocated}}$  for the airport as proposed.  $\underline{\text{airport}}$ :
- 2. That the proposed airport, if constructed or established, will conform to licensing or registration requirements minimum standards of safety and will comply with the applicable local government land development regulations or county or municipal zoning requirements.
- 3. That all <u>affected</u> nearby airports, <u>local governments</u> municipalities, and property owners have been notified and any



HB 1373

comments submitted by them have been given adequate consideration.  $\div$  and

- 4. That safe air-traffic patterns can be <u>established</u> worked out for the proposed airport with and for all existing airports and approved airport sites in its vicinity.
- (b) Site approval shall be granted for public airports only after a favorable department inspection of the proposed site.
- (c) Site approval shall be granted for private airports only after receipt of documentation in a form and manner the department deems necessary to satisfy the conditions in paragraph (a).
- $\underline{(d)}$  Site approval may be granted subject to any reasonable conditions which the department  $\underline{deems}$  may deem necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.
- (e) Such Approval shall remain valid in effect for a period of 2 years after the date of issue issuance of the site approval order, unless sooner revoked by the department or unless, prior to the expiration of the 2-year period, a public airport license is issued or private airport registration completed for an airport located on the approved site has been issued pursuant to subsection (2) prior to the expiration date.
- (f) The department may extend a site approval may be extended for subsequent periods of 2 years per extension for a maximum of 2 years upon good cause shown by the owner or lessee of the airport site.
- $\underline{(g)(e)}$  The department may revoke <u>a site</u> such approval if it determines:
- 1. That there has been an abandonment of the site <u>has been</u> abandoned as an airport site;



HB 1373 2003

2. That there has been a failure within a reasonable time to develop the site has not been developed as an airport within a reasonable time period or development does not to comply with the conditions of the site approval;

- 3. That, except as required for in-flight emergencies, the operation of aircraft have operated of a nonemergency nature has occurred on the site; or
- 4. That, because of changed physical or legal conditions or circumstances, the site is no longer usable for the aviation purposes due to physical or legal changes in conditions that were the subject of the for which the approval was granted.
- (2) LICENSES <u>AND REGISTRATIONS</u>; REQUIREMENTS, <del>FEES,</del> RENEWAL, REVOCATION.--
- (a) Except as provided in subsection (3), the owner or lessee of any an airport in this state shall have either a public airport must obtain a license or private airport registration prior to the operation of aircraft to or from the facility on the airport. An Application for a such license or registration shall be made in on a form and manner prescribed by the department and shall be accomplished jointly with an application for site approval. Upon granting site approval:

  making a favorable final airport inspection report indicating compliance with all license requirements, and receiving the appropriate license fee, the department shall issue a license to the applicant, subject to any reasonable conditions that the department may deem necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.
- 1. For a public airport, the department shall issue a license after a final airport inspection finds the facility to be in compliance with all requirements for the license. The



HB 1373 2003

license may be subject to any reasonable conditions that the department may deem necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.

- 2. For a private airport, the department shall provide controlled electronic access to the state aviation facility data system to permit the applicant to complete the registration process. Registration shall be completed upon self-certification by the registrant of operational and configuration data deemed necessary by the department.
- (b) The department <u>may</u> is authorized to license <u>a public</u> an airport that does not meet all of the minimum standards only if it determines that such exception is justified by unusual circumstances or is in the interest of public convenience and does not endanger the public health, safety, or welfare. Such a license shall bear the designation "special" and shall state the conditions subject to which the license is granted.
- (c) The department may <u>license a public airport or a private airport may register</u> authorize a site as a temporary airport <u>provided</u> if it finds, after inspection of the site, that the airport will not endanger the public health, safety, or welfare and the airport meets the temporary airport requirements established by the department. A temporary airport license or registration shall be valid for less <u>Such authorization shall</u> expire not later than <u>30</u> 90 days after issuance and is not renewable.
- (d) The license fees for the four categories of airport licenses are:
  - 1. Public airport: \$100.
  - 2. Private airport: \$70.
  - 3. Limited airport: \$50.

Page 15 of 24



HB 1373 2003

4. Temporary airport: \$25.

Airports owned or operated by the state, a county, or a municipality and emergency helistops operated by licensed hospitals are required to be licensed but are exempt from the payment of site approval fees and annual license fees.

(d)(e)1. Each public airport license shall will expire no later than 1 year after the effective date of the license, except that the expiration date of a license may be adjusted to provide a maximum license period of 18 months to facilitate airport inspections, recognize seasonal airport operations, or improve administrative efficiency. If the expiration date for a public airport is adjusted, the appropriate license fee shall be determined by prorating the annual fee based on the length of the adjusted license period.

airports shall remain valid provided specific elements of airport data, established by the department, are periodically recertified by the airport registrant. The ability to recertify private airport registration data shall be available at all times by electronic submittal. A private airport registration that has not been recertified in the 24-month period following the last certification shall expire, unless the registration period has been adjusted by the department for purposes of informing private airport owners of their registration responsibilities or promoting administrative efficiency. The expiration date of the current registration period will be clearly identifiable from the state aviation facility data system other than public airports will be set by the department, but shall not exceed a period of 5 years. In determining the

Page 16 of 24



HB 1373 2003

license period for such airports, the department shall consider the number of based aircraft, the airport location relative to adjacent land uses and other airports, and any other factors deemed by the department to be critical to airport operation and safety.

- 3. The effective date and expiration date shall be shown on public airport licenses stated on the face of the license.

  Upon receiving an application for renewal of an airport a license in on a form and manner prescribed by the department and receiving , making a favorable inspection report indicating compliance with all applicable requirements and conditions, and receiving the appropriate annual license fee, the department shall renew the license, subject to any conditions deemed necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare.
- 4. The department may require <u>a new</u> site approval for <u>any</u> an airport if the license <u>or registration</u> of the airport has <u>expired</u> not been renewed by the expiration date.
- 5. If the renewal application for a public airport license has and fees have not been received by the department or no private airport registration recertification has been accomplished within 15 days after the date of expiration of the license, the department may revoke close the airport license or registration.
- (e)(f) The department may revoke, or refuse to allow or issue, any airport registration or recertification, or any license or license renewal thereof, or refuse to issue a renewal, if it determines:
- 1. That the site there has been abandoned as an abandonment of the airport as such;



HB 1373 2003

- 2. That the airport does not there has been a failure to comply with the conditions of the license, license or renewal, or site approval thereof; or
- 3. That, because of changed physical or legal conditions or circumstances, the airport has become either unsafe or unusable for flight operation due to physical or legal changes in conditions that were the subject of approval the aeronautical purposes for which the license or renewal was issued.
- (3) EXEMPTIONS.--The provisions of this section do not apply to:
  - (a) An airport owned or operated by the United States.
- (b) An ultralight aircraft landing area; except that any public ultralight airport located more than within 5 nautical miles from a of another public airport or military airport, except or any ultralight landing area with more than 10 ultralight aircraft operating at from the site is subject to the provisions of this section.
- (c) A helistop used solely in conjunction with a construction project undertaken pursuant to the performance of a state contract if the purpose of the helicopter operations at the site is to expedite construction.
- (d) An airport under the jurisdiction or control of a county or municipal aviation authority or a county or municipal port authority or the Florida Space Authority; however, the department shall license any such airport if such authority does not elect to exercise its exemption under this subsection.
- $\underline{(d)}$  A helistop used by mosquito control or emergency services, not to include areas where permanent facilities are installed, such as hospital landing sites.



HB 1373 2003

(e)(f) An airport which meets the criteria of s. 330.27(7)(11) used exclusively for aerial application or spraying of crops on a seasonal basis, not to include any licensed airport where permanent crop aerial application or spraying facilities are installed, if the period of operation does not exceed 30 days per calendar year. Such proposed airports, which will be located within 3 miles of existing airports or approved airport sites, shall establish work out safe air-traffic patterns with such existing airports or approved airport sites, by memorandums of understanding, or by letters of agreement between the parties representing the airports or sites.

- (f) Navigable waterways used for the takeoff and landing of aircraft, including any land, building, structure, or any other contrivance that facilitates private use or intended private use.
- (4) EXCEPTIONS.--Private airports with 10 or more based aircraft may request to be inspected and licensed by the department. Private airports licensed according to this subsection shall be considered private airports as defined in s. 330.27(5) in all other respects.
- Section 5. Effective October 1, 2003, subsections (2) and (3) of section 330.35, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

  330.35 Airport zoning, approach zone protection.--
- (2) Airports licensed for general public use under the provisions of s. 330.30 are eligible for airport zoning approach zone protection, and the procedure shall be the same as is prescribed in chapter 333.
- (3) The department is granted all powers conferred upon political subdivisions of this state by chapter 333 to regulate

Page 19 of 24



HB 1373 2003

airport hazards at state-owned <u>public</u> airports. The procedure shall be to form a joint zoning board with the political subdivision of the state in which the state-owned <u>public</u> airport is located as prescribed in chapter 333.

Section 6. Section 336.467, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

336.467 County-state right-of-way acquisition agreements.--A county or other governmental entity may enter into an agreement with the department to provide for the department to acquire rights-of-way for the county or other governmental entity, provided the highway project is to be funded by the 80-percent portion of the constitutional gas tax allocated to that county and requires the acquisition of at least 10 parcels of land, the total cost of which will equal or exceed \$100,000.

Section 7. Subsections (1), (4), and (7) of section 337.14, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 337.14 Application for qualification; certificate of qualification; restrictions; request for hearing.--
- (1) Any person desiring to bid for the performance of any construction contract in excess of \$250,000 which the department proposes to let must first be certified by the department as qualified pursuant to this section and rules of the department. The rules of the department shall address the qualification of persons to bid on construction contracts in excess of \$250,000 and shall include requirements with respect to the equipment, past record, experience, financial resources, and organizational personnel of the applicant necessary to perform the specific class of work for which the person seeks certification. The department is authorized to limit the dollar amount of any

Page 20 of 24

CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.



596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604 605

606 607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

620

621

622

623

624

HB 1373 2003

contract upon which a person is qualified to bid or the aggregate total dollar volume of contracts such person is allowed to have under contract at any one time. Each applicant seeking qualification to bid on construction contracts in excess of \$250,000 shall furnish the department a statement under oath, on such forms as the department may prescribe, setting forth detailed information as required on the application. Each application for certification shall be accompanied by the latest annual financial statement of the applicant completed within the last 12 months. If the annual financial statement shows the financial condition of the applicant more than 4 months prior to the date on which the application is received by the department, then an interim financial statement must also be submitted. The interim financial statement must cover the period from the end date of the annual statement and must show the financial condition of the applicant no more than 4 months prior to the date on which the application is received by the department. Each required annual or interim financial statement must be audited and accompanied by the opinion of a certified public accountant or a public accountant approved by the department. The information required by this subsection is confidential and exempt from the provisions of s. 119.07(1). The department shall act upon the application for qualification within 30 days after the department determines that the application is complete it is presented.

(4) If the applicant is found to possess the prescribed qualifications, the department shall issue to him or her a certificate of qualification that, unless thereafter revoked by the department for good cause, will be valid for a period of 18 months after the date of the applicant's financial statement or



HB 1373 2003

such shorter period as the department prescribes. Submission of an application shall not affect expiration of the certificate of qualification. If the department finds that an application is incomplete or contains inadequate information or information that cannot be verified, the department may request in writing that the applicant provide the necessary information to complete the application or provide the source from which any information in the application may be verified. If the applicant fails to comply with the initial written request within a reasonable period of time as specified therein, the department shall request the information a second time. If the applicant fails to comply with the second request within a reasonable period of time as specified therein, the application shall be denied.

- (7) No "contractor" as defined in s. 337.165(1)(d) or his or her "affiliate" as defined in s. 337.165(1)(a) qualified with the department under this section may also qualify under s. 287.055 or s. 337.105 to provide testing services or construction, engineering, and inspection services to the department. This limitation shall not apply to any design-build prequalification under s. 337.11(7).
- Section 8. Subsection (4) of section 337.18, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 337.18 Surety bonds; requirement with respect to contract award; defaults; damage assessments.--
- (4)(a) If the department determines and adequately documents that the timely completion of any project will provide a substantial benefit to the public health, safety, or welfare; will limit the disruptive effect of construction on the community; or is cost beneficial on a revenue-producing project, the contract for such project may provide for an incentive



656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664665

666667

668

669

670

671

672

673

674

675

676

677

678

679

680

681

682

683

HB 1373 2003 payment payable to the contractor for early completion of the project or critical phases of the work and for additional damages to be assessed against the contractor for the completion of the project or critical phases of the work in excess of the time specified. All contracts containing such provisions shall be approved by the head of the department or his or her designee. The amount of such incentive payment or such additional damages shall be established in the contract based on an analysis of the cost savings to the traveling public or revenue projections for a revenue producing project but shall not exceed \$10,000 per calendar day, except that for revenue producing projects the amounts and periods of the incentive may be greater if an analysis indicates that additional revenues projected to be received upon completion of the project will exceed the cost of the incentive payments. Any liquidated damages provided for under subsection (2) and any additional damages provided for under this subsection shall be payable to the department because of the contractor's failure to complete the contract work within the time stipulated in the contract or within such additional time as may have been granted by the department.

(b) The department shall adopt rules to implement this subsection. Such rules shall include procedures and criteria for the selection of projects on which incentive payments and additional damages may be provided for by contract.

Section 9. Subsection (1) of section 337.401, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

337.401 Use of right-of-way for utilities subject to regulation; permit; fees.--



685

686

687

688

689

690

691

692

693

694

695

696

697

698

699

700

701

HB 1373 2003

The department and local governmental entities, (1)referred to in ss. 337.401-337.404 as the "authority," that have jurisdiction and control of public roads or publicly owned rail corridors are authorized to prescribe and enforce reasonable rules or regulations with reference to the placing and maintaining along, across, or on any road or publicly owned rail corridors under their respective jurisdictions any electric transmission, telephone, telegraph, or other communications services lines; pole lines; poles; railways; ditches; sewers; water, heat, or gas mains; pipelines; fences; gasoline tanks and pumps; or other structures hereinafter referred to as the "utility." The department may enter into a permit-delegation agreement with a governmental entity if issuance of a permit is based on requirements that the department finds will ensure the safety and integrity of facilities of the Department of Transportation.

Section 10. Except as otherwise provided herein, this act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

Page 24 of 24