STATE ARBITRATION BOARD

December 16, 1997

NOTICE

In the case of Superior Paving, Inc. versus the Florida Department of Transportation on Project Nos. 16120-3502 and 16120-3503 in Polk County, Florida, both parties are advised that State Arbitration Board Order No. 2-97 has been properly filed on December 16, 1997.

S.A.B. CLERK

DEC 16 1997

FILED

H. Eugene Cowger, P.E. Chairman & Clerk, S.A.B.

Copies of Orders & Transcript to:

J. B. Lairscey, P.E., Director of Construction/FDOT Willard R. Elsberry, President/Superior Paving, Inc.

STATE ARBITRATION BOARD

ORDER NO. 2-97

RE:

Request for Arbitration by Superior Paving, Inc. on Job Nos. 16120-3502 & 16120-3503 in Polk County

The following members of the State Arbitration Board participated in the disposition of this matter:

H. Eugene Cowger, P.E., Chairman Bill Deyo, P. E., Member John Roebuck, Member

Pursuant to a written notice, a hearing was held on a request for arbitration commencing at 9:36 a.m. on Thursday, September 25, 1997.

The Board Members, having fully considered the evidence presented at the hearing, now enter their Order No. 2-97 in this cause..

ORDER

A Request for Arbitration of a Claim in the amount of \$209,066.88 was received by the State Arbitration Board on July 15, 1996. Subsequently the Contractor and the Department of Transportation reached agreement on certain aspects of the claim. A Supplemental Agreement dated August 12, 1997 provided compensation in the amount of \$78,913.01 and released liquidated damages for 62 calendar days previously assessed by the Department. It was agreed that the Contractor would revise the Request for Arbitration of a Claim in an amount not to exceed the amount of their original claim less the total of the amount added to the contract by the Supplemental Agreement and the dollar value of the liquidated damages previously released. The revised claim must deal only with issues covered under items A4, A5, A6 and A7 as set out in the Supplemental Agreement.

On September 11, 1997 the Contractor submitted a modified claim in the amount of \$95,433.87 to the State Arbitration Board.

The Contractor presented the following information in support of his claim:

PART R-1 Amount \$22,587.96

Overhead and Administrative Costs incurred during delay periods in addition to those for which compensation was provided by Supplemental Agreement.

We are entitled to overhead and administrative costs incurred during 37 calendar days of delay in addition to those days for which overhead was paid by the Department in the Supplemental Agreement dated August 12, 1997. This is essentially the period at the beginning of work when the Department suspended charging of contract time to allow for utility relocation to progress. We were involved in activities related to the contract during that period. Our acknowledgment of the condition in the Department's letter of December 10, 1992, whereby we agreed to not pursue any further claim in connection with our request for the suspension of contract time, was done under duress. Our intent in requesting the suspension was to mitigate damages and to avoid a claims situation.

PART R-2 Amount \$ 9,832.81

Profit @ 15% on the amount in Part R-1 of this revised claim and on the amount of Overhead paid per by Section (1)A-5 of the Supplemental Agreement dated August 12, 1997.

The amount claimed is for profit on all of the overhead and administrative costs we incurred, because work was delayed by the Department. These delays extended the time period we were committed to the project causing us to lose opportunities to pursue other profitable work.

PART R-3 Amount \$7,329.20

Difference between the amount claim and the amount paid per Section A-4 of the Supplemental Agreement dated August 12, 1997 for maintenance of traffic during the 62 calendar day period for which DOT granted an extension of the contract time in the Supplemental Agreement.

The amount claimed is based on our daily costs for extending maintenance of traffic during the 69 calendar days by which the work was delayed by the Department. This dispute is essentially over the difference between the daily rate calculated using the amount we bid for the lump sum item Maintenance of Traffic divided by the original contract time and the daily rate calculated by the Department based on the cost of a MOT Technician. We incurred maintenance of traffic costs in addition to flagging costs during the delay period such as construction signs for which separate payment is not made.

PART R-4 Amount \$4,099.00

Cost of removing and replacing friction course where the surface texture was deficient, because the mix contained latex.

Stings and globs of latex in the mix became apparent only after the mix had been placed and it cooled.

It is well documented that latex in the mix causes problems with physical characteristics and reaction of latex additive in the mix. The Department denied our request to delete latex from the mix for which we offered an appropriate credit. Prior to this request, the Department announced a policy of deleting latex in project areas involving frequent variations in width, acceleration lanes, intersection, etc.

After our hot mix supplier had blended latex with the asphalt to be used for production of friction course, the Department ordered work on this item to be delayed until a decision was made on the minor crack that had occurred in the structural course between the existing pavement and the widened pavement. Latex is believed to "set-up" into strings and blobs where held in a blended state for an excessive time.

<u>PART R-5</u> Amount \$ 9,403.00 Cost of removing and replacing latex-asphalt friction course in areas where there were straight-edge deficiencies.

The Department enforced the specification straight-edge requirements on through lanes even though this was a job involving overlaying and widening of an existing road where the need to fit to the existing pavement and new curb and gutter which had to be fitted to existing conditions prevented us from achieving the required surface profile. These conditions were compounded by the presence of latex in the mix. We feel that the quality standards applied here were not justified under the circumstances.

PART R-6 Amount \$40,681.90

Interest at 13% per year in the amount of \$57,347.50 on the total amount of the original claim (\$147,719.38-excludes interest and claim preparation costs) less the interest in the amount of \$16,665.50 on the amount of liquidated released (\$34,720.00) which was paid for under Section (1)A-6 of the Supplemental Agreement dated August 12, 1997.

This is for interest between July 18, 1993, the date on which project was accepted by the Department and July 12, 1996, the date on which we filed the original Request for Arbitration. As the result of the Department paying us amounts due, we were forced to borrow working capital funds at 13%, the interest rate from unsecured loans

We gave timely notice of intent to file claim for additional compensation for each of the item that are a part of our claim. The Department made no effort to determine elements and totals for the events about which it had received notice of intent to claim equitable compensation in time and money and, thus placed the entire burden for documentation in this matter on the Contractor. They took no action toward seeking settlement until we filed the formal Request for Arbitration.

PART R-7 Amount \$ 1,500 Claim Review and Preparation Fees

In compiling our claim, we expended considerable clerical and professional time to compile, sort and trace the various relevant sources of information. Also, we paid the State Arbitration Board filing fee. We are seeking a portion of the costs incurred here.

The Department of Transportation rebutted the Contractor's claim as follows:

PART R-1

The Contractor requested that the charging of contract time be suspended. Our letter approving the suspension which was acknowledged in writing by the Contractor contained a clause stating: "The suspension will be full and final compensation for the delays presented in your request. Acceptance of this time suspension, as indicated by your signature below, reflects agreement to pursue no further claim, financial or otherwise, in connection with the above request." The Contractor worked elsewhere during the suspension period thus generating company revenue.

PART R-2

Profit on extra costs due to delays is not justified. Paying profit on delays would increase the Contractor's profit margin beyond his original expectation. Traditionally the Department has not paid profit on delays. To do so would convey the message that "The profit margin for delay is as good or better than actual performance of contract work and there is certainly no risk for the contractor, only pure reward."

PART R-3

Certain fixed costs are assigned to the Maintenance of Traffic item that do not vary with the amount of time spent on the job. We think that we gave the Contractor the benefit of the doubt in our estimate that a MOT Technician would be working 4.5 hours on each delay day.

PART R-4

We found this section of friction course to be unacceptable, because the finished surface had blobs of something. We used latex in asphalt mixes for several years. We have now gone to use of Ground Tire Rubber in place of latex, because of the opportunity to recycle old tires. Our experience with storage of latex does not support the Contractor's positions on the characteristics of latex mixes and the effect of storage.

PART R-5

We applied the straight-edge requirements only to full width roadway. We recognize the difficultly in achieving a consistently smooth pavement under the conditions that existed on this job and, therefore, waived the thickness limitations to allow the Contractor full potential to meet the specification straight-edge requirements. Also, the Contractor was allowed to overrun the plan quantities for asphalt concrete structural course.

In a letter dated May 6, 1993, by which the Contractor requested waiving of straight-edge requirements in other areas of the project, he made the statement, "We overcame frequent changes in existing pavement elevations in the old pavement west of the original southbound travel lane, and believe the final surface course will not be adversely affected by the minor deviations detected in the final course before FC-4." This could be interpreted to mean that the structural course over the parts of the project for which a waiver was not requested had been straight-edged by the Contractor and no substantial deviations were detected.

PART R-6

Our position is that no interest is due the Contractor for any period of time preceding July 15, 1996 the date on which the Contractor first submitted a detailed breakdown of the amount he was claiming. In the Supplemental Agreement dated August 12, 1997, we paid interest on the amount of liquidated damages ultimately released in an attempt to negotiate an equitable settlement of this claim.

The Department does not determine from its records alone the amount that may be due a Contractor for a claim he submits. In particular, we cannot make a determination of the degree to which a Contractor operations were made inefficient. After the Contractor submits detailed cost information, we use our records to arrive at an equitable amount due the Contractor.

The Board in considering the testimony and exhibits presented found the following points to be of particular significance:

PART R-1

The Department benefited from the suspension of work during December of 1996, because it allowed time for utilities to be adjusted, thus avoiding a interference with the Contractor's operations.

PART R-4

Since the surface texture problem did not occur on other parts of the contract where latex was used, it appears that the circumstances were unique for the section of friction course in question here.

During the hearing, neither party to this dispute could ascertain whether blended latex-asphalt was in fact held in the plant storage tank for an extended period of time.

PART R-5

The project consisted of relatively short sections of work with the new pavement and curb grades controlled by the elevation of the exisiting pavement.

PART R-6

The Contractor did not submit a comprehensive claim until three years after the job was accepted.

Approximately one year was consumed in negotiaing the partial settlement documented by the Supplemental Agreement dated August 12, 1997.

NOTE:

Since the amount of the claim actually presented to the Board for consideration was less than the amount of the claim originally submitted, \$1,000 of the original Board Administrative Fee was refunded to the Contractor.

From the forgoing and in light of the testimony and exhibits presented, the State Arbitration Board finds as follows:

The Department of Transportation shall reimburse the Contractor in the amount of \$30,000 for his claim.

It is noted that the Department of Transportation agreed to adjust the pay quantities for the unit cost construction traffic control items to reflect the units in use on the job during the 62 calendar day time extension granted by the Supplemental Agreement dated August 12, 1997.

The Department of Transportation is directed to reimburse the State Arbitration Board the sum of \$ 324.70 for Court Reporting Costs.

S.A.B. CLER

S.A.B. CLERK

DEC 16 1997

Tallahassee, Florida

FILED

Dated: 12/15/97

Certified Copy:

H. Eugene Cowger, P. F. Chairman & Clerk, S.A.B. H. Eugene Cowger, P. E. Chairman & Clerk

Bill Deyo, P.E.

Member

John P. Roebuck

Member

STATE ARBITRATION BOARD STATE OF FLORIDA

O.A.B. CLERK

FILED

Superior Paving, Inc.,

- and -

PROJECT NO. 16120-3502

LOCATION: SR-655 (Recker Highway)

Polk County

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ORIGINAL

RE:

Arbitration in the Above Matter

DATE:

Thursday, September 25, 1997

PLACE:

Florida Transportation Center 1007 Desoto Park Drive

Tallahassee, Florida

TIME:

Commenced at 9:36 a.m. Concluded at 11:23 a.m.

REPORTED BY:

Mindy Martin, RPR

Notary Public in and for

the State of Florida at Large

Wilkinson & Associates Certified Court Reporters Post Office Box 13461 Tallahassee, Florida 32317

APPEARANCES:

MEMBERS OF THE STATE ARBITRATION BOARD:

H. E. Cowger, Chairman Bill Deyo Jack Roebuck

APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:

Ken Blanchard Rick Langley Rick Roberts

APPEARING ON BEHALF OF SUPERIOR PAVING, INC.

Al Dallas Willard R. Elsberry

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EXHIBITS

Exhibit No. 1 Received in Exhibit No. 2 Received in Exertification in Exhibit No. 3 Received in Exhibit No. 4 Received in Exhibit No. 5 Received in	vidence 4 vidence 4 vidence 4
CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER	66

1	PROCEEDINGS
2	MR. COWGER: This is a hearing of the State
3	Arbitration Board established in accordance with Section
4	337.185 of the Florida Statutes. Mr. Bill Deyo was
5	appointed a member of the board by the secretary of the
6	Department of Transportation. Mr. John Roebuck was elected
7	by the construction companies under contract to the
8	Department of Transportation.
9	These two members chose me, H. Eugene Cowger, to
10	serve as a third member of the board and as chairman. Our
11	terms began on July 1, 1997, and expire June 30, 1999.
12	Will all persons who will make oral presentations during
13	this hearing please raise your right hand to be sworn in.
14	Al is not going to say anything?
15	MR. DALLAS: I'm not going to say anything.
16	MR. ELSBERRY: Our agreement is that only two of us
17	are supposed to speak.
18	(Whereupon, all witnesses were duly sworn by the chairman.)
19	MR. COWGER: The documents which put this arbitration
20	hearing into being are hereby introduced as Exhibit Number
21	1. This is the original, Exhibit Number 1 consists of the
22	original request for arbitration of a claim dated July
23	15th, 1996, and received by the State Arbitration Board on
24	that same date by hand delivery.

Exhibit Number 2 is a supplemental request modifying

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the claim. This is a letter, September 11th, from Superior
Paving. And the modification is based on the negotiated
settlement of some parts of the original claim which were
documented by a supplemental agreement dated August 12th,

5 1997.

The third exhibit, Exhibit Number 3, is DOT's evaluation of the contractor's claim, based on the revised claim, which is a bound booklet. That's all we need to say about that. Exhibit Number 4 is a package of information with a letter dated September 25th, 1997, today, presented by the contractor to the parties and the board prior to the beginning of this hearing. We'll mark that as Exhibit Number 4.

Exhibit Number 5 is a package of information submitted also just before the hearing by DOT. Let's go off the record just a minute, please.

17 (Discussion off the record)

18 (Whereupon, Exhibits No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were received in evidence.)

MR. COWGER: This is the talking notes that

Mr. Roberts from DOT is going to be using this morning to

present his rebuttal to the contractor's claim. He will be

speaking from these notes, and these are just introduced

for the benefit of the board to have some written

information on what was said.

1 Does anybody else have any other exhibits that they 2 wish to present for consideration? 3 MR. ELSBERRY: I quess I ought to mention that I have 4 excerpts of videotape which was seen by Mr. Roberts during 5 our negotiation sessions, seen in full. I don't propose to 6 show all of it because it runs over 20 minutes, and I don't 7 think we want to be bored with it. But there are some 8 things in here that might be unique that would be of value, 9 particularly to the people who have never seen the project 10 and have never seen the tape. Mr. Roberts and I are both 11 familiar with the contents of the tape. 12 MR. COWGER: Could the board keep the tape 13 temporarily if we need to?

MR. ELSBERRY: Yes. You can have the tape.

MR. COWGER: I'm not sure we will.

MR. ELSBERRY: If you want to, you're welcome to have
the tape. I only have the one copy, but you're welcome to
it.

MR. COWGER: Mr. Roberts, if you have a problem with us having the tape and you not having a copy, tell us at some point, okay?

MR. ROBERTS: Okay.

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MR. COWGER: And we'll make sure you get one too.

But I wouldn't think you're going to need it, but we'll

see.

Both parties now have had the opportunity to examine the exhibits. The one comment I need to make is that Exhibit Number 4, which was today's submittal by the contractor, contains some additional information that has not been seen by the DOT before.

Mr. Elsberry says that essentially the narrative deals with what he's going to be verbally presenting today, but there is an additional issue brought up about payment for temporary traffic control devices, and I think that can probably be resolved by the DOT and the contractor at this point. There's some mechanical problems in the estimate process.

We would like to offer DOT the opportunity at this point, since they have not seen this September -- they have not seen Exhibit Number 4 prior to today, that after we complete this hearing, just before we close, if DOT should like to request the opportunity to make a written statement in regard to this information covering any points that are new that they haven't seen before that they need time to study, they will be offered that opportunity with the understanding that the board must receive that written submittal by October the 15th. And as of the time the statement is presented to the board or sent to the board, they will also send a copy to the contractor so everybody will be informed.

I think we'll go on. During this hearing the parties may offer such evidence and testimony as is pertinent and material to the controversy and shall produce such additional evidence as the board may deem necessary to an understanding and determination of the matter before it.

The board shall be the sole judge of the relevance and materiality of the evidence offered.

Parties are requested to assure that they received properly identified copies of each exhibit submitted during the course of the hearing and to retain these exhibits. The board will furnish the parties a copy of the court reporter's transcript of this hearing along with its final order but will not furnish copies of the exhibits to the parties.

The hearing will be conducted in an informal matter. First the contractor's representative will elaborate on their claim. And then the DOT will offer rebuttal. Either party may interrupt to bring out a pertinent point by coming through the chairman. However, for the sake of order, I must instruct that only one person speak at a time.

We're to the point now where it's appropriate for the contractor to begin his presentation. I would like to make a comment, though, in that regard before we start. The claim, as revised, contains essentially seven parts, and

I think it would be appropriate if first the contractor

makes an opening statement that covers the general issues

that he may want to cover and then go to dealing with each

part of the claim individually.

And at the time that he completes his initial presentation, we'll give the department the opportunity to rebut; that is, as they each present part of the claim, we'll give them the opportunity to rebut, to put it in a little more orderly manner.

We do want to try to do our best to finish this hearing by 11:00, so let's try to keep it concise. The board has had the opportunity to review all the information submitted, so we're fairly familiar with what happened on the project. And I'm sure there are some specifics that the parties will want to bring out, but let's try not to ramble, if we can help it. Okay, Mr. Elsberry, if you'll go ahead and begin.

MR. ELSBERRY: Thank you very much, Mr. Cowger.

MR. COWGER: Excuse me just a minute. Either one of you board members have anything?

MR. ROEBUCK: The only thing I question, Mr. Elsberry submitted this claim good months ago and apparently paid a fee at the time. The claim has been reduced by a substantial amount --

MR. COWGER: We'll look at that.

1 MR. ROEBUCK: Have we sent his excess fee back to 2 him? MR. COWGER: We haven't done anything yet. But we 3 will because the claim now is down below \$100,000. 4 there's a rebate due, we'll give it back to him. 5 6 MR. ELSBERRY: Thank you, sir. I appreciate the opportunity to be here. And I will try to be concise. 7 if you will agree and the department will agree, I will say 8 9 or stipulate that the words that are in this handout this 10 morning are essentially what I intended to say. 11 interest of time, since everybody has it, I'll try to avoid 12 simply repeating it for the record. If you'll be willing to accede to that treatment, that method of presenting my 13 14 statements, I think we can cut through what I'm going to 15 say. 16 And then any rebuttal that the department wants to 17 make, they already have this. I'll be happy to summarize 18 it if you would care to hear it. I do want to show some 19 excerpts from the tape. And I think perhaps it might be 20 well to let me just make an overview, and then I'll show 21 the initial stages of the tape and perhaps the last. 22 MR. COWGER: When you get to the tape, will you tell 23 us the purpose of showing us the tape? 24 MR. ELSBERRY: Yes, sir. 25 MR. COWGER: Okay. Good.

MR. ELSBERRY: The overview of this is this is a contract for improving an existing road that was presumed by the designer to have certain physical characteristics, features and elevations and dimensions that proved not to be true. It's my belief that no actual field survey was done when they produced this plan, but that's beyond either my or perhaps your capability of determining.

The fact is that as we engaged in this project, we encountered significant problems, which I've emphasized from day one. The plans were unbuildable as presented to us in comparison with the features that were already present as transportation facilities.

Utility delays, unconscionable utility delays were both tolerated, and nothing practical was done about it by the department, which has the only authority to deal with utilities. The contractor can raise sand and raise hell about it, but it doesn't accomplish anything unless the department enforces it.

The job started off late because even after a 90-day acquisition period, when we were approaching the December 1st starting date, it became apparent that literally nothing had been done as far as utility relocations were concerned in spite of some rather detailed schedules that were contained in the contract. As a result of this, we initially sought to defer the commencement of the starting

time. And I wrote a letter. And that's perhaps a

substantial part of the problem in dealing with this delay

business.

The letter offered to waive all penalties, all claims, monetary and otherwise, if the time was delayed. The department responded, in a letter from the district construction engineer. And in essence, I've taken the position in my written summary here today that I really was, at that time I felt like I was under duress to sign that letter, that here was an opportunity to forego having to present a claim and engage in a lot of rhetoric about the hows and whys. The simple fact was that we had already had infield site meetings with utility representatives. And the project engineer said we will get these people to move.

We knew there was a problem with the City of
Winter Haven because it was an asbestos-containing water
line, and they were not qualified to remove it themselves.
They had to advertise it and the city charters had certain
periods. But we were willing to work with that. We had no
choice.

But as far as my view of that letter that

Mr. Dougherty presented, either I signed it or I started

off with about 37 percent of my time being charged out, and

I was going to be engaged in a claim which I hoped to

avoid. I don't like to deal with claims. I don't like to have to have a protracted period such as we're engaged in today. Thus I signed it.

And to compound the matter and the way I represented it, and I sincerely apologize for this, I cannot find a copy of that letter in my file. Frankly, I had forgotten I had signed it. All I had was my own record of having offered, and then the department had, in fact, extended the starting time but only after charging an initial date of December 1st.

The second and the continuing matter of the utilities on the tape will show that we were faced with utility intrusion into operations even long after the original time had expired. There were numerous and repeated cause for utility adjustments. We had site meetings and the project engineer even missed some of those. We had complained about that.

MR. COWGER: May I interrupt you just a minute.

MR. ELSBERRY: Yes, sir.

MR. COWGER: The letter you mentioned that you couldn't find a copy of. In the DOT's exhibit --

22 MR. ELSBERRY: It's in DOT's --

MR. COWGER: -- under tab 2 is the letter.

MR. ELSBERRY: What's the index number?

MR. COWGER: Tab 2.

1	l MR.	ELSBERRY:	Tab 2.	That's	correct.

- MR. COWGER: Just for the record, that's where --
- MR. ELSBERRY: That's what I'm referring to.
- MR. COWGER: -- the letter appears and apparently the decision about 30 days or 32 days kind of swings on one
- 6 sentence in that letter.

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- MR. ELSBERRY: I've taken the position, and I've
 expressed it here, that I felt compelled to sign this
 letter. My alternative was if I rejected it, the
 department was going to send me a weekly diary and say by
 the time we actually could get started in January, we would
 have lost 37 percent of the contract time available for
 this project.
 - It was a miserable situation. And the reason for the letter having to appear in the first place was because no one in the department enforced the contract provisions requiring utilities to relocate. Nothing had been done on the date the starting time was supposed to begin December 1st.
 - MR. COWGER: Willard, I think from reading the record, we understand all that, and we're all on claim one right now. Can we go ahead and go to the video and get that behind us.
- MR. ELSBERRY: Go with the video. I think the last thing is, I want to make this point, make it very clear,

I consider that the interface between the department personnel and our personnel, as we approached problems and encountered them and uncovered them, they could have been resolved had there been persons within the department who would have stood with us on the site and said, yes, we recognize this plan feature can't be built exactly as it is. However, we have to move on with this project. And if there are consequences from that that you have to bear and consequences that we have to bear, let's get it together. That wasn't done.

It reached a position in which we literally had nowhere to go. The utilities interfered, and the diaries themselves confirm that and they're included in the original claim, there was nowhere for the contractor to work. In fact, we moved off this job for three weeks and did another DOT job for which there was a complement from the project engineer, Mr. Whitman in Kissimmee. We encountered the same types of problem. The difference, there was no claim there. We went on because he met daily and we agreed on matters.

This is an important feature of what our claim is about. We lacked professional response when a problem was uncovered. There wasn't a resolution of it. And we were told in many cases, well, just build it per plans and specs. And it's physically impossible to have done so.

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                MR. COWGER: Willard, I think the board fully
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          understands your position in that regard, and I would
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          suggest to DOT that if you've got any rebuttal on that,
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          this is an open hearing, and you can say whatever you want
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               And I would suggest that you do say something about
          that, but I do have a question. Was the construction
 7
          engineer inspecting handled by the department, or did you
 8
          have a consultant out there?
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                MR. ROBERTS: It was handled by the department.
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                MR. COWGER: You did not have a consultant involved?
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                MR. ROBERTS: No. sir.
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                MR. COWGER:
                             Okay.
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                MR. ROBERTS: Yes, we had a consultant inspector that
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          was on the project, but that was under, it was kind of like
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          a rent --
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                MR. COWGER: Rent-a-tech, okay.
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                MR. ROBERTS: Yeah, that kind of thing.
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                             But you had a DOT employee as project
                MR. COWGER:
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          engineer?
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                MR. ROBERTS: DOT employee as project engineer.
                                                                 Ιf
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          I may say so at this point, definitely there was some
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          difficulties on that project, and the department is not
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          here to say that we didn't have some problems. However, in
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          regard to the lack of professionalism, that's a matter of
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          perspective.
                        The department certainly feels like that the
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1 people responded. Obviously, we're not saying that we're

- 2 Snow White, but we take exception to the fact that all the
- actions on the project were lacking professionalism. We
- 4 had a couple of embarrassing incidents, but that was not
- 5 the standard on this project.
- 6 (Whereupon, the video was shown and there was discussion
- 7 off the record.)
- MR. COWGER: DOT now is going to make any statements
- 9 they wish to make about what was just shown on the video.
- And one thing, since we were off the record while the video
- was being shown, if there's anything, any comments that you
- made, Willard, that you need to get into the record that
- you made during the video, let's get them in there. But,
- again, brief, please, because we understand, I think we
- 15 pretty well understand the circumstance.
- 16 MR. ELSBERRY: I don't want to be redundant. You've
- 17 been exposed to it.
- 18 MR. COWGER: Go ahead.
- MR. ROBERTS: Well, the department is not here to
- 20 refute that fact that this project did have its share of
- 21 problems. We had some utility problems. We had some minor
- grade difficulties. We had some drainage problems. And
- I think the fact that we executed a supplemental agreement
- shows the board the fact that the department did own up to
- those problems.

1	And most of the problems that were referenced during
2	the viewing of the videotape have been addressed and paid
3	in full by the department. We did not request any
4	reduction in the claim. Or I should say we did not wind up
5	paying a reduction in the claim submitted. We paid all
6	those claims.
7	In reference to the grades shown by Superior Paving,
8	Mr. Langley ran the grades on this project. He did not
9	find them to be in agreement with Superior and himself had
10	a meeting with Superior's consultant, Harvey Hall, and that
11	meeting resulted in Harvey Hall agreeing with Rick Langley
12	at that time. The reference has been made
13	MR. COWGER: Excuse me just a minute. What was
14	agreed to? That the plan elevations were not incorrect?
15	MR. ROBERTS: It was agreed at that meeting that the
16	road could be built.
17	MR. COWGER: Okay. Enough said. Go ahead.
18	MR. ROBERTS: The only other comment that DOT would
19	like to make, the reference has been made, the word massive
20	has been used many times, and DOT would submit that this
21	was a widening and resurfacing project with nominal
22	problems and it's less than a half mile long. So the word
23	massive seems a bit overused.

MR. COWGER: This job is one contiguous job, though?

There's not two sections?

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1	MR. LANGLEY: It's two sections.
2	MR. ELSBERRY: Two sections. Two separate
3	intersections.
4	MR. COWGER: Two separate intersections?
5	MR. ROBERTS: Yes.
6	MR. COWGER: Go ahead.
7	MR. ELSBERRY: There are actually two sets of plans.
8	They're in the same binder, but they're physically an
9	entirely separate total
10	MR. COWGER: Okay. That's good enough. Go ahead,
11	Mr. Roberts.
12	MR. ROBERTS: Well, is it the department's turn to
13	it would be Superior's turn to address or add to
14	MR. COWGER: You're ready to go to the individual
15	parts?
16	MR. ROBERTS: Yes, the department is.
17	MR. COWGER: Let me say, I think the board saw from
18	viewing the video, we got a lot of background information
19	on what happened. As Mr. Roberts said, a lot of these
20	issues that came out of what happened have been settled.
21	And the only part of the current claim that might get
22	back into discussing some of the things that happened on
23	the video are parts four and five dealing with replacing
24	some failed, in quotes, latex mix and the areas where there

were straightedge deficiencies that either corrective

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1 action or a penalty was applied.

MR. ROBERTS: The department's position is the only unresolved claims on this job are time issues or material issues. That is really all that this hearing should be about.

MR. ROEBUCK: Well, there's some philosophical issues also, such as the department's not wanting to pay -- recognize the profit in some of the overhead items.

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, sir, but those are time related.

MR. COWGER: I think we accept that. Willard, why don't you go on with going through your claim, then, part by part.

MR. ELSBERRY: All right. Thank you. On the delay claim, the department has approached it and has allowed certain of what we had presented. The remainder of my claim is premised on the fact that we approached this job and sought in good faith to complete it. And in December of 1992 we were not knowledgeable and aware of the problems that would be encountered and the difficulty of getting them resolved.

And this area, I don't want to beat a dead horse, but this is also the area in which I had made the complaint, and I was seeking diligently to resolve some of these problems when a former resident engineer made the comment to me that my people didn't know how to build a road. And

it went from bad to worse. And included in your file is a reprimand for Mr. Previte for his unprofessional,

unprofessional conduct. I'm not going to say anymore about it. It speaks for itself.

5 MR. COWGER: I hope not.

MR. ELSBERRY: We felt compelled to sign, I felt compelled to sign this letter, and I regret that I did not have a copy in file, because I would have addressed it earlier in my claim. And Rick and I could have talked about that perhaps a little more. I still do feel that given the circumstances where we were faced with a loss of more than a third of our total contract time, and the department had taken a firm position, they had rejected our offer to waive all claims by starting the time, they, in fact, did charge the first day.

They said they would give it back to us, but I don't know whether that was ever done. It became a moot point because time has been resolved. It's been acknowledged that we had ample reason for the time. The matter of the delay is simply that there were delays in processing data. The presentation to us for the milling was delayed. The refusal to allows us to pave the 16120-3503, the Hatfield end, resulted -- there could have been elimination of a whole bunch of liquidated damages, because the only reason for not getting that one complete and accepted by the

1	department, because we were under prohibition from laying
2	any asphalt on that until that crack item was resolved.
3	MR. COWGER: Let's try to cut through to the chaff or
4	this thing. This claim deals with the extended home office
5	overhead for the 32 days or whatever it was at the
6	beginning of the project when the time was suspended.
7	MR. ELSBERRY: The department's position they
8	granted us a substantial part of the their position is
9	that they don't owe anything for the initial area.
10	MR. COWGER: And that's the whole dispute on this
11	particular point, that initial 32 days that the time was
12	suspended and whether you ought to be paid home office
13	overhead for those 32 days.
14	MR. ELSBERRY: We were, in fact, obligated to prepare
15	and produce an estimate for our subcontractors and
16	submitted timely the proper documentation.
L 7	MR. COWGER: We understand all that. But what we
18	don't understand
L9	MR. ELSBERRY: We also met with the utilities during
20	this time, and we were seeking their performance. And
21	throughout December we had weekly meetings.
22	MR. COWGER: But you were granted the 32-day
23	MR. ELSBERRY: We were granted that time.
24	MR. COWGER: suspension. But the DOT's position,

not to speak for you, but the DOT's position is when you

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signed the letter and acknowledged the suspension of the
work for that 32-day period, that in the letter was a
statement that said that the contractor agrees to pursue no
further claim, financial or otherwise, in conjunction with
your request, meaning the request for suspension. Is that
not true, DOT?

MR. ROBERTS: That is true.

MR. COWGER: So, now, I think we need to give the contractor just one more minute to explain why it is that he feels that that particular clause in that letter does not apply in this instance.

MR. ELSBERRY: I felt I had a gun at my head. I was going to be faced with an administrative matter, a headache, dealing with a claim if I didn't accept that. And premised on the knowledge I had then, they were jawboning with the utilities to go ahead and get out of the way so the contractor can get started.

MR. COWGER: We understand all that. How were you damaged, though? You know, home office overhead, but why is it that you felt that you're due all --

MR. ELSBERRY: Why we felt that way, we had originally contemplated this project would utilize our time during the 90 days. We had administrative matters to deal with, interface and the preconstruction conference. We had had the internal shop-drawing preparation. All of that

should have been handled in the 90 days. We were ready to go to work on December the 1st. We were forced not to.

We have expenses and overhead that goes on whether we are doing work or not; insurance, taxes, the apparatus that is necessary to sustain an operation in the field all goes on whether there's work going on or not. And that's the reason for -- my position is that we had work activities, alternatives, that we could have gone to that really is pushed out to the end of the job.

After 205 days, we should have been able to leave this job and go on to other things. We could not. We had to stick with this job. So the time element required to complete all the operations of this activity went from December 1st to July whatever it is. I don't remember the exact date but July 13th or 18th, whatever the final date of acceptance is.

MR. COWGER: I think we understand all that. DOT, do you have any comment on that? Because I want to leave this item.

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, we do. I provided you and entered into evidence Exhibit Number 5 that presents our rebuttal to this claim in its entirety. It deals with the letter of December the 1st of Mr. Elsberry. Superior Paving proposed the time suspension. They requested the letter of December the 1st when Superior says at this time it was a request

for time suspension on the job. And we're willing to waive
any monetary claims related to this delay in starting time
if we're not to incur time charges and commence maintenance
of traffic and other operations that we know will not be
productive.

The department, in response to Superior's request, then sent them a time suspension letter, which is Exhibit 2 in the department's package. And it was signed and executed by Mr. Elsberry. And, Mr. Chairman, you've read the statement in the letter, which is very direct and to the point. Superior Paving signed that letter and I see no evidence of duress on the contractor's part.

If the contractor is under duress, whether it's a time suspension, a time extension, or a supplemental agreement, they will write a disclaimer or an exception on that document, sign it, and send it back and have it entered as a matter of record. There are no disclaimers or no exceptions on this document.

MR. COWGER: I think we've heard enough on that.

MR. ROBERTS: The department wanted to enter that in the record.

MR. COWGER: Okay. We've got you.

MR. ROBERTS: It was not a take-it-or-leave-it offer. The only other issue, the only other comment I have about this issue is the fact that Mr. Elsberry said during

the time suspension that he moved his crews off the project
or never moved them on the project. Put them on another
project to work for three weeks. The department feels that
if this crew scheduled to work on this project were
generating revenue, there was no unabsorbed overhead for
that time period. Therefore, there are no damages due

If the crews were idle, that's another issue in itself. They were not. They were out generating revenue. Whether they generated it on this project or they generated it on another project, there was a need for his crews to be working. They were working. Therefore there is no entitlement at all.

MR. ELSBERRY: I'd like to respond briefly.

MR. COWGER: Just a second. Is that it?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, sir.

Superior Paving for this point.

17 MR. COWGER: Go ahead, Willard.

MR. ELSBERRY: I would like to respond to that last item. I felt we were under an obligation to mitigate the damages that were being imposed on us on this project. We did not need all of the equipment that was committed to that project on the other project.

We had also the obligation to return to this project if we had a resolution of how these grade changes were going to be and the questions that had not been resolved.

If they had been presented to us and changed, we would have 1 been required to bring our forces back. We were, in fact, 2 mitigating a loss rather than claiming double. So much of 3 4 the equipment that was required for this job was left right on that job. We had nowhere else for it to go to be used. 5 We did not require all this equipment. The other project 6 did not have the base work and as much pipe work as this 7 8 one. 9 Does the board agree we ought to go on MR. COWGER: 10 to part two? 11 MR. ROEBUCK: Yes, let's move on. 12 Let's go to part two. MR. COWGER: 13 MR. ELSBERRY: Next item. My turn? 14 MR. ROEBUCK: Yes. 15 The percentage request is fifteen MR. ELSBERRY: 16 I've noted and I'll repeat myself, the percent. 17 department's response to me is outrageous. It assumes the

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MR. ELSBERRY: The percentage request is fifteen percent. I've noted and I'll repeat myself, the department's response to me is outrageous. It assumes the contractor must simply endure whatever adverse impacts flow from the department's dereliction of duty. The contractor undertakes the construction work motivated by the opportunity to make a profit. He's interfered with, as in this case, and forced to forego other profitable contracts. He certainly ought to be compensated reasonably both for his actual delayed cost and opportunity lost. The percentage request of 15 percent applies to delay costs

only and is not an unreasonable amount per day and ought to be granted. And I stand on that.

MR. COWGER: DOT, let's have a rebuttal on that.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, the department takes exception to dereliction of duty. We do not feel like that we're guilty of that fact. The only other issue that I have, the only thing I have to bring to this, and you can see in Exhibit 5 what we say and read what we say is standard procedure and upheld many times, that there should be no profit on delay.

And we feel like it would be setting precedence if we did pay profit on delay. In regard to this item, this is strictly profit on the overhead that the department does not agree with anyway and think that we have adequately documented and stated that it should be denied.

And the department maintains that there was no lost opportunity on the contractor's part. The crews were used completely and there's been no evidence presented to the department nor, to my knowledge, to this board that there was lost opportunity. And that statement does not apply.

MR. COWGER: Okay. DOT, I'd like to hear you say, though -- I think I hear what you're saying is that it's been standard practice over the years to not pay profit on delay claims.

MR. ROBERTS: That's correct.

MR. COWGER: And what's the justification for that?

MR. ROBERTS: That's in the department procedures.

MR. COWGER: No, no, no. What's the justification for it by the department?

MR. ROBERTS: The justification, the philosophy is that it rewards the contractor, and there's no motivation to help mitigate the delays and move forward with the work.

MR. COWGER: Mr. Elsberry?

MR. ELSBERRY: Okay. One last comment on that. The department granted the 62 days and allowed the delay claim to that extent. And to eliminate the allowance of a profit on that to me is like saying that we would not pay you for any overruns to the extent that there was a profit allowed, that you have predicated your bid on a certain amount of something that you're expecting out of it, and anything in excess of that is defaulted, belongs to the department.

It's comparable to some of the philosophy in the congress now where they want to say that there are tax expenditures. When they don't take the money away from you and they leave it in your hands, that's tax expenditure. This is the same way. I think the contractor in a capitalist society has a right to expect to make a profit on activity. We were forced in this case to remain on the job for 305 days where we anticipated, and it was through no particular reason of our own, should have been through

- there with the 204 that we originally planned.
- 2 MR. COWGER: Now, just so we fully understand this
- 3 thing, take but one more minute, as I understand it, this
- 4 part of the claim deals with profit only on the delays.
- 5 MR. ELSBERRY: Extended overhead.
- 6 MR. COWGER: Yeah. On extended overhead. DOT
- originally paid, on the supplemental agreement, you paid
- 8 him some profit on some things, right, that he had
- 9 originally claimed?
- MR. ROBERTS: We paid his claims at face value for
- some aspects of this claim, yes, we did. And if a profit
- was included in that, we paid it. But this claim is
- 13 strictly profit on the overhead.
- MR. COWGER: Strictly on the overhead.
- MR. ROBERTS: And DOT would like to add one thing.
- And it's our understanding that Superior had calculated
- overhead exposure on this project for 305 days. The total
- project value is \$455,000. That would say that the
- overhead allocated to this project was \$211,060? That's a
- lot of -- that's nearly, that's \$200,000 worth of overhead
- on less than a half million dollar project. That's a
- 22 substantial amount of overhead.
- MR. COWGER: So what you're really doing is disputing
- the calculation of the home office overhead?
- MR. ROBERTS: We never questioned Superior's daily

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rate for overhead. What we're questioning is the fact that
they should not be paid profit on overhead, that
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- 3 profit-makers for the project were busy in other places.
- MR. COWGER: Okay. Willard, unless you've got

 something else to say, I think we've heard all we need to

 say on that.
- 7 MR. ELSBERRY: I think you can make your own judgments.
- 9 MR. COWGER: May I make a comment. Do you have any 10 recollection of ever being paid profit on overhead on DOT work or on any work?
- MR. ELSBERRY: Yes, sir.
- MR. ROEBUCK: Yes, certainly. The cost of your job.

 You're going to mark up --
- MR. ELSBERRY: Let's do a little hypothetical.
- MR. DEYO: I don't think we need to pursue the discussion on whether or not he was paid on other jobs.
- We'll look at the facts on this. We've had enough
- 19 discussion on --
- MR. COWGER: Let's withdraw my question and move on.
- MR. ROEBUCK: Thank you.
- MR. ELSBERRY: All right. I was going to give you a
- 23 hypothetical. If this were the only job a contractor had,
- and it was in a situation where he had no other
- alternatives and he sits and waits on this thing,

I definitely think you could see that it would not be fair
for him to -- the recovery of a profit.

MR. COWGER: Let's go on to R-3.

MR. ELSBERRY: R-3, prorata increase in maintenance of traffic. I did not realize until Mr. Roberts' rebuttal how the department had come to its numbers. And I see now that what he's done, he's limited strictly to one maintenance of traffic technician. And I respond and say that construction work is not pursued in a vacuum. The maintenance of traffic, the lump sum item, covers matters that we normally know will not be paid through unit price items.

The fixed costs that are referred to are necessary.

Lane closures are necessary and there's a direct effect in our efficiency and our ability to complete work, as it was in this case, particularly with the structures, the two inlet structures. We had to maintain lane closures, and we had to have flagmen at these operations.

Every instance in which there is an impairment and, in fact, you could, without impairment, say, utility delays or engineering decisions, you're required to be there an additional day. In a true sense, the direct costs that are related to the flagmen that are on the job are there, and they don't get paid by the units of production per day in pipe or yard or pavement or whatever, and that is a real

factor in maintenance of traffic in a lump sum.

The signs that are not paid for under units, we were forced to keep those there throughout the additional period. We even sought to eliminate by taking up all the signs during the curing period, and the decision came back, no, you can't do that. You've got to leave all the construction signs up.

So there are a number of factors that enter into maintenance of traffic. And I would simply repeat that I think the prorata method that was set up, it was reasonable in the beginning. I don't see any reason why it shouldn't be paid throughout the delay period.

MR. COWGER: Mr. Roberts, do you have anything to say about that, noting the fact that everything he just said has been pretty well covered in the exhibit number, whatever it was? Anyway, it's covered in the September 25th letter from Superior, the one that was presented this morning.

MR. ELSBERRY: We had already talked about these unit price items, and I'm not -- I don't think we need to make any further comment about that.

MR. ROBERTS: Well, the department stands on the position that there are fixed costs in the maintenance of traffic item, and we have tried to identify those to you in our perspective. And we were seeking credit from Superior

Paving for the fixed costs. And we do not feel like that a prorata share for maintenance of traffic is deserved in any situation, because those fixed costs will bear that out.

Superior, their calculated rate was \$199 a day. I do not think that the \$199 a day will support two flagmen, an MOT technician, a pickup truck. That will not bear that out. The department has provided our rebuttal. We made an approach as to what we thought it should be in a job this size. We gave the benefit of the doubt that the technician would be working four and a half hours a day. Typically on a job like this, the technician has other duties also not related to maintenance of traffic. That's all the department has to say about that.

MR. COWGER: Let's go on to R-4. Did you have something else?

MR. ELSBERRY: Two flagmen wasn't all that was required. This was an intersection or multiple intersection job. In many cases, in some cases we had as many as six flagmen. Not for all the time, but two flagmen won't cover it.

MR. COWGER: We understand. Let's go on to R-4.

MR. ELSBERRY: R-4, milling and replace asphalt and concrete on Hatfield because of latex failure. My position is well known. I've objected to latex in projects that have frequent lane changes, widths, transitions. I also

feel that the department was culpable in this, halting the operations on March 10th.

I firmly believe that there would not have been quality problems with the bungee cord appearances in the mix had we been able to go ahead. And the area involved on that particular project, we saw it was eventually moved out, was probably less than 300 feet over the entire area.

MR. COWGER: How much did you have to remove?

MR. ELSBERRY: Sir?

MR. COWGER: What length did you actually remove?

MR. ELSBERRY: In the cracked area, only about 300

12 feet. But I'm saying on the half day we had to remove one

13 entire lane.

MR. COWGER: You got paid for the cracked area,

15 though?

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MR. ELSBERRY: Yes, sir.

MR. COWGER: The area where you removed the existing

18 asphalt --

19 MR. ELSBERRY: I'm not talking about that area. I'm

saying that the consequence, though, of holding everything

21 hostage to a 300-foot long crack and delaying the use of

this material that was in the plan.

MR. COWGER: That caused the contractor to hold the

asphalt that had the latex mixed in it longer than he had

25 originally anticipated.

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                MR. ELSBERRY:
                               They had latex in their lines, and had
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          we been able go ahead, I don't think we would have had this
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          kind of problem. It showed up, I believe it was partly as
 4
          a consequence of what the department had done.
                                                          They had
 5
          forced us to halt our operation. We didn't get back to
 6
          this until, what was it, in May before we ever got back to
 7
               And Macasphalt unfortunately didn't have any
 8
          additional projects that required latex.
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                MR. COWGER: Can somebody tell me approximately what
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          the length of the section that was removed and replaced is,
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          you know, just a gross number?
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                MR. ROBERTS: We're looking it up.
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                MR. COWGER: Let's go on, while you all are looking.
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          Do you have anything else, then?
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                MR. ELSBERRY:
                               Here is Hatfield.
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                MR. COWGER: Let's let DOT come back and rebut, and
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         we'll allow you to come back again if you like.
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MR. ROBERTS: Superior Paving's presentation on the latex material is pure speculation. FDOT had used latex in asphalt successfully throughout the years. And I've given you a list, just a list of some projects that we had

success. And they're included in our submittal.

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In 1988 legislation put into place Senate Bill 1192 which required DOT to look for ways to recycle. One such step that we took was using ground tire rubber in lieu of

latex. Ground tire rubber was not mandated in this bill,
nor was ground tire rubber a replacement for latex because
of any deficiencies with latex.

Our experience with storage of this material has not revealed any unique material characteristics which would add credibility to the allegations by Superior Paving that the long storage period caused the material to solidify and come out in strings.

We, in preparation for this hearing, contacted

Eric Gibson, general manger of Ultra Pave, which is a

material supplier of asphalt products in the southeastern

United States. He discounted the theory that if latex is

stored for an extended duration it would cause difficulty

with the finished texture of the mix.

Mr. Gibson also advised that the storage of material by many contractors is just in the 55 gallon drums that it comes in. And when there's a need for some of the material, a pump is put in the drum, it's pumped out, and used. Now, the only thing that material does while it's in those drums, and it may sit in there for weeks, it forms a skinned membrane on the top of any storage tank.

Contractors know this. It's standard throughout the

As the drum gets lower, they will pull that out, put it in another drum, or as their storage silo draws down,

industry. They keep track of that.

they will then add material. But they leave that skinned
membrane in there as a protective coating for the remainder
of the material. And there is no -- there were no problems
to this job in texture related to any actions by the
department, nor has it been proven that the use of the
latex is the difficulty here.

7 MR. COWGER: Are you through?

8 MR. ROBERTS: Yes, sir.

MR. COWGER: Couple quick questions. First off, the problem here was that the FC-4 in this area was unacceptable because it had blobs of something, latex or something in it?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, sir.

MR. COWGER: And you could tell that you were going to have a problem with durability of that section, maybe even appearance, right?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, sir.

MR. COWGER: Now, all this discussion you gave about your discussion with the man from Ultra Pave interests me because it seems like, and correct me if I'm wrong, it seems like what he's talking about is pure latex material being stored in a drum. And I think what Mr. Elsberry is talk about, and, again, correct me if I'm wrong, is that his subcontractor blended the latex with some liquid asphalt and then held that material in his storage tank for

an extended period of time. Now, am I right or wrong
there?

3 MR. ROBERTS: I'm not aware of that.

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- 4 MR. COWGER: Mr. Elsberry, when you talk about having 5 to, you know, you had the delay because of the crack and 6 all of that kind of stuff, which it caused your 7 subcontractor, Macasphalt, to not be able to pursue laying 8 this friction course as they had originally anticipated, so 9 the question is was blended latex asphalt held an undue 10 amount of time, or are you talking about the fact that the 11 raw latex was held?
 - MR. ELSBERRY: No. I'm talking about it was blended in the plant. The plant had been calibrated. They'd actually run their test. They were prepared to produce a mix, a quality-assured mix to lay on this project the morning of March 10th and because --
 - MR. COWGER: We understand, everybody accepts there was a substantial delay. The point is on March 10, is that the date that you just said?
- 20 MR. ELSBERRY: I think it's the 10th. Whatever
 21 Thursday was. We were set up. Wednesday they calibrated
 22 their line and did all their necessary quality assurance
 23 tests.
- MR. COWGER: At that point in time, though, when he was ready to start laying the mix and you couldn't lay it

because of direction from DOT, was there material in the tank that had been in the asphalt storage tank that had been blended with the latex and then held?

MR. ELSBERRY: I don't personally know. I was told by Al who talked with the plant manager, the plant operator, Tiny, that they did, in fact, have this material all set and ready to go. It has to be prepared up front. And the production process isn't that anyone just simply pushes a button and adds latex to it. They've got to do this.

MR. COWGER: They do have to blend it with the liquid asphalt?

MR. ELSBERRY: They held this plant on standby
Thursday and Friday. I even told Mr. Langley we'd lay it
on Saturday if they would allow us to do it. And I was
told on Friday afternoon at 6:00 you're directed to tear
out that area and rebuild it. And we had to cancel with
Macasphalt. They had no other run of latex required, FC-4,
until we got back to this. And this is what we
encountered.

They claim and they say their procedures were proper. Nevertheless, and we all agree, that there were what I called globs and bungee cords in the mix. I'd say in further regard to that, we experienced, we participated in experiments in the 1960s in Sumter County. We actually

1	prepared the base. Macasphalt laid the material. I was
2	very much involved. I was an officer in Macasphalt at the
3	time.

Bill McGee called Mr. Bolton six weeks after this material had been laid and said it was pushing and shoving worse than any he'd seen and it was a black eye.

MR. COWGER: I'm going to cut that off, because we've heard enough about that. I want to come back to DOT, and then we're going to go to R-5. Can you enlighten us any about whether the problem was with material that was a blend of asphalt cement and latex being held?

MR. ROBERTS: No, sir. We don't know that that happened.

MR. ROEBUCK: Was latex in the lines, in the lines to the mixture?

MR. ROBERTS: We don't know that that happened in this case, and we don't no know that Macasphalt was not running materials in other places. What I do remember about this job is that Macasphalt notified Superior by letter that they were busy, and they might not be able to furnish material to them on a drop of a hat notice.

I can't sit here and say Mac was not running FC-4 with latex. All I can say and attest to is there was a letter saying they were busy. So if there was blend, the department is not aware of that. And I don't know that

Superior is absolutely aware of it. And no one knows whether or not Mac moved the material out of the lines and incorporated it in the mix. That's subjective.

MR. COWGER: Okay. Let's go to the next one, R-5.

MR. ELSBERRY: The next item is R-5, mill and replace latex mix and other rolling straightedge failures. Again, my position is pretty well said. I thought that we would be able to eliminate the latex because we had experienced problems with it in the past.

When there was a construction conference in Bradenton, Mr. Lairscey announced that was relief because this latex in the mix had been re-mandated because of political action, got it through the congress, was forced upon the department in this job, and he announced at that meeting that there would be relief from contractors who had projects, small projects, where there were numerous changes in lanes, decel, accel, radiuses and handwork.

We requested and offered a credit for the latex mix. It was denied. We tried our best to do what we could with it. And the results was that, it's a combination of things. The latex isn't the only thing. Again, I'll reiterate that we salvaged an area that had been a road, an existing road, in fact, had been built by a committee, and I felt that we were being forced to a quality standard that was not really justified in this project.

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MR. ELSBERRY: And we did, in fact, replace those areas other than the one that I've referred to, that the rolling straightedge showed that there was no problem there. I simply decided I would just take the burden of accepting no compensation for that area, because anytime I felt that anytime we did a mill and resurface, there was a potential for creating two bumps instead of one.

MR. COWGER: DOT, before you rebut, to expedite this thing, let me explain a couple of things. First off, in the record it's clear you've got your straightedge deficiency reports. You've got a report in there that deals with how you treated each one of them, i.e., whether you required replacement of that section or whether you merely deducted the total cost or some part of the cost of the pavement. I don't care what it is. Some part of the cost of the pavement without requiring corrective action.

So you had two ways of handling it, replace or penalty. Or reduce pavement. Whatever you want to call it. So we need for you to verify is that correct, that statement I just made?

MR. ROBERTS: That is basically correct. We did have places that we allowed the contractor to leave deficient areas in place and we paid him for them.

MR. COWGER: So there's three situations.

1 MR. ROBERTS: Three situations. Left without pay, 2 left with pay, and when we required removal.

MR. COWGER: Then the other thing we need to hear from you, then, is the contractor has said that the straightedge deficiencies were related to the nature of the work, the nature of that particular section, and, again, comes back to arguing about the latex having some effect on it. Now, keep in mind that the latex could have only affected friction course, because the latex did not exist in any of the structural courses.

So, DOT, I think what we want to hear is what you've got to say about whether the contractor is reasonable in stating that the problem was due to the nature of the job or due to latex. That's all we really want to hear.

MR. ROBERTS: DOT recognized some problems with this. We allowed the contractor to overrun or utilize more structural asphalt to remove any problem undulations in the existing grade out there. Now, DOT feels like that if we told the contractor, okay, you may go ahead and put this out, we waived the fitness requirements, then if we've got some difficulty, the contractor should be able to overcome that.

Okay. In this case, and I will refer you back to our submittal that we sent, I don't remember what exhibit you called it, but there's a letter from the contractor in

letter by Superior Paving.

which he makes a statement that the only undulations out
there, I'm paraphrasing here, are nominal and it appears
that we're going to be able to handle meeting straightedge
requirements. That is in his, it was a May 6th, 1993,

MR. COWGER: That letter is exhibit, item number five, or tab number five in Exhibit 3, just so we've got that in the record. Go ahead.

MR. ROBERTS: And there the contractor asked to waive the rolling straightedge in the turning lanes and adjacent to the curb area. And in there there is a paragraph in which he mentions that it looks like everything is going to be fine with the job. We're ready to proceed ahead. We just want you to waive in these extra areas.

The department agreed and we waived straightedge requirements on the entire project with the exception of the two through lanes, and that is the only place that we required the contractor to correct or assess penalties. And the other claim, he made a presentation based on the material globbing up and having strings, because the material sat in the lines too long or in the tank too long. This has absolutely nothing to do with that. It was straight line paving, full 12-foot width. It should have been no problem.

MR. COWGER: Are you through?

- 1 MR. ROBERTS: Yes, sir.
- 2 MR. COWGER: Quick question. You said two through
- 3 lanes. Was the number two that you said?
- 4 MR. ROBERTS: Yes, sir.
- 5 MR. COWGER: I want to make sure I heard that right.
- Where were these turns located in relation to the center
- 7 lane?
- 8 MR. ROBERTS: They were directly adjacent to the
- 9 center line.
- MR. ELSBERRY: No, sir.
- MR. COWGER: So they were the inside lanes going in
- 12 each direction? Is that what it amounts to?
- MR. ROBERTS: With the exception of the turn lanes,
- they were directly adjacent to the center line.
- MR. COWGER: Now, turn lanes, so we're sure we
- understand, this is full-width turn lanes, not the
- transition going into the turn lane or any transition that
- may have been coming out of the turn lane, right? Strictly
- where you had full-width paving, correct?
- MR. ROBERTS: Sir?
- MR. COWGER: Is that correct?
- MR. DEYO: Are you talking about a tapered area?
- MR. ROBERTS: There were some tapered areas outside.
- MR. COWGER: But you waived the straightedge of that.
- MR. ROBERTS: On the outside there were some tapered

areas, and we waived the straightedge in those tapers.

2 MR. COWGER: What I'm hearing said, I think, is

3 that --

MR. ELSBERRY: If I might say --

5 MR. COWGER: Mr. Elsberry is referring to sheet S-4 of the plans.

MR. ELSBERRY: Yeah. This is a marking sheet, the pavement marking sheet S-4 on 16120-3502. The existing road existed along here (indicating). The one that we're talking about the through lane is the one that the county had added west of the center line. The center lane had become used for transition and turns. There was a transition at the north end coming south, and the lane adjacent to the curb became the turn lane for traffic going into Palm and going into Sunshine Drive.

MR. COWGER: Now, that's the area you just talked about. Were there straightedge deficiencies that were --

MR. ELSBERRY: The straightedge deficiencies are in this area that originally was an added lane by the county which we said there was tremendous differences, undulations in the construction, and which we salvaged by handwork, leveling. We even set nail grades. And there was some areas there would be a massive difference, I use the word massive again, massive in relation to the three-quarters of an inch that was originally set up. There was some areas

1 it was six inches in a distance of less than 15 feet.

2 This is part of the reason we say that in that area

3 in particular, between the intersection with Marshall Road

on the north end of that project, which is 434, between

5 station, get the right one if I can find it here.

6 MR. COWGER: Rick, can I borrow your set of plans?

7 MR. ELSBERRY: Looks like about 420.

MR. ROBERTS: (Handing documents to Mr. Cowger)

9 MR. COWGER: Okay. Thank you.

MR. ELSBERRY: 418 to the north is primarily where we

11 had our problem.

MR. COWGER: Where again, now? What sheet were you

looking at?

MR. ELSBERRY: I was looking at S-4 to show you the

delineation of the main line.

MR. COWGER: Now, what were those stations again?

MR. ELSBERRY: Look on the comparable sheet. If you

begin at sheet nine in the front, that's the beginning of

19 the project. And about, let's see, sheet 11 and 12 show

primarily what we're talking about.

MR. COWGER: Which side of the road, east or west?

MR. ELSBERRY: We're talking about the west side of

23 the road.

MR. COWGER: Okay. That's good.

MR. ELSBERRY: You can see there the original

alignment of the old road. And then additions. There were two lanes added on the west in that block where the curb was placed and where those two structures are.

Again, what we're saying is that there are a lot of transitions in this job. Even though you're talking about total length, there was some straightaway, but there was really an awful lot of handwork involved in this job. The plans themselves were not predicated on a field survey.

MR. COWGER: I think we've heard that somewhere before. DOT, what do you have to say?

MR. ROBERTS: Well, the department doesn't agree that the handwork had anything to do with this. We still maintain that we allowed the contractor to use what asphalt he needed to get an acceptable plane. He straightedged the job himself prior to placement of the friction course, did not find any deficiencies that concerned him, and he proceeded laying the friction course. And then you turned up with the deficiencies in the straightedge. Therefore, the department doesn't feel that it's our fault.

If he straightedged it prior to placement of the friction course and then we had difficulties? If it was fine before the placement of the friction, what did the undulations and any allegations of the deficiencies in the plan have to do with this item? I submit that there is no --

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1 MR. COWGER: Mr. Elsberry?
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- 2 MR. ELSBERRY: I think I've said enough.
- MR. COWGER: Okay. I've got one question.
- 4 MR. ELSBERRY: Yes, sir.
- 5 MR. COWGER: And then we're going to leave this
- 6 thing. Back to what DOT said about straightedge
- 7 deficiencies were only evaluated in two through lanes.
- 8 First off, were all of the deficiencies on one project, or
- 9 were some of them, were they scattered over both projects?
- MR. ROBERTS: I don't know what -- what are the
- limits of the project?
- MR. COWGER: You've got one at Avenue O and the other
- 13 one at Hatfield Road.
- 14 MR. ROBERTS: Could you give me a station number.
- MR. COWGER: Okay. The Avenue O job began at 433.
- No, it began at 411 and went to 433.
- 17 MR. ROBERTS: There was deficiencies on that job.
- MR. COWGER: And the other one went from station 508
- 19 to 518.
- MR. ROBERTS: I don't find any deficiencies on that
- 21 one.
- MR. COWGER: So basically they were all confined to
- that one job. Now, looking at the typical section for that
- job, Mr. Elsberry, I'm looking at sheets five and six.
- I guess really I'm looking at six because -- no, wait a

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minute. I'm looking at five because that's the typical
section for record.
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And what took place there was that there was an existing road there that was widened on either side with pavement and then it was paved shoulder added. And as I understand DOT's testimony -- oh, and the existing pavement varied in width from 24 foot to 36 feet. Now, looking at that typical section just a minute on page five, where is that 12-foot through lane in relation to the center line? Could it be --

MR. ROBERTS: It would be in this area outside the six foot, right of the center line of survey (indicating).

MR. COWGER: Okay.

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14 MR. ROBERTS: Is that correct?

MR. LANGLEY: Uh-huh.

16 MR. COWGER: Okay. I think I understand it.

MR. ROBERTS: We had painted out the center line to allow turning movements into those.

MR. COWGER: So it was all over existing pavement, not in the widening area?

MR. ROBERTS: Some of the through lane was on widening.

MR. COWGER: Because of the way it was striped over?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes.

MR. COWGER: Okay. I've got you. Listen, I think

we've got enough on that one. Could we, if we promise to 1 2 mail them back to you, could we keep this set of plans 3 temporarily for information? 4 MR. DEYO: I can get a set of them. Those are our record set of plans. 5 MR. ROBERTS: 6 MR. COWGER: Note they've been returned. 7 MR. ROBERTS: We don't mind furnishing you a copy. 8 MR. COWGER: Bill said he'd get it. Mr. Deyo said 9 he'd get it. Let's go on to item six. Before we start on 10 item six, and what I'm interested in here is trying to 11 expedite this thing, the dispute in item six is essentially 12 over interest, time value of money, as Mr. Elsberry calls 13 it. 14 And as I understand it, now, the calculation that the 15 contractor has made for this is based on a period between 16 July 18th, 1993, the approximate completion date of the 17 project, and July 12th, 1996. That three years is what 18 your interest calculation is based on, correct? 19 MR. ELSBERRY: Interest calculation is based on 20 actual payments for borrowed funds and unsecured loans. 21 MR. COWGER: I understand all of that, but the date 22 that --23 MR. ELSBERRY: The period of time is from the 24 acceptance date of the project until the filing of the

arbitration claim. No payments have been received.

1	MR. COWGER: So you agree your calculation based on
2	that three-year period does not include anything for the
3	period from the date you filed for arbitration up to
4	today?
5	MR. ELSBERRY: No, sir. No. In the memorandum that
6	I put, which was simply for illustration, the modified
7	claim identifies what that calculation is.
8	MR. COWGER: I had a little trouble understanding
9	that. I just wanted to be sure I did.
10	MR. ROEBUCK: Four hundred days that he hasn't
11	charged that.
12	MR. ELSBERRY: That calculation, incidentally, took
13	into account credit for that portion of the period that the
14	supplemental agreement number one applies. There was some
15	allowance there, and I've taken that into account in that
16	calculation of the supplement.
17	MR. COWGER: Yeah, I think we understand that. Now,
18	I think the point that the board needs to know something
19	about, because the whole thing turns on what looks to be,
20	and I say looks to be, a substantial period of time that
21	passed between completion of the job and the contractor
22	filing his quantum or dollar part of his claim.
23	You know, it's recognized that as the job progressed,
24	the contractor gave notice of intent to file a claim as he

went along, but we need to have some discussion about why

it was, first off, why was it three years before the claim
was ever submitted, the quantum part of the claim was ever
submitted, and I emphasize quantum because that's all we're
talking about.

And the other question is prior to that submittal on somewhere in July of '96 at about the time you requested arbitration, it might have been a little different from that date, but somewhere in that vicinity, best we can tell, there was no quantum submitted by the contractor prior to that time. If there was, then we need to know about it.

MR. ELSBERRY: All right.

MR. COWGER: Now, if you'll go ahead and comment and we'll let Rick. And that's the last thing we need to discuss, I think.

MR. ELSBERRY: A conditional acceptance letter was filed with the department in November of 1994. And the letters cited \$152,723.78 was the amount due when the department shows \$7,452.72. On the project, \$148,606.64, and the department showed \$3,335.58. That was November 30, 1994.

I am informed, I've been informed, after inquiry, that that information was not transmitted to the residence office. I made inquiry in the preparation of the arbitration claim that I be provided a copy of the

department's file on what they did to evaluate the various notices of intent to claim. And I was told that we don't have anything. We've got the engineers' diaries. We've got the estimates. We've got the dailies is what I'm

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talking about.

But there was nothing specific with regard to any of the items that I had presented to them in letter form asking the department to be on notice and maintain records and anticipate that the claim would be filed. Nothing was available. So I've made copies and that's included in the original filing for arbitration.

MR. COWGER: We remember seeing all that.

MR. ELSBERRY: That's the extent of the department's records. There was, in 1995, a notice of pending closeout in the department, and I filled out some rather extended detailed information. And I furnished a copy directly to Mr. Langley. And his response to me was a letter saying that, this is part of it here, saying that he acknowledged that information, but I would be required, I should furnish in detail, and he gave me a massive amount of stuff to produce and indicating nothing that the department had made evaluation or had compiled any documentation of the status of any of those notices that I had provided.

Then as time continued, I realized I had to protect myself and file an arbitration claim if the department

wouldn't agree to what had been -- there was no action
taken on the materials that were furnished in July of '95.

The department never responded to me saying we think you're
crazy, we think that we owe you something. There was no
further response other than demand for additional detailed
information.

I feel very stringently that the department was derelict in not having made any kind of an evaluation under these circumstances. I had made explicit requests for time granting, and the response to that was to assess liquidated damages and to deduct pay items on the line items for those three lights, barricades, and signs. The burden was placed entirely on the contractor for documentation in this matter, and it took an extensive amount of time and preparation to do it.

MR. COWGER: I think we understand that now. I think it's time to let DOT rebut. But, again, to keep this thing as concise as we can, the contractor is saying that the DOT, I think what he's saying is that the DOT should have been analyzing these claims based on the notice of intent to file a claim.

And I think that maybe the DOT's position is that, well, we couldn't evaluate them, because we didn't have enough detail yet as specific to your claim, and we certainly didn't have the quantum part of it. Now, is that

a correct statement, DOT? Answer that first.

MR. ROBERTS: DOT, we didn't have a claim. Superior
is basically saying that we had a situation on the job.

DOT, you should have been keeping records of everything
that was going on on the job, and then you should have
wrote me a check based on your records, and that would have
been acceptable.

We were aware there was some situations. We have our daily reports. What we can't tell by our dailies or what we can't tell by our reports, while the crews were on the job, what inefficiency applies to the claim. We can't make those determinations.

Those determinations, once made by the contractor, submitted to the department, then we can take our records and make some type of evaluation if we agree or disagree on what inefficiency is shown that should be ours. We had nothing like that to look at.

I think that this claim speaks for itself. I don't think there's a lot of verbiage necessary at that point. We didn't have it for three years. Why should we pay interest on it.

I can tell you from the department's perspective,
Mr. Elsberry presented that he's only asking for three
years. This claim, this settlement, the SA, was arrived at

and was intended for settlement purposes only. We stuck
with our bargain. Mr. Elsberry and I negotiated in good
faith, and I stuck with what we agreed to.

We did pay him some interest on the liquidated damages. We paid him 48 months, I do believe, which is far more than the three-year period. But when we agreed to the days, the department paid liquidated -- paid the interest on those liquidated damages which amounted to something like \$16,600. And we paid everything that he asked on the direct claims. And so these things that we have disagreed with, we're saying that, you know, he didn't give us the claim anyway; why should we pay interest.

MR. COWGER: Now, let me ask you this. When were the liquidated damages, just roughly, when were the liquidated damages deducted from his payment? Sometime during, let's say, '93?

MR. ROBERTS: Probably at the processing of the -- or at the end of the -- yes, that would be fair.

MR. COWGER: Sometime in '93. Sometime after completion of the project but not years later.

MR. ELSBERRY: Estimate number nine, which is in the package I gave you about those line items --

MR. ROBERTS: And that's why the department acknowledged that, that we had his money for a long time, and we felt that he was justified in receiving that

1 interest.

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2 MR. COWGER: We understand that.

3 MR. ROBERTS: I would like to say one other thing in 4 reference to what Mr. Elsberry was alluding to the fact 5 that the department was negligent in responding to his 6 claim when he responded by submitting the certified or 7 conditional acceptance letter.

Upon receipt of a conditional acceptance letter, the department will acknowledge that by writing the contractor a letter back which basically states this does not constitute your formal filing of a claim, that you have to take that up with the project engineer.

MR. COWGER: Okay. We understand that. That's pretty clear in the contract, right?

MR. ROBERTS: Yes, sir.

MR. COWGER: Mr. Elsberry, we're going to give you about a minute or so to come back on that, and then we're going to close out that item and quickly go to R-7 and close out the whole thing.

MR. ELSBERRY: All right. Preceding this project was another one on Kathleen Road we had filed claims on and had not been acted upon. Mr. Roberts, with me, we negotiated that one. We settled \$34,000 on a \$69,000, what was it, a \$69,000 project or something like that, a substantial amount.

1 MR. ROBERTS: I don't recall the value.

MR. ELSBERRY: And it took considerable time in processing that one. That one we had offered price proposals during the project. It impacted my ability to deal with this one. And I'll acknowledge that there had been a personal tragedy in my life that impacted this when Mr. Roberts was negotiating with me when my son was killed. And it impaired my ability to deal with it for at least three or four months. And I appreciate that fact and I acknowledge that in this proceeding. But there isn't anything I could have done about that.

I'll simply say that the department at all times after the acceptance date had full use of these facilities. I think that the merits of a substantial part of them have already been documented in supplemental agreement number one. And his question there as to why should the department be penalized for nonpayment, and I say who should be penalized for nonpayment? Should the contractor? In this case, I gave full value and beyond what was written in the contract. And I'm simply asking that it be restored to me in this manner. It's an equitable thing.

MR. COWGER: I've still got to ask this. During the life of the contract, while the contract time was still running up until July of '94? '93?

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               MR. ROBERTS: '93.
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               MR. COWGER: '93, can't keep those years straight,
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          July of '93, was there any attempt during that period of
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          time to negotiate settlement of any of the claims that
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         were --
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                MR. ROBERTS: There were no claims to negotiate.
                MR. COWGER: Because he had not submitted?
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                MR. ROBERTS: Had not been submitted.
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                MR. COWGER: Do you accept that?
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                MR. ELSBERRY: Yes, sir.
                MR. COWGER: Okay. I'm through I think. Do you have
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          any other questions?
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- MR. ROBERTS: I have one comment.
- MR. COWGER: Sure.
- MR. ROBERTS: On R-7 as related to --
- MR. COWGER: Well, we're going to go to R-7.
- MR. ROBERTS: Oh, we are? I thought we were through.
- MR. COWGER: If we're through with R-6, let me
- 19 comment on R-7. The contractor originally requested
- 20 \$4,000. The department, in the supplemental agreement,
- compensated him \$2,500. So there's \$1,500 hanging out
- there yet, correct?
- MR. ROBERTS: Correct.
- MR. COWGER: The department -- I mean the board has
- already said, and I don't have the numbers in front of me,

1	but the board has already said that they're going to refund
2	to the contractor a portion of his arbitration fee based on
3	the fact that the claim that we actually heard was less
4	dollars. So that's going to impact, going to reduce the
5	\$1,500.
6	Now, frankly, I'm going to ask the other board
7	members, do you think we need to discuss this anymore?
8	MR. ROEBUCK: We've turned it down quite often, those
9	fees of preparation. Sometimes onerous. I think in this
10	instance, we're going to return you, I believe, \$400 or
11	\$500. I'm not sure of the fee schedule. I think this one,
12	we've got a precedent set almost where we have not awarded.
13	MR. COWGER: The board has traditionally, to
L 4	reinforce what Mr. Roebuck says, has treated the

MR. COWGER: The board has traditionally, to reinforce what Mr. Roebuck says, has treated the arbitration fee and the cost of preparing a claim as the cost of doing business and has never honored, to the best of our ability, that sort of claim. Do any of the board members have any further comment on that?

(No response)

MR. COWGER: Mr. Elsberry, do you have any further comment?

MR. ELSBERRY: I would like to comment on that. My sense and my judgment of the department's action with regard to dealing with this series of notices about the pending claim and the actual dealing with the claim is that

it relied upon the contractor's compilation and preparation
to a significant extent and avoided its own internal costs
of dealing with it by reference to the materials.

DOT?

It did engage in Mr. Yoakam, who came to our office, to audit, Mr. Yoakam is a CPA, came to our office and, in fact, audited our records. And the department, based on his findings, I think you'll see in the supplemental agreement, came to a different evaluation of the overhead amount. We did not modify our claim to that. We stuck with what we had.

MR. COWGER: The board is not interested in hearing any more on this, because I just looked it up. You're going to receive a \$1,000 refund on the arbitration fee, so now we're down to only talking about \$500.

MR. ROEBUCK: Be happy. Quit right now.

MR. ELSBERRY: Thank you.

MR. COWGER: Unless either party has something really outstanding they want to say, we're are going to close.

MR. ROBERTS: The department did want to say something about R-7. However, all we would say is that we understand that you don't honor that request typically, but we would like the board --

MR. COWGER: We can close that out by saying we've already decided. He's not going to get any money for that

- 1 part. That's it.
- 2 MR. ROBERTS: We would like to state that the
- department feels that we paid money for that, and that was
- 4 our good faith negotiation. And we included that in. If
- 5 that's the way the department approaches it --
- 6 MR. COWGER: No use in discussing it anymore, because
- 7 we've already told you, zero.
- MR. ROBERTS: Well, I'm not interested in zero. I'm
- 9 just telling you how we approached the whole claim as it
- 10 relates. That was our attitude toward the whole claim.
- 11 MR. COWGER: That strictly relates to your good faith
- 12 effort to settle this thing.
- MR. ROBERTS: Absolutely.
- MR. ELSBERRY: I'd like to say one thing here --
- MR. COWGER: This is it, now.
- MR. ELSBERRY: -- in Mr. Roberts' presence and the
- 17 board's presence. I commend his professionalism in dealing
- 18 with this. And he had an assignment to deal with from a
- department position. Although we didn't every agree on
- 20 everything, we agreed on many things. And I want to
- 21 express my appreciation to him for his professionalism in
- dealing with this matter.
- MR. ROBERTS: Thank you.
- MR. COWGER: We want to say that both parties have
- 25 had opportunity to present their case. And we're going to

7	crose the hearing out subject to any comments of questions
2	that the board members may have. Does either party object
3	to that?
4	MR. ROBERTS: No, sir.
5	MR. ELSBERRY: Last thing I would say today, we have
6	been to the department, and we have initiated a conditional
7	acceptance letter after the processing of supplemental
8	agreement number one. And I'm assured that they will
9	attempt to get us paid. And I would appreciate very much
10	when we get it.
11	MR. COWGER: There's already a commitment from DOT,
12	then, to adjust the temporary traffic control items to
13	reflect the time extension?
14	MR. ROBERTS: We will follow up on that when we get
15	back to the district.
16	MR. COWGER: Mr. Deyo, do you have any questions or
17	comments?
18	MR. DEYO: No, sir.
19	MR. COWGER: Mr. Roebuck, you had a comment, I think
20	MR. ROEBUCK: I'll make my comment now. As well as
21	you presented your arguments here today in writing, maybe
22	we ought to change our policy and have that done, and we
23	could do this on the telephone, you know. Good job. Why
24	in the world did we spend two hours after we had such a
25	good presentation from both parties.

1	MR. DEYO: Here, here.
2	MR. COWGER: So you're saying the board ought to be
3	encouraging more written submittals with no hearing.
4	MR. ROEBUCK: Right.
5	MR. COWGER: Doesn't apply to this job so a good
6	comment. The hearing is hereby closed. The board will
7	meet to deliberate on this claim in approximately six weeks
8	or thereabouts. You'll have our final order shortly
9	thereafter.
10	(Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded at 11:23.)
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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF LEON)

I, MINDY MARTIN, Registered Professional Reporter, do hereby certify that I was authorized to and did stenographically report the foregoing proceedings and that the transcript is a true and complete record of my stenographic notes.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee, attorney, or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the attorneys or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

Dated this / of

day of October, 199

Notary Public, State of Florida

