

	CHAMBER ACTION	
Senate		House
Comm: RS		
4/17/2008		
The Committee on Commu following amendment :	nity Affairs (Haridopolo	os) recommended the
Senate Amendment	(with title amendment)	
Delete everything	after the enacting clau	ise
and insert:		
Section 1. Subse	ection (1) of section 255	5.20, Florida
Statutes, is amended,	and subsection (5) is ac	dded to that
section, to read:		
255.20 Local bid	ls and contracts for publ	lic construction
works; specification o	f state-produced lumber.	
(1) A county, mu	nicipality, special dist	crict as defined in
chapter 189, or other	political subdivision of	f the state seeking
to construct or impro	ove, or repair a public k	uilding 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

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18 to have a cost total construction project costs of more than 19 \$200,000. For electrical work, local government must 20 competitively award to an appropriately licensed contractor each 21 project that is estimated in accordance with generally accepted 22 cost-accounting principles to have a cost of more than \$50,000. 23 As used in this section, the term "competitively award" means to award contracts based on the submission of sealed bids, proposals 24 25 submitted in response to a request for proposal, proposals 26 submitted in response to a request for qualifications, or 27 proposals submitted for competitive negotiation. This subsection expressly allows contracts for construction management services, 28 29 design/build contracts, continuation contracts based on unit 30 prices, and any other contract arrangement with a private sector contractor permitted by any applicable municipal or county 31 ordinance, by district resolution, or by state law. For purposes 32 of this section, construction costs include the cost of all 33 labor, except inmate labor, and include the cost of equipment and 34 35 materials to be used in the construction of the project. Subject 36 to the provisions of subsection (3), the county, municipality, special district, or other political subdivision may establish, 37 by municipal or county ordinance or special district resolution, 38 procedures for conducting the bidding process. 39

40 (a) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, a 41 county, municipality, special district as defined in chapter 189, 42 or other political subdivision of the state seeking to construct or improve bridges, roads, streets, highways, or railroads, and 43 services incidental thereto, at costs in excess of \$250,000 may 44 45 require that persons interested in performing work under contract first be certified or qualified to perform such work. Any 46 47 contractor may be considered ineligible to bid by the

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48 governmental entity if the contractor is behind on completing an 49 approved progress schedule for the governmental entity by 10 50 percent or more at the time of advertisement of the work. Any 51 contractor prequalified and considered eligible by the Department 52 of Transportation to bid to perform the type of work described 53 under the contract shall be presumed to be qualified to perform 54 the work described. The governmental entity may provide an appeal 55 process to overcome that presumption with de novo review based on the record below to the circuit court. 56

57 (b) With respect to contractors not prequalified with the Department of Transportation, the governmental entity shall 58 59 publish prequalification criteria and procedures prior to 60 advertisement or notice of solicitation. Such publications shall include notice of a public hearing for comment on such criteria 61 and procedures prior to adoption. The procedures shall provide 62 for an appeal process within the authority for objections to the 63 prequalification process with de novo review based on the record 64 65 below to the circuit court within 30 days.

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(c) The provisions of this subsection do not apply:

67 1. When the project is undertaken to replace, reconstruct, 68 or repair an existing facility damaged or destroyed by a sudden 69 unexpected turn of events, such as an act of God, riot, fire, 70 flood, accident, or other urgent circumstances, and such damage 71 or destruction creates:

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a. An immediate danger to the public health or safety;

b. Other loss to public or private property which requiresemergency government action; or

75

c. An interruption of an essential governmental service.



76 2. When, after notice by publication in accordance with the 77 applicable ordinance or resolution, the governmental entity does 78 not receive any responsive bids or responses.

79 3. To construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement to a 80 public electric or gas utility system when such work on the 81 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.

85 5. When the project consists exclusively of routine is 86 undertaken as repair or maintenance to a public building, 87 structure, or other public construction work of an existing 88 public facility. As used in this subparagraph, the term "routine 89 maintenance" means minor repairs and associated tasks necessary 90 to preserve the building, structure, or other construction works in its as-built state without undertaking any new construction, 91 92 additions, or extensions.

93 6. When the project is undertaken exclusively as part of a94 public educational program.

95 7. When the funding source of the project will be 96 diminished or lost because the time required to competitively 97 award the project after the funds become available exceeds the 98 time within which the funding source must be spent.

99 8. When the local government has competitively awarded a 100 project to a private sector contractor and the contractor has 101 abandoned the project before completion or the local government 102 has terminated the contract.

9. When the local government, after receiving competitive
 bids or proposals, decides to perform the project using its own
 services, employees, and equipment in compliance with the



procedure in this subparagraph. If the local government receives 106 bids or proposals that are otherwise responsive but are all at 107 least 10 percent greater than the local government's estimated 108 109 cost of the project, the governing board of the local government, after public notice, <u>must conduct</u> conducts a public meeting under 110 111 s. 286.011 and <u>determine</u> finds by a majority vote of the governing board that it is in the public's best interest to 112 113 perform the project using its own services, employees, and 114 equipment. The public notice must be published at least 14 days prior to the date of the public meeting at which the governing 115 116 board takes final action to apply this subparagraph. The notice 117 must identify the project, the estimated cost of the project, and 118 specify that the purpose for the public meeting is to consider 119 whether it is in the public's best interest to perform the 120 project using the local government's own services, employees, and 121 equipment. A local government's determination In deciding whether 122 it is in the public's best interest for local government to 123 perform a project using its own services, employees, and 124 equipment must be supported by the following factual findings, 125 which are subject to challenge under subsection (4): 126 a. The local government's estimated cost of the project as 127 specified in the bid documents reasonably represented the fair 128 market cost of performing the project using private-sector 129 contractors; and 130 b. The local government can perform the project using its 131 own services, employees, and equipment at a cost equal to or less 132 than its estimated cost of the project, using generally accepted

133 accounting principles that fully account for all employee

134 compensation and benefits, equipment, and material costs and any

135 other associated costs and expenses, the governing board may

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136 consider the cost of the project, whether the project requires an 137 increase in the number of government employees, an increase in 138 capital expenditures for public facilities, equipment or other capital assets, the impact on local economic development, the 139 140 impact on small and minority business owners, the impact on state 141 and local tax revenues, whether the private sector contractors provide health insurance and other benefits equivalent to those 142 143 provided by the local government, and any other factor relevant 144 to what is in the public's best interest.

145 10. When the governing board of the local government 146 determines upon consideration of specific substantive criteria 147 and administrative procedures that it is in the best interest of 148 the local government to award the project to an appropriately licensed private sector contractor according to procedures 149 150 established by and expressly set forth in a charter, ordinance, 151 or resolution of the local government adopted prior to July 1, 152 1994. The criteria and procedures must be set out in the charter, 153 ordinance, or resolution and must be applied uniformly by the 154 local government to avoid award of any project in an arbitrary or capricious manner. This exception shall apply when all of the 155 156 following occur:

157 a. When the governing board of the local government, after 158 public notice, conducts a public meeting under s. 286.011 and 159 finds by a two-thirds vote of the governing board that it is in 160 the public's best interest to award the project according to the criteria and procedures established by charter, ordinance, or 161 resolution. The public notice must be published at least 14 days 162 163 prior to the date of the public meeting at which the governing 164 board takes final action to apply this subparagraph. The notice must identify the project, the estimated cost of the project, and 165

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166 specify that the purpose for the public meeting is to consider 167 whether it is in the public's best interest to award the project 168 using the criteria and procedures permitted by the preexisting 169 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 186 187 other than a competitive selection process, the architect or 188 engineer of record has provided a written recommendation that the 189 project be awarded to the private sector contractor without 190 competitive selection; and the consideration by, and the justification of, the government body are documented, in writing, 191 192 in the project file and are presented to the governing board 193 prior to the approval required in this paragraph.

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11. To projects subject to chapter 336.

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195 (d)1. If the project is to be awarded based on price, the 196 contract must be awarded to the lowest qualified and responsive 197 bidder in accordance with the applicable county or municipal ordinance or district resolution and in accordance with the 198 199 applicable contract documents. The county, municipality, or 200 special district may reserve the right to reject all bids and to rebid the project or elect not to proceed with the project. This 201 subsection is not intended to restrict the rights of any local 202 203 government to reject the low bid of a nonqualified or 204 nonresponsive bidder and to award the contract to any other 205 qualified and responsive bidder in accordance with the standards 206 and procedures of any applicable county or municipal ordinance or 207 any resolution of a special district.

208 2. If the project uses a request for proposal or a request 209 for qualifications, the request must be publicly advertised and 210 the contract must be awarded in accordance with the applicable 211 local ordinances.

3. If the project is subject to competitive negotiations,
the contract must be awarded in accordance with s. 287.055.

(e) If a construction project greater than \$200,000, or 214 \$50,000 for electrical work, is started after October 1, 1999, 215 216 and is to be performed by a local government using its own 217 employees in a county or municipality that issues registered 218 contractor licenses and the project would require a licensed 219 contractor under chapter 489 if performed by a private sector contractor, the local government must use a person appropriately 220 registered or certified under chapter 489 to supervise the work. 221

(f) 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

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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.

(g) 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.

(h) A construction project provided for in this subsection may not be divided into more than one project for the purpose of evading this subsection.

(i) This subsection does not preempt the requirements of
any small-business or disadvantaged-business enterprise program
or any local-preference ordinance.

(j) A local government owning or operating a public-use
 airport, as defined in s. 332.004(1), is exempt from this section
 if performing repairs or maintenance on the airport's buildings,
 structures, or public construction works using the local
 government's own services, employees, and equipment, regardless
 of the total construction cost.

(k) A local government owning or operating a seaport, as identified in s. 403.021(9)(b), is exempt from this section if performing repairs or maintenance on the seaport's buildings, structures, or public construction works using the local government's own services, employees, and equipment, regardless of the total construction cost.

253 <u>(1) A local government owning or operating a public transit</u> 254 system, as defined in s. 343.52, a public transportation system,



255	as defined in s. 343.62, or a mass transit system as defined in		
256	s. 349.04(1)(b) is exempt from this section if performing repairs		
257	or maintenance on the buildings, structures, or public		
258	construction works, of a public transit, public transportation		
259	system or mass transit system using the local government's own		
260	services, employees, and equipment, regardless of the total		
261	construction cost.		
262	(5) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a county,		
263	municipality, or special district may not own or operate an		
264	asphalt plant or a portable or stationary concrete batch plant		
265	that has an independent mixer.		
266	Section 2. Section 336.41, Florida Statutes, is amended to		
267	read:		
268	336.41 Counties and municipalities; employing labor and		
269	providing road equipment; accounting; when competitive bidding		
270	required		
271	(1) The commissioners may employ labor and provide		
272	equipment as may be necessary, except as provided in subsection		
273	(3), for constructing and opening of new roads or bridges and		
274	repair and maintenance of any existing roads and bridges.		
275	<u>(1)</u> [1] It shall be the duty of All persons to whom the		
276	governing body of a county or municipality delivers commissioners		
277	deliver equipment and construction materials supplies for road		
278	and bridge purposes <u>shall</u> to make a strict accounting of the		
279	equipment and construction materials same to the governing body		
280	commissioners.		
281	<u>(2)(a)</u> The governing body of a county or municipality		
282	shall competitively award to a private-sector contractor all		
283	construction <u>,</u> and reconstruction <u>, or repair</u> of roads and bridges,		
284	including resurfacing, full scale mineral seal coating, and major		
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285	bridge and bridge system repairs., to be performed utilizing the
286	proceeds of the 80-percent portion of the surplus of the
287	constitutional gas tax shall be let to contract to the lowest
288	responsible bidder by competitive bid, except
289	(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the county or
290	municipality may use its own forces for:
291	1.(a) Construction and maintenance in emergency
292	situations., and
293	2.(b) In addition to emergency work, Construction, and
294	reconstruction, or repair of roads and bridges, including
295	resurfacing, <u>full scale</u> mineral seal coating, and <u>major</u> bridge
296	and bridge system repairs. However:, having a total cumulative
297	annual value not to exceed 5 percent of its 80-percent portion of
298	the constitutional gas tax or \$400,000, whichever is greater, and
299	a. A single project may not exceed \$250,000 in value or as
300	adjusted by the percentage change in the Construction Cost Index
301	from January 1, 2009, exclusive of materials purchased in
302	accordance with sub-subparagraph c.
303	b. A project provided for in this subsection may not be
304	divided into more than one project for the purpose of evading
305	this subsection.
306	c. All materials for such projects must be purchased or
307	furnished from a commercial source, with the exception of
308	government-owned material pits for sand, shell, gravel, and rock
309	existing before January 1, 2008.
310	d. A county or municipality is not subject to the maximum
311	project value in sub-subparagraph a. for paving dirt roads only.
312	Such counties or municipalities are subject to the material
313	purchase provisions of sub-subparagraph c.

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314 <u>3.(c)</u> Construction of sidewalks, curbing, accessibility 315 ramps, or appurtenances incidental to roads and bridges if each 316 project is estimated in accordance with generally accepted cost-317 accounting principles to have total construction project costs of 318 less than \$400,000 or as adjusted by the percentage change in the 319 Construction Cost Index from January 1, 2008₇

321 for which the county may utilize its own forces.

322 (c) However, if, after proper advertising, no bids are 323 received by a county or municipality for a specific project, the 324 county or municipality may use its own forces to construct the 325 project, notwithstanding the limitation of this subsection. 326 Nothing in this section shall prevent the county from performing 327 routine maintenance as authorized by law.

328 (d) As used in this section, the term "competitively award" 329 means to award a contract based on the submission of sealed bids, 330 proposals submitted in response to a request for qualifications, or proposals submitted for competitive negotiations. This 331 332 subsection authorizes contracts for construction management services, design-build contracts, continuation contracts based on 333 334 unit prices, and any other contract arrangement with a private-335 sector contractor permitted by any applicable municipal or county 336 ordinance, by district resolution, or by state law.

(e) For purposes for this section, the value of a project
 includes the cost of all labor except inmate labor, labor burden,
 and equipment, including ownership, fuel, and maintenance costs
 to be used in the construction and reconstruction of the project.
 (f) This section does not prevent the county or

342 <u>municipality from performing routine maintenance as authorized by</u>



343 law and defined in s. 334.03, including the grading and shaping 344 of dirt roads.

345 (g) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a county, 346 municipality, or special district may not own or operate an 347 asphalt plant or a portable or stationary concrete batch plant 348 that has an independent mixer.

(3) (4) (a) For contracts in excess of \$250,000, any county 349 350 or municipality may require that persons interested in performing 351 work under the contract first be certified or qualified to do the 352 work. Any contractor prequalified and considered eligible to bid 353 by the department to perform the type of work described under the 354 contract shall be presumed to be qualified to perform the work so 355 described. Any contractor may be considered ineligible to bid by 356 the county or municipality if the contractor is behind an 357 approved progress schedule by 10 percent or more on another 358 project for that county or municipality at the time of the 359 advertisement of the work. The county or municipality may provide 360 an appeal process to overcome such consideration with de novo 361 review based on the record below to the circuit court.

The county or municipality, as appropriate, shall 362 (b) 363 publish prequalification criteria and procedures prior to 364 advertisement or notice of solicitation. Such publications shall 365 include notice of a public hearing for comment on such criteria 366 and procedures prior to adoption. The procedures shall provide 367 for an appeal process within the county or municipality for 368 objections to the prequalification process with de novo review based on the record below to the circuit court. 369

(c) The county <u>or municipality, as appropriate</u>, shall also
publish for comment, prior to adoption, the selection criteria
and procedures to be used by the county or municipality if such

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373 procedures would allow selection of other than the lowest 374 responsible bidder. The selection criteria shall include an 375 appeal process within the county <u>or municipality</u> with de novo 376 review based on the record below to the circuit court.

377 Section 3. Section 336.44, Florida Statutes, is amended to 378 read:

379 336.44 Counties <u>and municipalities</u>; contracts for 380 construction of roads; procedure; contractor's bond.--

(1) The governing body of a county or municipality commissioners shall let the work on roads out on contract, in accordance with <u>s. 336.41(2)</u> s. 336.41(3).

(2) Such contracts shall be let to the lowest responsible
 bidder, after publication of notice for bids containing
 specifications furnished by the governing body of a county or
 <u>municipality</u> commissioners in a newspaper published in the county
 where such contract is made, at least once each week for 2
 consecutive weeks prior to the making of such contract.

390 (3) Upon accepting a satisfactory bid, the governing body 391 of a county or municipality commissioners shall enter into a contract with the party whose bid has been accepted. Such 392 393 contract shall contain the specifications of the work to be done 394 or material furnished, the time limit in which the construction 395 is to be completed or material delivered, the time and amounts in which payments are to be made upon the contract, and a penalty to 396 397 be paid by the contractor for the failure to comply with the 398 terms of such contract.

(4) The successful bidder shall enter into a good and sufficient bond with the <u>governing body of a county or</u> <u>municipality</u> commissioners for the faithful execution of the contract; the amount of the bond to be fixed by the <u>governing</u>

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403	body of a county or municipality commissioners, and the
404	sufficiency of <u>the</u> said bond to be likewise approved by the
405	governing body of a county or municipality commissioners.
406	(5) The governing body of a county or municipality
407	commissioners may reject any or all bids and require new bids to
408	be made.
409	Section 4. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.
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411	======================================
412	And the title is amended as follows:
413	Delete everything before the enacting clause
414	and insert:
415	A bill to be entitled
416	An act relating to public construction; amending s.
417	255.20, F.S.; requiring that a county, municipality,
418	special district, or other political subdivision seeking
419	to construct, repair, or improve a public building or
420	structure competitively award each project; providing
421	certain exceptions; revising the procedure for a local
422	government to perform a project using its own services,
423	employees, and equipment; exempting local governments
424	owning or operating a public-use airport, a seaport, or a
425	public transit system as defined by state law from certain
426	requirements under certain conditions; prohibiting a
427	county, municipality, or special district from owning or
428	operating an asphalt plant or concrete plant having an
429	independent mixer; amending s. 336.41, F.S.; deleting
430	provisions authorizing county commissioners to employ
431	labor and provide equipment for certain projects;
432	requiring that all persons to whom the governing body of a

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433 county or municipality delivers equipment or material to 434 account for such equipment or material to the governing 435 body; requiring that such governing body competitively 436 award certain projects to a private-sector contractor; authorizing a county or municipality to use its own forces 437 438 for certain projects; defining the term "competitively 439 award" for specified purposes; providing that the value of a project includes specified costs; providing that 440 441 requirements to competitively award certain contractors do 442 not prevent counties and municipalities from performing routine maintenance, including the grading and shaping of 443 444 dirt roads; prohibiting a county, municipality, or special 445 district from owning or operating an asphalt plant or a concrete plant having an independent mixer; authorizing 446 municipalities to provide for certain requirements for 447 contracts exceeding a specified value; requiring that a 448 449 municipality publish certain information before 450 advertisement, notice of solicitation, or adoption; 451 amending s. 336.44, F.S.; requiring that the governing 452 body of a county or municipality let the work on roads out 453 on contract in accordance with state law; providing an 454 effective date.

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