STATE ARBITRATION BOARD

1022 LOTHIAN DRIVE TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32312 PHONE: (904) 385-2852

28 June 1991

+ + + NOTICE *+ + +*

In the case of Cone Constructors, Inc. versus the Florida Department of Transportation on Project No. 13030-3522 in Manatee County, Florida, both parties are advised that State Arbitration Board Order No. 3-91 has been properly filed on June 28, 1991.

S.A.B. CLERK

JUN 28 1991

FILED

H. E. Cowger

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

HEC/sfc

Copies of Order & Transcript to:

J.B Lairscey, P.E., Director of Construction/FDOT Mike L. Cone, President/Cone Constructors, Inc.

RE:

Request for Arbitration by Cone Constructors, Inc. on Job No. 13030-3522 in Manatee County

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

H. Eugene Cowger, P. E. Chairman Frank Carlile, P. E. Member Sam Turnbull, P. E. Member

Pursuant to a written notice, a hearing was held on a request for arbitration commencing at 9:45 a.m., Thursday, May 30, 1991.

The Board Members, having fully considered the evidence presented at the hearing,, now enter their order No. 3-91 in this cause.

ORDER

The Contractor presented a request for arbitration of claim for additional compensation in the amount of \$40,274.85.

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

- 1. There was an error in the plan quantity for the item Class IV Concrete-Substructure which resulted in the final pay quantity for that item being 207.5 cubic yards less than the plan quantity of 1,317 cubic yards. It is unreasonable to expect a bidder to discover an error of this nature in the short time available to prepare his bid for this major project.
- 2. Our bid unit price for this item was calculated by estimating the equipment and labor required to construct the bridge caps and adding the cost of forming and miscellaneous materials and the concrete.
- 3. We discovered the error in the plan quantity when we poured the first cap.
- 4. Our equipment, labor and material costs, excluding the reduction in the quantity of ready mixed concrete purchased,

were not reduced by the reduction in the quantity of concrete.

5. By reducing the payment to us by the underrun in the quantity of Class IV Concrete Substructure times the bid unit price for that item, the Department of Transportation is taking unfair advantage of an error in the plans.

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

- 1. The pay quantity for the item in dispute is designated in the Standard Specifications to be the original plan quantity. Article 9-3.2.1 of the Standard Specifications allows the Department to revise the pay quantity when there is an error in the plan quantity in excess of five percent of the original plan quantity. In this case the error was 16 percent of the plan quantity.
- 2. Article 9-3.1 of the Standard Specifications provides that when a change in the plans results in an increase or decrease in the original contract quantities, and the work added or eliminated is of the same general character as that shown in the plans, the Contractor shall accept payment in full at the original contract unit price for the actual quantity of work done. It is our position that the general character of the work did not change and, therefore, payment to the Contractor should be for actual quantity at the original contract unit price.
- 3. In discussing this situation with other contractors we found that it is common practice for a bidder to verify plan quantities for bridge concrete items by take offs.
- 4. We disagree with the Contractor's statement that the equipment and labor required to accomplish the work in question was unchanged. It is unreasonable to visualize that a 16 percent reduction in concrete quantity did not reduce the work effort required to perform this work.
- 5. A Supplemental Agreement adding expansion joint assemblies caused the final pay quantity for structural concrete to substantially exceed the original plan quantity. This

resulted in the Contractor receiving an increase in payment of \$69,241.66.

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

- 1. There was no change to the dimensions for the bridge caps from those shown in the plans. Thus, the forming and miscellaneous materials required were unaltered from that required per the original plans.
- 2. The time available to the Contractor to prepare his bid on this \$5.6 Million contract was relatively short.

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

The Department of Transportation is directed to reimburse the Contractor in the amount of \$30,000.00 for his claim.

The Department of Transportation is directed to reimburse the State Arbitration Board the sum of \$157.50 for Court Reporting Costs.

Tallahassee, Florida

Dated: 28 June 1991

Certified Copy:

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

28 June 1991

Date

H. Eugene Cowger, P. E.

Chairman & Clerk

Anh Carlile, P. E.

Member

Sam J. Jubuly Sam P. Turnbull, P. E.

Member

S.A.B. CLERK

JUN 28 1991

FILED

STATE ARBITRATION BOARD STATE OF FLORIDA

CONE CONSTRUCTORS, INC.))
- and -)) PROJECT NO. 13050-3522)) LOCATION: Manatee County,) Florida)
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	OPIGINAL
RE:	Arbitration In The Above Matter
DATE:	Thursday, May 30, 1991
PLACE:	Florida Transportation Center 1007 DeSoto Park Drive Tallahassee, Florida
TIME:	Commenced at 9:45 a.m.

WILKINSON & ASSOCIATES
Certified Court Reporters
Post Office Box 13461
Tallahassee, Florida 32317

Large

REPORTED BY:

CATHERINE WILKINSON

Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at

CSR, CP, CCR

APPEARANCES:

MEMBERS OF THE STATE ARBITRATION BOARD:

APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE CONE CONSTRUCTORS, INC.:

Mr. Mike Cone
Mr. J. L. Cone
Mr. Jim Lundy
Mr. William "Jake" Wagenrodt

APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION:

Mr. Marshall Dougherty
Mr. Ken Blanchard

ALSO PRESENT:

Mr. Ken Morefield

* * *

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EXHIBITS PAGE

Exhibit Nos. 1 and 2 in evidence

4

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

PROCEEDINGS 1 1 CHAIRMAN COWGER: This is a hearing of the State 2 Arbitration Board established in accordance with 3 Section 337.185 of the Florida Statutes. 4 5 Mr. Frank Carlile was appointed as a member of the Board by the Secretary of the Department of 6 Transportation. Mr. Sam Turnbull was elected by 7 construction companies under contract to the Department 8 9 of Transportation. 10 These two members chose me, Gene Cowger, to serve 11 as the third member of the Board and as Chairman. 12 Our terms of office began July 1, 1989, and expire June 30, 1991. 13 14 Will all persons who intend to make oral 15

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presentations or present exhibits during this hearing please raise your right hand and be sworn in. (Whereupon, all witnesses were duly sworn.)

CHAIRMAN COWGER: The documents which put this arbitration hearing into being are hereby introduced as Exhibit 1. Exhibit 1 is the request for arbitration submitted by the contractor and all of the attachments thereto and also includes the notice of arbitration issued by the Board to notify the parties of this hearing.

Does either party have any other information it

1	wishes to put into the record as an exhibit. Can we go
2	off the record a minute?
3	(Discussion off the record)
4	CHAIRMAN COWGER: While we were off the record,
5	there was a discussion of submittal of exhibits. DOT
6	has submitted Exhibit 2, a package entitled
7	substructure contract claim.
8	Does the contractor wish to have a few minutes to
9	examine this exhibit before we proceed?
10	MR. MIKE CONE: Yes, sir.
11	(Whereupon, Exhibit Nos. 1 and 2 were received in
12	evidence.)
13	CHAIRMAN COWGER: Let's go a little further and
14	then we will let you do that.
15	During this hearing the parties may offer
16	such evidence and testimony as is pertinent and
17	material to the controversy and shall produce such
18	additional evidence as the board may deem necessary to
19	an understanding and determination of the matter before
20	it. The Board shall be the sole judge of the relevance
21	and materiality of the evidence offered.
22	The hearing will be conducted in an informal
23	manner. The contractor will elaborate on their claim,
24	and then the DOT will offer rebuttal. Either party may
25	interrupt to bring out a point by coming through the

1	Chairman.
2	For the sake of order, I must instruct that only
3	one person speak at a time.
4	Now we will pause for a short period.
5	(Brief pause)
6	CHAIRMAN COWGER: At this point it is appropriate
7	for the contractor to make his opening statement as to
8	the claim.
9	MR. MIKE CONE: Okay. Thank you. What we would
10	like to do is use this picture on the wall up here as
11	an exhibit, if we can, just for visual references.
12	MR. DOUGHERTY: It's apropos, isn't it?
13	MR. MIKE CONE: The situation was this.
14	CHAIRMAN COWGER: Excuse me, just a minute. For
15	the record, Mr. Cone is pointing to the photograph of
16	the project that is on the wall of the building here.
17	It will not be an exhibit. Everybody can look at it at
18	this point.
19	MR. MIKE CONE: What happened is we took out
20	plans to bid this particular project on State Road 64.
21	The plans had a substructure concrete item on there, of
22	course, including the pile driving, the superstructure.
23	The amount of yardage on a substructure concrete was,
24	at bid time, was, what, 1273 yards.
25	MR. LUNDY: 1,317.

. . . .

MR. MIKE CONE: 1,317 cubic yards. What we did when we looked at this job, we figured the entire labor and equipment necessary to build the substructure. We took the cost of our barges, our cranes and manpower and divided it into that cubic yardage to come up with a unit price for the DOT.

What happened is we came out here, our project superintendent ordered concrete for the first cap. And he ended up with eight yards too much concrete because he used the plan quantity.

So then they started looking at reasons why they had too much concrete and it was determined that the dimensions used for the DOT calculations were in error.

So, what happened is that the DOT has come back to us and reduced the amount of quantity, pay quantity. But what our contention is is that the work has remained the same whether you've got a larger quantity or a lesser quantity.

The point being if the DOT had given us the directive to eliminate one of the bents, for instance, an end bent or a particular pier, then there would have been a savings on our end as far as we would get through the job quicker.

What we're saying is that the -- just because the quantity has been reduced on this particular cap, that

1	the bot is paying as less money but yet our cobes are
2	the same.
3	To this date and can I ask questions at this
4	time, Gene?
5	CHAIRMAN COWGER: Whatever you would like to do.
6	MR. MIKE CONE: We don't know why or where the
7	error is in the DOT quantity. I was wondering if DOT
8	could give us an answer at this time.
9	MR. DOUGHERTY: No, not really. I'm not sure
10	where the quantity bust came from, Mike. From my
11	understanding it was in the beam seats themselves.
12	MR. MIKE CONE: In other words, the beam seats,
13	they just overcalculated the quantity?
14	MR. DOUGHERTY: Overcalculated the quantity.
15	MR. MIKE CONE: I would like to introduce
16	Jake Wagenrodt at this time and I basically want him to
17	confirm the fact that where the beam seat is 12 inches
18	wide or five inches wide, the same amount of labor and
19	equipment is necessary to form up that beam seat.
20	The material, of course, there would be a
21	decrease in material. That's not what we're asking
22	for compensation for. We're only asking for the
23	compensation as relates to the labor and equipment
24	necessary to construct that beam seat.
25	In other words, you still have got to take the

1	barge out, have the cranes there, have the carpenters
2	there. It's just a matter of the dimension change of
3	which to do the form work. So that's basically what
4	our claim is bottom line is.
5	CHAIRMAN COWGER: Did you were you going to
6	have somebody else testify?
7	MR. MIKE CONE: Unless there's any questions,
8	I don't think it's necessary.
9	CHAIRMAN COWGER: Okay. I understood you to say
10	that one of your people was going to talk about the
11	additional or the lack of additional cost to do the
12	forming.
13	MR. MIKE CONE: This is Jake Wagenrodt. He was
14	the man on the job site. I'm in the office in Tampa
15	so I can't be a credible witness as relates to this.
16	Jake, is it your understanding basically that the
17	labor and equipment was the same whether the beam seat
18	was this dimension or
19	MR. WAGENRODT: Whether you move it a foot or
20	five inches, like Mike said, it still takes the same
21	amount of people. The actual forming, getting ready
22	for the placement of concrete is where your time is.
23	The actual pouring, you know, is minute, in the time
24	period really to construct it all.
25	MR. MIKE CONE: We're acknowledging the fact

that the pouring time -- in other words, if we're not putting the material in the form work, there's a very minute savings there because you're not swinging that extra material and dumping into your forms.

But what we're saying is that the DOT has reduced a pay quantity without reducing the workload. And I'm not saying that -- to this date as recognized we don't know why the DOT quantity was wrong. Evidently it was just one of the design engineers, whether a consultant to DOT, I don't know, just made an error in calculation.

CHAIRMAN COWGER: I don't think that's particularly pertinent myself as to why it occurred.

MR. MIKE CONE: It's not.

CHAIRMAN COWGER: DOT, I think it's appropriate at this point that we allow you to present your rebuttal.

Before you begin, though, I would like to say that we did have a while off the record there to review what you have submitted, and let's try not to be too repetitive on what you've already submitted. Let's try to keep that brief if we can. I don't want to restrict you in any way at all, but just keep in mind that we've got most of your position in front of us. And, of course, you may want to rebut something that Mr. Cone

said. Please proceed.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Okay. I will try not to be -I don't want to go through this. You all can read
probably as well as I can talk anyway.

DOT's position basically is that we think the specifications that we quoted in our rebuttal is fairly clear, fairly straightforward in how you're supposed to approach a problem similar to this, and that's why we took the course that we did.

Secondly, the information supplied to us as far as the documentation of the costing was not in the form that we could necessarily hold to be true. It was a typewritten piece of paper given to us with no supporting documentation. We took it at face value.

One other note, too, is that we have in our standard supplemental agreement procedures today -- and I know the industry was involved in it -- have come up with an area of certain limitations or bounds within error or quantity changes in which we do renegotiate price.

And in today's standards we're looking at a 25 percent decrease in quantity before we actually renegotiate a price. So in using today's standards back then, though they weren't in vogue back then, they were under formulation that entire time, that it still

doesn't even qualify under those guidelines.

Other than that, I would say as submitted that's our stance.

MR. BLANCHARD: Mr. Chairman, I would like to add to Mr. Dougherty's presentation here just a couple of points, if I may.

The contractor mentioned that a decrease was made to the contract which did not decrease the amount of work that he had to perform. I want to mention that there were increases also made to the contract, sizable in quantity, and they're spelled out. I won't go through the details, but they're spelled out in our document there. And some of these increases did not increase the amount of work that had to be -- did not increase the workload. So, you know, it works both ways.

The other point I wanted to make is that I've talked to several contractors just recently when I knew this hearing was going to be held to confirm some thoughts that I had. I have been told by several contractors that they don't normally go into a bid blind accepting the Department's numbers, quantities, they usually find it to their benefit to sit down and make their own take-off on items like this so they know exactly what they're bidding. And if the contractor

didn't do that, I would think he probably should have.

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I want to also mention the numbers that the contractor put in his request here for arbitration, as Marshall mentioned, well, they're just numbers which we don't know where they came from. In other words, the contractor did not supply us with a copy of the bid documents to back up his argument.

I might also mention one final point. The amount of concrete that we're talking about here, the difference between what the Department's engineer's estimate was and what was actually placed is really kind of minor when you consider the amount of concrete on the job as a whole, the amount of work involved in the job as a whole, the amount of additional work that was included in the contract above and beyond what was there originally. That's all I have to say.

MR. MIKE CONE: Gene, I would like to -Mr. Chairman, I would like to rebut the DOT's position
on that. We figure we were deducted \$40,000 worth of
labor and equipment which we don't consider a minor
item on this particular job.

DOT's argument since this problem has come up has been that, well, we gave you a supplemental agreement to do some other work on the job that was payment for work totally unrelated to the substructure.

So, they're basically telling us that, well, we give you a change order here in this supplemental agreement so forget about this over here with the substructure.

Well, we can't live that way. The DOT is hanging their hat on a standard specification about a variation in quantities. The DOT has the right, of course, to eliminate a portion of the job or decrease the quantities. And that's not what the issue is here.

We're saying that they didn't tell us to -Mr. Contractor, don't build this particular cap here or
we want to shorten the bridge up. You know, you're not
going to have to do this necessary form work extending
the bridge or shortening the bridge.

We're saying our work remained the same. Our forms -- we built the bridge according to plans and specs. The plans didn't change any, just the pay quantity.

I would like at this time -- they brought up a good point here. I want to introduce Jim Lundy, who is the estimator on the job. He's going to pass around our estimate that we used on the substructure and let him explain it for a minute on how we actually calculate substructure concrete.

As far as the contractor being able to do

1	take-off on every quantity on the job for this job
2	it was
3	MR. DOUGHERTY: 5.6 million.
4	MR. MIKE CONE: It would be impossible for the
5	contractor in ten days to do all the quantity
6	calculations, verifications on a \$5 million job.
7	MR. BLANCHARD: We're talking about significant
8	quantities. Concrete on the job is a significant
9	quantity.
10	MR. MIKE CONE: In other words, we can't
11	calculate in ten days all the quantities on a \$5
12	million job. We just don't have the manpower to do it.
13	Jim, why don't you just point out some things on
14	there.
15	MR. LUNDY: This is our
16	CHAIRMAN COWGER: Before we start, may
17	I interrupt a minute, before we start on that, because
18	you're now beginning to talk about the amount of
19	damages. And up to this point we have essentially
20	talked about the entitlement to damages. Let's kind of
21	wrap that up before you start. If you will wait just a
22	minute, please.
23	DOT, talking about the entitlement now, do you
24	have anything further to say?
25	MR. DOUGHERTY: No, sir, not at this time.

1	CHAIRMAN COWGER: I've got a couple of questions
2	based on the submittals that DOT has made. One of the
3	specifications that you quote here on page two of
4	Exhibit No. 2 talks about payment based on plan
5	quantity.
6	Was the particular item involved here, the
7	particular pay item designated to be paid for by
8	original plan quantity?
9	MR. DOUGHERTY: As far as we know, it was a plan
LO	quantity item, yes, sir.
.1	CHAIRMAN COWGER: Okay. I think it would be
12	appropriate for you to go ahead.
13	MR. MIKE CONE: If it's on a plan quantity basis,
L4	then the question I'm asking is why are we paid on plan
15	quantity.
16	MR. DOUGHERTY: Plan quantities are established
17	on those items that we feel fairly secure in our
18	ability to estimate.
19	In this particular case, this specification says
20	that if we find a substantial error, which in this
21	particular case they said was 5 percent or more, then
22	we can alter that quantity amount.
23	In this particular case, oddly because you all
2.4	found there was eight yards extra on the first cap you
25	were pouring that we looked at and determined there

was, that there was a 16 percent differential. 1 So we went in and changed the quantity. We went 2 3 back through a detailed analysis again and came up with 4 an 1100 yards of concrete and altered the quantity 5 accordingly. 6 MR. MIKE CONE: Did our workload decrease with that shortage of yardage in your estimation as an 7 engineer? 8 9 MR. DOUGHERTY: Some, yes. Exactly how much, I don't know. 10 11 MR. MIKE CONE: What would you estimate 12 percentage-wise? 13 MR. DOUGHERTY: I would have no idea. 14 the points we brought out was the information we were supplied with the original claim did not give us the 15 leeway or documentation to go in and calculate that. 16 17 MR. MIKE CONE: Well, see, our problem is that, as with every contractor that DOT knows, we don't want 18 19 to release our estimating information for public 20 knowledge. 21 I would like to spend two minutes if I can 22 explaining how we estimated this job or how Jim Lundy 23 estimated this job. I think it will solidify our point that shows that the work -- our actual work was never 24 25 decreased.

5	1	Jim, just explain this note down here at the
	2	bottom.
	3	MR. DOUGHERTY: Mr. Cowger had a question.
	4	CHAIRMAN COWGER: Let me ask the board members.
	5	Do you have any further questions about the
	6	entitlement?
	7	MR. CARLILE: Yes, I had a couple of questions
	8	either way. Normally on any job the quantities, you
	9	will have either overruns or underruns. In those cases
	10	where there is a considerable overrun, is the quantity
	11	normally paid at the original unit price, whatever the
	12	quantity is determined to be? You can only make
	13	adjustments for the unit price?
	14	MR. MIKE CONE: In certain instances if the
	15	quantities increase or decrease, the contractor accepts
	16	the contract unit price.
	17	In our particular instance here is that we relied
	18	on a quantity to be a correct quantity. We took our
	19	total labor and equipment, divided it into that
	20	quantity.
	21	We have given the DOT when I asked for payment
	22	for the material, but our point is it's not like they
	23	deleted a portion of the bridge, you know, deleted a
	24	whole work item. In other words, our work remained the

same. That's why this is a unique situation.

MR. CARLILE: That's what I'm trying to get at.

Normally you do not adjust the unit price for an over or underrun. For example, on an embankment, you wouldn't normally do that.

MR. MIKE CONE: That's a good point you brought up embankment. Okay. You're building a fill job, you don't haul as much dirt. Well, then your job is shortened because your trucks aren't running out there, you're not having to spread the fill.

Say you had a thousand yards and you could do that in, you know, half a day, and you only take, you know, 500 yards, you can do that in a quarter of a day. So there's a savings. It doesn't cost the contractor as much money.

In this case that bridge took us the exact same amount of time to build whether it's got, you know, ten yards in it or 12 yards in it. Because our labor and equipment remained fixed. That's why I wanted to show the estimate. It was just a matter of him saying that it would take a total of 34 cap pours to build this bridge.

Now with the DOT decreasing the quantity, it's not like it took us 33 cap pours. The same amount of pours were necessary. The same amount of days were necessary to make this cap pour.

1	We had the wrong information.
2	In other words, for future references, the DOT
3	could just make error calculations on future jobs and,
4	you know, come 5 percent off or 10 percent off on the
5	quantity, and there wouldn't be any relief to the
6	contractor as far as getting paid for that exact amount
7	of work and labor necessary.
8	MR. CARLILE: I understand that for the typical
9	underrun-overrun situation normally they make an
10	adjustment. You're saying
11	MR. MIKE CONE: This is a unique situation.
12	MR. CARLILE: Your position is it's not any
13	different than a typical underrun?
14	MR. DOUGHERTY: Based on the specifications we
15	looked at it as basically a typical underrun-type
16	situation.
17	Again, I want to say, as Mike indicated, some of
18	their privileged information, had they supplied that to
19	us, maybe we could have taken a different position.
20	It's kind of a moot point now because we're at this
21	point in the process.
22	MR. MIKE CONE: We brought the information.
23	MR. DOUGHERTY: I appreciate that. Whether that
24	alters the stance we took based on the information we
25	had, I don't believe it would.

T	MR. BLANCHARD: That's something we have to
2	analyze. It's not something we could do here in two
3	minutes anyway.
4	The other part of this thing is I can't
5	understand, it seems to me a decrease in the volume of
6	concrete that's placed means less form work, less form
7	material, less labor in placing the concrete. The
8	concrete has to be placed, vibrated. If you've got
9	less concrete to place, you've got less concrete to
10	vibrate, to finish.
11	So, the labor work, the finishing work,
12	everything is less.
13	MR. CARLILE: Let me ask you this, if the
14	material had only been 10 percent of that original
15	estimate would you make that same statement?
16	MR. BLANCHARD: Sure. Oh, you're saying a big
17	difference?
18	MR. CARLILE: The issue is whether or not we
19	cross that threshold.
20	MR. BLANCHARD: Right, I couldn't make that same
21	statement in that case. You're right. What I'm saying
22	is the percent difference here is not significant
23	enough to warrant, you know, what the contractor is
24	saying.
25	MR. CARLILE: That's all I had.

CHAIRMAN COWGER: I think we have everything now. 1 I want to go to Exhibit 1, the contractor's submittal, 2 3 his request for arbitration. Under the tab on summary of claim, the last page, 4 it starts off, "The 1986 FDOT Standard Specifications." 5 Is everybody there? 6 7 I just wanted to ask Mr. Cone, isn't that really, that first paragraph on that page, or maybe the whole 8 9 page, really what you were trying to say a minute ago? Doesn't that sum it up pretty well? 10 11 MR. MIKE CONE: Yes, sir, that's correct. CHAIRMAN COWGER: Just wanted to point that 12 13 paragraph out. 14 MR. MIKE CONE: Mr. Chairman, I would like to respond to his comment there. That's why we brought 15 16 Jake Wagenrodt up here. He should be down in Stuart today building a bridge, but we felt like it was 17 18 important that he come here. He's the man in the field that can make the real 19 20 determination if labor and equipment is decreased or increased based on amount of concrete you order from 21 22 the plant. And what he's verified today, in fact, is that we figure two cap pours per week. And if that cap 23 24 has one or two yards less in it, it's still going to take two cap pours per week. 25

And that's all I wanted to ask, if there's any questions whether we had a time savings developed,

I wanted Jake to verify that's not the case.

CHAIRMAN COWGER: I think what the Board is interested in knowing a little bit more about now is in your submittal you gave a summary of your cost. You call it the fixed cost.

And then you come down -- I'm looking at Exhibit 1 again. It's the second page under the tab summary of claim. You break down how you got the bid unit price of \$245 and how you came up with the, what you call your actual unit price of 278.

I think what the Board needs to see is a little bit more detail as to how you arrived at some of those fixed costs. It's already been discussed that DOT requested that information. I assume that the reason that you have not submitted it is that it's considered to be proprietary information as to how you bid a project.

I think the Board needs to be able to, in conjunction with the DOT representative, spend just a few minutes looking at that information. I realize it may not provide much time for rebuttal, DOT, but let's take a look at it anyway.

Before we get to that, let me ask one more

1	question of DOT. You submitted this supplemental
2	agreement increasing the work to the tune of 368 plus
3	thousand dollars?
4	MR. DOUGHERTY: Yes, sir.
5	CHAIRMAN COWGER: Is there any relationship
6	between this work that's being added by this
7	supplemental agreement and the work that's in dispute
8	here today?
9	MR. DOUGHERTY: This related to well, I can't
10	say positively one way or the other right now. I'd
11	have to get into it.
12	CHAIRMAN COWGER: Let me rephrase the question.
13	That wasn't a very good question. Does the work
14	covered by the supplemental agreement in any way
15	involve changes to the caps?
16	MR. DOUGHERTY: No, sir.
17	CHAIRMAN COWGER: That's really what I wanted to
18	know.
19	MR. TURNBULL: That's the only question I had.
20	MR. DOUGHERTY: If I may, I think our point here
21	was that, you know, we went back in and increased
22	volumes of quantities on other areas.
23	MR. BLANCHARD: Volumes of concrete.
24	MR. DOUGHERTY: Volumes of concrete. And at that
25	time, you know, as far as I know, we used unit prices

that we had been given before with no, you know --1 accordingly, if you're going to increase the quantity, 2 the cost should go down. If you're going to decrease 3 4 the quantity, the cost should go up. In this particular case we did not lower the 5 I think I'm alluding to what Mr. Blanchard said. 6 There's some give and take from both sides in this 7 area. 8 9 MR. BLANCHARD: I quess I wasn't specific enough when I mentioned there were increases in the contract. 10 11 I was talking about increases in quantities of concrete as well as increases in other things. 12 13 CHAIRMAN COWGER: Okay. I think now let's let Mr. Cone present whatever he would like to present us 14 15 in the way of documentation of his fixed costs. MR. MIKE CONE: Mr. Chairman, thank you. On 16 that issue, just to clarify it, that change order or 17 supplemental agreement was worked totally unrelated to 18 19 substructure concrete. It was for doing some back wall work at a different phase of the job than the 20 21 substructure portion. Jim, if you could just quickly run down this. 22 23 We're talking about the number of days, how we figure the job. 24

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MR. LUNDY: When we got the set of plans, we

looked at the substructure concrete. We selected a

crew and equipment to do the work. It was a lot of

work. There were some barges needed.

We took the number of different segments of it.

There was -- I believe there was eight end bent pours

and 34 different cap pours. We estimated the time it

would take for each one of those.

We multiplied that by the labor, by our crew that we picked, and by the equipment that we selected.

And this quantity that you all reduced did not affect that work at all. The work remained the same.

We poured the same number of bents, poured the same number of caps. We just had a quantity reduction. No reduction in our -- no savings in our labor and equipment.

CHAIRMAN COWGER: May I interrupt now. In the discussion we're having right now, let's confine it to how you arrived at these prices because we have already argued the entitlement part of it.

MR. MIKE CONE: Mr. Chairman, based on that sheet there, we have come up with a daily equipment cost of -- between the equipment and labor it was \$214,000 based on Exhibit No. --

MR. LUNDY: At the bottom there's a summation of the labor and equipment columns. Those correlate to

that same fixed cost that we talk about on the second 1 page that we were looking at earlier. 2 MR. MIKE CONE: We're saying to build all the 3 4 substructure of the job it would cost us 232,000. That excludes any concrete at all. There wasn't any 5 concrete, any materials as far as permanently 6 incorporated in the project. 7 8 So we took the 232,000 and divided by the plan quantity and came up with a unit price. If that plan 9 10 quantity -- if the contractor had known in advance the plan quantity was going to be lower, our unit price 1.1 would have been higher because of the division. 12 CHAIRMAN COWGER: May I ask one more time. We 13 14 are three engineers that understand how most of this is constructed or how this claim is constructed. Again, 15 16 all we're interested in is how did you arrive at those fixed costs. It's on that sheet? 17 MR. MIKE CONE: Yes, sir, that sheet is it. 18 19 MR. LUNDY: I will be happy to answer any 20 questions you've got on that, Marshall. 21 CHAIRMAN COWGER: I think you're hitting it right 22 there. 23 MR. DOUGHERTY: Jim, you're showing a one cubic yard concrete bucket. You had to swing that bucket 200 24

less times right out front. That means whatever is

swinging it swung 200 times less. 1 How many times a day did it swing? How much 2 effort is involved? We have no way of knowing. 3 showing 125 days here for every one of these 4 5 operations. Realizing you're not going to need 225 days -- you're cutting your quantity of concrete you're 6 moving. 7 Because it's sitting out there on the job doesn't 8 9 necessarily mean it's being worked or is useful, the bucket or whatever. In other words, you lowered the 10 quantity. I'm just saying that to say that you needed 11 that one yard bucket out there all the time --12 MR. J. L. CONE: But our costs were the same. 13 MR. DOUGHERTY: I think I understand. 14 MR. LUNDY: The cost of the bucket was assigned 15 to that item whether it was sitting out there -- it set 16 out there just the same amount of time as it would have 17 been if the concrete plan quantity had been greater or 18 It set out there the same amount of time. 19 less. 20 MR. MIKE CONE: That substructure took 125 days. It didn't matter -- now if you eliminated a cap or end 21 bent, maybe it would have taken 120 days, but that's 22 not what happened here. 23

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CHAIRMAN COWGER: May I ask a question?

1 MR. MIKE CONE: We would like it just reviewed
2 and if there's anything you feel is in error on that,
3 we certainly -4 MR. DOUGHERTY: I'm not going to be able to loo

MR. DOUGHERTY: I'm not going to be able to look through it in a minute or two minutes or an hour's time. I don't know whether you would want to let me have this.

8 CHAIRMAN COWGER: That was exactly what he said, 9 no.

MR. DOUGHERTY: I understand that. You've got to understand from the Department's standpoint it's hard to analyze figures that are put on a piece of paper without backup or supporting documentation.

CHAIRMAN COWGER: We understand.

MR. J. L. CONE: Let me make a statement. The State talks about they don't have any supporting documents. They have a weekly -- they have a daily report, a weekly report, a monthly report of everything that we do and their inspectors and project engineers are on the job, so why don't they have their own corroborating figures or be able to tell us one way or the other? That's what they're there for.

I don't understand that when they say they can't back up any of our figures. They can take their own reports and look at our figures and either prove them

1 or disapprove them. 2 MR. DOUGHERTY: We can document whether or not pieces of equipment are in the field or are being 3 4 utilized but none of that can substantiate how you came up with your bid unit price nor how it would alter 5 6 should work decrease or increase. MR. BLANCHARD: The other thing that bothers me, 7 Mr. Chairman, is that the contractor is basing his 8 entire argument on the number of days that he took to 9 build the job. And I know enough about the business 10 11 that I know contractors compute their costs based upon 12 man hours and equipment hours. And if you're pouring less concrete, it's going 13 14 to require less man hours or less equipment hours to do 15 that work. 16 MR. MIKE CONE: That's totally in error in this particular case. You're in Tallahassee making that 17 18 decision but Jake is in the field. Am I wrong, Jake? MR. WAGENRODT: No, you're right. 19 MR. BLANCHARD: I see enough construction 20 projects to know that's the way contractors spend money 21 22 is man and equipment hours. CHAIRMAN COWGER: I think we're down to arguing 23 24 again. What we're really wanting to look at is not how

the contractor constructed the job but how he put

together his bid because that's really the exhibit that
we're looking at.

He's displaying to us with this information in greater detail how he arrived at those figures that he said his bid was based on. I want to pass that on to the other members of the Board and let them take a look at it.

MR. DOUGHERTY: I would like to say, if I may, it's one of the unfortunate parts of a claim situation like this that there are a lot of things the contractors are going to need to open up and let us see in order to let us properly analyze a claim.

Heretofore maybe the attitude of your office is, no, we don't want to do that, but in something like this I believe it's almost mandatory.

MR. MIKE CONE: I understand that. It's not that we don't want to do that, it's just that it's all formula. And competition, as you know, can look at that and it's something we don't like to make a practice of.

But as you know, you've only got three or four major pieces of equipment -- your barges, your crane, your tugboat. It takes no time to calculate what that's worth. It's just a matter of minutes.

MR. DOUGHERTY: Again, Mike, like Ken said, most

contractors deal with time, manpower and equipment on 1 2 the job, whether there's excess hours in a day or not, 3 you know, most contractors aren't concerned with that. They want to know what a productive effort is. 4 In this particular case, we had no record to 5 understand how you even came up with your prices. 6 7 CHAIRMAN COWGER: Again, I think we're down to 8 arguing. I think both sides have made their points. 9 I have one more question of the contractor. Looking again at the summary of the add-on for profit 10 11 as shown on that summary, elsewhere it shows that to be overhead and profit. Tell us a little bit about that 12 \$7.92. What does that cover? 13 MR. MIKE CONE: It's primarily overhead and 14 15 profit. We came up with a base cost of, at bid time of \$238. What we wanted to do was just -- came up with a 16 17 bid of 245 because we felt like we were going to 18 allocate \$7.92 to overhead and profit, which isn't very 19 much in turn, but the industry is in a very tight situation. 20 21 22

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CHAIRMAN COWGER: In preparing your bid, where do you assign -- and part of the answer may be on that sheet that just passed through here. Where do you assign the cost for the your direct project overhead? Is it in that \$7.92 or is it spread across those other

units?

1.1.

MR. LUNDY: I don't exactly understand what

you're asking. The job site overhead cost?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. MIKE CONE: It's in the 7.92. In other words, in all of our direct costs the 238, before you add the 7.92, the 238 includes the actual foreman and labor out there. The 7.92 includes the superintendent, his vehicle, his insurance, bonds, things like that just to manage the project.

CHAIRMAN COWGER: Let me have that a minute to see if I understand it. You've answered my question.

MR. MIKE CONE: One thing interesting about concrete work, to figure out what a contractor is figuring for labor and equipment is real easy because all you have to do is back up material costs.

The concrete on this job was \$60.64 for the concrete and the waste factor. It's real easy on concrete to figure out what your labor and equipment cost is versus another form of construction.

CHAIRMAN COWGER: I want to put one statement in the record, and I want to give this information back to Mr. Cone. In looking at the information that is being considered as proprietary and which will not be an exhibit, am I correct in saying that in the labor cost

1	you do not show any cost for a superintendent?
2	MR. MIKE CONE: That is correct.
3	CHAIRMAN COWGER: That's all I wanted to say.
4	MR. MIKE CONE: Or the field office, telephone,
5	electricity, water, any of that stuff.
6	CHAIRMAN COWGER: Okay. Does either side have
7	any further comments? Mr. Turnbull, do you have any
8	questions?
9	MR. TURNBULL: I don't.
10	CHAIRMAN COWGER: Mr. Carlile?
11	MR. CARLILE: No.
12	CHAIRMAN COWGER: The hearing is hereby closed.
13	The Board will meet on June 26th to deliberate on this
14	claim and you will have an order shortly thereafter.
15	(Whereupon, the hearing was concluded at 10:35 a.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	STATE OF FLORIDA)
3	COUNTY OF LEON)
4	I, CATHERINE WILKINSON, Certified Shorthand Reporter
5	and Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large:
6	DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the proceedings were taken
7	by me at the time and place therein designated; that my
8	shorthand notes were thereafter reduced to typewriting
9	under my supervision; and the foregoing pages numbered l
10	through 33 are a true and correct record of the aforesaid
11	proceedings.
12	I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee,
13	attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor relative or
14	employee of such attorney or counsel, nor financially
15	interested in the foregoing action.
16	WITNESS MY AND AND SEAL this, the day of June,
17	A.D., 1991, IN THE CITY OF TALLAHASSEE, COUNTY OF LEON,
18	STATE OF FLORIDA.
19	O achering Trushinson
20	CATHERINE WILKINSON
21	CSR, CP, CCR Post Office Box 13461
22	Tallahassee, Florida 32317
23	My Commission Expires June 27, 1994
24	