

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 1087 Participation in Insurance Plans (government construction contracts)  
**SPONSOR(S):** Brown, Zapata  
**TIED BILLS:** **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 718

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REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) Insurance Regulation (Sub)	8 Y, 0 N	Thomas	Schulte
2) Insurance		Thomas	Schulte
3) State Administration			
4)			
5)			

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### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

A number of laws currently address business relationships between the private sector and the public sector regarding the provision of goods and services. Among these provisions are guidelines that establish criteria for work on public construction projects, such as bonding and insurance. Historically, state and local governments have required contractors and subcontractors to assume full liability for loss, to purchase and maintain adequate insurance, and, unless exempted, to purchase a payment and performance bond. Often, private contractors undertaking public construction projects will provide consolidated insurance coverage. Such consolidate coverage is a centralized insurance program whereby one party is responsible for procuring insurance coverage for all participants under a contract rather than each party providing its own insurance. The types of insurance that are typically provided under such arrangement include workers' compensation, general liability, and builder's risk.

The bill prohibits parties to state or local government construction contracts from requiring a contractor or subcontractor to participate in an insurance plan controlled by a party to the public contract.

The bill does not have any direct fiscal impact on state or local government.

This document does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill sponsor or House of Representatives.

**STORAGE NAME:** h1087a.in.doc  
**DATE:** April 14, 2003

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. DOES THE BILL:

- |                                      |   |                             |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Reduce government?                | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>            | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Lower taxes?                      | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>            | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Expand individual freedom?        | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 4. Increase personal responsibility? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>            | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Empower families?                 | Yes <input type="checkbox"/>            | No <input type="checkbox"/> | N/A <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

For any principle that received a “no” above, please explain:

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### Public Contracts

Chapter 255, F.S., provides for the procurement of public property and public buildings, and the construction thereof. Section 255.05, F.S., provides that any person entering into a formal contract with the state or any county, city, or political subdivision, or other public authority, for the construction of a public building, for the prosecution and completion of a public work, or for repairs upon a public building or public work must deliver to the public owner a payment and performance bond. This bond requires the contractor to perform under the contract in the time and manner prescribed. The contractor is also required to make prompt payments to all persons whose claims derive directly or indirectly from the prosecution of the work provided for in the contract. Any person providing materials, labor, or services under the improvement contract who does not receive proper payment may make a claim against the bond for the amount due.

Chapter 287, F.S., provides for public procurement of personal property and services. This chapter requires the ethical procurement of commodities and contractual services and the adherence to uniform procedures in carrying out such procurement. Section 287.057, F.S., sets forth the conditions for public procurement of commodities or contractual services. Unless otherwise authorized by law, all contracts for the purchase of commodities or contractual services for the purchase of commodities must be awarded by competitive, sealed bidding.

##### Insurance Coverage

Project owners, such as state agencies or local governments, as well as contractors and subcontractors, purchase insurance independently to protect against financial losses related to the project. Consolidated insurance programs are commonly referred to as “Owner Controlled Insurance Programs (OCIPs)” and “Contractor Controlled Insurance Programs (CCIPs).” These programs are also referred to as “wrap-up insurance.” This coverage is a centralized insurance program that covers the project owner and all contractors and subcontractors. Rather than having each party provide its own insurance, one party is responsible for procuring certain insurance coverage that will apply to all participants in the project under the contract. Generally, coverage under these plans includes workers’ compensation, general liability, builders’ risk, excess liability, and professional liability. Historically, state and local governments have required contractors to assume full liability for loss and to purchase and maintain adequate insurance. In recent years, the practice of consolidating insurance has increased.

The bill amends sections 255.05 and 287.057, F.S., to prohibit parties to these public contracts from requiring a contractor or subcontractor to participate in an insurance plan controlled by a party to the

public contract under which plan a party to the public contract obtains insurance coverage for parties operating under the contract. The bill allows an operator under the contract to opt out of a consolidated insurance program. The bill prohibits parties to the contract from penalizing a contractor or subcontractor for not participating in an owner or contractor controlled insurance policy.

C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Amends s. 255.05, F.S., relating to contracts for public building construction.

Section 2: Amends s. 287.057, F.S., relating to public procurement of commodities and services.

Section 3: Provides that the bill takes effect upon becoming a law.

## II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

No direct fiscal impact. See D. below.

B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

1. Revenues:

None.

2. Expenditures:

No direct fiscal impact. See D. below.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

Wrap-up insurance may cause a contractor to bear additional recordkeeping costs, specifically associated with workers' compensation insurance. In reporting for workers' compensation purposes, a contractor must segregate the payroll for a project using wrap-up insurance from the payrolls for other projects. When a project requires changes to the original specifications, the contractor has to remove insurance costs from the change order costs and again segregate the labor costs.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The bill may have an impact on the overall cost of state or local government construction contracts, but no direct fiscal impact can be identified or calculated.

## III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

This bill does not require cities or counties to spend funds or take an action requiring the expenditure of funds.

2. Other:

None.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

None.

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

None.