

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** CS/HB 167 Local Government Public Construction Works  
**SPONSOR(S):** Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee, Andrade and others  
**TIED BILLS:** IDEN./SIM. **BILLS:** SB 806

REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR or BUDGET/POLICY CHIEF
1) Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee	13 Y, 0 N, As CS	Moore	Harrington
2) Business & Professions Subcommittee	13 Y, 0 N	Brackett	Anstead
3) State Affairs Committee	19 Y, 0 N	Moore	Williamson

### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

Counties, municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions seeking to construct or improve a public building or structure must competitively bid the project if the projected cost is in excess of \$300,000. For electrical work, local governments must competitively bid projects estimated to cost more than \$75,000. An exemption from the requirement to award competitively these projects exists when the governing board of a local government determines that it is in the public's best interest to use the local government's own services, employees, and equipment.

Current law also requires counties to competitively bid and award to the lowest bidder all projects for construction and reconstruction of roads and bridges that utilize the proceeds of the 80-percent portion of the surplus of the constitutional gas tax. An exception to this requirement allows a county to use its own forces for these construction and reconstruction projects if the estimated cost of a project is less than specified thresholds depending upon the type of project.

The bill specifies the manner in which the estimated cost of a public building construction project must be determined when a local government governing board is deciding whether it is in the local government's best interest to perform the project using its own services, employees, and equipment. Specifically, the bill requires the estimated cost of the project to be determined using generally accepted cost-accounting principles that fully account for all costs associated with performing and completing the work, including employee compensation and benefits, equipment costs and maintenance, insurance costs, and the cost of materials.

The bill also applies this requirement to the estimated cost of construction and reconstruction projects of roads and bridges performed utilizing proceeds from the constitutional gas tax.

The bill does not appear to have a fiscal impact on state government, but it may have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on local governments. See Fiscal Comments.

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Background

##### Procurement of Construction Services

Chapter 255, F.S., specifies the procedures to be followed in the procurement of construction services for public property and publicly owned buildings. The Department of Management Services is responsible for establishing the following by rule:

- Procedures for determining the qualifications and responsibility of potential bidders prior to advertisement for and receipt of bids for building construction contracts;
- Procedures for awarding each state agency construction project to the lowest qualified bidder;
- Procedures to govern negotiations for construction contracts and contract modifications when such negotiations are determined to be in the best interest of the state; and
- Procedures for entering into performance-based contracts for the development of public facilities when those contracts are determined to be in the best interest of the state.<sup>1</sup>

Counties, municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions seeking to construct or improve a public building, structure, or other public construction works must competitively award the project if the projected cost is in excess of \$300,000.<sup>2</sup> For electrical work, local governments must competitively award projects estimated to cost more than \$75,000. Section 255.20(1), F.S., provides that 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.

##### Exemption from Competitive Solicitation for Local Governments Performing Work

If the governing board of a local government seeking to construct or improve a public building or structure conducts a public meeting and finds by majority vote that it is in the public’s best interest to perform the project using its own services, employees, and equipment, then the local government is exempt from the requirement to competitively award the contract for the project.<sup>3</sup> The meeting of the governing board must have been publicly noticed at least 21 days before the date of the public meeting at which the governing board takes final action. The notice must identify the project, the components and scope of the project, and the estimated cost of the project using generally accepted cost-accounting principles that fully account for all costs associated with performing and completing the project, including employee compensation and benefits, equipment cost and maintenance, insurance costs, and materials. The notice must state that the purpose of the meeting is to consider whether it is in the best interest of the public to perform the project using the local government’s own services, employees, and equipment.<sup>4</sup>

At the public meeting, the governing board must allow any qualified contractor or vendor who could have been awarded the project had the project been competitively bid to present evidence regarding the project and the accuracy of the local government’s estimated cost of the project. In making a determination, the governing board must consider the estimated cost of the project and the accuracy of the estimated cost in light of any other information that may be presented at the public meeting. In addition, the board must consider whether the project requires an increase in the number of government employees or an increase in capital expenditures for public facilities, equipment, or other capital assets. The governing body may further consider the impact on local economic development, the impact on small and minority business owners, the impact on state and local tax revenues, whether

---

<sup>1</sup> Section 255.29, F.S.

<sup>2</sup> Section 255.20(1), F.S.

<sup>3</sup> Section 255.20(1)(c)9., F.S.

<sup>4</sup> *Id.*

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.<sup>5</sup>

### Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges

Current law authorizes counties to employ labor and provide road equipment to construct and open new roads or bridges and to repair and maintain any existing roads and bridges under certain circumstances.<sup>6</sup> However, counties must competitively bid and award to the lowest bidder all projects for construction and reconstruction of roads and bridges, including resurfacing, that utilize the proceeds of the 80 percent portion of the surplus of the constitutional gas tax.<sup>7</sup> An exception to this requirement allows a county to use its own forces for these construction and reconstruction projects under the following circumstances:

- In emergencies;
- When a construction or reconstruction project has a total cumulative annual value not to exceed 5 percent of its 80-percent portion of the constitutional gas tax or \$400,000, whichever is greater; or
- When constructing sidewalks, curbing, accessibility ramps, or appurtenances incidental to roads and bridges if each project is estimated in accordance with generally accepted cost-accounting principles to have total construction project costs of less than \$400,000.<sup>8</sup>

In addition, if, after proper advertising, the county receives no bids for a specific project, the county may use its own forces to construct the project. A county is not prohibited from performing routine maintenance as authorized by law.<sup>9</sup>

### **Effect of the Bill**

The bill specifies the manner in which the estimated cost of a public building construction project must be determined when a local government governing board is deciding whether it is in the local government's best interest to perform the project using its own services, employees, and equipment. Specifically, the bill requires the estimated cost of the project to be determined using generally accepted cost-accounting principles that fully account for all costs associated with performing and completing the work, including employee compensation and benefits, equipment costs and maintenance, insurance costs, and the cost of materials.

The bill also applies this requirement to the estimated cost of construction and reconstruction projects performed utilizing proceeds from the constitutional gas tax, for which a county may use its own forces if the estimated cost is less than the thresholds described above for different types of projects.

The bill requires a local government that performs a public building construction project using its own services, employees, and equipment to disclose the actual costs of the project after completion to the Auditor General, who must review such disclosures as part of his or her routine audits of local governments.

### **B. SECTION DIRECTORY:**

Section 1 amends s. 255.20, F.S., relating to local bids and contracts for public construction works.

Section 2 amends s. 336.41, F.S., relating to counties; employing labor and providing road equipment; accounting; when competitive bidding required.

Section 3 provides an effective date of July 1, 2019.

---

<sup>5</sup> *Id.*

<sup>6</sup> *See* s. 336.41, F.S.

<sup>7</sup> Section 336.41(4), F.S.

<sup>8</sup> *Id.*

<sup>9</sup> *Id.*

## II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

#### 1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to impact state government revenues.

#### 2. Expenditures:

The bill does not appear to impact state government expenditures.

### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

#### 1. Revenues:

The bill does not appear to impact local government revenues.

#### 2. Expenditures:

See Fiscal Comments.

### C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

See Fiscal Comments.

### D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill may have an indeterminate positive fiscal impact on local governments if the estimated cost for a local government to complete a construction project causes governing boards to select private contractors that can perform the projects at a lower cost. Any increase in projects awarded to private contractors would result in a positive fiscal impact on the private sector.

## III. COMMENTS

### A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

#### 1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

Not applicable. The bill does not appear to require counties or municipalities to spend funds or take action requiring the expenditure of funds; reduce the authority that counties or municipalities have to raise revenues in the aggregate; or reduce the percentage of state tax shared with counties or municipalities.

#### 2. Other:

None.

### B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

### C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

#### **IV. AMENDMENTS/ COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE CHANGES**

On February 20, 2019, the Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee adopted an amendment and reported the bill favorably as a committee substitute. The amendment requires a local government that performs a public building construction project using its own services, employees, and equipment to disclose the actual costs of the project after completion to the Auditor General, who must review such disclosures during routine audits of local governments.

This analysis is drafted to the committee substitute as approved by the Oversight, Transparency & Public Management Subcommittee.