By the Committee on Education; and Senator Latvala

581-02471-14 2014900c1

A bill to be entitled An act relating to public-private partnerships; creating s. 1013.505, F.S.; providing definitions; providing legislative findings and intent relating to the construction or improvement by private entities of facilities or projects used predominantly for a public purpose; providing for partnerships between state universities and private entities; providing procurement procedures for a state university board of trustees, including proposals for a qualifying project and a comprehensive agreement for partnership transactions; providing requirements for project approval; providing project qualifications and process; providing requirements for interim and comprehensive agreements between a board of trustees and a private entity; providing for use fees; providing for various financing sources for projects; providing powers and duties of private entities; providing for expiration or termination of a comprehensive agreement; providing for the applicability of sovereign immunity for boards of trustees with respect to qualified projects; providing for construction of the act; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 1013.505, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

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1013.505 Public-private partnerships; state universities and private entities.—

- (1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Board" means a state university board of trustees.
- (b) "Develop" means to plan, design, finance, lease, acquire, install, construct, or expand.
- (c) "Fees" means charges imposed by the private entity of a qualifying project for use of all or a portion of such qualifying project pursuant to a comprehensive agreement.
- (d) "Lease payment" means any form of payment, including a land lease, by a board to the private entity of a qualifying project for the use of the project.
- (e) "Material default" means a nonperformance of its duties by the private entity of a qualifying project which jeopardizes adequate service to the public from the project.
- (f) "Operate" means to finance, maintain, improve, equip, modify, or repair.
- (g) "Private entity" means a natural person, corporation, general partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, joint venture, business trust, public-benefit corporation, nonprofit entity, or other private business entity.
- (h) "Proposal" means a plan for a qualifying project with detail beyond a conceptual level for which terms such as fixed costs, payment schedules, financing, deliverables, and project schedule are defined.
- (i) "Qualifying project" means a facility or project that serves a public educational, research, housing, parking, infrastructure, recreational, or cultural purpose and that is used or will be used by a state university or an improvement,

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including equipment, of a facility that will be principally used by a state university in serving the university's core mission.

- (j) "Revenues" means the income, earnings, user fees, lease payments, or other service payments relating to the development or operation of a qualifying project, including, but not limited to, money received as grants or otherwise from the Federal Government, a public entity, or an agency or instrumentality thereof to fund the qualifying project, and gifts from private donors.
- (k) "Service contract" means a contract between a board and a private entity which defines the terms of the services to be provided with respect to a qualifying project.
  - (2) LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND INTENT.—
- (a)1. The Legislature finds that there is a public need for the construction or improvement of facilities that are used predominantly for public purposes and that it is in the public's interest to provide for the construction or improvement of such facilities.
  - 2. The Legislature also finds that:
- a. There is a public need for timely and cost-effective acquisition, design, construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, equipping, maintenance, operation, implementation, and installation of projects serving a public purpose, including educational and auxiliary facilities and projects within the state which serve a public need and purpose, and that such public need may not be wholly satisfied by existing procurement methods.
- b. There are inadequate resources to develop new educational and auxiliary facilities and projects for the

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benefit of residents of this state, and that a public-private partnership has demonstrated that it can meet the needs by improving the schedule for delivery, lowering the cost, and providing other benefits to the public.

- c. There may be state and federal tax incentives that promote partnerships between public and private entities to develop and operate qualifying projects.
- d. A procurement under this section serves the public purpose of this section if such procurement facilitates the timely development or operation of a qualifying project.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage investment in the state by private entities; to facilitate various bond financing mechanisms, private capital, and other funding sources for the development and operation of qualifying projects, including expansion and acceleration of such financing to meet the public need; and to provide the greatest possible flexibility to public and private entities contracting for the provision of public services.
- (3) PROCUREMENT PROCEDURES.—A board may receive unsolicited proposals or may solicit proposals for qualifying projects and may thereafter enter into an agreement with a private entity, or a consortium of private entities, to develop, improve, operate, own, or finance facilities. A copy of all proposals received by a board shall be submitted to the Board of Governors.
- (a) A board may establish a reasonable application fee for the submission of an unsolicited proposal under this section.

  The fee must be sufficient to pay the costs of evaluating the proposal. A board may engage the services of a private consultant to assist in the evaluation.

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(b) A board may request a proposal from private entities for a qualified project. If the board receives an unsolicited proposal for a qualified project and the board intends to enter into a comprehensive agreement for the project described in such unsolicited proposal, the board shall publish notice in a newspaper of general circulation at least once a week for 2 weeks stating that the board has received a proposal and will accept other proposals for the same project. The timeframe within which the board may accept other proposals shall be determined on a project-by-project basis based upon the complexity of the project and the public benefit to be gained by allowing a longer or shorter period of time within which other proposals may be received; however, the timeframe for allowing other proposals must be at least 21 days, but no more than 120 days, after the initial date of publication.

- (c) A board may enter into a comprehensive agreement subject to approval by the Board of Governors and pursuant to guidelines adopted by the Board of Governors for public-private partnership transactions.
- (d) In considering proposals for a public-private partnership, the board shall determine whether the proposed project:
  - 1. Is in the public's best interest.
- 2. Is for a facility that is owned by the board or for a facility for which ownership will be conveyed to the board.
- 3. Has adequate safeguards in place to ensure that additional costs or service disruptions are not imposed on the public in the event of material default or cancellation of the agreement by the board.

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4. Has adequate safeguards in place to ensure that the board or private entity has the opportunity to add capacity to the proposed project or other facilities serving similar predominantly public purposes.

- 5. Will be owned by the board upon completion or termination of the agreement and upon payment of the amounts financed.
- 6. Is supported by a reasonable finance plan that is consistent with subsection (9); the project cost; revenues by source; available financing; major assumptions; if governmental funds are assumed in order to deliver a cost-feasible project, internal rate of return on private investments; and a total cash-flow analysis beginning with the implementation of the project and extending for the term of the agreement.
- (e) In considering an unsolicited proposal, the board may require from the private entity a technical study prepared by a nationally recognized expert with experience in preparing analyses for bond rating agencies. In evaluating the technical study, the board may rely upon internal staff reports prepared by personnel familiar with the operation of similar facilities or the advice of external advisors or consultants who have relevant experience.
- (4) PROJECT APPROVAL REQUIREMENTS.—An unsolicited proposal from a private entity for approval of a qualifying project must be accompanied by the following material and information, unless waived by the board:
- (a) A description of the qualifying project, including the conceptual design of the facilities or a conceptual plan for the provision of services, and a schedule for the initiation and

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completion of the qualifying project.

- (b) If applicable, a description of the method by which the private entity proposes to secure the necessary property interests that are required for the qualifying project.
- (c) A description of the private entity's general plans for financing the qualifying project, including the sources of the private entity's funds and the identity of a dedicated revenue source or proposed debt or equity investment on behalf of the private entity.
- (d) The name and address of a person who may be contacted for additional information concerning the proposal.
- (e) The proposed user fees, lease payments, or other service payments over the term of a comprehensive agreement and the methodology for and circumstances that would allow changes to the user fees, lease payments, or other service payments over time.
- (f) Additional material or information that the board reasonably requests.
  - (5) PROJECT QUALIFICATION AND PROCESS.—
- (a) The private entity must meet the minimum standards contained in the board's regulations or guidelines for qualifying professional services and contracts for traditional procurement projects.
  - (b) The board must:
- 1. Ensure that provision is made for the private entity's performance and payment of subcontractors, including, but not limited to, surety bonds, letters of credit, parent company guarantees, and lender and equity partner guarantees. For the components of the qualifying project which involve construction

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performance and payment, bonds are required and are subject to the recordation, notice, suit limitation, and other requirements of s. 255.05.

- 2. Ensure the most efficient pricing of the security package that provides for the performance and payment of subcontractors.
- 3. Ensure that provision is made for the transfer of the private entity's obligations if the comprehensive agreement is terminated or a material default occurs.
- (c) After the public notification period has expired in the case of an unsolicited proposal, the board shall rank the proposals received in order of preference. In ranking the proposals, the board may consider factors including, but not limited to, professional qualifications, general business terms, innovative design techniques or cost-reduction terms, and finance plans. The board may then begin negotiations for a comprehensive agreement with the highest-ranked private entity. If the board is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, the board may terminate negotiations with the private entity and negotiate with the second-ranked or subsequent-ranked private entities, in the order consistent with this procedure. If only one proposal is received, the board may negotiate in good faith, and if the board is not satisfied with the results of the negotiations, the board may terminate negotiations with the private entity. Notwithstanding this paragraph, the board may reject all proposals at any point in the process until a contract with the private entity is executed.
  - (d) The board shall perform an independent analysis of the

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proposed public-private partnership which must demonstrate the
cost-effectiveness and overall public benefit before the
procurement process is initiated or before the contract is
awarded.

- (e) The board may approve the development or operation of a qualifying project, or the design or equipping of a qualifying project that is developed or operated, if:
- 1. There is a public need for or benefit derived from the type of qualifying project that the private entity proposes and the project is included in the university's master plan.
- 2. The estimated cost of the qualifying project is reasonable in relation to similar facilities.
- 3. The private entity's plans will result in the timely acquisition, design, construction, improvement, renovation, expansion, equipping, maintenance, or operation of the qualifying project.
- (f) The board may charge a reasonable fee to cover the costs of processing, reviewing, and evaluating the proposal, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney fees and fees for financial and technical advisors or consultants and for other necessary advisors or consultants.
- (g) Upon approval of a qualifying project, the board shall establish a date for the commencement of activities related to the qualifying project. The board may extend the commencement date.
- (h) Approval of a qualifying project by the board is subject to entering into a comprehensive agreement with the private entity.
  - (6) INTERIM AGREEMENT.—Before or in connection with the

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negotiation of a comprehensive agreement, the board may enter into an interim agreement with the private entity proposing the development or operation of the qualifying project. An interim agreement does not obligate the board to enter into a comprehensive agreement. The interim agreement is discretionary with the parties and is not required for a qualifying project for which the parties proceed directly to a comprehensive agreement. An interim agreement must be limited to provisions that:

- (a) Authorize the private entity to commence activities for which it may be compensated related to the proposed qualifying project, including, but not limited to, project planning and development, design, environmental analysis and mitigation, survey, other activities concerning any part of the proposed qualifying project, and ascertaining the availability of financing for the proposed facility or facilities.
- (b) Establish the process and timing of the negotiation of the comprehensive agreement.
- (c) Contain such other provisions related to an aspect of the development or operation of a qualifying project which the board and the private entity deem appropriate.
  - (7) COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT.—
- (a) Before developing or operating the qualifying project, the private entity must enter into a comprehensive agreement with the board. The comprehensive agreement must provide for:
- 1. Delivery of performance and payment bonds, letters of credit, or other security acceptable to the board in connection with the development or operation of the qualifying project in the form and amount satisfactory to the board. For the

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components of the qualifying project which involve construction, the form and amount of the bonds must comply with s. 255.05.

- 2. Review of the design for the qualifying project by the board and, if the design conforms to standards acceptable to the board, the approval of the board. This subparagraph does not require the private entity to complete the design of the qualifying project before the execution of the comprehensive agreement.
- 3. Inspection of the qualifying project by the board to ensure that the private entity's activities are acceptable to the board in accordance with the comprehensive agreement.
- 4. Maintenance of a policy of public liability insurance, a copy of which must be filed with the board and accompanied by proofs of coverage, or self-insurance, each in the form and amount satisfactory to the board and reasonably sufficient to ensure coverage of tort liability to the public and employees and to enable the continued operation of the qualifying project.
- 5. Monitoring by the board of the maintenance practices to be performed by the private entity to ensure that the qualifying project is properly maintained.
- 6. Periodic filing by the private entity of the appropriate financial statements that pertain to the qualifying project.
- 7. Procedures that govern the rights and responsibilities of the board and the private entity in the course of the development, construction, and operation of the qualifying project and in the event of the termination of the comprehensive agreement or a material default by the private entity. The procedures must include conditions that govern the assumption of the duties and responsibilities of the private entity by an

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entity that funded, in whole or part, the qualifying project or by the board and must provide for the transfer or purchase of property or other interests of the private entity by the board.

- 8. Agreement on negotiated user fees. Such fees must be the same for persons using the facility under like conditions and must not materially discourage use of the qualifying project.

  The execution of the comprehensive agreement or a subsequent amendment is conclusive evidence that the fees, lease payments, or service payments provided for in the comprehensive agreement comply with this section. Fees or lease payments established in the comprehensive agreement as a source of revenue may be in addition to, or in lieu of, service payments.
- 9. Duties of the private entity, including the terms and conditions that the board determines serve the public purpose of this section.
  - (b) The comprehensive agreement may include:
- 1. An agreement by the board to make grants or loans to the private entity from amounts received from federal, state, or local government, or an agency or instrumentality thereof, or private donors.
- 2. A provision under which each entity agrees to provide notice of default and cure rights for the benefit of the other entity, including, but not limited to, a provision regarding unavoidable delays.
- 3. A provision that terminates the authority and duties of the private entity under this section and dedicates the qualifying project to the board.
- (8) FEES.—An agreement entered into pursuant to this section may authorize the private entity to impose fees on

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members of the public for the use of the facility. The following provisions apply to the agreement:

- (a) The board may develop new facilities or increase capacity in existing facilities through agreements with public-private partnerships.
- (b) The public-private partnership agreement must ensure that the facility is properly operated, maintained, or improved in accordance with standards set forth in the comprehensive agreement.
- (c) The board may lease new facilities or existing fee-foruse facilities through a public-private partnership agreement.
- (d) All revenues must be regulated by the board pursuant to the comprehensive agreement.
- (e) A negotiated portion of revenues from fee-generating uses must be returned to the board over the life of the agreement.
  - (9) FINANCING.-
- (a) A private entity may enter into a private-source financing agreement between financing sources and the private entity. A financing agreement and any liens on the property or facility must be paid in full at the applicable closing that transfers ownership or operation of the facility to the board at the conclusion of the term of the comprehensive agreement.
- (b) The board may use innovative finance techniques
  associated with a public-private partnership under this section,
  including, but not limited to, federal loans as provided in
  Titles 23 and 49 C.F.R., commercial bank loans, and hedges
  against inflation from commercial banks or other private
  sources. In addition, the board may provide its own capital or

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operating budget to support a qualifying project. The budget may be from any legally permissible funding sources of the board, including the proceeds of debt issuances. A financing agreement may not subject the board's facility to liens in violation of s. 11.066(5).

- (10) POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE PRIVATE ENTITY.-
- (a) The private entity shall:
- 1. Develop or operate the qualifying project in a manner that is acceptable to the board in accordance with the provisions of the comprehensive agreement.
- 2. Maintain, or provide by contract for the maintenance or improvement of, the qualifying project if required by the comprehensive agreement.
- 3. Cooperate with the board in making best efforts to establish interconnection between the qualifying project and any other facility or infrastructure as requested by the board in accordance with the comprehensive agreement.
- 4. Comply with the comprehensive agreement and a lease or service contract.
- (b) Each private facility that is constructed pursuant to this section must comply with the requirements of federal, state, and local laws; state, regional, and local comprehensive plans; board rules, regulations, procedures, and facility standards; and such other conditions that the board determines to be in the public's best interest and that are included in the comprehensive agreement.
- (c) The board may provide services to the private entity.

  An agreement for maintenance and other services entered into pursuant to this section must provide for full reimbursement for

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services rendered for qualifying projects.

(d) A private entity of a qualifying project may provide additional services for the qualifying project to the public or to other private entities if the provision of additional services does not impair the private entity's ability to meet its commitments to the board pursuant to the comprehensive agreement.

(11) EXPIRATION OR TERMINATION OF AGREEMENTS. - Upon the expiration or termination of a comprehensive agreement, the board may use revenues from the qualifying project to pay current operation and maintenance costs of the qualifying project. If the private entity materially defaults under the comprehensive agreement, the compensation that is otherwise due to the private entity is payable to satisfy all financial obligations to investors and lenders on the qualifying project in the same way that is provided in the comprehensive agreement or any other agreement involving the qualifying project, if the costs of operating, maintaining, and improving the qualifying project are paid in the normal course. Revenues in excess of the costs for operation and maintenance costs may be paid to the investors and lenders to satisfy payment obligations under their respective agreements. A board may terminate with cause and without prejudice a comprehensive agreement and may exercise other rights or remedies that may be available to it in accordance with the provisions of the comprehensive agreement. The full faith and credit of the board may not be pledged to secure the financing of the private entity. The assumption of the development or operation of the qualifying project does not obligate the board to pay an obligation of the private entity

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from sources other than revenues from the qualifying project unless stated otherwise in the comprehensive agreement.

- (12) SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—This section does not waive the sovereign immunity of a board, or an officer or employee thereof, with respect to participation in, or approval of, any part of a qualifying project or its operation, including, but not limited to, interconnection of the qualifying project with any other infrastructure or project.
- (13) CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes of this section, which shall be construed as cumulative and supplemental to any other authority or power vested in or exercised by a board. This section does not affect an agreement or existing relationship with a supporting organization involving a board in effect as of January 1, 2014.
- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, this section does not amend existing laws by granting additional powers to, or further restricting, a board from regulating and entering into cooperative arrangements with the private sector for the development, construction, or operation of a facility.
- (b) This section does not waive any requirement in s. 255.103, s. 287.055, or s. 1013.45, if applicable.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.