GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1995

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HOUSE BILL 855 Committee Substitute Favorable 5/9/95 Third Edition Engrossed 5/10/95

Short Title: Local Government Contracting.	(Public)
Sponsors:	
Referred to:	_

April 12, 1995

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO UPDATE AND REVISE THE LAWS AFFECTING LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING.

4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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Section 1. G.S. 143-129 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-129. Procedure for letting of public contracts; purchases from federal government by State, counties, etc.

(a) No construction or repair work requiring the estimated expenditure of public money in an amount equal to or more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment requiring an estimated expenditure of public money in an amount equal to or more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), except in cases of group purchases made by hospitals through a competitive bidding purchasing program or in cases of special emergency involving the health and safety of the people or their property, shall be performed, nor shall any contract be awarded therefor, by any board or governing body of the State, or of any institution of the State government, or of any county, city, town, or other subdivision of the State, unless the provisions of this section are complied with. For purposes of this Article, a competitive bidding group purchasing program is a formally organized program that offers purchasing services at

discount prices to two or more hospital facilities. The limitation contained in this paragraph shall not apply to construction or repair work undertaken during the progress of a construction or repair project initially begun pursuant to this section. Further, the provisions of this section shall not apply to the purchase of gasoline, diesel fuel, alcohol fuel, motor oil or fuel oil. Such These purchases shall be subject to G.S. 143-131.

(b) Advertisement of the letting of such-the contracts shall be as follows:

Where the contract is to be let by a board or governing body of the State government, or of a State institution, as distinguished from a board or governing body of a subdivision of the State, proposals shall be invited by advertisement at least one week before the time specified for the opening of said proposals in a newspaper having general circulation in the State of North Carolina. Provided that the advertisements for bidders required by this section shall be published at such-a time that at least seven full days shall lapse between the date of publication of notice and the date of the opening of bids.

Where the contract is to be let by a county, city, town or other subdivision of the State, proposals shall be invited by advertisement at least one week before the time specified for the opening of said proposals in a newspaper having general circulation in such the county, city, town or other subdivision.

<u>Such-The</u> advertisement shall state the time and place where plans and specifications of proposed work or a complete description of the apparatus, supplies, materials or equipment may be had, and the time and place for opening of the proposals, and shall reserve to said board or governing body the right to reject any or all <u>such-</u>of the proposals.

Proposals shall not be rejected for the purpose of evading the provisions of this Article. No board or governing body of the State or subdivision thereof shall assume responsibility for construction or purchase contracts, or guarantee the payments of labor or materials therefor except under provisions of this Article.

All proposals shall be opened in public and shall be recorded on the minutes of the board or governing body and the award shall be made to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, taking into consideration quality, performance and the time specified in the proposals for the performance of the contract. In the event the lowest responsible bids are in excess of the funds available for the project, the responsible board or governing body is authorized to enter into negotiations with the lowest responsible bidder above mentioned, making reasonable changes in the plans and specifications as may be necessary to bring the contract price within the funds available, and may award a contract to such the bidder upon recommendation of the Department of Administration in the case of the State government or of a State institution or agency, or upon recommendation of the responsible commission, council or board in the case of a subdivision of the State, if such-the bidder will agree to perform the work at the negotiated price within the funds available therefor. If a contract cannot be let under the above conditions, the board or governing body is authorized to readvertise, as herein provided, after having made such the changes in plans and specifications as may be necessary to bring the cost of the project within the funds available therefor. The procedure above specified may be repeated if necessary in order to secure an acceptable contract within the funds available therefor

 No proposal shall be considered or accepted by said board or governing body unless at the time of its filing the same shall be accompanied by a deposit with said board or governing body of cash, or a cashier's check, or a certified check on some bank or trust company insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in an amount equal to not less than five percent (5%) of the proposal. In lieu of making the cash deposit as above provided, such-the bidder may file a bid bond executed by a corporate surety licensed under the laws of North Carolina to execute such-the bonds, conditioned that the surety will upon demand forthwith make payment to the obligee upon said bond if the bidder fails to execute the contract in accordance with the bid bond. This deposit shall be retained if the successful bidder fails to execute the contract within 10 days after the award or fails to give satisfactory surety as required herein. In the case of proposals in an estimated amount of less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for the purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment, the board or governing body may waive the requirement for a bid bond or other deposit.

Bids shall be sealed if the invitation to bid so specifies and, in any event, and the opening of an envelope or package with the knowledge that it contains a bid or the disclosure or exhibition of the contents of any bid by anyone without the permission of the bidder prior to the time set for opening in the invitation to bid shall constitute a Class 1 misdemeanor. Any person who inadvertently opens an envelope or package containing a bid shall document that act, and the governmental unit shall preserve the documentation.

(c) All contracts to which this section applies shall be executed in writing, and the board or governing body shall require the person to whom the award of contract is made to furnish bond as required by Article 3 of Chapter 44A; or require a deposit of money, certified check or government securities for the full amount of said contract to secure the faithful performance of the terms of said contract and the payment of all sums due for labor and materials in a manner consistent with Article 3 of Chapter 44A; and no such contract shall be altered except by written agreement of the contractor, the sureties on his bond, and the board or governing body. Such The surety bond or deposit required herein shall be deposited with the board or governing body for which the work is to be performed. When a deposit, other than a surety bond, is made with the board or governing body, said board or governing body assumes all the liabilities, obligations and duties of a surety as provided in Article 3 of Chapter 44A to the extent of said deposit. In the case of contracts for the purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment, the board or governing body may waive the requirement for a surety bond or other deposit.

The owning agency or the Department of Administration, in contracts involving a State agency, and the owning agency or the governing board, in contracts involving a political subdivision of the State, may reject the bonds of any surety company against which there is pending any unsettled claim or complaint made by a State agency or the owning agency or governing board of any political subdivision of the State arising out of any contract under which State funds, in contracts with the State, or funds of political subdivisions of the State, in contracts with such that political subdivision, were expended, provided such the claim or complaint has been pending more than 180 days.

- (d) Nothing in this section shall operate so as to require any public agency to enter into a contract which will prevent the use of unemployment relief labor paid for in whole or in part by appropriations or funds furnished by the State or federal government.
- (e) Any board or governing body of the State or any institution of the State government or of any county, city, town, or other subdivision of the State may enter into any contract with (i) the United States of America or any agency thereof, or (ii) any other government unit or agency thereof within the United States, for the purchase, lease, or other acquisition of any apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment without regard to the foregoing provisions of this section or to the provisions of any other section of this Article.

The Secretary of Administration or the governing board of any county, city, town, or other subdivision of the State may designate any officer or employee of the State, county, city, town or subdivision to enter a bid or bids in its behalf at any sale of apparatus, supplies, materials, equipment or other property owned by (i) the United States of America or any agency thereof, or (ii) any other governmental unit or agency thereof within the United States, and may authorize such the officer or employee to make any partial or down payment or payment in full that may be required by regulations of the government or agency disposing of such the property.

- The provisions of this Article shall not apply to purchases of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment by hospitals-when performance or price competition for a product are not available; when a needed product is available from only one source of supply; or when standardization or compatibility is the overriding consideration; consideration. The governmental unit shall document the condition in the previous sentence that is its justification for the single-source bid. In the case of purchases by hospitals, in addition to the other exceptions set forth in this subsection, the provisions of this Article shall not apply when a particular medical item or prosthetic appliance is needed; when a particular product is ordered by an attending physician for his patients; when additional products are needed to complete an ongoing job or task; when products are purchased for 'over-the-counter' resale; when a particular product is needed or desired for experimental, developmental, or research work; or when equipment is already installed, connected, and in service under a lease or other agreement and the governing body of the hospital determines that the equipment should be purchased. The governing body of a hospital hospital, municipality, county, or other political subdivision of the State shall keep a record of all purchases made pursuant to this exception. These records are subject to public inspection.
- (g) When the governing board of any municipality, county, or other subdivision of the State, or the manager or purchasing official delegated authority under subsection (a) of this section, determines that it is in the best interest of the unit, the requirements of this section may be waived for the purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment from any person or entity which has contracted to furnish the apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment to the United States or any agency thereof, or to the State of North Carolina or any agency or political subdivision thereof, when the person or entity will furnish the same apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment at the same or more

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favorable prices, terms, and conditions as those provided for under the contract with the other unit or agency. Rules promulgated by the Secretary of Administration pursuant to G.S. 143-49(6) shall apply with respect to participation in State term contracts."

Sec. 2. G.S. 143-131 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-131. When counties, cities, towns and other subdivisions may let contracts on informal bids.

All contracts for construction or repair work or for the purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment, involving the expenditure of public money in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or more, but less than the limits prescribed in G.S. 143-129, made by any officer, department, board, or commission of any county, city, town, or other subdivision of this State shall be made after informal bids have been secured. All such-contracts shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, taking into consideration quality, performance, and the time specified in the bids for the performance of the contract. It shall be the duty of any officer, department, board, or commission entering into such-a contract to keep a record of all bids submitted, and such-the record shall not be subject to public inspection at any time. until the contract has been awarded.

The licensing requirements of G.S. 87-1 do not apply to a contractor performing under or bidding on a contract for construction or repair work under this section. Provided that nothing in this section relieves any contractor of any occupational licensing or insurance requirement to perform specific work."

Sec. 3. G.S. 87-1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 87-1. 'General contractor' defined; exceptions.

For the purpose of this Article any person or firm or corporation who for a fixed price, commission, fee, or wage, undertakes to bid upon or to construct or who undertakes to superintend or manage, on his own behalf or for any person, firm, or corporation that is not licensed as a general contractor pursuant to this Article, the construction of any building, highway, public utilities, grading or any improvement or structure where the cost of the undertaking is thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) or more, or undertakes to erect a North Carolina labeled manufactured modular building meeting the North Carolina State Building Code, shall be deemed to be a 'general contractor' engaged in the business of general contracting in the State of North Carolina.

This section shall not apply to persons or firms or corporations furnishing or erecting industrial equipment, power plan equipment, radial brick chimneys, and monuments.

This section shall not apply to any person or firm or corporation who constructs or alters a building on land owned by that person, firm or corporation provided such that the building is intended solely for occupancy by that person and his family, firm, or corporation after completion; and provided further that, if such the building is not occupied solely by such the person and his family, firm, or corporation for at least 12 months following completion, it shall be presumed that the person, firm, or corporation did not intend such the building solely for occupancy by that person and his family, firm, or corporation.

This section shall not apply to any person engaged in the business of farming who constructs or alters a building on land owned by that person and used in the business of farming, when such the building is intended for use by that person after completion.

This section shall not apply to a contractor performing under or bidding on a contract for construction or repair work under G.S. 143-131."

Sec. 4. Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

section to read:
"\$ 143-131.1. Purchase with trade-in of apparatus, supplies, materials, and

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 12 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes, municipalities, counties, and other political subdivisions of the State may include in their specifications for the purchase of any apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment, regardless of its estimated cost, an opportunity for bidders to purchase personal property owned by the city, county, or other political subdivision of the State as a trade-in and may award a contract for both the purchase of the apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment and the sale of the trade-in property taking into consideration the amount offered on the trade-in when applying the criteria for award established in this Article."

Sec. 5. G.S. 160A-266 reads as rewritten:

"§ 160A-266. Methods of sale; limitation.

equipment.

- (a) Subject to the limitations prescribed in subsection (b) of this section, and according to the procedures prescribed in this Article, a city may dispose of real or personal property belonging to the city by:
 - (1) Private negotiation and sale;
 - (2) Advertisement for sealed bids;
 - (3) Negotiated offer, advertisement, and upset bid;
 - (4) Public auction; or
 - (5) Exchange.
- (b) Private negotiation and sale may be used only with respect to personal property valued at less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) for any one item or group of similar items. Real property of any value and personal property valued at ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) or more for any one item or group of similar items may be exchanged as permitted by G.S. 160A-271, or may be sold by any method permitted in this Article other than private negotiation and sale, except as permitted in G.S. 160A-277 and 160A-279.

Provided, however, a city may dispose of real property of any value and personal property valued at ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) or more for any one item or group of similar items by private negotiation and sale where (i) said real or personal property is significant for its architectural, archaeological, artistic, cultural or historical associations, or significant for architectural, archaeological, artistic, cultural or historical associations, or significant for its natural, scenic or open condition; and (ii) said real or personal property is to be sold to a nonprofit corporation or trust whose purposes include the preservation or conservation of real or personal properties of architectural, archaeological, artistic,

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cultural, historical, natural or scenic significance; and (iii) where a preservation agreement or conservation agreement as defined in G.S. 121-35 is placed in the deed conveying said property from the city to the nonprofit corporation or trust. Said nonprofit corporation or trust shall only dispose of or use said real or personal property subject to covenants or other legally binding restrictions which will promote the preservation or conservation of the property, and, where appropriate, secure rights of public access.

A city council may adopt regulations prescribing procedures for disposing of (c) personal property valued at less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for any one item or group of items in substitution for the requirements of this Article. The regulations shall be designed to secure for the city fair market value for all property disposed of and to accomplish the disposal efficiently and economically. The regulations may, but need not, require published notice, and may provide for either public or private exchanges and sales. The council may authorize one or more city officials to declare surplus any personal property valued at less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for any one item or group of items, to set its fair market value, and to convey title to the property for the city in accord with the regulations. A city official authorized under this section to dispose of property shall, on the first day of February, report in writing to the council on any property disposed of under such authorization from July 1 through December 31 of the previous year, and shall on the first day of August report in writing to the council on any property disposed of under such authorization from January 1 through June 30 of that year. The written report-shall keep a record of all property sold under procedures established pursuant to the subsection which shall generally describe the property sold or exchanged, to whom it was sold, or with whom exchanged, and the amount of money or other consideration received for each sale or exchange since the last such report was submitted. exchange. A city council may also authorize one or more city officials to identify surplus personal property of any value to be traded in under G.S. 143-131.1."

Sec. 6. G.S. 160A-265 reads as rewritten:

"§ 160A-265. Use and disposal of property.

In the discretion of the council, a city may: (i) hold, use, change the use thereof to other uses, or (ii) sell or dispose of real and personal property, without regard to the method or purpose of its acquisition or to its intended or actual governmental or other prior-use."

Sec. 7. This act raises or removes threshold amounts in G.S. 143-129 and G.S. 160A-266. If any local act provides a threshold amount for the subjects addressed in these statutes that is less than the amount provided in this act, this act prevails to the extent of the conflict.

Sec. 8. This act becomes effective October 1, 1995.