$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ the Committee on Governmental Oversight and Accountability; and Senator Perry

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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to local government public
3	construction works; amending s. 218.80, F.S.; revising
4	legislative intent; revising disclosure requirements
5	for bidding documents and other requests for proposals
6	issued for bids by a local governmental entity and
7	public contracts entered into between local
8	governmental entities and contractors; amending s.
9	255.20, F.S.; requiring the governing board of a local
10	government to consider estimated costs of certain
11	projects using generally accepted cost-accounting
12	principles that account for specified costs when the
13	board is making a specified determination; requiring
14	that a local government that performs projects using
15	its own services, employees, and equipment disclose
16	the actual costs of the project after completion to
17	the Auditor General; requiring that the Auditor
18	General review such disclosures as part of his or her
19	routine audits of local governments; amending s.
20	336.41, F.S.; requiring estimated total construction
21	project costs for certain projects to include
22	specified costs; providing an effective date.
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24	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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26	Section 1. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 218.80,
27	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
28	218.80 Public Bid Disclosure Act
29	(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that a local

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30 governmental entity shall disclose all of the local governmental 31 entity's permits or fees, including, but not limited to, all 32 license fees, permit fees, impact fees, or inspection fees, 33 payable by the contractor to the unit of government that issued 34 the bidding documents or other request for proposal, unless such permits or fees are disclosed in the bidding documents or other 35 36 request for proposal for the project at the time the project was 37 let for bid. It is further the intent of the Legislature to 38 prohibit local governments from halting construction to collect 39 any undisclosed permits or fees which were not disclosed or 40 included in the bidding documents or other request for proposal for the project at the time the project was let for bid. 41

42 (3) Bidding documents or other request for proposal issued 43 for bids by a local governmental entity, or any public contract 44 entered into between a local governmental entity and a contractor shall disclose each permit or fee which the 45 46 contractor will have to pay before or during construction and 47 shall include the dollar amount or the percentage method or the 48 unit method of all permits or fees which may be required by the 49 local government as a part of the contract. If the request for 50 proposal does not require the response to include a final fixed 51 price, the local governmental entity is not required to disclose 52 any fees or assessments in the request for proposal. However, at 53 least 10 days prior to requiring the contractor to submit a 54 final fixed price for the project, the local governmental entity 55 shall make the disclosures required in this section. Any of the 56 local governmental entity's permits or fees that which are not 57 disclosed in the bidding documents, other request for proposal, or a contract between a local government and a contractor shall 58

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59	not be assessed or collected after the contract is let. No local
60	government shall halt construction under any public contract or
61	delay completion of the contract in order to collect any permits
62	or fees which were not provided for or specified in the bidding
63	documents, other request for proposal, or the contract.
64	Section 2. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
65	255.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
66	255.20 Local bids and contracts for public construction
67	works; specification of state-produced lumber
68	(1) A county, municipality, special district as defined in
69	chapter 189, or other political subdivision of the state seeking
70	to construct or improve a public building, structure, or other
71	public construction works must competitively award to an
72	appropriately licensed contractor each project that is estimated
73	in accordance with generally accepted cost-accounting principles
74	to cost more than \$300,000. For electrical work, the local
75	government must competitively award to an appropriately licensed
76	contractor each project that is estimated in accordance with
77	generally accepted cost-accounting principles to cost more than
78	\$75,000. As used in this section, the term "competitively award"
79	means to award contracts based on the submission of sealed bids,
80	proposals submitted in response to a request for proposal,
81	proposals submitted in response to a request for qualifications,
82	or proposals submitted for competitive negotiation. This
83	subsection expressly allows contracts for construction
84	management services, design/build contracts, continuation
85	contracts based on unit prices, and any other contract
86	arrangement with a private sector contractor permitted by any
87	applicable municipal or county ordinance, by district

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88	resolution, or by state law. For purposes of this section, cost
89	includes the cost of all labor, except inmate labor, and the
90	cost of equipment and materials to be used in the construction
91	of the project. Subject to the provisions of subsection (3), the
92	county, municipality, special district, or other political
93	subdivision may establish, by municipal or county ordinance or
94	special district resolution, procedures for conducting the
95	bidding process.
96	(c) The provisions of this subsection do not apply:
97	1. If the project is undertaken to replace, reconstruct, or
98	repair an existing public building, structure, or other public
99	construction works damaged or destroyed by a sudden unexpected
100	turn of events such as an act of God, riot, fire, flood,
101	accident, or other urgent circumstances, and such damage or
102	destruction creates:
103	a. An immediate danger to the public health or safety;
104	b. Other loss to public or private property which requires
105	emergency government action; or
106	c. An interruption of an essential governmental service.
107	2. If, after notice by publication in accordance with the
108	applicable ordinance or resolution, the governmental entity does
109	not receive any responsive bids or proposals.
110	3. To construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement to a
111	public electric or gas utility system if such work on the public
112	utility system is performed by personnel of the system.
113	4. To construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement by a
114	utility commission whose major contracts are to construct and
115	operate a public electric utility system.
116	5. If the project is undertaken as repair or maintenance of
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117	an existing public facility. For the purposes of this paragraph,
118	the term "repair" means a corrective action to restore an
119	existing public facility to a safe and functional condition and
120	the term "maintenance" means a preventive or corrective action
121	to maintain an existing public facility in an operational state
122	or to preserve the facility from failure or decline. Repair or
123	maintenance includes activities that are necessarily incidental
124	to repairing or maintaining the facility. Repair or maintenance
125	does not include the construction of any new building,
126	structure, or other public construction works or any substantial
127	addition, extension, or upgrade to an existing public facility.
128	Such additions, extensions, or upgrades shall be considered
129	substantial if the estimated cost of the additions, extensions,
130	or upgrades included as part of the repair or maintenance
131	project exceeds the threshold amount in subsection (1) and
132	exceeds 20 percent of the estimated total cost of the repair or
133	maintenance project using generally accepted cost-accounting
134	principles that fully account for all costs associated with
135	performing and completing the work, including employee
136	compensation and benefits, equipment cost and maintenance,
137	insurance costs, and materials. An addition, extension, or
138	upgrade shall not be considered substantial if it is undertaken
139	pursuant to the conditions specified in subparagraph 1. Repair
140	and maintenance projects and any related additions, extensions,
141	or upgrades may not be divided into multiple projects for the
142	purpose of evading the requirements of this subparagraph.
143	6. If the project is undertaken exclusively as part of a
144	public educational program.
145	7 If the funding source of the project will be diminished

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7. If the funding source of the project will be diminished

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585-02218-20 2020504c1 146 or lost because the time required to competitively award the 147 project after the funds become available exceeds the time within 148 which the funding source must be spent. 8. If the local government competitively awarded a project 149 150 to a private sector contractor and the contractor abandoned the 151 project before completion or the local government terminated the 152 contract. 153 9. If the governing board of the local government complies with all of the requirements of this subparagraph, conducts a 154 public meeting under s. 286.011 after public notice, and finds 155 156 by majority vote of the governing board that it is in the 157 public's best interest to perform the project using its own 158 services, employees, and equipment. The public notice must be 159 published at least 21 days before the date of the public meeting 160 at which the governing board takes final action. The notice must 161 identify the project, the components and scope of the work, and 162 the estimated cost of the project using generally accepted cost-163 accounting principles that fully account for all costs associated with performing and completing the work, including 164 165 employee compensation and benefits, equipment cost and 166 maintenance, insurance costs, and materials. The notice must 167 specify that the purpose for the public meeting is to consider 168 whether it is in the public's best interest to perform the 169 project using the local government's own services, employees, 170 and equipment. Upon publication of the public notice and for 21 171 days thereafter, the local government shall make available for public inspection, during normal business hours and at a 172 173 location specified in the public notice, a detailed itemization of each component of the estimated cost of the project and 174

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175	documentation explaining the methodology used to arrive at the
176	estimated cost. At the public meeting, any qualified contractor
177	or vendor who could have been awarded the project had the
178	project been competitively bid shall be provided with a
179	reasonable opportunity to present evidence to the governing
180	board regarding the project and the accuracy of the local
181	government's estimated cost of the project. In deciding whether
182	it is in the public's best interest for the local government to
183	perform a project using its own services, employees, and
184	equipment, the governing board must consider the estimated cost
185	of the project using generally accepted cost-accounting
186	principles that fully account for all costs associated with
187	performing and completing the work, including employee
188	compensation and benefits, equipment costs and maintenance,
189	insurance costs, and the cost of materials, and the accuracy of
190	the estimated cost in light of any other information that may be
191	presented at the public meeting and whether the project requires
192	an increase in the number of government employees or an increase
193	in capital expenditures for public facilities, equipment, or
194	other capital assets. The local government may further consider
195	the impact on local economic development, the impact on small
196	and minority business owners, the impact on state and local tax
197	revenues, whether the private sector contractors provide health
198	insurance and other benefits equivalent to those provided by the
199	local government, and any other factor relevant to what is in
200	the public's best interest. <u>A local government that performs</u>
201	projects using its own services, employees, and equipment must
202	disclose the actual costs of the project after completion to the
203	Auditor General. The Auditor General shall review such

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585-02218-202020504c1204disclosures as part of his or her routine audits of local205governments.
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206 10. If the governing board of the local government 207 determines upon consideration of specific substantive criteria 208 that it is in the best interest of the local government to award 209 the project to an appropriately licensed private sector 210 contractor pursuant to administrative procedures established by 211 and expressly set forth in a charter, ordinance, or resolution of the local government adopted before July 1, 1994. The 212 213 criteria and procedures must be set out in the charter, 214 ordinance, or resolution and must be applied uniformly by the 215 local government to avoid awarding a project in an arbitrary or 216 capricious manner. This exception applies only if all of the 217 following occur:

218 a. The governing board of the local government, after 219 public notice, conducts a public meeting under s. 286.011 and 220 finds by a two-thirds vote of the governing board that it is in 221 the public's best interest to award the project according to the 222 criteria and procedures established by charter, ordinance, or 223 resolution. The public notice must be published at least 14 days 224 before the date of the public meeting at which the governing 225 board takes final action. The notice must identify the project, 226 the estimated cost of the project, and specify that the purpose 227 for the public meeting is to consider whether it is in the 228 public's best interest to award the project using the criteria 229 and procedures permitted by the preexisting charter, ordinance, 230 or resolution.

b. The project is to be awarded by any method other than acompetitive selection process, and the governing board finds

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585-02218-20 2020504c1 233 evidence that: 234 (I) There is one appropriately licensed contractor who is 235 uniquely qualified to undertake the project because that 236 contractor is currently under contract to perform work that is 237 affiliated with the project; or 238 (II) The time to competitively award the project will 239 jeopardize the funding for the project, materially increase the 240 cost of the project, or create an undue hardship on the public health, safety, or welfare. 241 242 c. The project is to be awarded by any method other than a 243 competitive selection process, and the published notice clearly 244 specifies the ordinance or resolution by which the private 245 sector contractor will be selected and the criteria to be 246 considered. 247 d. The project is to be awarded by a method other than a 248 competitive selection process, and the architect or engineer of 249 record has provided a written recommendation that the project be 250 awarded to the private sector contractor without competitive 251 selection, and the consideration by, and the justification of, 252 the government body are documented, in writing, in the project 253 file and are presented to the governing board prior to the 254 approval required in this paragraph. 255 11. To projects subject to chapter 336. 256 Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 336.41, Florida

257 Statutes, is amended to read: 258 336.41 Counties; employing labor and providing road

259 equipment; accounting; when competitive bidding required.-

260 (4) All construction and reconstruction of roads and261 bridges, including resurfacing, full scale mineral seal coating,

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585-02218-20 2020504c1 262 and major bridge and bridge system repairs, to be performed 263 utilizing the proceeds of the 80-percent portion of the surplus of the constitutional gas tax shall be let to contract to the 264 265 lowest responsible bidder by competitive bid, except for: 266 (a) Construction and maintenance in emergency situations; τ 267 and 268 (b) In addition to emergency work, construction and 269 reconstruction, including resurfacing, mineral seal coating, and 270 bridge repairs, having a total cumulative annual value not to 271 exceed 5 percent of its 80-percent portion of the constitutional 272 gas tax or \$400,000, whichever is greater; - and 273 (c) Construction of sidewalks, curbing, accessibility 274 ramps, or appurtenances incidental to roads and bridges if each 275 project is estimated in accordance with generally accepted cost-276 accounting principles to have total construction project costs 277 of less than \$400,000 or as adjusted by the percentage change in 278 the Construction Cost Index from January 1, 2008, 279 280 for which the county may utilize its own forces. Estimated total 281 construction project costs must include all costs associated 282 with performing and completing the work, including employee 283 compensation and benefits, equipment costs and maintenance, 284 insurance costs, and the cost of materials. However, if, after 285 proper advertising, no bids are received by a county for a 286 specific project, the county may use its own forces to construct 287 the project, notwithstanding the limitation of this subsection. 288 Nothing in this section shall prevent the county from performing 289 routine maintenance as authorized by law. 290 Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

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