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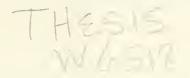
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SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

IMPACTS ON THE

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

A Special Research Problem

Presented to

The Faculty of the School of Civil Engineering Georgia Institute of Technology

by

Alan Michael Wironen

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Civil Engineering

1/2015 N/F^S(V

Dedication

To Kimberly and Robyn, for their understanding and patience.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION, OBJECTIVES

Introduction

The idea of freedom is basic to our form of government and way of life. Our country was founded on this simple idea, our military was formed to protect it and our economy runs on the principal of free enterprise. As free elections are to our governmental system, competition is to our economy. Competition is the key to a free enterprise system. When competition is lost, the innovations, economy and incentives which competition fosters are also lost.

Competition is the key ingredient for our industrial might and the driving force in our economy. Consider for example, a company which produces an essential consumer product. Without competition, that company could indiscriminately raise prices. Any business which attempts to market a similar product would be driven out of business. Note that without competition the business no longer has an incentive to produce improved products, operate the plant efficiently, or invest in new product research. On the other hand, with competition, the business is forced to improve production techniques, utilize state of the art equipment, continuously improve its product and introduce new products



to the consumer; failure to do so would increase his competitors percent of the market. Lack of competition impacts much more than just the one company that remains in business.

In a monopoly, higher priced products would use money that would have gone to other consumer goods. Eventually, businesses not in direct competition with the monopoly would also suffer. Unemployment would be driven up, and production would decline. This is obviously an extreme case, but it serves to illustrate the effect that lack of competition could have on the national economy. The economy of our country would suffer drastically without competition, but country's very existence would also be threatened. The United States has maintained a technological, advanced society, which enables us to maintain our political system and way of life. This is partly due to the competition among the defense contractors to develop new products. For national security, the government tries to maintain a broad range of competitors. How does this provide national security? ensures that no one company is the producer of any essential hardware or piece of equipment; which is only guaranteed through free and open competition.



The stated goal of the government is to ensure free and open competition in the United States markets (SBA,1953). The Small Business Administration (SBA), nevertheless, tries to promote competition through restricting it, or by providing an edge to a particular segment of the industry.

Through coordinated assistance programs, the SBA designates specific items to be purchased only from small businesses. They can also award contracts to specific minority or socially disadvantaged businesses without competition, and provide guarantee loans to businesses. The Congress realizes that the United States economy is made up of a majority of small businesses which employ over 50% of the work force, and produces over 40% of the Gross National Product (GNP) (Kleppe, 1974). It is essential that these businesses survive and are able to compete with larger industry. To ensure competition, the SBA provides the previously mentioned "Set-Aside" programs for small businesses, government guaranteed loans and training programs.

Objectives

It is the purpose of this paper to explore the unique opportunities available to the small construction business owner, or prospective owner, for gaining a competitive edge over his big business rivals, and how the Small Business



Administrations policies have affected the industry by promoting new construction businesses, making capital available for the expansion of existing businesses, and providing management assistance and training.

A summary of the Small Business Act and its amendments is presented to provide some background on the authority of the Small Business Administration, its organization and objectives. A discussion of how effectively the SBA is meeting its objectives will be presented along with recommended areas of further study.

Background

Unlike many areas in the business and construction fields, the particular effects the SBA policies have had on the construction industry have not been studied. The SBA does keep records on loans approved, contracts awarded etc, yet no set procedure has been established to record the effects that the Administration's policies have on a particular industry's failures, costs or the true effectiveness of SBA programs.

Additionally, very little information has been published on construction business starts and failures. Some limited statistics on the construction industry have been compiled by



the Small Business Administration and Dun and Bradstreet Corporation, but the statistics do not address specific policy impacts. Dun and Bradstreet is a private corporation which maintains a database of business information, including business starts, failures and incorporation. Except for the limited information provided by Dun and Bradstreet and that obtained from the Small Business Administration database, all other information was compiled from interviews, miscellaneous publications, local banks, insurance companies, and business surveys.



CHAPTER 2

HISTORY

In the beginning

At the turn of the century, the American people stood at the threshold of industrial opportunity. The industrial revolution was just reaching its top speed. As the nation stepped into the new century, new ideas in industry, technology and science were carried along.

In the few years after the turn of the century, a flood of new inventions flowed out from the small laboratories and shops across the country. Aided by a new industrial concept ... mass production, the new inventions and older essentials could be produced quicker and at less cost. Fueled by inexpensive, immigrant labor, and with an abundance of raw materials, the industrial might of this country grew at a pace never imagined.

WWI and The Great Depression

During the rebuilding period following World War I, the business growth in this country momentarily bogged down. It wasn't until the great depression struck, on October 29, 1929, that the country suffered its first serious business



crisis. In three years over 10,000 businesses failed, with a corresponding loss of over \$450,000,000 (Dun and Bradstreet, 1962).

In the years following the stock market crash, the business growth rate had not only lost momentum, it had reversed itself. During the early days of the depression financial institutions were being bankrupt along with many of the worlds industrial giants. The financial institutions could no longer meet industry's monetary needs, and they themselves were in need of assistance. It was imperative that the Federal Government step in to assist, since no other institution could fill their needs.

The Federal Government created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), in January 1932. The RFC initially only provided financial assistance to failing lending institutions. Later, the RFC was authorized to provide loans directly, or in participation with private lending institutions, to businesses of any size.

In the period prior to World War II, many significant events took place which helped shape the economic and political development of this country.



The evolution from an agricultural nation to an industrial one required a labor force to build new factories, it also needed laborers to work in the newly constructed factories. As has been mentioned, an influx of immigrants from Europe and Asia provided the needed workers. The United States' industries and the immigrants needed each other. Without laborers in the factories no goods would be produced, alternately, without the factories, the immigrants would have no income. In fact, it was the lure of economic and political opportunity which attracted the immigrants. Although the wages paid by the factories were significantly higher than the prevailing wages in the countries the labor force came from, it was still only slightly adequate to survive on. This situation forced many children, elderly and even the sick to work long hours in poor conditions.

Working conditions were barely tolerable, with poor lighting, temperature, noise, sanitation and ventilation. Workers could not fight for better conditions without the threat of loosing their jobs. The established companies grew stronger, while competitors were forced out of business.

As big business emerged, along with it came the evils of economic concentration, monopoly and oligopoly. The forces causing the businesses to prosper eventually forced the government to take a more active role in the economy. Big



government began to evolve from a laissez-faire, states rights system, to what we have today. The first attempt by the Federal Government to control the forces moving the nations industries, was the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 (Chase, 1974).

After several failed attempts at unionizing, the labor movement was able to gain some concessions from management. Changes in the political atmosphere allowed Congress to pass effective legislation aimed at regulating business. These include the child labor laws, Clayton Act, minimum wage laws and several others. These laws served to provide more humane working conditions and limited the unfair competition used by the established businesses to force competitors into bankruptcy. They thus opened the United States to the small businessman and entrepreneur.

Post WWII

After World War II, historians were able to look back at the events, which during the war, contributed to the allied army's dominance. Shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor the Japanese must have realized the industrial might of the United States. The Japanese had apparently miscalculated the period of time it would take this country to recover from the devastation of the Pearl Harbor invasion. By the end of 1942,



the United States had achieved production rates which approached the national production capacity (Faulkner, 1968). Our country's ability to convert its industry from that of peace time production, and products, to the frenzied production of war material, was instrumental in our ability to win the war.

During the war, a large portion of the country's industrial might was made up of small businesses. Congress was concerned whether small business would be able to obtain the credit necessary to expand for war time demands. Congress was also worried, whether the economic concentrations caused by the increased demand would be disastrous for small business if government assistance was not provided. With these concerns in mind, Congress passed several pieces of legislation, the most significant of which was the Small Business Act of 1942, which created the Smaller War Plants Corporation (SWPC). The SWPC was to assist small business by making loans, certifying capacities and credit, secure contracts and subcontracts for the businesses, and lease or sell facilities and equipment to small firms. This was the first legislation enacted directly aimed at assisting small businesses, and was intended to be a temporary agency to be terminated at the end of the war.



Many other laws and programs were created during the war and shortly afterward to encourage hiring veterans, creating new businesses, and financing the war effort. One of the programs was the VA loan program; intended to provide loans to veterans for the purpose of starting or expanding a business. Because of the size and restrictive nature of the loans, virtually all of the loans went to small businesses.

The SBA

By 1952, congress had the opinion that the RFC was now unable to perform its intended function because of influence peddling and political loan making (Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, 1953). The RFC was also making loans to large businesses. By this time the RFC was so wrought with corruption, the Republican party returned to power partly on its promise to dismantle the RFC. President Eisenhower's administration initiated a study, by leading small business advocates, to determine the merits of creating a new "small business administration". This study included the review of the RFC, SWPC, VA and other programs. These initial programs were primarily for providing financial assistance to businesses, but the study committee also found that,



"At the outset it is important to recognize that financing is often not the most acute problem of small business. Lack of technical and administrative knowledge is often more of a handicap to small business than its difficulty in obtaining credit and capital (U.S. Senate, 1953)."

So, in addition to providing financial assistance to small businesses, the new administration would provide counselling, training and management assistance. Congress passed the "Title II act of 1953" (15 USC chapter 14(a)) which created the Small Business Administration (SBA), on July 27, it was signed into law on July 30, 1953. This act later became known as the "Small Business Act of 1953." Its purpose was to make money more available to small businesses and entrepreneurs having little collateral or considerable debts. The money was provided directly by the Small Business Administration performing the function of a lending institution. The SBA was also to provide technical and managerial assistance to the small firms.

The rate of failure for small businesses did change drastically after the creation of the SBA, and new business starts changed from a decreasing trend to an increasing one. It is not known if the increased business starts was due to the assistance provided by the SBA, or simply because of a better business economy.



In 1958, Congress realized the unnecessary burden and conflict with private banking companies, of having the SBA loaning money directly to small business concerns. In response, the "Small Business Investment Act" was signed into law (15 USC 14(b)). The main purpose of this act was to remove the SBA from direct involvement in loan transactions. To do this, a system of licensing new and existing finance companies as, "Small Business Finance Companies" (SBFC), was developed. The SBFC's would now be the instrument to carry out the policy of the Small Business Investment Act. In passing the Small Business Investment Act, Congress Declared the Policy to be,

"to improve and stimulate the national economy in general and the small-business segment thereof in particular by establishing a program to stimulate and supplement the flow of private equity capital and long-term loan funds which small-business concerns need for sound financing their business of operations and for their modernization, and which are not in adequate supply...(15 USC 661)."

The SBFC's were provided shared capital and were authorized to offer loans to qualified small businesses at a rate, and term, conducive to business. Loans provided by banks under this act proved to be profitable for the lender since they involved limited risk, and the terms of the loan gave the lender the first option for financing addition debt to the



small business.

The 1960's to the Present

Through the 1960's the Small Business Administration, and its guiding legislation, remained significantly unchanged, except for two major alterations: The Equal Opportunity Act of 1964 and, Executive Order No. 131971. Title IV of the Economic Opportunity Act was to provide loans to low income, socially disadvantaged individuals who could not secure credit at reasonable rates, for the purpose of establishing a small business, in high poverty, high unemployment areas (Chase, 1974). This new loan program was to be administered by the Small Business Administration. The second major event of the 1960's took place on October 13, 1971, when Executive Order No. 131971 was signed by President Nixon. This order stressed the importance of section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (15 USC 6). The executive order recognized that due to economic class, or social prejudice, entrepreneurs may not get the opportunity to start a business, or compete on an equal basis with other firms. To help remedy that problem, the Small Business Administration was to reserve contracts, that met specific criteria, for award to "socially and economically disadvantaged businesses" (15 USC 636).



After the women's movement of the early 1970's, Congress recognized that a significant portion of the U.S. economy was controlled by women owned companies. Executive Order No. 12138 was signed on May 18, 1979 by President Carter. This legislation acknowledged the increasing part women were playing in the United States economy, and recognized that women are sometimes discriminated against. It allowed the women to be recognized as socially disadvantaged, and therefore, eligible for set-aside contracts.

Many amendments to the Small Business Act and Small Business Investment Act (15 USC 14 (a) and (b)) have been passed since 1979, however, their significance when compared to those already discussed, is minor.



CHAPTER 3

THE SMALL BUSINESS ACT

AND

RELATED LEGISLATION

The Small Business Act

Due, in part, to the rate of bankruptcies among small businesses in the early 1950's, and an increasing awareness of the role of small businesses in the U. S. economy; the Congress passed the "Title II act of July 1953". This act later became known as the Small Business Act of 1953 (15 USC 631). It is this act which eventually established the Small Business Administration and set its goals:

"The essence of the American economic system of private enterprise is free competition. Only through full and free competition can free markets, free entry into business, and opportunities for the expression and growth of personal initiative and individual judgement be assured. The preservation and expansion of such competition is basic not only to the economic well-being but to the security of this Nation. Such security and well-being cannot be realized unless the actual and potential capacity of small business encouraged and developed. It is the declared policy of the Congress that the Government should aid, counsel, assist, and protect, insofar as is possible, the interests of small-business concerns in order to preserve free competitive enterprise...to insure that a fair proportion of the total sales of Government property be made to such



enterprises...(15 USC 631)."

The Small Business Administration's creation is actually authorized under 15 USC section 633 which states,

"In order to carry out the policies of this chapter there is created an agency under the name "Small Business Administration"...under the general direction and supervision of the President and shall not be affiliated with or be within any other agency...The administration may establish such branch and regional offices ...as may be determined by the Administrator..."

In order to achieve the goals set by the Small Business Act, and its later amendments, the SBA was given the authority to carry out the intent of the legislation. Ironically, that authority includes the power to restrict competition in specific circumstances (15 USC 637(a)).

The SBA has the authority to procure services, as a prime contractor for other federal agencies, and subcontract the work to minority owned businesses. They may also restrict contracts to competition among only small businesses which meet specified criteria. Surety bonds and loans may be provided to contractors directly by the Small Business Administration, or through cooperative agreements with



qualifying lending and surety institutions. The Small Business Administration has also been given the responsibility of providing disaster relief to small businesses, assist agriculture related small businesses, socially disadvantaged businesses, and other businesses that are not dominant in their field.

SBA Organization

The Small Business Administration is, as has been stated earlier, a large independent government Agency directly under the Executive Branch. All of the key SBA official are appointed by the President and confirmed by the legislature. These official include the Administrator, who reports directly to the President, the Chief Counsel for Advocacy and the Inspector General. The SBA headquarters in Washington also includes the Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs, Public Communications, Management and Administration, Comptroller, Information Resources Management, Special Programs, Business Development, Finance and Investment, Innovation Research and Technology, Procurement Assistance, Minority Small Business, Capital Ownership, International Trade, and Hearings and Appeals.

^{1.} The Small and Disadvantaged Business (SDB) program, Small Business Set-Aside program, bonding and loan programs will be discussed in greater detail in the following chapters.



The offices of Business Development, Procurement Assistance, Minority Small Rusiness, and Public Communications have the most direct contact with the general public. These offices are responsible for providing management assistance and counsel to small businesses, managing the contract set-aside program, Administering the Small and Disadvantaged Business program, which includes determining who is, or isn't, eligible for the program; and Public Communications office which provides the official interface between the general public and the administration. Like most Government organizations, the SBA has several levels of administration.

Under the national headquarters of the Small Business Administration, the country is broken into 13 regions, with their organizations essentially duplicating that of the Washington organization. Under each regional office, the SBA is broken into geographic districts, usually consisting of a single state or territory. These districts also have organizations similar to the parent regional office, except, the districts do not have a procurement assistance program. Procurement assistance is a national program managed at the regional level.



In addition to the regional and district offices, a Procurement Center Representative (PCR) is assigned to each major federal procurement activity. It is the PCR's responsibility to assist small businesses in locating business opportunities and, through review of purchase requirements, restrict purchases to competition among small business firms. The PCRs act as a liaison between the procurement centers and the SBA, and take the role of small business advocate at the local level.

Each office, location and level, within the Small Business Administration, works independently within its specialty (e.g. Business Development works independent of the Procurement Assistance people, within the same district and region), until a problem or specific assistance is required of another office (Parker, 1988).

Relationship with other Agencies

Since the Small Business Administration is responsible for carrying out the government's small business policies, it must be able to direct the procurement actions of the other federal agencies. The SBA obtained that authority from the Small Business Act;



"For the purpose of preserving and promoting a competitive free enterprise economic system. Congress hereby declares that it is the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practical means and to take such actions as are necessary, consistent with its needs and obligations and other essential considerations of national policy, to implement and coordinate Federal department, agency, and instrumentality policies, programs, activities in order to: foster the economic interests of small business; insure a competitive economic climate conducive to the development, growth and expansion of small businesses; establish incentives to assure that adequate capital and other resources at competitive prices are available to small business; reduce the concentration of economic resources and expand competition; and provide opportunity for entrepreneurship, inventiveness, and the creation and growth of small business (15 USC 631(a))."

Through the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) and related legislation, (Such as the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulations (DFAR) and Surface Transportation Act of 1982), the Small Business Administration is given specific authority to set procurement goals for each federal agency, and regulate their contracting actions within the authority of the SBA programs. The FAR reads,

"This part implements the acquisition-related sections of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.), applicable sections of the Armed Services Procurement Act (10 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.), the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (41 U.S.C. 252), and Executive Order 12138, May 18, 1979 (48 CFR 19.000 (a))."



The text of this legislation goes on to state that the law covers the following actions, when the contracts takes place within the United States, its territories and possessions, Puerto Rico and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands:

- 1. The determination that a concern is eligible for participation in the programs identified in this part;
- 2. The respective roles of executive agencies and the Small Business Administration (SBA) in implementing the programs;
- 3. Setting acquisitions aside for exclusive competitive participation by small business concerns;
- 4. The certificate of competency program;
- 5. The subcontracting assistance program;
- 6. The "8a" program;
- 7. The use of women-owned small business concerns2.

In simple terms, the FAR says that any policy established for the enhancement of competition, promotion of small business, and administered by the Small Business Administration, will apply to all federal acquisitions, except at locations outside of the United States and its territories.

^{1.} Refers to the Small and Disadvantaged Business (SDB) program, which derives its informal name from where it is found; section 8(a) of the Small Business Act. This program may also be incorrectly referred to as the Minority Business Set-Aside program.

^{2.} The SBA no longer has a set-aside program for woman owned businesses. Woman owned businesses are no longer considered a minority and therefore, do not qualify as socially disadvantaged under the Small Business Act (Parker, 1988).



Small Business Defined

The Small Business Administration does not have a single definition of what constitutes "small", when referring to a business. In general, a small business is defined as an enterprise, "which is independently owned and operated and which is not dominant in its field of operation. In addition ...the Administrator, (The Small Business Administration) in making a detailed definition, may use these criteria, among others: Number of employees and dollar volume of business..." (15 USC 632). The SBA defines different size standards for each industry. For most industries, the size standard is based on the Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC) defined for each industry by the Department of Labor. For many industries the size standard is based on both gross revenue and employment, however, for the construction industry, the size standard is based only on gross receipts. The number of employees is a measure of the average employment over the last 12 months, including full and part time employees. The annual receipts, are defined as the average gross receipts received over the previous three years, less sales of fixed assets, transfers between affiliates and taxes remitted. A11 construction falls into division C of the Standard Industrial Classification system, and reproduced from (48 CFR 19.102) in table (3.1).



Construction Industry Standard Industrial Classification Codes

SIC	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	
MAJOR GROUP 15-BUILDING CONSTRUCTION-GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS			
	General Contractors-Single Family Houses General Contractors-Residential Buildings	\$17.00	
1322	other than Single Family	\$17.00	
	Operative Builders	\$17.00	
1541	General Contractors-Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	\$17.00	
1542	General Contractors-Nonresidential		
	Buildings, Other than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	\$17.00	
	MAJOR GROUP 16-CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUIL CONSTRUCTION-GENERAL CONTRACTORS	DING	
	Highway and Street Construction	\$17.00	
1022	Bridge, Tunnel and Elevated Highway Construction	\$17.00	
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication	·	
1600	and Power Line Construction	\$17.00	
1029	Heavy Construction, Except Dredging, N.E.C	\$17.00	
1629	Dredging and Surface Cleanup Activities	\$ 9.50	



<u>Construction Industry</u> <u>Standard Industrial Classification Codes</u>

SIC	DESCRIPTION	SIZE
	MAJOR GROUP 17-CONSTRUCTION-SPECIAL TRADE CONTRA	CTORS
171	1 Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning\$	7.00
	1 Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating \$ 1 Electrical Work\$	7.00
	1 Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone work\$	
1743	3 Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical, and Insulation Work\$	
1752	Carpentering\$ Floor Laying and Other Floor Work\$	7.00
	<pre>1 Roofing and Sheet Metal Work\$ 1 Concrete Work\$ 1 Water Well Drilling\$</pre>	7.00
179	1 Structural Steel Erection\$ 3 Glass and Glazing Work\$	7.00
1794 1 7 9!	4 Excavating and Foundation Work \$ 5 Wrecking and Demolition Work \$	7.00
	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment, N.E.C\$	
1799	9 Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C\$	7.00
Note	es: Size standards preceded by a \$ are in mil dollars N.E.C.: Not Elsewhere Classified.	llions of
	Mining and Quarrying of non-metallic response to the except fuels, are included under major of the All SICs under this grouping, related construction industry, have size standard	roup 14.
	employees.	



CHAPTER 4

SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDE PROGRAM

What is a Small Business Set-Aside

The Small Business Administration, relies to a great extent, on the small business set—aside program to accomplish its aim of assuring the preservation and expansion of small business. The set—aside program attempts to ensure small business receives its "fair proportion" of the federal procurement dollar (15 USC 631). To the knowledge of the author, none of the statutes nor procurement regulations define what is meant by "a fair proportion" of government procurement. One training manual described it as follows:

"the amount of contract awards small business would receive if all the existing techniques for aiding and assisting small business were conscientiously applied by all personnel. If all solicitations susceptible to set-aside were in fact set aside, if small businesses were solicited in every case where they had the capability, and if no technical or other barriers were improperly utilized...(NAVMAT, 1985)."

The small business administration acknowledges that there are certain contracts, which because of size, complexity, bidding climate, or other reasons; big business is not interested in competing (Pitman, 1988). The proportion of these contracts



is relatively small, and changes from day to day due to; fluctuations in the economy, the large firm's work load and, the business goals of a particular firm. The government, therefore, tries to stabilize the availability of work for the smaller firms by setting aside contracts that could be successfully competed among the smaller firms. Before we can discuss how a contract is set aside, we must first define what a Small Business Set-Aside is.

Set-Aside Defined

The latter portion of chapter 3 provided the reader with the definition of a small business, as it relates to most of the SBA legislation. Those size standards apply to firms participating in the Set-Aside program, however, some of the programs have different, specific, size limits that differ from those listed in table (3.1). One such program is the bond program presented in chapter 6.

Small business, as it relates to the Set-Aside program, has been defined, but the meaning of set-aside has not been explained. A set-aside is a contract, which because of the scope or any of a number of criteria, has been designated for award to only a qualifying small business. The contract may be designated as one of two types of set-asides; complete set-aside and partial set-aside.



The complete set-aside, as the name implies, reserves the entire contract for bidding, by small businesses. While the partial set-aside may be divided into smaller segments, and awarded as two or more contracts. In order to make a project into a partial set-aside it must first meet several conditions:

- 1. The contract must be separable into two or more economic production runs, lots, or complete usable facilities.
- 2. Their must be two or more responsible small businesses who could furnish a severable portion of the contract.
- 3. Two or more small business offerors must bid, otherwise, a partial set-aside will not be made.

With the partial set-aside, the size of the portion of the contract set-aside, will be only large enough to make maximum use of the capacity of the small business bidding on the contract. The remainder of the project is advertised as an unrestricted contract, open to bidding by any size firm. Once the unrestricted segment of the contract has been awarded, the set-aside portion is priced according to the highest unit price in the non set-aside segment (NAVMAT, 1985). The number of set-aside and partial set-aside contracts awarded each year, is somewhat determined by the

^{1.} Unrestricted competition is often referred to as full and open competition.



established agency goals, and the criteria which govern what contracts are to be set aside.

Goals

Through the passage of the Small Business Act, Congress obligated itself to ensure the country's small businesses received their "fair share" of the federal contract dollar. To do this the SBA imposed upon itself general goals to strive for. The SBA was also given the responsibility of coordinating and assisting each federal agency in establishing detailed, contracting targets. This responsibility was provided through 15 USC 644 (g), which states:

"The head of each Federal agency shall, after consultation with the Administration, establish goals for the participation by small business concerns, and by small business concerns owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals..."

With the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for 1987 (Public Law 99-661), the Department of Defense (DOD) was directed to establish a goal for fiscal years 1987-1989, of awarding 5% of all DOD procurement to small business (SBA, 1987). Table (4.1) provides a breakdown, by major claimant²,

^{1.} Fiscal Year, abbreviated FY in most federal documents, run from October first of one year through September thirtieth of the following year.



of the goals set for the Navy, by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for fiscal years 1987-1988 (Pyatt, 1987). Table (4.1) is a good example of the goals each of the agencies within the Federal Government must develop. It is interesting to compare the relative goals set for the various major claimants. Naval Facilities Engineering Command, responsible for shore structures acquisition and maintenance, has a goal of 75% for small business prime contracts and 56% for set-asides, while Naval Supply has 29.8% and 15.5% respectively.

^{2.} Major claimant is the top level within a branch of a military organization having responsibility for a specialized function. For example, the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC), is responsible for all facility planning, programming and maintenance. Naval Supply (NAVSUP), is responsible for procurement, storage and distribution of all general commodities. The major claimant is also fiscally responsible for the subordinate commands below him.



FISCAL YEAR 1987-1989 SMALL BUSINESS AND SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS CONTRACTING GOALS

ACTIVITY	SMALL BUSINESS PRIME CONTRACT	SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDE	SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACT ²
MARINE CORPS	40.5%	23.5%	N/A
NAVFAC ³	75.0%	56.0%	55.0%
NAVAIR	1.7%	0.6%	25.7%
SPAWAR	12.5%	2.5%	N/A
NAVSEA	7.0%	4.5%	39.0%
NAVSUP	29.8%	15.5%	39.0%
ADPSO	17.0%	4.0%	N/A
JCMPO	0.4%	0.1%	N/A
SSP0	0.3%	0.1%	N/A
MSC	15.0%	6.5%	N/A
ONR	43.0%	3.6%	12.0%
TOTAL NAVY	15.2%	8.7%	30.9%

Table (4.1)

^{1.} Presented in total dollars awarded by the Navy to United States business firms.

^{2.} Presented by percent of total subcontractor dollars awarded by large business prime contractors on Navy contracts.

^{3.} NAVFAC refers to the Naval Facilities Engineering Command. NAVFAC is the command within the Navy responsible for all Navy and Marine Corps construction projects and most facilities maintenance.



FISCAL YEAR 1987-1989 SMALL BUSINESS AND SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS CONTRACTING GOALS

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS PRIME CONTRACT1	SMALL DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTS ²
MARINE CORPS	11.4%	N/A
NAVFAC ²	6.4%	26.4%
NAVAIR	0.3%	4.6%
SPAWAR	5.3%	N/A
NAVSEA	3.8%	4.5%
NAVSUP	7.7%	18.3%
ADPSO	2.9%	N/A
JCMPO	0.06%	N/A
SSPO	0.02%	N/A
MSC	0.2%	N/A
ONR	5.5%	1.2%
TOTAL NAVY	5.0%	5.0%



Set-Aside Criteria

Previously in this chapter, it was mentioned that the number of contracts set aside is partially determined by the agency's small business goals. The factors which play a more important role in determining if a contract will be set aside are:

- 1. Estimated cost of construction.
- 2. Demonstrated interest in the contract by small contractors.
- 3. Scope and complexity of the work.
- 4. Competency of the bidding contractors.
- Receipt of responsive offers.

The estimated cost of construction is undoubtedly the first criteria considered in determining if a contract will be set-aside. The laws regulating procurement by the Federal Government, until recently, set a dollar value of \$10,000 as the threshold for mandatory small business set-asides. The legislation reads as follows:

"Each contract for the procurement of goods and services which has an anticipated value of less than \$10,000 and which is subject to small purchase procedures shall be reserved exclusively for small business concerns... (15 USC 644(j))."



The threshold amount for mandatory set asides is now \$25,000 as amended by Public Law 99-661 (SBA, 1987).

Contracts between \$25,000 and \$2,000,000, are usually set-aside. It is the exception rather than the rule, not to set a contract of this dollar value aside, for a contract of this size to be solicited on a unrestricted basis, the contracting agency must provide written justification, which is subject to the concurrence of the Small Business Administration (Daugherty, 1988). Contracts over \$2,000,000 are reviewed on a case by case basis for set-aside determinations. If two or more reasonable offers can be expected from small business concerns, the contract will be reserved for the set-aside program.

A contract may be set aside because a contractor has demonstrated some interest in the project. This criteria is usually more prevalent when dealing with 8(a) contracts. A contractor may demonstrate interest in several ways. He may inquire about a particular contract, either to an SBA procurement assistance official, or the contracting officer.

^{1.} The SBA has final authority in determining both the small business size standard for a contract and the decision to set a contract aside (13 CFR 121.11, and 48 CFR 19.505). This paper presented size standards in table (3.1) for various construction related fields. The standards presented may be altered by the SBA within and among programs. For instance, different size standards exist for the set-aside program, SBA loans, and Small Business Investment Corporation.



He may include his company name on the contracting officers bidders list, or he could enroll in the SBA Procurement Automated Source System (PASS).

The PASS system is a computer database which lists company names, products, location and many other business statistics. The PASS database can be used much like a computerized bidders list and source guide, for determining what contracts might be interested in.

The scope and complexity of the work plays a big role in the decision to set aside a contract. The contracting officer must determine if he can reasonable expect to have two or more bidders. The complexity and extent of the work will eliminate many of the otherwise interested contractors. The complexity criteria ties closely to the fourth criteria listed. If a bid is received from a firm that has had a questionable performance history, or limited experience, the contracting officer may require a competency determination prior to awarding the contract.

The Small Business Administration is empowered, through 48 CFR 19.6, to issue Certificates of Competency (COC) to contractors who have been deemed non-responsible, by a

^{1.} Refer to Chapter 7 and Appendix H.



contracting officer. The Certificate of Competency is a certificate,

"issued by the Small Business Administration (SBA) stating that the holder is responsible (with respect to...capability, competency, capacity, credit, integrity, perseverance and tenacity) for the purpose of receiving and performing a specific Government contract (48 CFR 19.6)."

The COC is only issued after a thorough review of the contractors past performance, financial status, business experience, and other areas, of concern to the contracting officer or the SBA, including personal integrity of the firms owners, managers and board of directors.

Item five in the list of set aside criteria was, receipt of responsive offers. This includes not only offers that have met the administrative requirements of the contract, such as bid bonds, timeliness etc., it also includes the bottom line cost of the bid. The contracting officer will determine a bid to be non-responsive, if it exceeds what the contracting officer determines is a fair market price².

^{1.} The SBA will not issue a COC to contractors who exceed \$3.5 million in gross receipts or who have debt to working capital ratios in excess of 10:1.

^{2.} Often taken as 110% of the government estimate. For military contracts awarded under the 8(a) program the Defense Acquisition Regulations (DFAR) define a reasonable price as being 10% in excess of the government estimate (DFAR 19.7000).



Contracts in excess of \$10,000 require that a small business contracting plan be submitted, and that all subcontracts include a minority subcontractor clause (15 USC 637). Failure to provide such a plan with the bid documents may also constitute a finding of non-responsiveness.

Qualification for Set-Aside Contracts

A small business may become eligible for set-aside contracts through a self-certification process. The FAR states,

"To be eligible for award as a small business, an offeror must represent in good faith that it is a small business at the time of written self certification... (48 CFR 19.301)"

The self certification's reference to, "small business," requires that the firm meet the size standards specified in the particular contract's bidding documents. To make the certification procedure simple, and encourage maximum participation in the set-aside program, the FAR requires



that the contracting officer accept the contractors self certification:

"The contracting officer shall accept an offeror's representation in a specific bid or proposal..." (48 CFR 19.301 (b))

In the event the certification is challenged, or the contracting officer has reason to question the contractors ability to perform the work, the SBA has established formal grievance procedures.

Award Priority

Set-Aside contracts are awarded to small business on a priority basis, in order to maximize the potential social benefits of government contract. The award priorities are based on price, social class of the offeror, economic condition, and unemployment rate in his primary area of operation. Assuming several bids have been received and all are found to be responsive, responsible bidders, the award will be determined by the priorities set by 15 USC 644 (e) and (f). The priorities are:

- (1) small business concerns located in labor surplus areas, on the basis of total set-aside;
- (2) small business concerns, on the basis of total set-aside;



- (3) small business concerns located in a labor surplus area, on the basis of partial set aside;
- (4) small business concerns, on the basis of partial set-aside.

Contractors not meeting the small business criteria will be awarded contracts based on total set-aside, in the order defined in 15 USC 644 (f):

- (1) contractors who are not small business;
- (2) and will perform a substantial proportion of the production on those contracts and subcontracts within areas of concentrated unemployment.

In addition to the Small Business Set-Aside program, the SBA has established another similar program designed primarily to assist "socially and economically disadvantaged individuals."

Chapter Summary

The Small Business Set-Aside program is the primary means by which the SBA attempts to ensure small businesses receive their "fair share" of the Federal procurement dollar. Set-Aside contracts are those which have been selected by the contracting agency, the SBA, or a particular contractor, and for which the agency believes it will receive at least two



reasonable offers from small businesses.

Small businesses become eligible for participation in the Set-Aside program through a self certification process. In this process they represent, in good faith, that they are a small business. By law, the contractor's representation, must be accepted by the contracting officer.

Through establishing small business contracting goals, each government agency ensures adequate contracts are available for small businesses to participation. The contracts will then be competitively bid, but only among small businesses, with contract awards being made according to, bid price and level of potential social or economic benefit which may result.



CHAPTER 5

THE 8(a) PROGRAM

Overview

Since the early 1940's, The Federal Government has attempted to assist disadvantaged individuals start and manage small businesses. The principal aim of these early programs was to employ the "hard core unemployed", rather than the development of businesses among them. Even with the passage of Title IV of the Equal Economic Opportunity Act, in 1964, federal assistance was still aimed at providing loans to firms who will provide employment for "the long term unemployed (Garvin, 1974)." It wasn't until early 1969 that government assistance changed its emphasis from employing the unemployed, to developing and assisting small businesses who do business in areas of underemployment. This swing in emphasis was due principally to the efforts of the new SBA administrator, Mr. Thomas Kleppe.

At the time of Mr. Kleppe's appointment to the SBA, minorities comprised more than 17% of the nation's population, yet they owned only 3.9% of the United States businesses (Census, 1971). Of these small businesses, over 70% were located in large urban areas and accounted for only 2% of this country's small business receipts (Garvin, 1974). Under the



new administrator, revived importance was placed on the 8(a) program and its use in assisting businesses conducting work in socially and economically disadvantaged areas. The focus on economically and socially disadvantaged areas was because of the statistics previously mentioned, and a study of the Mexican-American community (Grebler, 1971). The study, was able to develop a definition, on which an entire group could be considered socially disadvantaged:

"A category of people, then, can be defined as disadvantaged if society at large has acted by omission or commission to hinder a disproportionate number of its members in the development of their individual abilities."

Mr. Kleppe set a goal for the SBA that would speed up the formation of minority owned businesses. He intended to increase the formation of minority owned business to an annual rate of 10,000 per year by June 1969 and to 20,000 the following year. This goal would be achieved by lending money through nations banks with SBA guarantees, and through management assistance provided by the SBA.

The 8(a) Program

The 8(a) program, officially known as the Small and Disadvantaged Business Program, is a social program,

"to assist small business concerns owned and



controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged persons to achieve a competitive position in the market place (NAVMAT, 1985)."

Socially and economically disadvantaged businesses are assisted through a prime contractor/subcontractor relationship with the Federal Government. The SBA receives its authority to enter into contracts with other Federal Agencies through the Small Business Act. The legislation reads:

"It shall be the duty of the Administration and it is hereby empowered, whenever it determines such action is necessary or appropriate-

(A) to enter into contracts with the United States Government and any department, agency, or officer thereof having procurement powers obligating the Administration to furnish articles, equipment,...or to perform construction work (15 USC 637)."

Under the 8(a) program contracts are awarded to qualifying small businesses without competition. The contractors are selected according to their capabilities and the complexity of the contract.

A majority of business failures occur during the early years of a business' life because of management and organizational problems (Dun and Bradstreet, 1984). The SBA

^{1.} Administration refers to the Small Business Administration.



assists businesses through this rough period by providing management assistance, experience, and self confidence. In addition, the 8(a) program provides work for qualifying contractors with the potential of a reasonable profit with minimal risk.

As a precondition to receiving any management assistance, financial assistance, or participate in the 8(a) program, the contractor is required to develop a business plan. The business plan ensures the contractor has completely thought out what he intends to accomplish in business. Further, it proves to the lending agency and SBA that he has realistic expectations of his demand and the marketplace. The business plan is periodically referred to, and reviewed, during the 8(a) participation period.

Contractors may participate in the 8(a) program for a maximum of seven years. The clock begins ticking after the first contract is awarded to the contractor. At the start of the participation period, the contractor may be given a high percentage of Government contracts, the proportion will be

^{1.} One of the strategies employed by the SBA, for new firms and those with limited experience, is to fill the firm's portfolio with 8(a) contracts that meet the objects of the firm's business plan. As the firms gain experience, they are encouraged to secure contracts from outside of the 8(a) program, thereby reducing their independence on the 8(a) program. (Pittman, 1988).



reduced as the contractor progresses through his business plan. If the contractor accomplishes his business plan objectives, the business plan will be revised to included higher goals, or the contractor will be "graduated" from the program.

8(a) Contract Identification

Contracts performed under the 8(a) program are selected in the same manner as those for the set-aside program. The contracts may be requested by a qualifying firm after learning of the contract, but usually, the contract is selected by the contracting agency for award through the 8(a) program. On occasion, the Procurement Center Representative (PCR) will identify contracts that should be set aside or awarded through the 8(a) program. These contracts will then be brought to the contracting agency's attention. If the contracting officer concurs with the PCR's recommendation, the contracts will go to the SBA for award to qualifying subcontractors.

The duties of the PCR were briefly discussed in chapter
3.



Contractor Qualification

In order to receive contracts under the 8(a) program, a contractor must first be a small business. As in the set-aside program, the firm interested in receiving government contracts self certifies itself in regard to size, however, this self certification is subject to the verification of the SBA (13 CFR 121.4). The certification is also for a specific Standard Industrial Code (SIC) and contract. Each time a contractor is considered for award of another contract, his size must again be certified and verified by the SBA (13 CFR 121.4).

In addition to meeting the specified size standard a firm must be determined to be both financially and socially disadvantaged. As it relates to the 8(a) program, a socially and economically disadvantaged small business concern is a firm:

[&]quot;(A) which is at least 51 per centum owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; or, in the case of any publicly owned business, at least 51 per centum of the stock of which is owned by one or more socially and economically disadvantaged individuals; and

⁽B) whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more of such individuals (15 USC 637)."



Socially disadvantaged individuals are defined as "those who have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias..." because of their identification with a particular social group (13 CFR 121.105). The SBA determines what groups will be included in this category based on four criteria:

- 1. The group must have suffered the effects of discriminatory practices over which it had no control,
- 2. The group must have generally suffered from the prejudice or bias,
- 3. The existence of the conditions in items (1) and (2) above, must have resulted in economic deprivation,
- 4. The conditions listed in items (1) through (4) must have produced business impediments for members of the group for which they had no control, and which are not common to other small businesses in the same industry (13 CFR 124.105).

Groups included in this category are listed in 13 CFR 124.102 paragraph (b), they include: Black Americans, Hispanic Americans, American Indians, Eskimos, Native Hawaiians, Asian Pacific Americans¹.

^{1.} Asian Pacific Americans include persons with origins from Japan, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Korea, Samoa, Guam, Laos, Cambodia, Taiwan, Northern Mariana Islands, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Other groups may be included after consideration by the SBA. Procedures for consideration are included in 13 CFR 124.105 (d).



Economically disadvantaged individuals are defined, first, as "socially disadvantaged individuals..." They must also be individuals whose ability to compete in the market place has been, "impaired due to diminished capital and credit opportunities (13 CFR 124.106)." The status of the individual or firm applying for SBA assistance is analyzed in regard to his personal financial situation, his business financial status, and access to credit and capital; before establishing his status as an economically disadvantaged individual.

The 8(a) program considers the financial status of the business owner and of the business because,

"it is not the intent of the 8(a) program to allow program participation to concerns owned and controlled by socially disadvantaged individuals who have accumulated substantial wealth, have unlimited growth potential and have not experienced or have overcome impediments to obtaining access to financing, markets and resources (13 CFR 124.107)."

Additionally, the firm being considered for a contract award must also be able to perform the contract.

"To be eligible to participate in the section 8(a) program, an otherwise eligible applicant concern must be determined to be one that with contract, financial, technical and management support will be able to successfully perform...(13 CFR 124.107)."



Lastly, the firm must also show that with continuing SBA support, the business will have a reasonable prospect for success at the end of the seven year term of 8(a) participation. So, even if a new firm hasn't had any previous contracts it may still participate in the program, if they can demonstrate a "reasonable prospect for success." A firm may be judged to have reasonable potential, if the firms principals have business experience or experience in the particular field they now intend to enter (Pittman, 1988).

Once a contractor has been qualified for participation in the 8(a) program, he becomes eligible to receive SBA subcontracts. When a contract has been referred to the SBA for contracting through the 8(a) program, the SBA attempts to match the demands of the project with the specific capabilities of a qualified contractor.

^{1.} Many of the contracting officers interviewed for this paper indicated that SBA selection of contractors was an area of great concern. They felt the SBA did not review the contractors capabilities sufficiently, or did not adequately consider the administrative burden placed on the contracting officer. The GAO supports these contracting officer's opinions in its 1981 report, The SBA 8(a) Procurement Program - A Promise Unfulfilled (GAO, 1981). These same contracting officers indicated they seldom have termination or default problems with 8(a) contractors.



Contractor Selection

The contractors considered for award of a contract must first be classified as small business under the SIC code for that particular contract. A review of the firms financial data, experience and business plan, is then undertaken by the SBA. The SBA attempts to match the contract and contractor to try to compliment the firms business plan.

The contractors ability to be bonded is important in many instances, so along with looking at the ability of the firm to finance and manage the project, the SBA also reviews the firms bonding capacity. In special instances, if the firm cannot be bonded, the SBA can waive that requirement.

"no small business concern shall be required to provide any amount of any bond as a condition of receiving any subcontract...if the Administrator determined that such amount is inappropriate for such concern in performing such contract (15 USC 637(2))."

The requirement for bonds may only be waived if:

- 1. The SBA takes appropriate measures to protect material suppliers and persons providing labor to the firm receiving SBA assistance,
- 2. The SBA assists a small business receiving 8(a) benefits, to develop financial and other capabilities as necessary to receive the required bonding,



- 3. No surety firm will issue the required bonds even with the Title IV guarantee, or
- 4. The firm is a start up firm and has not been conducting business under the 8(a) program for more than one year (15 USC 637 (4)).

In addition to the qualification criteria already outlined, for construction contracts, the contractor receiving the award must have its principal place of business within the administrative region of the SBA office giving the award (15 USC 637).

Contract Award

After the contractor is chosen, both the contractor and contracting officer are notified of the selection. Barring any grievances, the contract price will be negotiated and the contract awarded to the selected subcontractor.

The Small Business Administration is directed by 15 USC 637, as to what methods will be employed for awarding contracts to small businesses. Under part (c) of the same

^{1.} Title IV refers to the Loan and Surety bond program of the Small Business Act. This program is outlined in chapter 6 of this paper.



legislation, the SBA is authorized to,

"...arrange for the performance of such procurement contracts by negotiating or otherwise letting subcontracts to socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns..."

The negotiations are performed by Members of the Minority Small Business and Capital Ownership Development (MSBCOD) staff on behalf of the small business receiving the award². The contractor will be present during the initial negotiation, but usually does not actively participate until later negotiations. The aim of the negotiation is to settle on a mutually agreeable price, that, additionally, is fair and reasonable. For all Federal 8(a) acquisitions, a price within ten percent of the Government estimate is considered fair and reasonable (FAR 19.806-2).

As has already been mentioned, the SBA may take on several roles in addition to that of the prime contractor.

During the life of the contract the SBA, for brief periods,

^{1.} Note that the authorization is only to socially and economically disadvantaged small businesses.

^{2.} Although the SBA is performing the function of a prime contractor, the negotiation is carried out between the contacting agency and the SBA, yet it is the subcontractors price that is negotiated. The contractual parties in the negotiation are not the SBA and the contracting agency, they are the SBA and the subcontractor.



may assume the role of a contract administrator or project manager. Each of these contracting functions could be accomplished using any of the numerous resources available to The extent to which the SBA will perform these functions, or the method employed, largely depends on the particular contract, capability of the contractor, difficulties the contractor is experiencing, and extent of time the contractor has been in the 8(a) program. Unlike the usual Prime/Sub contractor relationship, the SBA becomes directly involved in the subcontractors operation when difficulties are experienced, hence, the multiple roles of the SBA. One must understand, the ultimate objective of the Small Business Administration is to assist small businesses. This objective is pursued by the SBA, regardless of the contractual relationship with the Government.

In almost any other agency, a multiple contracting role, such as the SBA's would undoubtedly be considered a conflict of interest. Yet, it is the "duty" of the SBA to receive contracts from other agencies and award them to private contractors, without competition. At the same time the SBA must ensure the contractor profits from the contract, and still the Government must receive the work for a fair and reasonable price. In addition, if the contractor has difficulty on the contract, the SBA will provide management assistance and even direct management of the work if



necessary. All of these topics will be discussed in more detail later in this chapter and in succeeding chapters.

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CHAPTER 6

CONSTRUCTION RELATED LOANS AND BONDING

The SBA Guarantee Loan and Direct Loan

The Small Business Administration is given authority through 15 USC 636, to issue loans,

"to the extent and in such amounts as provided in advance in appropriation acts...for plant acquisition, construction, conversion or expansion...to any qualified business concern (15 USC 636)".

The same section of the law goes on to state that the loans,

"may be made either directly or in cooperation with banks or other financial institutions through agreements to participate on an immediate or deferred (guaranteed) basis...(15 USC 636)"

In simpler terms, the SBA is allowed to provide financing through direct loans, from the Small Business Administration, or through guaranteed loans from private lenders. Both types of loans are very similar, except with respect to the availability and extent of financing.



Comparison of SBA Guaranteed and Direct Loans

The amount of money available for direct loans is dictated by the amount appropriated by congress, consequently, it is not always available. The SBA attempts to assist more businesses with the amounts appropriated by limiting the size of the direct loans to less than \$150,000. Additionally, during periods of short money supply, additional restrictions may be imposed. For instance, at the time of the writing of this paper, direct loans were restricted to Vietnam era veterans, disabled veterans and handicapped individuals, or firms owned by or employing handicapped workers. One last pre-condition; before a firm can apply for a direct SBA loan, it must first show that it was turned down by two lending 636)¹. institutions (15 USC Except for these restrictions, the SBA guarantee loan and the SBA direct loan are identical.

Application and Qualification

For a firm to qualify for either of the SBA sponsored loans, the firm must first be a qualified small business. For the purposes of the loan programs; a qualified business is any

^{1.} This restriction applies when the applicant is applying in a locality of 200,000 people or more. Its justification is so that the SBA is sure that it is not in direct competition with private lenders (Merriday, 1988).



business operated for profit, that meets the size standard discussed in chapter 3, and, who is not dominant in its field. The business however, cannot be one that is, "involved in the creation or distribution of ideas or opinions (SBA, 1987)." Businesses that would fall into this category include non-profit organizations, newspapers, magazines, schools that teach "academic subjects," and broadcasters. Other restrictions include loans to other lending institutions and loans for the purpose of financing real property for investment.

The loan applicant must be able to meet the same credit requirements of a regular commercial loan. In fact, the bank processing the loan application has the first option to finance the loan, it therefore, will have the same credit requirements for the SBA loan. The credit requirements are set by the particular bank processing the loan. The SBA takes

^{1.} The SBA lists five general pre-qualification requirements:

[.] Be of good character.

^{2.} Show ability to operate a small business.

^{3.} Have sufficient capital in an existing firm so that the applicant can operate successfully.

^{4.} Show past earnings or projected prospects of the firm which indicate ability to repay the loan and other fixed debt.

^{5.} Have a reasonable amount of personal capital available in order to withstand possible losses, if the venture is a new business.

In addition to these, a reasonable, detailed business plan is required for approval of direct SBA financing (SBA Loans, 1988).



the position that it is new in the banking business, the firms that are processing the guaranteed loans have more experience and have more at stake than the SBA, they therefore, are more qualified to set the lending criteria. Further, the bank is in business to make money, they must then be more responsible for the loans approved (Merriday, 1988). If a loan is turned down by the processing bank, the applicant can request that the loan be processed for an SBA guaranteed loan. Loans will only be guaranteed by the SBA if the applicant is first turned down by the lending institution. If the bank elects to participate in the program, and is willing to finance the loan with an SBA guarantee, then the application is forwarded to the SBA for approval.

Commercial lending institutions may deny a loan for any reason without having to be held accountable for their decision. The Small Business Administration on the other hand, is an arm of the Government, accountable to Congress, the President and the people. For this reason, when applications are received, for either a direct or a guaranteed loan, the SBA must completely review:

- a. business experience,
- b. formal education,

^{1.} Through participation in the FDIC and FSLIC system, all banks are eligible to take part in the Federal loan programs, however, some banks elect not to process VA or SBA loans.



- c. potential market,
- d. credit history of the firm and principals,
- e. size of loan,
- f. management capability,
- q. business plan,

and other pertinent information relative to the business, the loan, or the market the firm is entering.

Loan Terms

As has been explained in the previous section, SBA loans and SBA guaranteed loans go through the same, or more rigid scrutiny than a commercial loan. Part of the reason for this is to help ensure that the SBA is not in direct competition with private lending institutions. To eliminate direct competition, the SBA has stipulated that they will not back a loan unless the local banks have already denied it. In addition, the rates for SBA loans are usually higher than those available commercially. However, the laws do restrict the rate that can be charged by tying it to the prime lending rate:

"The rate of interest on financing made...shall not exceed a rate prescribed by the Administration, and the rate of interest for the Administration's share...shall not exceed the current average market yield on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States (15 USC 636)."



The rates presently "prescribed" by the Small Business Administration are 2.25% and 2.75% above the prime lending rate, for terms up to seven years and over seven years, respectively^{1,2}. These rates are the maximums that may be charged, with rates adjusted quarterly (except on direct government loans). A financial institution may extend SBA guaranteed loans at lower rates, depending upon the business prospects presented. The SBA charges 2% of the guaranteed portion of the loan as a guarantee fee. The 2% is in addition to the lending institutions interest rate.

Guaranteed portions of loans run from 85% to 90% of the loaned amount, depending on the size of the loan. The SBA will guarantee 90% for loans up to \$150,000. Loans between \$150,000 and \$500,000 will be guaranteed at 85%. No loans in excess of \$500,000 will be approved. As stated earlier,

^{1.} The maximum term for an SBA direct or guaranteed loan is 25 years. Terms of this length are only for construction, renovation or major alterations. The law also states that the term may be extended to the estimated completion date of the alterations (15 USC 636).

^{2.} The prime lending rate is taken as the minimum New York prime rate published in the Wall Street Journal on the date the application is received (SBA Loan, 1988).



direct loans are limited to \$150,000'.

In addition to the SBA guarantee, the lending institution is required by the SBA, to have the loans collateralized, "or so secured as reasonably to assure repayment (15 USC 636)." The SBA also requires that start-up businesses owners, provide 25% to 30% of the business' capital requirements, before the SBA loans will be approved. This provides an added measure of security to the loan, making the SBA guarantee program more attractive to the lender.

Uses of SBA Loans

The SBA backed loan, or direct loan, may be used for almost any normal business function, however, the SBA does reserve the right to refuse the loan, "if it determines that the loan will not benefit the small business concern (15 USC 636)." The legislation specifically states that the loans may also be used for the finance of,

"residential or commercial construction or rehabilitation for sale: Provided, however, That such loans shall not be used primarily for the acquisition of land (15 USC 636)."

^{1.} In the event a lender decides to request the guarantee, the SBA will take over the loan. In this case, the SBA is allowed to service the loan regardless of the dollar amount. (Merriday, 1988).



Additionally, the legislation does not rule out the use of these loans for the purpose of refinancing existing debt, unless it is simply to prevent a loss to a present lending institution. SBA backed loans may also be used for financing employee trusts, formed for the purpose of taking over an existing small business. The trust must have sufficient capital to obtain 51% of the company stocks and these stocks must be owned by at least 51% of the trust members (15 USC 636).

The SBA Small General Contractor Loan

Probably the biggest problem facing construction contractors is, maintaining a positive cash flow. Many research papers have been written on this topic, even entire books have been dedicated to the subject. Construction firms often have difficulty financing the early stages of a construction project due to high capital outlays for materials, and wages. The problem with cash out-flow is further compounded by little or no income in the early phases of the contract. Slight miscalculations, or delayed progress, could be catastrophic for small firms with limited working capital. The construction industry is very volatile, and has a high degree of inherent risk, consequently, banks usually are unwilling to make loans to small construction contractors (Merriday, 1988). To assist small construction firms through



the lean period at the start of construction, the Small Business Administration has developed a Small General Contractor Loan Program.

The Small General Contractor Loan provides working capital to qualified construction contractors for the purpose of project financing, or expanding their existing facilities. This type of loan is provided through a cooperating local lending institution, and is 100% guaranteed by the Small Business Administration.

To qualify for the loan, the contractor must be able to prove that he has been unable to secure a loan from another lender in the vicinity. The SBA does not set any qualification restrictions for this loan, except that the firm be a small construction business, and that the loan be used to cover only direct contract costs. It is also stipulated that the loan not be used for the improvement of certain types of establishments, or for the purchase or improvement of resale property.

^{1.} Establishments that cannot be financed with a Small General Contractor Loan include gambling casinos, areas of illegal commerce and trade etc.



The terms of the Small General Contractor Loans are set by the lending institutions, but usually are for a term equal to the contract period. The interest rates charged for these loans are usually slightly higher than regular commercial loans, but the rate is capped at 2.75% over the prime rate. Also, the contractor is limited to one loan per contract, but may receive any number of loans up to a total of \$500,000.

In the event the contractor is unable to repay the loan, the lending institution may elect to try to recover the balance, liquidate the collateral (i.e. place a lean on the project), or recover the SBA guarantee. In fact, at any time during the term of the loan, the lending institution may request that the SBA take over the loan, and honor its guarantee.

SBA Bonding

Most commercial surety companies prefer to restrict their business to large construction firms, having business volumes in excess of \$20 million, and net worth in excess of \$40 million (Merriday, 1988). Construction firms that fall within this financial category present a reduced risk of default, and a higher business volume for the surety company. As a consequence, it is often difficult for smaller firms, particularly new businesses, to receive bid, payment and



performance bonds. Unfortunately, all Federal contracts in excess of \$25,000 and most large private contracts require bonding.

To overcome the bond restriction, the SBA developed the Bond Program in 1970. The law states:

"The Administration may...upon such terms and conditions as it may prescribe, guarantee and enter into commitments to guarantee any surety against loss, as hereinafter provided, as the result of the breach of the terms of a bid bonds, payment bond, or performance bond by a principal on any contract up to \$1,000,000 (13 CFR 694(b))."

As with all of the SBA programs, the recipient of the bond must be a qualifying small business, however, the size limit for the bond program is much smaller than for most of the other SBA programs. A company requesting an SBA backed bond cannot exceed \$3.5 million gross per year, for the three previous years².

Bond Qualifications

^{1.} The value of the contract limit was recently amended to \$1,250,000.

^{2.} For new firms, the first year projected gross receipts cannot exceed the \$3.5 million limit.



As with SBA backed loans, the commercial surety firm which the contractor is applying through, has the first option on providing the requested surety. Only after the commercial firm has refused to provide the bond, can it be backed by the SBA. If the surety company decides that it will issue the bond with an SBA guarantee; in addition to the size limit mentioned above, the firm applying for a bond must also meet several additional prerequisites:

- 1. The bond must be a requirement of the contract and is needed for a contractor to bid on the contract, or to serve as the prime contractor,
- 2. The firm is unable to receive a bond at reasonable terms and conditions without a guarantee by the SBA,
- 3. The Administration determines that there is a reasonable expectation that the contractor will perform the contract,
- 4. The contract meets the Administrations requirements for feasibility and reasonableness of cost, and
- 5. The conditions of the bond and fees assessed are reasonable in light of the contract risks and requirements (13 CFR 115.1)

If all of the listed preconditions are met, the application would then be reviewed by the SBA using essentially the same criteria, and scrutiny, as for loan applications (Merriday, 1988). The applicant's credit history, business experience, education, expertise, and financial status will be reviewed. Firms who recently received SBA backed bonds, may not be reviewed again, provided the contract, for which he now



requires a bond, is of similar nature and size(Merriday, 1988).

The SBA guaranteed bond program was created to make bonds available to small contractors. To do this, a number of the qualification requirements used by commercial surety companies needed to be relaxed. Unlike the requirements for commercial bonds, the SBA backed bond, only requires an equity to working capital ratio of 10:1; roughly one fourth of that required for commercial bonds. Further, existing firms need only show a profit over the last three years, as apposed to five for the commercial bonds. These differences, along with the 80% Government guarantee², allows the participating surety company to issue bonds to smaller contractors.

Unlike the loan programs, the surety company does not have the option of relinquishing its bond to the SBA. In fact, in the event the contractor fails to perform in accordance with the contract, the surety is responsible for resolving the claim against the bond. Only after the issues have been resolved will the SBA honor the guarantee.

^{1.} Similar size limits were described to the author, to be not more than 200% of the previous dollar value.

^{2.} The SBA is authorized by 13 CFR 115.1 to guarantee up to 90% of the bond amount, however, the SBA policy is presently to guarantee only up to 80%.



Conditions and Cost

Although the SBA places several conditions on the contract size a firm may receive bonding for, the SBA places no limit on the number of SBA bonds issued at any one time. Since the firm's expertise, work capacity, and equity/working capital ratio, is checked by the issuing bonding agency, there is no need for the SBA to place a limit on the number bonds held by a company.

A firm will most likely limit the number of SBA bonds it holds because of the cost of the bonds. Again, the SBA cannot be in competition with private firms, and to make it attractive for commercial sureties to offer SBA bonds, the charge for them must be attractive to the bonding company. The legislation authorizing the guarantee of bonds states,

"The Administration shall administer this program on a prudent and economically justifiable basis and shall fix a uniform annual fee which it deems reasonable and necessary for any guarantee issued...to pay administrative expenses incurred... (13 CFR 115.1)"

The present rate charged for the SBA guarantee is \$6 per thousand dollars of bond value, which is intended to cover the



administrative cost of the bond processing. This rate is over and above the commercial bond price, which cannot exceed \$18 per thousand. So, an SBA guaranteed bond may cost up to \$24 per thousand dollars of contract value, as apposed to \$18 or less for a commercial loan.

In addition to the loan and bond programs discussed above, the SBA has several specialty loan programs and general business assistance programs. For the sake of completeness, these additional programs will be discussed briefly in the next chapter.

^{1.} The processing fees collected are credited to a fund set up exclusively for bond underwriting. The amount in the fund is presently set at \$35,000,000 by 13 CFR 115.1



CHAPTER 7

SPECIAL LOAN AND BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Discussion

Chapter 2, discussed the history of small business assistance programs, but a few points are worth reiterating. As early as 1935 the Government recognized that small businesses suffered because of a lack of adequate long term, and equity financing. A gap existed in the structure of the nations financing institutions which made it difficult for small businesses to receive long and short term debt, investment, and equity capital. To fill this gap, and provide management assistance to the small firms, the Small Business Act of 1953, and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 were passed.

The Small Business Investment Act of 1958 created the Small Business Investment Companies (SBICs), which were created specifically for providing long term equity and risk capital to small business entrepreneurs. The SBICs were intended to fill the portion of the gap not addressed by the creation of the Small Business Administration.



The Small Business Act created the SBA and empowered it to make loans, "to the extent and in such amounts as provided in advance in appropriation acts...for plant acquisition, construction, conversion or expansion...(15 USC 636)". It did not, however, provide risk capital or equity capital for the small business community, hence the need for the Small Business Investment Company.

Many new assistance programs have been created by the SBA since the start of the Small Business Investment Companies, but the Small Business Administration's loan and bonding programs are undoubtedly the most well known and widely used. Four key factors play a major role in this popularity. First, the programs are among the least restricted of all of the SBA's direct assistance programs, and hence, are available to a wider range of businesses and business owners. Secondly, they are not restricted to utilization by contractors doing business with the Federal Government. All of the programs discussed to this point restricted participation to firms doing business with the Federal Government. It was only after establishing a business relationship with the government that firm became eligible for any of the programs. Participation in any particular program was then, further restricted by economic factors, race, or social status. Third, These two programs are not directly administered by the Small Business Administration. Both programs are administered



and managed on a daily basis by private lending and surety institutions, providing a broader coverage area from which individuals can be exposed to the programs. Lastly, the programs do not depend on public awareness of them for utilization. Banks and surety companies are the only institutions who must be aware of the programs. It is the loan or surety company who decides whether to use the SBA guaranteed loan or bond, not the applicant. In addition to these two well known programs, which were discussed in the last chapter, the SBA has a number of loan and management programs that are not as well publicized.

Loan Programs

The Small Business Administration offers eleven loan programs to the community, businesses, and entrepreneurs. The loans are available for disaster recovery to capital investments and equity capital for risk investment. Each loan program has rates and terms which are commensurate with the risk, potential return, and monetary value involved. Usually these rates are slightly higher than commercial loans and are limited in the amount of capital available.

By involving private investment companies in business development, the SBA is able to limit the impact its funding shortfalls have on the business development programs it



sponsors. One such program is the Small Business Investment Company. The SBICs are privately owned and operated, profit making, investment firms that are privately capitalized. The SBA only provides leverage capital, licenses and regulates them. Since the SBICs are to be profit making organizations, the board of directors determines qualification criteria and Loan terms.

It is primarily through the SBICs, that the SBA makes venture capital available to small business entrepreneurs. Capital is made available in two ways; conventional loans, and equity loans. Because the SBIC's are looking for a high return on a limited number of investments, loans are usually in large sums and at rates slightly higher than conventional loans, (Merriday, 1988). The SBIC will provide equity loans when it feels the applicant has a better than average chance for significant profit. In this case, the SBIC assistance is limited to less than a controlling interest in the firm.

A program very similar to the SBIC program is the Local Development Company program. A Local Development Company is an organization of local businessmen and political leaders who have formed a corporation to promote the development, or

^{1.} The SBA also has a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company (MESBIC) which is limited to assisting social and economically disadvantaged businesses.



improvement, of a specific locality. This program combines local investments with SBA grants. Through local lending institutions, area businesses may receive loans. 40% of the sum loaned by the bank is then matched by the SBA. These loans may be used for plant acquisition, construction, conversion, expansion, land acquisition or machinery and equipment purchases. In the event the construction or equipment acquisition is for pollution control devices, the SBA has a special program to assist small businesses in this area.

In cooperation with: financial institutions, the Federal Government, State and Local agencies, the SBA provides financial assistance to small firms for the purpose of planning, design and construction of government mandated pollution control facilities. Under this program loans may be long term, and up to \$500,000. Pollution Control Loans are 100% guaranteed by the SBA. Only businesses that are at an operational or financial disadvantage with respect to similar businesses, are eligible for these loans. Eligibility determinations are made by the SBA Pollution Control Financing staff in Washington, D.C. (SBA OPC-2, 1987).

Homes and businesses may be damaged by hurricanes, floods, tornados and other natural disasters. Catastrophic damage causes hardship and economic losses for individuals and



the community. When the President or the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, declares an area to be a disaster, the SBA may assist the affected communities with two types of loans: the Physical Disaster Loan, and the Economic Injury Disaster Loan.

The Physical Disaster Loans are made to homeowners, renters, businesses (large and small), and nonprofit organizations, for the repair or replacement of their property and businesses. Disaster loans will usually be provided by a commercial bank, with the SBA providing an 80% guarantee. The amount loaned cannot exceed the replacement or repair cost of the property, and is only provided when the property is not insured.

The Economic Injury Disaster Loan is strictly to assist small businesses in declared disaster areas. The small businesses must have suffered substantial economic losses, due to a disaster, before they are considered eligible for the loans. Loans issued under this program may be used for working capital, and to pay financial obligations which could have been met had the disaster not occurred.

Three additional small business loan programs are the Energy Loan, Handicapped Assistance Loans and Seasonal Line of Credit Loan.



The Energy Loan program attempts to promote competition in the alternative energy and energy conservation fields, by offering credit to small firms engaged in the development, manufacture, marketing, service, installation or maintenance of energy conservation equipment.

Handicap loans help small firms that are owned by or employ handicapped individuals. The loans may be used for renovating the facilities to accommodate handicapped individuals or for general business needs.

Lastly, the Seasonal Line of Credit loan provides working capital to retailers who are engaged in highly seasonal sales. The line of credit provides money for the purchase and restocking of seasonal commodities.

Business Development and Management Programs

In addition to the programs directly supported, managed and funded by the Small Business Administration, there are several resources available to small business firms, that work in partnership with the SBA. These resources include the Senior Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), Small Business Development Centers (SBDC), and Small Business Institutes (SBI). Each of these organizations provide an array of



services from general business counselling, to researching specific production problems. The services are completely free to the small businessman.

SCORE

SCORE is an independent counselling organization working in partnership with the Small Business Administration, to provide advise and counselling assistance to small business managers. It has 388 chapters throughout the country, with over 12,500 counsellors and an additional 400 satellite chapters.

The SCORE counsellors are retired executives, who give of their time and expertise, to provide counselling services to businesses experiencing problems, doing well and want to expand, or to entrepreneurs who are considering going into business. The counsellors expertise covers all facets of business in most industries, so when a request for counselling is received, SCORE attempts to match the problem and firm, with a counsellor familiar with that difficulty in the specific industry.

The SCORE organization provides classroom training, seminars and workshops at a minimal cost, in various locations throughout the SBA region. These training workshops are open



to individuals, and business persons regardless of the size of the company. If enough interest is expressed, special training seminars and workshops can be scheduled, and are usually open to the general public. Appendix H provides samples of the types of seminars offered, and typical workshop and training schedules.

Assistance with many of the SBA forms and application procedure may be received form the SCORE counsellors. This service could include development, and updating of business plans, review of loan requirements, or referral to other SBA programs.

SCORE also serves as a clearing house for the SBA and SCORE studies. Samples of fact sheets, management assistance and training documents, are included in appendix H.

Small Business Development Centers

The Small Business Development Centers are located at many colleges and universities across the country. They are usually staffed by senior management students, and supervised by a management faculty member. The SBDCs provide many of

^{1.} Often new business owners will apply for loans only to be turned down by the bank. The score counsellors will assist in evaluating what capital is actually needed or suggesting alternatives to debt capital.



the same counselling services as the SCORE organization, however, this program also provides hands on experience for the students. It has the added advantage of having the university's resources available for research and field studies.

The SBDCs are funded by grants from Congress, and so, the services provided like the SCORE counselling, is free. When a firm experiences a problem which is common within an industry, or demonstrates a salient point, copies of the counselling notes will be published and distributed to the SBA and SCORE office. Copies of construction related "Counselling Notes" are also included in Appendix H.

Small Business Institutes

Small Business Institutes are also located at the major universities and colleges. The SBIs primarily provide investigative and technical research services to small businesses. The SBIs are provided, not only the research facilities at the particular university, but also the entire research capability of the Federal Government. Small businesses, through the Small Business Institutes, are given access to the research facilities of the National Science Foundation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Department of Defence and others (15 USC 648). These services



are again provided free of cost.

- 2

CHAPTER 8

SBA EVALUATION SYSTEM

Goals and Evaluation

Recall from chapter 3, that the intent of the Small business act was to, "aid, counsel, assist and protect...the interests of small business (15 USC 631)." The SBA, through its relationship with other government agencies, was given the responsibility to create a business atmosphere which would: foster the economic interests of small business, insure a competitive economic climate, ensure that adequate capital is available to the small businesses at reasonable rates, and provide an opportunity for entrepreneurship and inventiveness. Probably the greatest difficulty which the SBA, and the author faced in researching this paper, is; how does one measure and monitor the performance of the SBA, in its effort to achieve these goals?

Scarcity of Data

Although the Federal Government is known for its extensive paperwork and records, surprisingly little is available specifically on the construction industry 1.2. This

^{1.} The Department of Defense spends approximately 80% of the Federal Budget, and it is estimated that 960 million hours were spent processing procurement paperwork during fiscal year



fact is especially surprising when one considers the proportion of the Federal Budget devoted to this industry. In 1983 roughly 32% of the Federal Budget went to construction and maintenance of Federal facilities (SBA, 1984).

The need for a business database was recognized by the Congress in 1976, when it directed the SBA to establish a Small Business Database (SBDB). This database combined several existing data files, from various private and government agencies. The SBDB now contains over 8.1 million establishment records, on a high percentage of non-farm related industries. This system first came on line in 1979. Although capable of providing detailed business data, it is often too limited for detailed industry analysis.

Specific industry data may be obtained from the Dun and Bradstreet Corporation (D&B), and was utilized by the author. Information from this source included the Business failure and start trends. Again, however, the information is limited. The failure rate data provided by D&B was quite extensive and extended well before the establishment of the Small Business

^{1983.} In response to the paperwork, private contractors spent an additional 330 million hours preparing responses, at an estimated cost of \$3.2 billion (SBA, 1984).

^{2.} A construction industry data base is now being developed by Dr. Wentworth of the Indiana University, in conjunction with the U. S. Census Bureau.



Administration, however, the business start record was begun only in 1985, and was therefore, of little analytical value.

Through a number of discussions with SBA officials, professors, and businessmen, two additional sources for business failure and start data were investigated: the IRS Statistics of Income (SOI) database, and the court system records. The data provided by the IRS would have proved to be prohibitively expensive to search and of limited value. Essentially, all the SOI could provide is the number of construction firms in the United States, and their income. Although no direct count of starts or failures could be obtained, the number of large and small construction businesses could have been derived from this database, by applying the SBA size standards. The second possible source of business failure data, the court system, could have potentially yielded significant data, however, all of the records are filed by case number and not cross-referenced to subject data. This file system would then require a line by line search of the court records; an unrealistic undertaking.

Available Data

Significant difficulties were encountered finding data specific to the construction industry, and particularly to



small construction firms. Eventually several Congressional hearing reports, internal SBA documents, General Accounting Office investigations, census data and several other sources were identified. These documents, combined with the SBA annual reports, Dun and Bradstreet information and US Navy records, formed the basis of this report.

SBA Reporting System

The key to success for any long term project, is the ability to monitor progress, and the timely receipt of information on which decisions can be made. Public Law 93-400 required the Office of Management and Budget to "establish a system for collecting, developing and disseminating procurement data..." In 1978, the Department of Defense, acting as executive agent for the Office of Management and Budget, developed the Federal Procurement Data Center (FPDC). The responsibility for this reporting system was then transferred to the General Services Administration in 1980.

The Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) provides a central reporting point for all Federal Procurement Actions. Not until the FPDS was developed were federal procurement actions reported to a central location in a standard format. The FPDS allows Federal procurement actions to be analyzed by region, cost, industry, market, and as an indicator of



regional or socio-economic distress. The FPDS is also used by the legislative and executive branches of government, for analysis of Federal Procurement policy impacts.

The data available to the SBA, through the FPDS and SBDB is updated on a continuous basis. However, analysis based on these inputs is only as accurate as the data imputed. Each of the data bases utilized by the SBA have shortcomings and limitations.

Limitations of SBA Data

The Federal Procurement Data System has several limitations which affect the analyses performed by the SBA. The major limitations are discussed below.

The first limitation of the FPDS is that only contract actions over \$25,000 are reported individually, all others are reported quarterly in a summary format. This report threshold is crucial to the analysis of small business procurement. Since small business receives an average of less than 15% of the Federal contract actions over \$25,000, yet approximately 50% of the contract actions under \$25,000, failure to record these transactions has proven to be

^{1.} Prior to 1983 the reporting limit was \$10,000.



significant. In 1984, failure to report transactions under \$25,000 resulted in only 25% of the Federal/Small Business transactions to be considered in the SBA analysis of the small business share of Federal procurement (SBA, 1984). A second limitation of the FPDS is that only prime contract actions are reported in detail.

Construction Subcontractor data is only available for subcontracts in excess of \$1 million. The data inputs include the cost of the subcontract, but does not identify the service or product procured, hence, it cannot be included in a detailed industry studies. The inclusion of subcontract values has been shown to be significant. In fiscal year 1982, it was estimated by the Small Business Administration, that the small business share of Federal Procurement would have increased from 26% to 34%, had subcontract data been included (SBA, 1984).

Thirdly, the reporting system only requires that the principal product or service code for the contract action be recorded. This limitation would usually be insignificant, for Federal construction programs, since the Federal Government usually procures one principal facility per contract. In the case of a major BOSS contract, however, it could have some



impact1.

The Federal Procurement Data System has several additional limitations, but for the purposes of this paper, they are not significant.

The Small Business Data Base, mentioned earlier, is made up of three components: the Master Establishment List (MEL), United States Establishment and Enterprise Microdata file (USEEM), and the Financial Statement File (FINSTAT). Both the MEL and USEEM data lists supplement Dun's Market Identifier (DMI), from the Dun and Bradstreet Corporation, with additional data lists and configurations. The FINSTAT contains financial data on over 800,000 firms. Included in the data base are balance sheets and profit and statements. The SBDB has several limitations, the most significant of which is that the MEL and USEEM data was developed from Dun's Market Identifier files. The DMI files were created for the purpose of providing credit histories on a select population of firms, they therefore, have no scientific or statistical representation of firms in any market or industry.

^{1.} BOSS is an acronym used by the Navy to describe major contracts whose scope often includes a turn-key, base construction contract, and operation and maintenance of that installation.



In spite of the significant limitations of the available SBA data, it is far better than what has been available in the past. The SBDC files are the first extensive microdata file developed for Federal statistical analysis (SBA, 1984). In addition, the SBDS has the ability to sort its records by business size, location, transaction amount, owner, and many other record fields; making it a very flexible tool for measuring the effect of federal policy on particular areas of the economy.

Detailed SBA evaluation

The information provided by the various data base systems discussed above, allow the SBA and other agencies to track overall business trends; but what of the individual SBA programs?

The author found, that except for a detailed system of tracking the number and dollar amounts of contracts awarded, the SBA doesn't record any transactions on a national level. It therefore has no periodic evaluation system to determine program effectiveness or utilization. For instance, while discussing the 8(a) program, the author inquired if a firm was watched after graduation from the 8(a) program. The response was that they were tracked, "but not by this office, probably on a national level." Similar responses were received from



at least two different SBA official at different locations and times. Further investigation failed to show that any "after graduation follow-up" is conducted. The actual effectiveness of this and other programs is, therefore, unknown: In a few instances contractors have been hired to study specific areas or programs to analyze its industry impacts.

Summary

Evaluation of the effects federal policies have had on the small business community has been difficult. Federal policy makers have been hampered by a lack of current, and reliable information on which to base decisions. Further, they have been unable to measure the affects policies have had on small business, due to the same lack of information. As a result, the small business communities contribution to the economy has not been analyzed in a detailed systematic fashion. Only in recent years has the Government taken steps to improve the flow of information to the law makers and general public. However, the reporting system utilized by the SBA still tends to provide macro-level data, while ignoring detailed study of its individual programs.



CHAPTER 9

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY TRENDS

Discussion

One of the primary objectives of the Small Business Administrations is to promote the creation of small businesses for the purpose of ensuring competition. This chapter attempts to analyze, to what extent the SBA programs have limited small business bankruptcies and promoted the creation of new businesses. The chapter will also look at the distribution of employment within the construction industry and how this has changed since the creation of the SBA.

General

The purpose of the Small Business Administration is to foster and protect the interests of small businesses, promote and assist the creation of small business, ensure free and open competition, and strive to eliminate the economic imbalance faced by socially disadvantaged individuals. The SBA attempts to meet these goals through the various programs discussed in the previous chapters. As has been explained, several of the SBA programs attempt to enhance competition through restricting it. One would expect then, that restricted competition would foster higher prices and an



inferior end product. Other programs provide funding to contractors who could not get funding by conventional means. Do these contractors present a larger risk on construction jobs? Do contractors requiring certificates of competency perform to the same degree as other contractors? Have the policies of the Small Business Administration increased competition in the construction industry by fostering the creation of new businesses? Lastly, has the overall performance of the Small Business Administration increased the share of Federal Procurement going to Small Business? The answer to these questions are not easy ones. As explained in the previous chapter, the data available is very limited and fragmented, making in depth analysis next to impossible.

Using information from a number of sources reasonable answer to these questions are provided on the following pages. Where possible references and supporting data are presented.

Growth of the Construction Industry

When the Small Business Administration was formed in mid 1953, no records existed which could readily indicate the number of construction firms in the United States. Until the late 1960's no organization undertook the task of making a census of the construction industry. Some organizations such as the Associated General Contractors (AGC), could provide a



rough estimate of the number of construction contractors in the country, but it could not provide the detailed statistics needed for industry studies. As a consequence, the SBA has no benchmark from which to measure progress.

In 1967 the United States Census Bureau conducted the first comprehensive census of the United States' construction industry. Three subsequent census' have been conducted and the results published. The census data shows that the construction industry has increased dramatically since 1967 (Figure 9.1).

The Census Bureau data, from which figure (9.1) was developed, is assembled in several formats, including by business receipts and employment. The proportion of small business, included in the overall statistic, can be derived by applying the SBA definition of "small" to the Census data. To ensure statistics for each census year could be directly compared, the appropriate SBA size standard was converted to constant dollars using a present worth factor of 8%2.

^{1.} Census data is only presented through 1982 because it take an average of three to four years to assemble and publish each census report. Consequently, the 1987 statistics will not be available until late 1989.

^{2.} The 8% was based on the average Consumer Price Index for the period of consideration.





Figure (9.1)



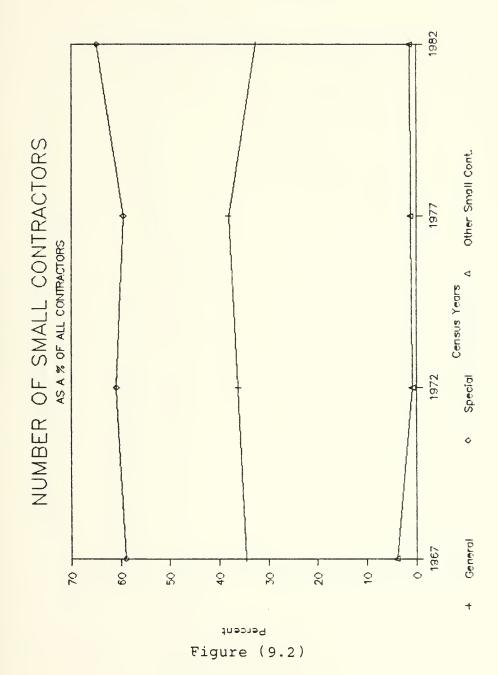
The number of firms falling within the resulting receipt size limit was interpolated, using the straight line method, from the census tables. The results of these calculations are presented in Appendix C of this report.

Figure 9.2 shows that the percent of small contractors has remained relatively unchanged over the period covered by the census reports. The relative proportion of small specialty and general contractors, is shown in figures 9.3 and 9.4. These figures dramatically presents the large portion of the construction industry made up of small contractors. This point is further dramatized by figure 9.5, which indicates that, in 1972, only 2.2% of the construction industry was large business. The author found that this was a typical proportion.

Employment by the construction industry parallels the growth in the overall number of construction firms, discussed above (figure 9.6). However, a more detailed look at construction employment will show that, although the number of small firms has steadily increased, the proportion of individuals employed by small firms, has been erratic, or decreasing. See figures 9.7 through 9.9.

^{1.} In figure (9.2) and Appendix C, "other small contractors" includes operative builders, developers and subdividers.







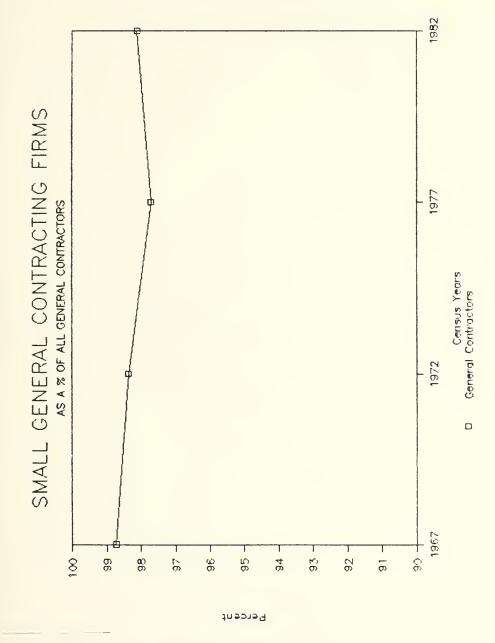


Figure (9.3)



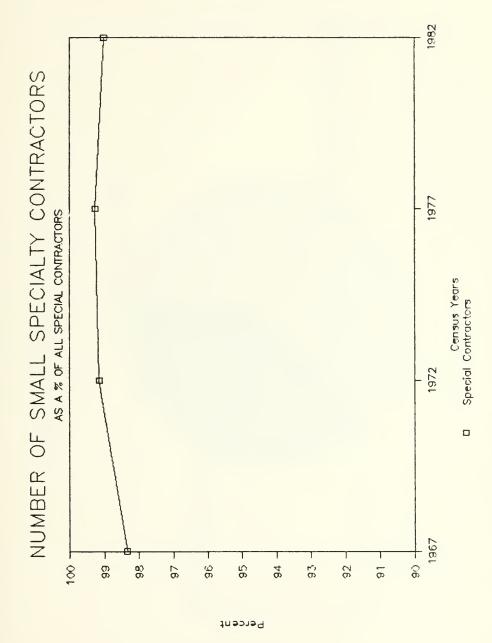


Figure (9.4)



NUMBER OF SMALL FIRMS (1972)
AS A % OF ALL CONSTRUCTION FIRMS

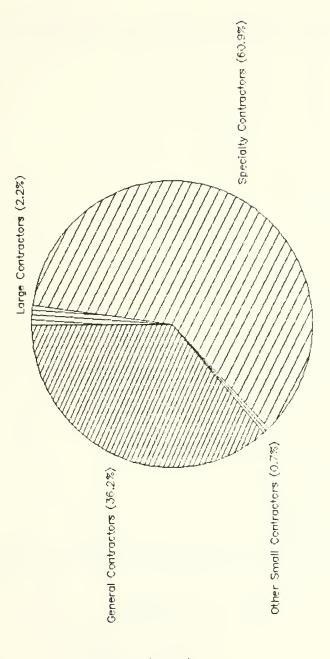
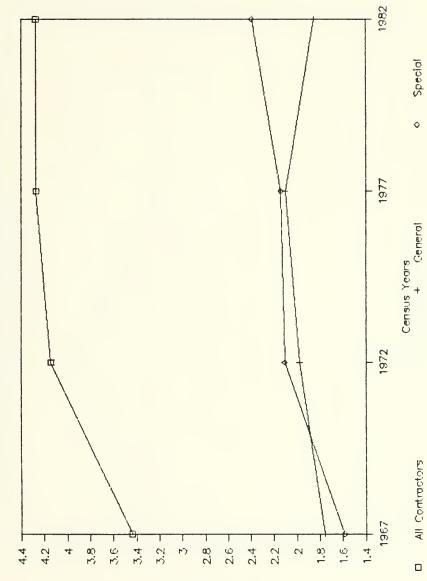


Figure (9.5)





Numbers Employed by Construction Firms (Millions)

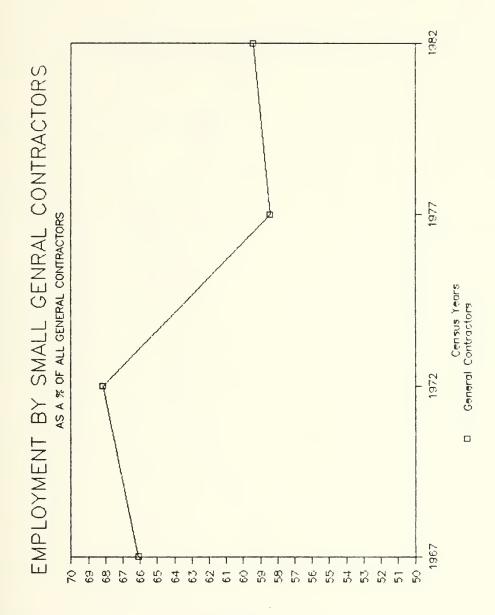
Figure (9.6)





بودیوط Figure (9.7)





Percent

Figure (9.8)



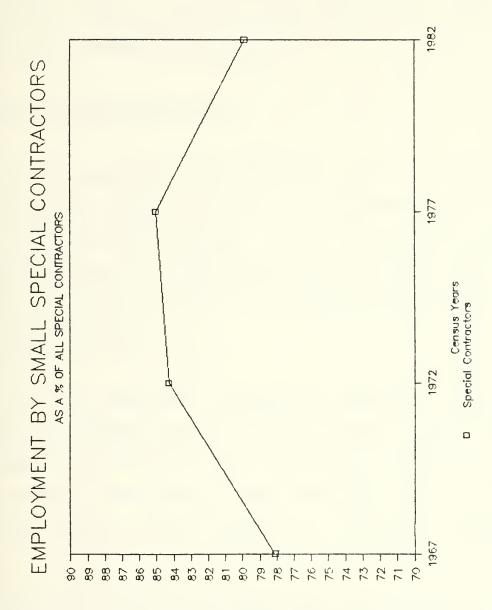


Figure (9.9)

Percent



Figure 9.10 illustrates a typical distribution of employment within the construction industry. This figure was also derived from the census data for 1972. Please note, that although the small business share of employment has decreased, it typically is well in excess of 95% of the industry's employment. This is further illustrated by the additional statistics presented in Appendix C.

Construction Business Starts

As with several of the areas which the author planned to make detailed analysis, the area of construction firm starts has not been well documented. After investigating several possible sources for comprehensive business start data, the author was forced to utilize the limited data available from Dun and Bradstreet!.

Dun and Bradstreet Corporation publishes a periodic summary of business starts for all of the two, and 3 digit, SIC codes utilized by the SBA in making size determinations. The business starts data includes new firms, but not changes in legal status, name, location or ownership changes of

^{1.} The author investigated using data from the court system and IRS tax records. For a number of reasons including cost, excessive research time and limited value of the data, both sources were eliminated from consideration.



existing firms. For this reason, the Dun and Bradstreet data is superior to that available from the other sources examined. Unfortunately, D&B did not start publishing the Business Start Record, until 1985.

The limited data available from D&B is presented graphically in Figure 9.11. The graph shows that construction business starts have experienced a constant decline over the three years presented. Dun and Bradstreet attributes this decline to three factors. The first year the business start report was published, was toward the latter stages of a "robust" recession recovery period, consequently, a number of entrepreneurs had already entered the industry. Secondly, in 1986, pending tax reform legislation, discouraged many individuals from starting new businesses. Lastly, the poor economic conditions in the oil producing regions "resulted in weakness in entrepreneurial activity...(Dun and Bradstreet, 1988)" The limited period over which this data is available renders it worthless for the purpose of investigating long term SBA policy impacts.



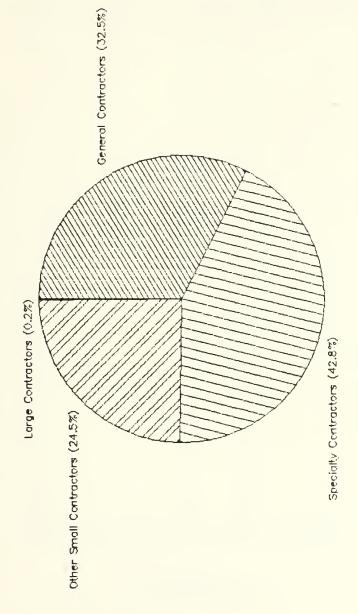


Figure (9.10)



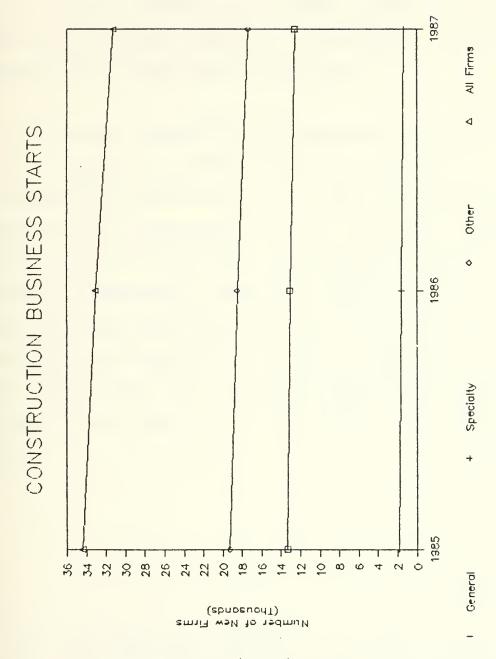


Figure (9.11)



Business Failures

The Dun and Bradstreet Corporation has maintained business failure records since 1920¹. Business failure data, like the business starts data, includes a majority of the SIC codes used by the SBA. Extensive, comprehensive, construction industry data was thus readily available.

Construction industry failures presented in Figures 9.12, and 9.13, provide a breakdown of the data by contractor type. Two interesting observations can be made from these graphs:

A sharp peak in construction failures occurred in 1975. A similar, but much more extreme, increase occurred between 1982 and 1985. Additionally, comparing figures 9.13 and 9.11 to figure 9.5, provides further insights. On the average, more than 95% of the construction industry is comprised of small firms, intuitively, one would expect that the same proportion, or more, of the firms started, or failed, were also small business.

^{1.} Dun and Bradstreet defines a business failure as a business involved in court proceedings or voluntary actions involving losses to creditors. The Business Failure Record, therefore, does not include all business discontinuances.



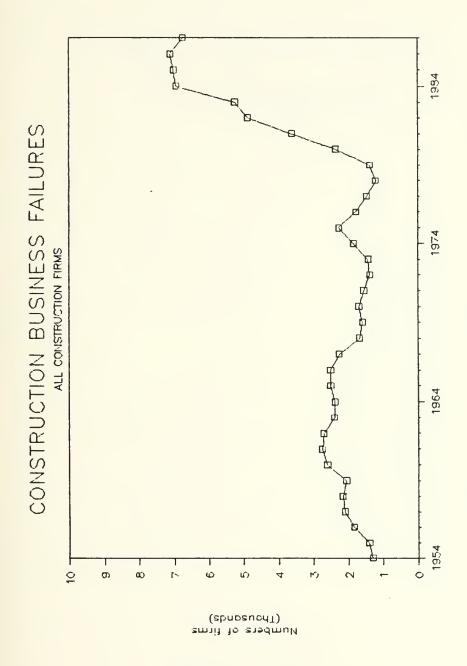


Figure (9.12)



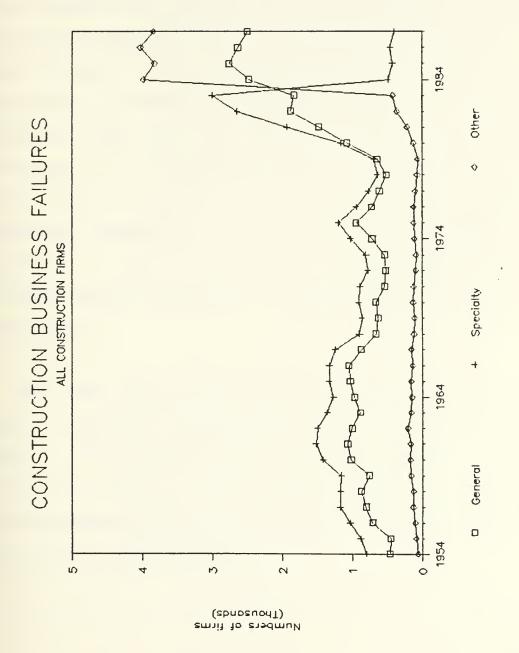


Figure (9.13)



The high rate of failures which occurred between 1982 and 1985 took place at the same time that the country was experiencing a "robust recovery period", following recession of the late 1970's and early 1980's (Dun and Bradstreet, 1988). The Small Business Administration explains this high rate of business starts and creations, as being a "continuing business trend, common to all industries in the United States". They say that a general rise in businesses has occurred continuously since 1967. "As new businesses form and fail faster, relative to existing businesses, it is inevitable that new business growth will result in some increase in business failures." They also credit this phenomenon to "a structural shift toward selfemployment," with the "traditional risks associated with entrepreneurship" resulting in increased business failures (SBA, 1984).

The 1975 failure peak roughly corresponds to the first major oil shortage experienced by the United States, which began in 1973 (Faulkner, 1968). This suggests that the rate of business failure is also strongly influenced by the state of the national economy, with little influence applied by the Small Business Administration.



The Small Business Administration estimates that 40% of all existing small firms do not rely on any of the commonly used financing sources, over 60% do not even rely on individual savings accounts (SBA, 1988). This then, leaves only the SBA business management programs for influencing the business failure statistics.

The following chapter will show that the management programs have not been utilized sufficiently to apply any influence on the U.S. economy.

The Fair Share

The legislation which created the Small Business Administration speaks of ensuring small business receives its "fair share" of the Federal Procurement Dollar. Nowhere in that legislation is, "fair share", defined. In dealing with the SBA and other procurement personnel it soon becomes obvious what the "fair share" referred to is. Most references to the "fair share" mean, an amount of contract dollars awarded to small business, equal to the ratio of the number of small businesses divided by the number of large businesses. The goal to provide small business their fair share, is then, very subjective and difficult to determine conclusively.



Table 9.1 provides a listing of individually reported Federal procurement actions, awarded to small businesses between 1979 and 1985. In 1985, Construction comprised approximately 6% of the awards received by small business, which is only sixty percent of the construction dollars awarded that year (SBA, 1987). Sixty percent is relatively small when one considers that the construction industry is dominated by small business.

One study commissioned by the SBA in 1986 found that "the fact that small firm procurement is disproportionately low does not, however, establish evidence that an inequitable situation exists...Federal government procurement may be concentrated in industries which are dominated by large business (Faucett, 1986)." This same study found that after combining the individually reported contract actions, estimated subcontract actions, and awards below the reporting threshold, small construction firms still only received roughly fifty five percent of the Procurement weighted share of Federal construction dollars². Of more interest, is the

^{1.} Prior to 1983 contract actions in excess of \$10,000 were reported, after that date the report threshold was increased to \$25,000.

^{2.} The investigators merged the data contained in the FPDS and SBDB to obtain a more accurate estimate of the contract share awarded to small business. The procurement within each Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) were then weighted by the amount of procurement from that SIC. The values were weighted because the Federal government doesn't have the same



investigators' finding, that roughly 50% of the awards made to small business were through the Set-Aside program (Table 9.2).

procurement mix as the private sector.



INDIVIDUALLY REPORTED CONTRACT ACTIONS 1979-1985

	Small		Small
Fiscal	Total	Business	Business Share
Year	(Billions	of Dollars)	(Percent)
1985	182.6	25.2	13.8
1984	167.7	25.4	15.2
1983	155.4	22.0	14.1
1982	152.3	23.5	15.4
1981	128.6	19.8	15.4
1980	100.8	15.3	15.2
1979	88.2	14.0	15.8

Note: Reproduced from The State of Small Business: A Report of the President (1987) with dollar figures rounded to the nearest \$100 million.



CONSTRUCTION

PROCUREMENT SHARE

VS.

INDUSTRY SHARE

Small Business Share (%)		
Sales	Procurement	
Weighted Procurement)	Total_	W/O Set-Asides
54.56	47.61	21.86
55.14	52.39	19.66
56.18	52.17	17.29
	Sales (Weighted Procurement) 54.56 55.14	Sales Production Production Sales Production Formal Sales Production Formal Sales Production Formal Production Format Production Format Production Format Production Format Pr

Table 9.2



CHAPTER 10

PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Background

Chapter 8 provided some discussion of the limited data available to the Small Business Administration and other researchers. For the reasons discussed in that chapter, it is not possible to provide a detailed analysis of each of the programs managed or associated with the SBA.

As the author conducted the research for this paper, he learned of many programs he was not aware of. The fact that he did not know of these programs made him question how many small business owners were also uninformed. A construction business survey was conducted to establish how many owners, or managers, knew about the SBA programs, and who took advantage of them. The results of the survey will be presented followed by a discussion of the Small and Disadvantaged Business (8(a)), and Title II programs. These two programs make up the remaining segment of SBA construction involvement, not already analyzed.



SBA Program Awareness

After questioning my own knowledge about the extent of the Small Business Administration's assistance programs, I began questioning friends and relatives. I found that a majority of the persons questioned had little or no idea what the role of the SBA is. This naturally led me to question the awareness of the business management and loan programs, among construction business owners and managers.

Beginning in late April 1988, a business questionnaire was developed which addressed most of the major SBA programs (Appendix D). Questions were divided in to three sections. The first section, was to establish the probable size category in which the SBA would place the firm. Section two asked specific questions about past management experience or business ownership. This was to try and see how many of the managers had been in business, had succeeded or failed, and whether SBA assistance was utilized by that firm. The questions in part three, were designed to be answered as yes or no, and were intended to give an indication as to whether the respondent was aware that a specific program existed.

^{1.} Program awareness was limited to a basic knowledge that such a program existed, but not necessarily a detailed knowledge of its workings or qualification requirements.



The survey was conducted in two phases because of a poor response from the first attempt. The first phase, was a mailing of 100 questionnaires to small construction firms doing in the Atlanta, Georgia area. The names of the firms were obtained from the Atlanta Builders Exchange or from the Associated General Contractors (AGC) roster. Phase one received only 54 responses, of which 18 were classified as large business and eliminated from the analysis. Phase Two of the survey was conducted by telephone in late May and early June 1988. This survey of an additional 100 firms, resulted in 65 responses with 14 being discarded.

From both phases of the survey, a total of 69 small business responses were received, of which 6 were specialty contractors. 34% of the respondents presently perform government contracts but only 8.7% of the respondent's firms have used any form of government assistance.

The SBA programs that exhibited the greatest degree of public awareness, are the guarantee loans and bonding programs, in which 60% of the respondents were aware of the programs. It is interesting to note that the highest participation by the respondents was in the bonding and management publication programs, and the loan program had no participants among the surveyed firms.



Awareness of the Title II program and 8(a) program was 56% and 59% respectively, followed by the management training programs, at 30% to 40%. One of the survey respondents admitted to having substantial management and financial difficulty. This firm had received Federal contracts in the past, but could no longer get a bond. Further, he admitted that he was on the brink of bankruptcy, yet was unaware of any assistance available through the SBA.

The overall participation rate of 8.7% for the small construction businesses surveyed, is the basis for the opinion, expressed in the last chapter, that the SBA has little influence in the nations economy or the construction industry.

The statistical accuracy of this survey can be questioned, especially if the results are extrapolated to the national level as I have done. However, the results presented are within reasonable agreement with results obtained by the SBA on similar studies. A few of these studies will be discussed in the following sections.

^{1.} It is also interesting that one of the large firms that responded to the survey admitted to having used a minority owned company to act as a front for receiving 8(a) contracts.



8(a) Program Participation and Cost

None of the respondents to the business survey were small disadvantaged businesses (8(a) contractors). At first the author thought it was due to survey error. It has since been surmised to be the result of a scarcity of 8(a) contractors. In the Atlanta, Georgia area, the combined 8(a) participation for all industries is only 94 firms.

Since the start of the 8(a) program in 1968, only 4598 firms across the country have participated in the 8(a) program. As of October 1987 only 1,287 firms have graduated to self sufficiency (Luke, 1988). The bulk of 8(a) firms are located in the Philadelphia and San Francisco areas. It is interesting to note; in the bidding analysis, presented later in this chapter, none of the 8(a) bidders received awards, even though the data included Navy Construction in the Philadelphia area. Failure to award contracts to the 8(a) firms resulted in insufficient data to analyze the 8(a) contract cost growth.

In a survey of contracting officers, the General Accounting Office (GAO) found that 36 percent of the 8(a) contracts are more costly to the government, while only 9% of the non-8(a) contracts are more costly. In the same survey, the GAO found that nearly half of the contracts awarded to



8(a) contractors required substantially more administrative monitoring (Luke, 1988). In the same report over 35% of the 8(a) dollars awarded in 1987, went to 50 firms while over 1,225 firms received no contracts at all.

The administrative cost of 8(a) contracts has been alluded to as being higher than competitively awarded contracts, the lead time for award is also excessive. The GAO in a 1982 investigation, found that average time to award an 8(a) contract was roughly 95 days, while competitive contracts were well under 100 days (GAO, 1982). The GAO also found direct costs for 8(a) contracts to be excessive.

"from the procurement activity's standpoint, the pricing of 8(a) contracts is unique. Rather than determining a fair and reasonable price...contracting officers are expected to determine a "competitive market price, based on what they would expect to pay viable competitive firms (GAO, 1982)."

In addition, it was found that contracting officer were expected to add up to 20% on fair market prices to cover contractor inefficiency, with the difference in price to be refunded by the SBA¹ (GAO, 1982). You will recall, in

^{1.} In 1972 the SBA received \$8 million to start a Business Development Fund (BDE). The fund was to be used for paying the differential between negotiated 8(a) contract prices and fair market price. Until this time, contracting agencies facing fiscal limitations were reluctant to award O(a) contracts, because the higher costs would be funded from the



chapter 5 the existence of an apparent conflict of interest in the 8(a) negotiation procedures was discussed. This conflict was also recognized by the GAO. The GAO found the SBA's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) 80-05 instructs:

"The purpose of the negotiations...is to negotiate the terms and conditions of the proposed subcontract and agree upon a price which will permit the 8(a) concern to perform and earn a reasonable profit. It may be assumed that the representatives of the contracting officer...will need to limit the contract price to the amount they consider to be the "fair market price" or less. If the price proposed...is not considered sufficient to assure a reasonable profit...the SBA contract negotiator...will conduct further negotiations for the purpose of obtaining agreement to the higher price (GAO, 1982)"

The affect this SOP has on the contract costs will become evident in the following paragraphs.

8(a) Contract Bidding and Growth

Appendix E provides a printout of the Small Business Award Data base obtained from the Northern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Philadelphia, PA. (NORTHDIV). NORTHDIV is the Navy's regional facilities managers and construction administrators, responsible for all Navy facilities in the Northeastern and Northern Mid-West of

agency budget. In 1982, the BDE fund was increased to \$20 million.



country. This data base was used to analyze the bidding record of firms doing business with the Navy. The data base contains approximately 1800 individual bids on over 450 contracts ranging in value from \$10,000 to \$15 million. Although the data base was intended to keep track of only Title II and 8(a) contracts, some large businesses submitted bids, thus, allowing direct comparison between large and small business bidding.

Prior to doing any analysis on the data base, the size status of each firm was confirmed, or else discarded from consideration. After this process was complete, 20 contracts with 33 bids from 8(a) contractors remained. The bids were then compared to the government estimate. It was found that the bids submitted by 8(a) contractors averaged 75% (1.75 times the estimate) above the government estimate, with a variance of 94.7%. Awards to the 8(a) firms averaged, only 8.08% above the government estimate, however, the government estimate was probably adjusted upward by 10%, in accordance with the Federal Acquisition Regulations discussed in chapter

^{1.} The government estimate was chosen as a benchmark for comparison of the bids, and awards, in order to maintain a relatively constant datum. It is assumed that the government estimates are made by a relatively small number of engineers and the effects of any skewed estimates will be minimized through the Central Limit Theorem.



51.

The SBA, in 1983, commissioned an investigation of contract growth. This study found, overall, negotiated non-competitive contracts awarded to small business, grew an average of 64% during the life of the contract. Construction contracts awarded on a non-competitive basis grew by only 20%, the smallest increase of all the industries studied (SBA, 1984).

Title II Contracts

An identical analysis was conducted for contracts awarded to large businesses, and small businesses participating in the Small Business Set-Aside program. The study showed that on the average, Federal Contracts were awarded more frequently to Title II firms when they were formally advertised as firm fixed price contracts. The SBA attributes this to favoritism toward the large contractors, principally due to reduced

^{1.} Informal discussions with present and former Navy contracting officers, indicate that it is a common practice to add the 10% "reasonable price threshold" allowed by FAR 19.806-2.



administrative burdens. The study also found,

"When contracts are classified by their original sizes in FY 1982 dollars, the frequency of modification increases with contract size. The same is true of growth in contract value with two exceptions: contracts that started off between \$1 million and \$5 million in FY 1982 dollars grew a bit more than larger contracts and, more notably, the contracts showing the greatest percentage growth were the ones that started off between \$10,000 and \$25,000 (SBA, 1984)."

These findings agree very favorably with those of the authors limited study.

Title II Contract Bidding and Growth

A bidding study identical to the 8(a) study performed on the NORTHDIV small business award data base, was conducted for Title II and large contractors. For Title II Contracts, the average bid exceeded the government estimate by 25.7% with a variance of 70.3, based on a population of 413 bids on 104 individual contracts. The result for large business, was an average of 6.23% over the government estimates with a variance of 38.8. The award prices for Title II contracts averaged +6.8% above the government estimate, while large business awards were -16.1% below the estimate. The variances for

^{1.} This is even more alarming when one considers that the data did not include contracts less than \$10,000.



these averages were 33.85 and 25.6 respectively.

The study of Title II and Large Business contract costs was taken one step further. Another data base was provided by NORTHDIV, that included all of the contracts over \$10,000, awarded since 1981 and completed as of 30 June 1988. This data base was cross checked with the small business award data base used in the previous analysis. The cross check was done to separate contracts awarded to 8(a) firms from Title II and Large contractors. From this data base, the contract growth rate for the Title II contracts and large business contracts was calculated. Appendix F provides a copy of the data base and summary calculations of contract growth.

For Title II contracts it was calculated that an average of 4.4 changes are negotiated during the life of the contract, while large contractors average 14 changes per contract. The variance for this analysis is 5.1 and 4.4 respectively. The change in contract value increased an average of 2.29% of the bid price, for Title II Contracts, and large contractors increased the contract value by 6.86%. The average cost of the large firm's contract was \$3.6 million while that of the small contractor was \$885,000. Large contractors had more changes per contract, and the average values was also much

^{1.} Insufficient numbers of 8(a) contracts were available to do any further statistical analysis.



higher. The large contractors changes averaged \$17,150 and those of the small contractors averaged \$4,606.

For the most part, the figures presented above agree with those obtained by the SBA in their 1983 study. They found that competitively bid contracts averaged 4 changes per contract, and the contracts experienced a larger growth rate, and number of changes, as the cost of the contract increased. The study found, however, that the rate of growth was substantially higher than those recorded in this study; (20% and 49%) for small and large contractors respectively (SBA, 1984). The difference is undoubtedly due to the method of calculation and extent of the study.

^{1.} The SBA study conducted over a three year period, incorporated a majority of the largest Federal contracting agencies. All of the contract costs were converted to constant 1982 dollars. A large number of contracts were eliminated from consideration for reasons too numerous to list. The eliminated contracts accounted for over 44% of the Federal contract actions during the period of study.



CHAPTER 11

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The Small Business Administration was established in the early 1950's to provide a means for minimizing the unfair advantage large, established firms, had in the market place. Early programs were designed to assist businesses to become more competitive and hence, ensure the government received quality goods at a fair price. The early programs also attempted to ensure no one firm was able to command the market place, thereby, being given the opportunity to control prices and supply.

As time progressed the SBA's programs were diverted more toward social and economic equality, than business assistance. In an attempt to achieve social equality the focus of the SBA programs changed form small business versus large business, to one of "fair share." The goal now is to provide each social and economic group, within the small business community, its "fair share" of the Federal dollar.

The largest, socially targeted program, is the Small and Disadvantaged Business (8(a)) program. The 8(a) program is aimed toward assisting minority owned businesses to become



self sufficient through a process of management training and the award of non-competitive government subcontracts. A number of studies have concluded that this program results in increased contract costs with minimal benefits. Bid costs have been estimated as high as 30% above competitive contract costs, with growth rates estimated at an additional 20% (SBA, 1984). Many participating contractors, view this program as an end unto itself, with little interest in developing into a self sufficient firm. The program, through poor management and poorly defined guidelines, limits its assistance to a very small portion of the enrolled eligible firms. In spite of its limitations, the 8(a) program has assisted some 1,287 firms to become viable, competitive businesses in the first 20 years of operation. (Luke, 1988).

The effectiveness of this program was best summed up by the GAO in its 1981 report,

"The program has done too much for too few for too long (GAO, 1981)"

Unlike the 8(a) program, the Small Business Set-Aside program appears to be essential to the well-being of the nation. It is difficult to say, to what extent the Title II program has assisted the nations economy, or fostered the creation of new businesses. The SBA did conduct a cost



benefit study of the program in 1969, and concluded the benefits exceeded the cost by a ratio of 9.5 to 1 (Bothmer, 1973). Based on the arguments and analysis presented in this paper, it is obvious that the construction industry has benefitted.

The previous chapter indicated the differential in bid prices, between large and small contractors, was 19.4% (25.7%-6.3%) of the government estimate. It was also shown that large contractors tend to have contract growth in excess of 49% of the original bid amount (SBA estimate). Without the bidding restrictions imposed by the Title II program, large contractors would be almost assured of receiving the contracts they want, without even changing bidding strategy or profit margins. Once the contract is awarded, the owner would suffer through significantly higher cost growth. The predominant small contractor would suffer significantly and eventually go out of business.

The overall, direct impact the SBA programs have had on the construction industry is relatively slight. Too few firms participate in Federal procurement to make a significant impact on social or economic conditions across the country. The Federal government does provide a significant dollar amount to the construction industry each year, well over 50% of which goes to small businesses. However, the construction



industry is predominantly small business, so limiting bids to small firms has not significantly reduced competition. What it has done is reduced cut throat competition by large firms.

established with the intention The SBA was distributing Federal procurement dollars to small businesses in proportion tho their share of the industry. The method employed by the government has attempted to distribute procurement dollars in proportion to the small business/large business ratio which exists in the private sector. The same ratio does not exist among the firms participating in government procurement. As a result, rather than distributing the procurement dollars to a fair share of the industry, a high percentage of federal procurement money goes to a relatively small segment of the small business community. Once again, the government is leaning toward, "doing too much for too few."

The number of firms utilizing the remaining SBA programs (bonding, loans, management assistance etc) is insignificant. Although the business survey results indicated that a few firms had utilized the bonding program during the early years of the their businesses life, the overall participation was only 8.7% of the firms surveyed. The likelihood of these programs making a significant impact on the construction industry is remote.



Recommendations

With the number of valuable SBA and SCORE resources available to the small business owner, it is unfortunate that they are not more fully utilized. It is especially distressing to think that the SCORE volunteers can provide years of experience free of charge, and yet, businesses fail to take advantage of it. It is shameful that the small business owners have the potential resources of every major university and government research facility at their disposal, and yet it is not even realized. Finally, the SBA itself condones charging the government higher than "fair" prices, in order to cover contractor inefficiency. What should be done about the concerns expressed above?

It appeared to the author, the offices of the SBA were far too compartmented to work efficiently. A number of the personnel interviewed for this paper indicated that few, if any, referrals were made between offices within the SBA. I believe partly for this reason, the GAO found that the SBA staffs were overworked and unable to perform basic management training evaluations (GAO, 1982). Had internal SBA referrals been performed, more businesses could have been assisted by SCORE and SBDCs. The author's recommendation to the SBA would be; to strive for more internal communication and referrals



to other offices, including the SCORE counsellors. In fact, it is the author's opinion that SCORE should be the first place that a business owner goes before seeking an SBA loan or other assistance.

The effectiveness of the business management assistance programs, are research programs is hampered by a severe lack of publicity. The potential of these programs is virtually limitless, unfortunately, the public is not aware that they exist. The benefits generated by publicizing these programs would, undoubtedly, far outweigh the costs.

The SBA has the appearance of a conflict of interest in the administration of the 8(a) program. Each SBA office involved in negotiating 8(a) subcontracts or change orders should make a concerted effort to remove the apparent conflict. Such actions could include assigning the negotiation to a team from another office, or simply, ensuring the negotiators are not aware of the government estimate prior to the negotiation. Selecting negotiators unfamiliar with the government estimate would remove some scrutiny of the program, and assist the SBA in evaluating what the "true" market price is.



In conducting the second phase of the construction business survey, the author received many inquiries about the bonding program. It appeared many construction firms were reluctant to award contracts to small firms utilizing SBA backed bonds. The contractors fear the bonds are, "a bond of last resort", and therefore present a higher risk of default. Some concern was expressed that it would be difficult to collect on the bond in the event a contractor failed to perform. The SBA should publicize, perhaps to the contractors on the PASS listing, the facts about SBA backed bonds. Informing prime contractors of the facts could assist a few more struggling firms.

Lastly, the SBA should attempt to establish a system for monitoring its progress in relation to the established SBA goals. Except for contract actions in excess of \$25,000, the SBA has no central data base. Banks providing loans, surety companies providing bonds and research institutes assisting businesses, do not provide the central SBA office any continuing information about their activities. This is not to advocate more bureaucratic paperwork, however, knowing the utilization of the program would be helpful in evaluating the effectiveness and the cost of the SBA.



In summary, the programs sponsored and supported by the SBA have potential to significantly help the small business owner and construction industry. The major programs as they are now organized are far to restrictive to provide a significant impact on new business starts. The management assistance and research programs have significant potential, but are not publicized and therefore are not utilized sufficiently to significantly affect the economy. Lastly, the loan and bonding programs, in the opinion of the author, are well organized and provide an essential service at a reasonable rate; no significant changes are required.

Further Research

Further research in this area, at the scope attempted here, would be difficult. Far too few records are kept on the construction industry, and its performance in the Federal and private sectors. Once the construction data base is established and operating at Indiana University, perhaps some of the data gaps will be filled, and the effectiveness and cost of Federal contracts can again be studied.

Two other related areas of interest include: determining the percent of graduated 8(a) contractors who have continued operation and their rate of growth compared to other firms. Secondly, compare the private sector, small business award



ratio, to that of the Federal Government. A study similar to those suggested would give an indication of what would happen in the small business community without government intervention. They would also provide another measure of the SBA program impacts.



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APPENDIX A
CORRESPONDENCE

Date: 25 March 1988

From: Alan M. Wironen, LT, CEC, USN

To: Commander, Southern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering

Command, Charleston SC

Subj: IMPACTS OF SMALL BUSINESS SET ASIDE CONTRACTS ON THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

- 1. As part of the masters degree requirements at Georgia Tech, I am researching the impacts that the small business set aside contracts have had on the construction industry. I would like to obtain your assistance and the cooperation of your engineering staff and ROICC personnel during the data collection phase of this project (April and May 1988).
- 2. I would like to visit your office to review contract records and compile a database of contract costs and durations. I will be interested in unrestricted and SBA contracts, and some contracts awarded prior to 1978 to be used as a comparison. I may also be interested in talking with your Small and Disadvantaged Business representative.
- 3. To make coordination easier, could an individual be assigned as my point of contact? I can be reached at:

Tel: (404) 951-8098

1049 Powers Ferry Rd. Apt. 2600-4 Marietta, GA 30067

NROTC Unit Georgia Inst. of Tech 225 North Avenue NW Atlanta, GA 30332

4. Any assistance you or your staff can provide will be greatly appreciated.

Very Respectfully,

Alan M. Wironen LT, CEC, USN



Alan M. Wironen 1049 Powers Ferry Rd. Apt 2600-4 Marietta, GA 30067 17 March 1988

Small Business Administration Office of the Administrator Washington, DC 20416

Dear Sir:

To partially fulfill the masters degree requirements at the Georgia Institute of Technology, I am doing research on the problems faced by small construction companies. Several of your annual publications provide statistics on small businesses as a group, however, I have had some trouble finding statistics specifically for small construction firms. Would it be possible to extract the information I need from the data used to calculate your statistics? I am looking for data that relates the failure rate of small construction firms prior to the set aside (8a) legislation, and the present.

The amount of data I require is relatively small. A count of the number of construction firms that failed (using the Dunn and Bradstreet Definition) in the years prior to, and after the legislation. Sufficient years should be looked at to provide about 40 to 50 failures. I will also need the total count of construction firms looked at, whether failed or not, corresponding to the period before and after the legislation. Additionally, if it is available, the number of years the failed firms were in operation prior to failure.

If the information requested is available, but your personnel do not have time to extract it, I can do the work myself if you'll open your records to me.

If your organization does not have the information I've requested could you forward my letter to the appropriate office. I would also appreciate a letter indicating who the point of contact is at that office.

So that I may carry on with my research a preliminary response to this inquiry by 15 April 1988 would be appreciated. I apologize for the short notice.

Sincerely,

Alan M. Wironen



Alan M. Wironen 1049 Powers Ferry RD. Apt. 2600-4 Marietta, GA 30067 18 April 1988

Dear Sir:

I am a graduate student at Georgia Tech in the Construction Management program. As part of the Masters Degree requirement, each student must submit a research paper to the faculty. My topic is "Small Business Administration Impacts on the Construction Industry."

I am conducting a survey of the construction firms operating in the Atlanta, Georgia area, as part of the research for my paper. I would appreciate you taking a few minutes to answer the questions on the enclosed survey form, then forward it to me in the attached envelope.

Please feel free to make any clarifying remarks on the form. If you have any questions about my paper, the Small Business Administration construction involvement, or the survey form; please feel free to call me at 951-8098.

All responses to this survey will be kept in confidence. If you would prefer not to include the company name on the survey form, that would be fine, but I would like to have a telephone number in case I have questions about your responses.

Sincerely,

Alan M. Wironen Professional Engineer



APPENDIX B

INTERVIEW SUMMARIES

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CONVERSATION SUMMARY WITH MR EUGENE MERRIDAY LOANS AND BONDING 6 JULY 1988

- 1. The Small Business Investment Companies are administered from Washington, no local administrator.
- 2. SBIC must be licensed by the SBA to make loans. Provides additional resource for small business to receive equity and venture capital.
- 3. SBIC is a group of individuals and businesses that provide their own investment capital. SBA then matches their initial money.
- 4. SBIC loans are for any small business. Promote and foster small business profitably and with minimal losses. Loan criteria is developed by owners of SBIC and SBA application criteria.
- 5. Section 301(d) is a minority entrepreneur SBIC. Loans limited to minority small businesses.
- 6. Maximum money provided by SBA to SBIC is a ratio of 10:1, to the money provided by the SBIC founders.
- 7. SBIC's are for potential higher return businesses requiring higher equity needs and loan funds. More for venture capital and innovative businesses that have a high potential for growth. Two types of loans; equity loans for growth investment or loans that will be repaid.
- 8. Equity investment cannot exceed more than 49% of the business equity. Therefore cannot be a controlling interest in the company.
- 9. Who benefits from the SBIC loans since they don't usually provide small loans. Small is defined differently for each program.
- 10. Surety Bond Program, Small is defined as 3.5 million.
- 11. Interest rate and terms for SBIC's are usually higher than regular banks and SBA subsidized loans. Not much higher or it would eliminate any desire to get this loan. It is no easier to obtain an SBIC loan than a conventional loan. SBIC is supposed to profit so it will not relax its investment criteria.
- 12. SBA direct loans can be received from any bank. Being governed by FDIC and FSLIC makes them eligible for SBA backing, if they opt for the backing.



- 13. Lender has the option to have it backed by SBA or provide the loan himself, without SBA backing (Lender has first option on any loan).
- 14. To obtain a SBA backed loan, firm must first develop a business plan (With or without the assistance of SCORE). The lender would then either grant the loan, deny it or choose to have it backed by SBA. Borrower has no say in who provides the money.
- 15. Borrower must meet the banks lending criteria, SBA does not dictate the conditions of the loan. The SBA feels that the bank is in business to make money, they are therefore responsible.
- 16. If the bank decides to have the loan backed by SBA he must submit the loan guarantee to the SBA. The SBA has certain criteria that a loan cannot be used for:
 - a. Speculative construction
 - b. Rehab of private property
 - c. Repayment of loans
 - d. Cannot be a non-profit enterprise
 - e. Newspaper or magazine
 - f. Floor Plan Financing-Automobile financing
 - g. Gambling
 - h. Real Property held for resale or investment
 - i. Speculation
 - j. Lending or investment
 - k. Monopoly
 - 1. Pyramid sales plans
 - m. Illegal activity
 - n. Individual whose business ownership, management or control, is by an individual who is on parole, probation or pending charges.
- 17. Loan terms are competitive with the private banks, otherwise Government would be in direct competition with the private banks. Banks would not be willing to lend using SBA backed loans. May loan up to \$500,000.
- 18. Scrutiny of credit history is the same for SBA backed loans and regular loans. Looks at principals experience, business plan, market for services, personal capital etc.
- 19. Direct SBA loan is received using the same procedure as standard loans, except the borrower must transfer his business plan to an SBA form, and submit it to the SBA district office. Borrower must be refused in writing by two other banks. Rationale is to eliminate direct competition for private banks. Very limited funds therefore loans are limited to a maximum of \$150,000.
- 20. Banks may have refused to loan money for any reason without having to be answerable for them. The SBA does have to be answerable, and so will again review the borrowers credit



history. If the risk is reasonable and the borrower is responsible, a loan may be provided. This program provides an additional source for business capital.

- 21. SBA in reviewing a loan application looks at:
 Business experience
 Formal Education
 Potential Market
 Credit History
 Size of Loan
 Board of Directors
 Management capability
 Business Plan
- 22. No easier to get a direct SBA loan than any other loan.
- 23. A Local Area development Company is a group of individuals, partnership, business leaders, local leadership etc, who have grouped together to promote business development in a depressed area. Provide some of their own capital usually with bank participation which is matched 60/40 by SBA.
- 24. Small Businesses go to the Local development company and apply for a loan. On behalf of that business and with his attendance, the business receives a loan from a local bank, the SBA then matches 40% of the loan.
- 25. Special Contractor Loans- For contractors who cannot finance their contracts. The SBA will guarantee 100% of a loan provided by a bank. The loan can cover only direct costs of the contract. The term of the loan is the contract period and payments are made after the receipt of the progress payments. Rates are competitive with open market. Banks normally not willing to make similar loans without SBA guarantees, because of performance risks. Again the criteria for making the loan depends on the bank. Primarily for ensuring positive cash flows on the job.
- 26. If a contractor goes into the red and the loan isn't paid, the SBA has a personal guarantee, so they could put a lean on the owners property.
- 27. May obtain many similar loans provided the total doesn't exceed \$500,000.
- 28. No disaster loans unless the President declares the disaster. Includes loans to businesses and private property (houses included).
- 29. Economic disaster loan is only for businesses who have suffered due to natural disasters.
- 30. Loans are monitored through the banks, by submitting loan portfolios and monthly reports. No periodic checks are made of the businesses themselves.



- 31. If business does not pay its loan, the SBA leaves the collection up to the bank. The SBA doesn't get involved until the bank asks for his guarantee. The bank can do this at any time regardless of the status of the loan. In this case the payments are sent to the SBA. Has the advantage of allowing the SBA to service loans up to 500,000.
- 32. SBA feels that the banks have more experience handling commercial loans and have been in business longer than the SBA so they should be able to handle problem loans.
- 33. Businesses that go belly up, the bank has two options.
 - 1. They can liquidate the loan themselves or
 - 2. Request the SBA guarantee and let the government liquidate the assets.
- 34. SBA doesn't provide any direct bonds. The SBA guarantees payment bonds, performance bonds and bid bonds through commercial bonding companies.
- 35. It is substantially easier to obtain a SBA bond than commercial ones, because commercial bonding companies like to deal with firms with volumes of \$20 mil and net worth and working capital exceeding 40 million. Thus the creation of SBA bond program.
- 36. SBA uses the same check and underwriting criteria as commercial firms. Except requires 10:1 working capital ratio and same criteria as loan criteria(ie. owner experience etc.). For new companies the SBA looks at the firms plans and potential as well as the applicants experience.
- 37. Direct correlation between work on hand and working capital, therefore the SBA looks at active jobs and capability to do the work. Even if the working capital is from a bank, the SBA feels that the bank has looked at the capability of the firm.
- 38. SBA looks carefully at the expertise and experience of the company. ie. An electrical contractor couldn't get a bond for a plumbing contract unless he had hired expertise in plumbing.
- 39. After first bond is issued, the SBA may or may not review the companies capabilities, if he is applying for similar work of similar size.
- 40. Default and failure would very negatively affect the ability of a firm to receive a bond. Probably would not receive another bond unless the courts determined that the failure was not the contractors fault.
- 41. 80% guarantee for all bonds.
- 42. Failure is resolved by the bonding company with the SBA



providing the Guarantee only after the resolution of the claim.

- 43. The bonding company applies to the SBA to underwrite the bond. The bonding company agrees to comply with the SBA bond requirements. The cost of the higher risk is spread over all bond premiums
- 44. Bonds are usually significantly more expansive. \$24/thousand while commercial get \$14/thousand. The SBA receives \$6/thousand directly plus 20% of the surety company portfolio.
- 45 Sam at a local bonding company confirmed that, the SBA Guarantee bonds go through the same approval procedure and criteria as all other bonds. The SBA bonds are for small business. Commercial bonds require the company to have a high equity/working capital ratio and show a profit over the last 5 years. Since the SBA is guaranteeing that bond, the bonding company can relax these two requirements. The SBA guaranteed bonds do not present a higher risk than those of a regular commercial bonding company.
- 46. SBA guarantee bonds can only be issued for businesses that do not gross more than 3.5 million per year.
- 47. Bondability is also based on job increases of no more than 200%.
- 48. Competency determinations are used only by Federal Government. Based on Technical competency primarily and check that sufficient capital exists for this particular contract.



CONVERSATION SUMMARY JAMES C. PARKER ATLANTA SBA PROCUREMENT ASSISTANCE 21 April 1988

- 1. The SBA charter is to aid, counsel, and assist. The objectives are stated in the SBA act.
- 2. The DFAR provides laws on how to appropriate and obligate federal funds.
- 3. In the last 4-5 years there has been more changes to the S.B. Act than since 1959.
- 4. Position and Title: Deputy Assistant Regional Administrator For Procurement Assistance.
- 5. Provided a procurement assistant telephone directory instead of an organizational chart of the SBA.
- 6. National level Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs

Public Communications Advocacy Inspector General Chief Council Management and Administration Comptroller Information Resources Management Special Programs Business Development Finance and Investment Innovation Research and Technology Procurement Assistance Minority Small Business Capital Ownership Hearing and Appeals International Trade

- 7. SBA has total authority to determine whether a firm is a small business.
- 8. Regional level- same as national level except certain programs have district offices (responsible for that state or a portion of that state). They are:

Minority Development International Trade Financial Investment Business Development

9. Each office and location works independently until, a problem or specific assistance is required. So essentially each level in



the SBA works on an "interface" basis only.

- 10. Set aside- SBA is chartered under the law; which allows the SBA to identify contracts for which only small businesses can bid.
- 11. 8(a) Program is for economically and socially disadvantaged businesses. Once qualified, can be granted contracts.
- 12. Reviewed the appeals process. No longer set aside program for women owned businesses. They are not considered a minority. SBA does provide assistance for the women owned businesses, but not eligible for set-asides.
- 13. 8(a) is not considered a set aside. The 8(a) board selects a contractor for a particular contract. It is tending more toward competition but it has not reached that point yet. Contracts offered to the SBA reviewed for use in the 8(a) program. Contractor is chosen by the selection board based on the company portfolio, capability, experience, work in progress, how they have progressed through their business plan, and where they are in the 8(a) program. The SBA attempts to help the contractor progress through the program from 100% 8(a) and set aside contracts, to self marketing and only a little government assistance.
- 14. The loan program does not mesh with the government set aside programs, in that, it is available to any small business regardless of whether they are bidding on government contracts or not.
- 15. Contact District Office: Fred Stone or Johnny Jones. Get interface between district and regional office.
- 16. Business development personnel will provide help in establishing a new business. Margaret Pittman or Jim Hunter 347-3683.
- 17. Summarized what assistance was available through the SBA.
- 18. SBA assistance is provided to small contractors for the period that they are a small business. 8(a) program is 5 to 7 years. Graduation from the program is based on achievement and assistance period. When the company enters the program 8(a) they develop a plan which shows where they are now, where they intend to be in 5 years and an outline of how they will get there. This plan includes, \$ figure of where the firm should be income wise, production wise, and plant load. When they become self sustaining, self advertising, and achieve level production, they graduate.



- 19. Margaret Pittman's job is to take the 8(a) offerings and match them to the company's capabilities. Mr. Hunter takes the matched job, and contractor, and helps to negotiate the contract. He puts together the solicitation package and helps to administer the contract.
- 20. Non government contractor business development: Henry Pair 347-2441.
- 21. SBA monitors its effectiveness through PCRs a Procurement Center Representatives. SBA tracks itself by how they are aiding new businesses, giving opportunities to bid, by listing a firm on a source list. They check what % of \$ went to small business as compared to non government, for a particular region or facility. 22. May be able to get statistics on business failures through the 8(a) office, or possibly from the business development office at the district office.
- 23. Contracts that a set-aside are based on having at least two capable firms that can bid on the contract.



Interview Summary Mrs. Margeret Pittman 8(a) Program 30 June 1988

- 1. Position is: Senior business Opportunity Specialist.
- 2. Become qualified for 8(a) by meeting eligibility requirements contained in Public Law 95-507 (Copy provided), and recent changes to 13 CFR 124 effective Oct 8, 1986.
- 3. Company must be 51% owned, daily managed, and controlled, by socially and economically disadvantaged. Must have resources adequate for procurement, management, technical assistance, and financial assistance. Must be able to perform under the SIC code fo the contract offered, and must be small business.
- 4. To match contracts and firms, we look for capacity, (financial and bonding), experience (identical similar or related), must have been approved to perform under the SIC for the contract being offered.
- 5. 8(a) does not eliminate new firms from consideration. Only the Associate Administrator for Minority Small Business, Capital Ownership and Development, has the authority to eliminate a firm from consideration.
- 6. The Associate Administrator will find a firm ineligible if the owner and principal have had no experience performing in that SIC. This is primarily an evaluation of the firms potential for success. (item#6 on form?)
- 7. Six Steps in determination of eligibility.
- 8. Application process is in two stages. First is, what do you do. Second stage is; convincing the SBA that he can conduct and manage the particular business. This comprises the first five steps of eligibility.
- 9. Stage two is only filled out after the SBA has determined there is a continuing need for firms in that SIC. Contracting Agencies will submit weekly, monthly or quarterly lists of pending contracts.
- 10. Once determined that a SIC is needed, then stage two looks at the capability of the firm, capacity (bonding and financial), experience, location of work, approved support level.
- 11. All contractors with this SIC capability are given equal consideration for each job. The contractor is then matched to the items listed in #10 to make a selection for the particular job.



- 12. 8(a) is only open to minority owned or operated businesses. The award is then given to contractors according to a priority list.
- 13. Once in the program the firm must develop a business plan. Includes where he plans to be and how to get there.
- 14. The 8(a) firm is assisted in staying on his plan through the SBA programs and through consultants contracted by SBA to help resolve specific problems.
- 15. If a contractor has an identifiable problem the SBA will provide assistance in overcoming the problem through contracted consultant services or in house assistance. Provided only for the period of the problem.
- 16. SBA will not provide continuous assistance to a firm, since the contractor has contracted to perform the work. It would be like SBA paying the contractor for not doing anything. The contractor must also maintain his eligibility status while in the 8(a) program (i.e. remain small and minority owned).
- 17. The goal is not to develop big business from small ones. If a contractor does not perform in accordance with his business plan, the SBA will provide assistance as necessary, but if he still does not perform, the plan will be revised.
- 18. Conditions for termination include continued inadequate performance.
- 19. Contracting agency has the authority to accept or reject a recommended contractor, but the SBA can appeal to the head of the agency. Usually, the contracting officer simply states he wants a different contractor, because the recommended one did not perform adequately on a previous contract.
- 20. Graduation is simply completing the 6 year assistance program. (7 years if an extension is approved)
- 21. Completion is when a firm becomes big business, or performs his business plan, and there is no higher target that he wishes to achieve. If there is an additional goal, the contractor may revise his business plan and continue in the program.
- 22. The program period begins at the time of the first contract award and extends for five years. The contractor may, at the end of the 5 the year, request an extension up to the end of the 7th year.
- 23. The contractor may perform the contract awarded at the end of the program period and all options on it, but will not receive any additional 8(a) contracts.
- 24. The contractors are given a heavy load of SBA contracts at



first, and weaned as the assistance period progresses. The first contract is usually a simple one.

26. 8(a) firms are tracked after graduations by the central office.



SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION WITH KEN DAUGHERTY NORTHDIV DEPUTY FOR SMALL BUSINESS 16 June 1988

- 1. Provided summary of what is to be studied.
- 2. Problems Ken sees with topic:
 Each contract has a specified completion date
 No database would be able to provide data that would
 compare completion dates. Possibly look at liquidated
 damages.
- 3. Provided a database of small and large business bid data.
- 4. Position is: Labor relations specialists and deputy for small business.
- 5. SBA goals are to promote awards to small and small disadvantaged sectors.
- 6. SBA doesn't track the number of contractors. It does track the number of contracts and \$. Industry is too easily entered or exited to track contractors.
- 7. 85% of contracts in construction industry are set aside for small business.
- 8. It is the exception to advertise as non set-asides, if the contract is under 2 mil dollars. Over \$2 mil, the contracts are reviewed on a case by case basis. If it can reasonably be expected that we will get a fair market value, and more than two bidders are interested, then the contract will be set aside for small business.
- 9. Contracts not advertised for small business require justifications for not going to small business.
- 10. Procurement of over \$2 million are hard to get small business to bid on (bid climate), so may allow sole source or unrestricted advertisement.
- 11. Specialty equipment such as generators that were made by a specific company, with unique parts, are advertised unrestricted or sole source.
- 12. All non small business advertisements require concurrence of the SA at the regional level.
- 13. Each buying activity has a procurement center representative (Regional level SA person)



- 14. Each activity may identify which contracts they want to set aside for 8(a). Based on the number of available contractors, available acquisition, lead time, and complexity of the procurement.
- 15. Another method of setting aside 8(a) contracts, is through search letters. SA asks for a specific contract for a specific contractor. Pertinent information is compiled by the SA and forwarded to the contract specialists, and contract manager, for their opinion. Some conflicts with other contractors result due to this process.
- 16. 8(a) participation is for a period of five to six years, or until they become large business.
- 17. If incapable of operating without SA assistance, the contractor must ask the SA to remain in the program.
- 18. After graduation, the SA does track businesses that have graduated from the program. (Unable to provide a point of contact.)
- 19. Has experienced several abuses of the system. Many fraudulent attempts to obtain set asides.



DISCUSSION WITH B. J. KOEJLER PHILADELPHIA PCR 16 June 1988

- 1. Nobody keeps track of businesses after graduation from the 8(a) program.
- 2. The district office will monitor the 8(a) contractors while they are in the program.
- 3. If a company goes bankrupt while in the 8(a) program, the SBA will do an analysis of why.
- 4. The SBA is there to keep the company from going belly up. Does not recall any businesses going belly up while in the program, unless they got into legal trouble.
- 5. Most failures occur within two years due to poor management.
- 6. No abuses of the Set-Aside program they are aware of since, it is difficult to manipulate the system when several contractors are involved.
- 7. Contract brokering to large business isn't likely now, since the prime must do 25% and must reveal that he intends to let out some of the work. The subcontracted work must also be accomplished with a small business firm.
- 8. When the 8(a) program first started, the program left itself wide open to abuses such as front companies. Now with the 50% and 25% rules, the small contractor is the person who will be doing the work, not some other contractor.
- 9. Figure head companies representing an 8(a) contractor still happen, but it is difficult to prove. More common is the case where a legitimate 8(a) company will front the work for a non 8(a), or large company.
- 10. Prices of work can be influenced by davis Bacon wages over a time period.



DISCUSSION WITH DELORES O'MALLY CONTRACT SPECIALIST 16 June 1988

- 1. The SBA doesn't provide any assistance to contractors and especially not to those persons administering the contracts.
- 2. Somebody should define their role and how it relates to our goals.
- 3. NAVFAC has a better record of giving work to small business than any other agency.
- 4. The SBA gets involved in debarment because they are assisting the contractors? No, they don't assist the contractors. If they had been involved with the contractors more and provided some assistance, they wouldn't get into trouble.
- 5. The SBA dictates, without regard to capability, who will get what 8(a) contract. The SBA tends to provide 8(a) contractors with MILCON (larger jobs), rather than match the job to the firm's capability and experience. A better method would be to try to match the 8(a) contractor with a job that meets their capability.
- 6. The SBA doesn't want to be involved with financially insolvent contractors. The loans the SBA is providing are given to companies that can be underwritten, not to those that need management assistance and money to get back on their feet.



APPENDIX C CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY COMPOSITION

SECURITIES AND COMMENTS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

- composition of stall contractors

Ares (C. S. Census data and side standard of \$25 and \$9.5 million, which roughly correspond to the SIC side standard for small contractors

NOTE: Individual data does not add up to the total que to be in the pensus curseu data.

	107	1872	*	122
# Sameral Contractors # Specialty Contractors # Citar Swall Contractor # Langa Contractors	34 55 58 36 3 94 2 55	86,17 60,90 0,33 0,75	99 10 99 49 1 10 1 27	32 52 64 61 1,03 1,29
Total Shall Contractors	97.45	97.E1	59 73	98.71

[#] Others include operations bublicars and developers

M EMPLOYMENT BY SMALL CONTRACTORS

From U. S. Census data and size standard of \$25 and \$3.5 willion. Which roughly correspond to the SIC size standard for small contractors.

NOTE: Individual data does not add up to the total que to not in the densus bureau data

	1957	1972	10 ⁷⁷	1999
# General Contractors	33.73	32 48	19 69	28 66
# Specialty Contractors	98 09	42.82	42 50	41,51
W Other Small Contractor	29 90	24 45	10 51	22 #1
I Large Contractors	0.17	0 20	0.28	0.29
Total Stall Communitors		25.77	99.72	36 71

[#] Others include operative outliders and developers



CHANGE IN NUMBER OF BRAIL FIFTS

From U.S. Census data and side standard of \$17 million, which roughly corresponds to the SIS size standard for small general contractors

	1967	1970	1977	981
All General Contractors Lenge General Contractor	128044	161046	187266 4306	151357
Small General Contractor W Small General Contract	127409 91.73	19941) 93 99	190950 97 70	1498(S 98 11

CHANGE IN EMPLIMENT BY SHALL FIRMS

From 1. S. Capsum cata and acce standard of \$17 hillion, which moughly connesponds to the SIC size standard for small general contractors

	1987	1510	1937	1992
All Barenal Contractors	1755960	1875966	2081899	1848784
Large General Contractor	595437	£297**	871301	748970
Syall General Contractor	1160628	1947188	1026009	1098924
I Small General Contract	86.09	58 15	58 44	E3 40

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SMALL SEEDEALTY COMPRACTORS

From U.S. Geneus cata and size spandard of \$9.5 million, which roughly corresponds to the SIC size spandard for shall special contractors.

	1987	1972	7977	1982
All Special Contractors	1535390	2106888	2135028	2389193
Larga Special Contractor	346782	301379	21177	490903
Small Special Contractor	1238633	1772300	1816057	1908210
# Small Special Contract	78 10	34.07	35 03	79.97



CHANGE IN MUMBER OF SYALL SPECIALTY CONTRACTIFE

Principal of region and order of the control of the

From U. S. Census daha and size scanderd of \$9.5 million, which roughly corresponds to the SIC size standard for small apecial contractors

	1357	1972	1977	1980
All Special Contractors	221.185	269993	287570	299409
Large Special Combractor	3664		2095	2945
Small Spannel Contractor	217425	295706	200894	298492
A Bhall Special Compract	98.34	99 15	96.27	93 82

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF SMALL CONTRACTORS

From V 3. Census capa and side standard of \$25 and \$9 8 million, which houghly contraspond to the SIC size standard for small contractors

	\$527 22	1971	1977	1980
All Contractors	368771	407841	480014	458701
Langa Contractors	5600	4908	6382	5915
Small Contractors	983471	400033	473600	450995
% Small Contractors	98 59	38.88	98.67	99 73

CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY SMALL CONTRACTORS

From U.S. Census data and size standard of 428 and 49.8 million, which roughly correspond to the SIC size standard for small contractors

	100	1972	3:	1990
All Contractors	3436288	414ETT9	4272658	4275070
Large Contractors	941189	991191	1191572	1229773
Saell Contractors	2494978	3184683	3081087	3045297
I Email Contractors	72 38	75.80	75 11 + -	71.03



APPENDIX D CONSTRUCTION BUSINESS SURVEY SUMMARY

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CONSTRUCTION SURVEY RESULTS

-April 1988 initial survey of 100 mailed questionnaires: 56 Responses received

14 Classified as large general contractors
4 Classified as Large specialty contractors

-May 1988 and June 1988 telephone survey conducted with 100 firms contacted.

45 Responses received

- 8 Classified as large general contractors
- 6 Classified as large specialty contractors
- -Total responses by small contractors 69
 63 General contractors
 6 Specialty contractors
- -All contractors were listed on the Atlanta Builders Exchange membership list or the Atlanta AGC listing.
- -Survey results show that none of the firms were publicly held companies.

	STIONS (Numbers correspond to the vey form questions)	NUMBER OF YES RESPONSES	AVERAGE
6.	Are you a minority owned firm?	0	0.0
7.	The state of the s	24	34.7
8.	Have you owned or managed		
	another firm?	21	30.4
8a.	Is the firm still in business?	12	17.4
9.	Does your present firm use		
	Federal Government assistance?	6	8.7

10. Where you aware that the Small Business Administration provided the following? Has your firm used it?

a.	Guarantee loans	40 /0	60.0/0.0
b.	Management Training		
	Seminars	27 /3	39.1/4.3
	Lectures	28 /3	40.5/4.3
	Classroom	27 /3	39.1/4.3
	Publications	21 /6	30.4/8.6
c.	Management assistance and		
	organization	21 /0	30.4/0.0
d.	Small Business Set-Asides	39 /0	56.5/0.0
e.	8(a) Contracts	41 /0	59.4/0.0
f.	Dispute Sattlement	18 /1	26.1/1.4
g.	Bonding	40 /6	60.0/8.6



BUSINESS ASSISTANCE QUESTIONNAIRE

- 1. NAME OF ORGANIZATION:
- 2. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES:
- 3. GROSS EXCEED 17 MILLION: yes no

GROSS EXCEED 7 MILLION: yes no

- 4. HOW OLD IS YOUR FIRM:
- 5. WHAT TYPE OF CONTRACTOR ARE YOU (GENERAL, SPECIALTY):
 - a. ARE YOU A PRIVATE FIRM: public private
- 6. ARE YOU A MINORITY OWNED COMPANY: yes no
- 7. DO YOU WORK ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS:
- 8. HAVE YOU OWNED OR MANAGED ANY OTHER FIRMS: yes no
 - a. ARE THESE FIRMS STILL IN BUSINESS: yes no
 - b. ARE THE FIRMS PUBLIC OR PRIVATELY HELD: public private
 - c. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE FIRMS:
 - d. AGE AT FAILURE:
 - e. YEAR OF FAILURE:
 - f. DID THIS FIRM USE ANY OF THE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

 PROVIDED BY THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: yes no
- 9. HAS YOUR PRESENT FIRM USED GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE: yes no
 - a. WHAT TYPE:
- 10. WHERE YOU AWARE THAT THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION HAS THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS, HAVE YOU USED ANY OF THE PROGRAMS:
 - a. GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE LOANS: yes no yes no
 - b. MANAGEMENT TRAINING IN THE FORM OF:
 - 1. SEMINARS: yes no yes no
 - 2. LECTURES: yes no yes no



- 3. CLASSROOM TRAINING: yes no yes no
- 4. PUBLICATIONS: yes no yes no
- c. MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE AND ORGANIZATION:

yes no yes no

- d. CONTRACTS SET ASIDE FOR COMPETITION AMONG ONLY SMALL BUSINESSES: yes no yes no
- e. CONTRACTS WHICH CAN BE AWARDED TO QUALIFYING SMALL MINORITY OWNED BUSINESSES, WITHOUT COMPETITION.

yes no yes no

f. ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING CONTRACTS AFTER THE CONTRACTING OFFICER HAS DETERMINED THAT A FIRM CANNOT BE RESPONSIVE.

yes no yes no

g. ASSISTS IN OBTAINING BONDING FOR SMALL FIRMS WHICH HAVE
HAD A QUESTIONABLE PERFORMANCE HISTORY.

yes no yes no



APPENDIX E CONTRACTOR BIDDING RECORD

NORTHDIV SBA DATA 1981-1988 FROM

- · Eliminated all bids not confirmed to be from Title II Contractors
- · Eliminated all B(a) Contractor bids
- · 104 Contracts
- · 413 Individual Bids averaged
- · CONTRACTS IN EXCESS OF \$10,000

$$\overline{X} = \frac{10630 + 26.73\%}{413} = \frac{26.73\%}{1000} = \frac{112996900}{112996900}$$

$$S^{2} = \frac{2 \times 2}{n} = \frac{2313118 - \frac{112996900}{415}}{112996900}$$

- · ALL CONTRACTS ARE IN EXCESS OF \$10,000
- · Eliminated all awards to non-Title Il firms
- · 75 Contracts } n was limited by the # of Title I awards recorded in the database.

$$N = 75$$
 $2 \times^{2} = 88036$
 $2 \times = 510$ $(2 \times)^{2} = 260100$

$$S^{7} = \frac{88036 - \frac{260100}{75}}{74} =$$

AVERAGE CONTRACT PRICE = \$ 1.7 Million



PRICE OR BELOW

T ESTIMATE

BID F BOVE GOV'T

- · ELIMINATED ALL UNCONFIRMED BA CONTRACTORS
- · 33 MOIVIDUAL BIDS AVERAGED
- · ZO CONTRACTS
- AVERAGE CONTRACT PRICE WAS \$1.2 Million.
- · ALL CONTRACTS ARE IN EXCESSOF \$,0,000 5x = 472994

$$2 \times = 2478$$
 $(2 \times)^2 = 6140484$

- · ELIMINATED ALL NON 8(A) AWARDS
- . IZ AWARDS AVERAGED *
- · AVERAGE CONTRACT PRICEWAS
- · ALL CONTRACTS ARE IN EXCESS OF \$ 10,000

AWARD PRICE ABOVE OR BELOW! GOV'T ESTIMATE

$$\eta = /Z \qquad \qquad 2 \times^{2} = /069$$

$$2x = 97 \qquad (2x)^2 = 9409$$

$$S^{2} = \frac{1069 - \frac{9409}{12}}{11} = 25.9$$

* MOST OF THE B(A) BIDS WERE SO FAR FROM THE GOV'T ESTIMATE THAT THE CONTRACTS WERE REPOVERTISED AS TITLE II OR UNRESTRICTED CONTRACTS.



FROM NORTHERN DIVISION SBA DATA 1981-1988

- · CONTRACTS IN EXCESS OF \$10,000
- CONTRACTS CONSIDERED INCLUDE SET-ASIDE

 CONTRACTS BID ON IN ELROR BY LARGE CONTRACTORS

 AND UNRESTRICTED CONTRACTS BID ON BY SMALL FIRMS
- PROVIDES THE OPORTUNITY TO MAKE DIRECT COMPARISONS WITH THE TITLE II AND SO BIDDING RECORDS
- ALL DATA IS FROM THE SAME DATABASE AS THE &(A)

 AND TITLE IL ANALYSIS.
- · 20 CONTRACTS
- · 46 BIDS AVERAGED.
- . Il AWARDS MADE TO BIG BUSINESS OF THE ZO CONTRACTS.

$$S^{\frac{2}{2}} \frac{94/3}{10} = \frac{31329}{10} = 656$$

AWARD PRICE ABOVE OR BELOW/ SOV'T ESTIMATE

OR BELOW ESTIMATE

ABOVE OF

PRICE



BIDDING AND AWARD RECORD Northern Division NAUFAC SEA database

CONTRACT#	OFFEROA	55	8 0 B	210	GOVIT EST	AWARD PRICE	%0F g0V'	% OF AVA
						\$1,172,000.00	ERROR	-100
						+1;172;000.00	ERROR	ERROR
							ERROR	ERROR
							ERROR	ERROR
							ERROR	ERROR
							ERROR	ERROR
							ERROR	ERROR
							ERROR	ERROR
							ERROR	ERROR
							EREOR	ERADR
							ERROR	ERROR
							ERROR	ERFOR
							28828	EFROR
	MCCOY SERV	' '		# 490,984 75			ERROR	ERROR
81- 8 -0280		Ý			\$ 12,280,000.00	\$11,271,000,00		6
81-8-0250	J. S. NASI	Ý			₹12,280,000 00	\$11,271,000.00		0
51-B-02E0	VINCE, INC	1			\$12,280,000 00			6
81-E-0233	ALF LUSI C	ų.			\$3,587,000.00			3
81-E-0295		, j			\$3,587,000.00			2
81-3-0238	SWEPID COR				\$3,567,000.00 \$3,567,000.00			10
81-2-0402	A.J. MASSI	i			\$3,505,000.00 \$3,505,000.00	**;!&!;/U/.UV	32	ERROR
81-8-0402	BLINGERMAN	Ų		\$15,125,129 00			59	ERROR
2040-9-04	8. SLIVOLV			\$14,303,000 00			50	ERROR
91-B-0402	JENVINS S			\$12,673,000 00			27	ERROR
81-E-0401	MARINO CON	14		\$13,740,000.00			44	ERROR
81-8-0402	VELSH CONS			\$12,494,786 00			31	ERROR
81-B-0415	CONSCLIDAT	V		\$1,367,718.00	\$881,000.00		55	ERROR
81-2-0415		Å		\$1,188.000.00	\$881,000.00 \$881,000.00		55 35	ERROR
82-B-0245	# 6 AVING	Ÿ		\$977,4 60.00	\$741,232 00	11,018,700.6 0		Ennon -5
82-B-0245	NOSTH AMER	Ý		\$1,028,700.00	\$741,232.00 \$741,232.00	\$1,028,700.00		0
82-B-0245	SWEFCD COR	Y		\$1,039,000.00	\$741,232.00 \$741,232.00	\$1,028,700.00		7
82-B-0251	ALFRED J	Ų		\$245,526 00	\$361,092.00	\$245,526.00		
82-B-0251	PARMES ELE	Y		\$293,146.60	#361,092.00	\$245,526.00 \$245,526.00		15
82-B-0351		ų V		\$250,794 00	#361,032.00 #361,092.00	\$245,526.00 \$245,526.00		15
82-B-0051	RAY ANGELI	'		\$0.00	\$361,092.00			-
82-B-0251	UNITED CON				\$361,092.00			
32-B-0251	VESCOTT EL				#361,092.00			
82-8-0081		Y	K	\$281,000.00		\$245,526.00		
82-B-0310	advenced m		19		\$1,083,000.00	#1#5;515.00	350	
82-8-0310	TEL-STOCK				\$1,083,000.00		297	
82-8-0310	DANLADI CO		γ		\$1,083,000.00		203	
83-B-0010	E E RURRY	i	•		\$18,600,000.00	\$15 #51 000 00		
83-B-0013	H B ALEXAN				\$18,000,000.00			
\$3-E-0013	RFIELO CC				\$15,000,000.00 \$15,000,000.00			
85-8-0013	RITTER ERD				\$18,000,000.00			
93-B-0031	G.P. FALAM				\$951,000.00			
63-8-0067	AFMOLO M D				\$1,685,000.00	**;1220;44:1 UU	-48	
83-B-0067	S E C ENTE				\$1,685,000.00		-35	ERPOR
00 B 0007	0 - 5 -: (1.	,		**;0:E(000:00	#1,000,000.00		2.7	F11: 70:



odoTF-cin	OFFER VA	2E.	: I	212	agent Est	AVARO FAICE	#3F g9V1	i of Aya
89-5-0087	HUTCHINGC:	· •		11 104,865 d0	\$1,685,000.00		-33	ERROF
83-2-0067	INA BRIG	2		\$1,710,000 50	\$1,885,000.00		-40	ERROR
33-5-(667	MICHREL F	I		\$2,278,000.00	\$1,885,000.00		47	ERROR
83-5-0067	NOWA GROUP	1		\$1,328,000.00	\$1,685,000.00		-29	ERFOR
	FAVE J SEE	1			\$1,685,000.00 \$1,685,000.00		-23	ERROR
83-E-6067		1		\$1,194 .000.00			-54	ERRUR ERRUR
83-5-0067	FUTLER CON	1		\$773,000 00 \$1,000 00	\$1.685.000.00	£1 170 AAA AA		EARUA 1
53-B-0063	ARLOLD M D	Y		\$1,180 216 00	\$2,858,000.00	\$1,172,000.00 *1,173,000.00	-51	10
63-B-0068	6 £ 0 FME	Y		\$1,292,300 00	\$2.655,000.00	\$1,172,000.00		1V 20
99-8-0065 60 B 6050	- IFA BF07H			#1 403,000 00	\$2,655,000.00	\$1,172,000.00		
83-B-0068	MICHAEL F	1		\$3,648,000.00 ** 451.000.00	\$2,685,000.00	\$1,171,000 00 \$1,171,000 00		211 27
83-5-0063	NOVA SPOUP	i.		#1 4F0,000 00	\$2,655,000 00	\$1,172,000.00		
83-E-0068	FROLLYBEIF	1.i		\$0.00 ** *** ***	\$2,655,000.00	\$1,172,000.00		-100
83-8-0068	RULER CONS	¥		\$1,172,000.00	\$2,655,000.00	\$1,172,000 60		0
83-5-0069	AFRELD N D	ļ		\$1,418,011.00	\$1,679,000.00	\$1,429,021.00		0
85-8-0065	6 1 0 E1 TE	Ÿ.		#1 443,E60 30	\$2,579,000.00	\$1,439,021 00	-50	1
29-8-0033	PAMEE F C4	1		\$ 0,778,000.00	\$ 2,873,000 00	\$1,429,021.00		94
88-8-0069	HIRK BRIE	Ĭ		\$1 788,380 00	\$2,879,000.00	¥1,429,021.00		23
83-8-0063	KDE KAK IA	¥		\$4,47 8,000.00	\$2,879,000.00	\$1,439,021.00		213
93-E-0065	MICHAEL F	7		\$3,428,000.00	# 11.879,500.00	\$1,429,021.00		140
83-E-0069	MOVA SPOUP	7		1 1 €80,000 00	\$2 878,000.60	£1,429,621 00		18
53-E-00£9	PAUL J EFG	Y		\$2,154,600 00	\$ 2,879,000 0 0	\$1,423,021.00		54
89-8-0069	FHILLYEHIF			\$ 0.00	\$ 2,279,000 00	\$1,429,021.00		-100
89-5-6069	REITER CON	¥		\$1,49 8,000.00	\$ 2 879,000.00	#1 ,429,021.00	-48	1
63-B-0115	HERM ELEVA	¥		4 788,870 60	#388,000 00		104	ERROR
83-5-0115	VESTLAY ME	FI.		\$ 555,000.00	2 385,000.00		55	ERROR
83-E-0161	A J ERV-O	¥		\$197,315.00	\$ 123,000.00	\$149,9E1 00	60	30
89-8-0161	AMSELD'S C	ĭ		\$183,684 00	\$123,000.00	\$149,881.00	37	13
83-E-0161	ATLANTIC C	1.		\$203.100.00	\$113,000.00	\$149,981.00	130	39
1310-3-83	DER CONSTR	ĭ		\$ 161,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$143,9E1.00	31	7
89-8-0161	ERIVE-IN C	Ï		1 113,981 30	\$ 123,000.00	#149,5E1.00	22	0
83-5-0161	HAMILION C	Y		\$128,450.00	\$112,000.00	\$148,951.00	88	52
83-8-0161	JARRO ELDE	¥		\$168 BE1.00	\$ 113,000 00	\$149,981.00	33	3
83-9-0161	KEM CONSTR	¥		#158,320.00	\$128,000.00	\$149,981.00	27	4
33~B-0161	MONIAROS C	1		\$288,000.00	\$1 23,000.60		116	ERROR
89-8-0161	PULSAR COM	4		\$184,444.00	: 109,000.00		50	23
88-8-0161	SEVELLE CO	ì		\$153,283.00	£123.000.00	\$149,981.00	105	69
88-6-0161	WEISS & WO	1		\$232,086-00	\$ 123,000 00	\$149,961.00		55
88-B-0191	FLOORPPA I	¥		≢€5,111.00	\$ 52,000.00	£68,000.00		-
88-8-0191	HAMPION EE	Y		\$147,060.66	\$ 52,060.00	\$89,000.00		116
83-8-0131	LAME GO IN	Y		£93,000 00	\$ 52,000.00	\$68,000.00		37
83-B-0191	MASMUM INC	¥		\$95.400.00	\$E2,000.00	≨£ 8,000.00		40
88-8-0191	RICHARD DE	71		\$197,000.00	\$52 ,000.00	\$ 88,000.00		190
88-E-0191	STEELAR IN	¥		€59,810 13	\$5 2,000 00	\$68,000.00		2
88-8-0191	TEF =-LITE	e i		\$107,07£.00		\$69,000.00		57
93-2-0191	UNITED CON	7		⊈E3,000 00	1 52 000.00	\$68,000.00		0
83-5-0301	HOPE BUILD	ų.			\$7 400,000 0 0	,	33	ERROR
88-8-0306	1 8 1	ą.		\$815,000.00	\$614,148 00	\$669,787 OC		25
85-8-0305	J & ECHARO	-		\$775,0(0.00		\$069,787.00		16
£9-8-0308	LONE STAR	,9		1 823,800.00	\$514,148 (0	\$669,787.00		23
33-2-0305	M & ALLEA	9		4 392,000.00	#814,148 CO	\$669,787.00		33
83-8-0305	MARON COME	-		#815,941 0°				37
83-9-0303	SAMBANATO	*		\$665 T87 AE	FE12,148.00			
					,	,	-	-



CONTRACTS	OFFEROR	98	S 9.E	EID	GOVIT EST	AVAFD FRICE	#8F g3V'	t OF AVA
83-8-0305	SWEPCO COR	?		\$592,000.00	\$614,148.00	4869,787.00	45	33
83-B-0309	DONATO SPA	Ý		\$228,000.00	4913,000.00	\$779,000.00	-10	6
83-8-0909	MASNUM INC	Ÿ		\$877,000 00	#319,000.00	\$779,000.00	-5	13
83- 6-0 309	MARTELL CO	Y		\$773,000.00	\$919,000.00	\$779,000.00	-15	0
83-B-0309	R G RIFFER	Y		\$876,128 00	\$ 919,000 00	\$779,000.00	-5	12
83-9-0392	MAPTELL CO	Y		\$202,000.00	\$111,000.00	·	82	ERROR
83-B-0392	PRAUGHT CO	Y		\$377,900.00	\$111,000.00	\$227,000.00	240	66
83-8-0392	RANCO CONS	γ		\$227,000.00	\$111,000.00	\$227,000.00	105	ij.
83-B-0504	33777777 BR	?		\$4,527,000.00	\$8,584,000.00	\$4,360,000.00	-31	4
83-B-0504	ARTOD CONT	Υ		\$4,659,601.00	\$6,584,000.00	\$4,360,000.00	-29	7
83-2-0504	AUDIO CENT	į		\$24,950.00	\$8,584,000.00	\$4,350,000.00	-100	-93
83-8-0804	GERACE COM	Y		\$4,700,000.00	\$6,584,000.00	\$4,350,000.00	-29	ĝ
83-8-6504	SPENCE ERO	Y		\$4,527,000.00	\$8,594,000.00	\$1,350,000.00	-31	4
83-2-0504	THE CRISTN	Ħ		\$4,51E,000.00	\$6,584,000.00	\$4,360,000.00	-31	4
83-8-0504	THE GERACE	Υ		\$4,450,000 00	\$6,584,000.00	\$4,350,000.00	-32	2
83-8-0517	ANDERSON B	Y	γ	\$767,000.00	\$521,385.00		47	ERROR
88-8-0517	CONTRACTIN	γ	Υ	£3,100,000.00	4521,385.00		495	ERROR
83-8-0517	ESTES COMP	¥	Υ	\$2,000,000.00	\$521,385.00		284	ERACR
83-B-0817	H & J PLUM	Y	Y	\$721,000 .00	\$521,385.00		38	EFROR
88-8-0517	HENRY R. S	Y	Υ	\$908,800.00	4521,385.00		7.4	ERROR
88-B-6517	INTERSTATE	Y	Y	\$ 331,700.00	\$ 521,385 00		88	ERROR
83-B-0520	E C I CONS	γ		\$3,311,13E 00	\$3,263,500.00	\$3,200,000.00	1	3
83-B-0510	McINTURE B	Y		\$4,271,800.00	\$3,269,500.00	\$3,200,000.00	31	33
83-8-0520	FOWER 1 SD	Ý		\$3,687,000 00	\$3,259,500.00	\$3,200,000.00	13	15
83-E-0520	WEDDLE BRO	Y		\$3,200,000.00	\$3,289,806.00	\$3,200,000.00	-2	0
83-8-0545	BORD BEVEL	Ÿ		#1,616,000 CO	\$1,458,000.00	\$1,616,000.00	11	0
89-8-0845	MARTELL CO	Y		\$2,094,000.00	\$1,458,000.00	\$1,616,000.00	44	30
83-8-0545	FRAGMIN IN	Ÿ		\$1,677,784.00	\$1,458,000.00	\$1,615,000.00	15	4
83-8-0545	RIPPER INC	Ÿ		\$1,752,129.00	\$1,458,000.00	\$1,616,000.00	21	9
83-8-0549	BORD DEVEL	Ÿ		\$8,211,393 00	\$8,359,000.00	**(212)200:30	29	ERROR
83-8-0609	ABJ ENTERP	Ÿ		\$446,895.00	\$ 510,100.00	\$446,695.00	-12	0
83-B-0603	CG FIELD &	Ϋ́		\$1,000,000.00	\$510,160.00	\$445,895.00	96	124
83-B-0509	DARN BUILD	Ÿ		\$496,869.00	\$510,100.00	\$445,895.00	-3	11
83-8-0609		Y		\$1,000,000.00	\$510,100.00	\$445,895.00	95	124
83-8-0609		Y		\$5,080,000.00	\$510,100.00	\$446,895.00		1037
83-B-0609		Ý		\$1,500,000.00	\$510,100.00	\$446,895.00		236
83-8-0603	MORCON CON	Ÿ		\$466,590.00	\$510,100.00	\$446,895.00	-9	4
83-6-0609	PHILLIPS I	2		\$1,000,000.00	\$510,160.00	\$446,895.00		124
83-B-0809	S L & K CO	Y		\$456,600.00	\$510,100.00	\$446,895.00		2
83-8-0543	MID-CON IN	Y		\$250,000.00	\$141,895.60		76	ERROR
83-B-0643	R.W. EDGAR	Ÿ		\$300,000.00	\$141,895.00		111	ERROR
83-8-0665		Ÿ		\$1,484,900.00	\$312,200.00	\$ 878,685.00		69
83-8-0665	KNICKEREOC	Ÿ		\$1,354,000.00	\$ 912,200.00	\$ 878,685.00		59
83-B-0665		Ÿ		\$927,493.00	\$912,200.00	\$ 878,685.00		6
83-8-0665	RO-MAR CON			4878,685.00	\$912,200.00	\$878,685.00		ŷ
83-8-6395	GRAVES PLU	γ		\$681,681.60	\$882,823.00	\$681, 5 81.00		0
83-8-6395	HARRELL ME			\$703,984 00	\$862, 82 3.00	\$681,681.00		4
88-E-6395	OHEEN GEN	Ÿ		\$754,000.00	\$3€2,823.00	\$681,681.00		
93-B-6398	TRIANGLE 1			\$774,535 00	\$862,823.00	\$681,681.00		1.
844846	SCHAEFFER	7		\$51,815.00	\$76,053.00		-32	EFFOR
844846	THREE-WAY	Ÿ		\$41,8E2 00	\$76,053.00		-11	ERROS
84-B-900B	AMERICAN C			\$1,889,892 00		\$1,366,000.00	27	38



odutr40te	GEFERGE	93	EEE	aic	GOV'T EST	AWARD FRICE	%0F g3V'	I OF AWA
2000-3-10	051	1		\$1,414,001.00	\$1,482,48E 00	\$1,366,000.00	-5	4
84-E-0008	6 S E A II.	?		\$1.710.951.00	\$1 452,465 00	¥1,356,000.00	15	25
84-8-0005	LARGE INC			\$1.388 000 00	\$1,481,465 60	\$1 ,366,000.00		0
84-B-0308	24%1420 00	Ÿ	¥	11 ,718,300 00	¥1,492,465.00	\$1,365,000.00		23
°4-8-0008	D WEKENASH	Y		≨3,389,600.0A	£1,809,117.00		35	ERECE
24-E-0009	6 1 C ENTE	1		1 2,718,000.00	\$1,805,117.00		9	ERAJA
64-E-0009	GAUNTI 124	Y.		\$2,733,000.00	\$1,E09,117.00		9	EREGE
94-B-00°0	FEITER COM			\$1,117,000 00	\$906,129 00	\$1,117,000.00	23	0
E4-E-5011				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	0
84-B-0014	GARR & DUF	¥		\$571,800 00	\$388, 5 61 06		43	EE505
84-B-0014	HEAFTH HEA	V		\$172,000,05	\$385,561.00		-4	ERROF
84-8-0014	MARTELL CO	7		\$432,800.00	\$385,581.00		12	ERROR
21-8-0014	FANEE COME	i		\$332,500.00	\$388,581.00		-] <u>A</u>	ERRER
94-8-0014	SERBIARI E	¥ -		¥367,000.06	\$385,581 ()		0	EFROR
04-E-0(:)4	SERGETT EL	1		\$463,440 CO	\$395,E81 00		21	ERRUR
81-5-0018	SLAVERLEY	61		\$2 535,800.00	\$ 2,818,860 00	\$ 2,087,000.00		26
81-5-0019	VATEREPONT	1		\$ 2 498,800 00	\$2,818,860.00	\$ 2,087 000 00	-11	26
81-B-0019	WHALIMS DI	¥.		#2 087,000 C0	\$ 2,818,880 00	\$ 2,087,000.00	-26	Ů
1200-9-18	E 1 W COME	¥		\$554,000.00	\$567,000.00		59	ERROR
84-B-0031	DAMLADI (I	1		\$4,743,000.00	\$5 ,000,000.00	\$4,640,000.00		_
84-6-0081	ELLISTI LE	1		14,673,000.00	\$5 ,000,000.00	\$4,640,000.00		
84-2-0031	G 5 C ENTE	¥		≨8.278,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$4,840,000.00	€	1 4
1900-9-18	GIBBBY HAR	\$-		\$ 4,840,000 00	1 5,000,000.00	\$4,640,000 00		0
84-E-0031	REITER CON	7		£1,771,000.00	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$4.840,000.00	- <u>ē</u>	3
8 1- 9-0037	ARMOLD R	1/		53,488 800.00	\$3,149,000.00		10	EFROR
84-2-0037	KORK EROTH	¥		\$ 1,310,000.00	\$ 3,1 4 3,600.00		5	ERROR
94-E-0037	REITER CON	Y		\$ 3,272,000.00	\$ 3,143,000 00		7	ERROR
84-8-0037	SUEPCO CER	12		\$ 3,320,000 00	\$ 3 143,600 00		į.	ERROR
94-2-0037	Flourd ind			\$1,175,0E1.20	\$ 3,143,000.00		-63	ERAGR
1100-8-16	A P. ELEC	£.		\$199,535 00	\$172,000 00	\$184,000 00		8
84-E-0041	ANGELOE CO	¥		± 220,000 00	\$172,000.0 0			E2
84-8-0041	BLAIRCON B	¥.		\$148,000.00	\$ 172,000.00	\$194,000.0 0		34
84-9-0011	FOMTAS CON	Y		\$210,000 (0	\$171,000 00	\$ 18 4, 000.00	22	14
	6VADELLI 8			\$211,000.00				
84-8-0041	SAMEE COMS			1244,200.00				33
34-5-0041	UNITED TON			₹184,660.06				0
84-B-0041		Ť	1	\$278,000 00				
84-8-0040	een madhee			\$76,882 00	\$100,000 00			
84-5-0043	BILL STRON			\$115,902.00	\$100,000.00			
94-8-0043	DEL-VAL ME			\$105,610.00	≇ 100,000.00			97
84-8-0049	DOLAN MECH			\$100 ,300.00	\$ 100,060.00			
84-8-0043	FUTURA CO.			\$ 54,400.00	‡ 100,000.00	\$53,310.00		
64-5-0049	ERADY'S VE			\$85,023.06	\$100,000.00	\$ 53,810.06		
34-2-0043	HEY AND SI			\$88,847.00	\$100,000.00	\$53,810.00		
84-9-0048	HINES AND	Y W		\$53,810.00	\$100 000.00	\$53,810.00		
94-B-0043	1 1 1 7105			\$84,329 00 830 100 00	\$100,000.00	\$53,810.60 \$55,814.60		57
84-8-8048	JOHN E ME			\$80,186.00 ***********************************	#1U0,000 00	\$53,810.00		56 43
84-E-0043	MELVILLE E			\$78,128.00 \$07.040.00	\$100,000 00	\$53,810.00 \$51,810.00		
84-8-0043	KODERN MEC	Y		\$87 840.00	\$100,000 00 \$100,000 00	\$50,810 00 \$50,010 00		£3
84-8-0013	F.1.3 (8.	Y.		\$37,200 00 \$37,200 00	\$100,600 0 0	\$53,810 00		
84-5-0043	SCHAFFER E			\$77,069.04 \$50,500.00	\$100,000 CO			
0-TE 10043	STRAFFORD	Ĩ		\$55 BBC (4)	±100,010 00	\$5 8,310.00	-10	66



CONTRACTE	OFFEROR	38	S 0 B	BIO	69W1 E8T	AVARD PRICE	%GF gD∀'	1 OF AUA
34-B-0040	UNION SOIL	Y'		\$87,617 00	£100,000 00	\$53,810.00	-12	63
81-E-0043	WM. F. 639	Ý		\$55,299.00	\$100,000 CC	\$ 53,510.00	-45	3
84-8-0046	DEL VAL NE	Ÿ		11 ,288,830.00	\$2,7E1,000.00	·	55	ERROR
84-B-0045	HEARTH HTG	γ		\$3,783,000.00	\$2,781,000.00		36	EFFOR
84-B-0046	KOS KAM IN	Y		\$4,1 60,000 00	\$2,781,000.00		17	ERROR
84-E-0047	ADVANCE HE	Y		4178,000.00	\$503,000 00	\$128,924.00	-65	27
84-B-0047	CAFITAL HE	Y		\$505,000.00	\$503,000 00	\$123,914.00	0	293
84-B-0047	BBLAN MECH	7		\$184,800.00	\$503,00 0.00	\$ 129,324 00	-63	42
84-B-0047	HUTCHIMSON	Y		1212,989 00	\$ 503,000.00	\$129,924 00	-58	€4
84-B-0017	J J EEE ME	Y		\$343,892.00	\$ 502, 0 00.00	\$129,924.00	- 3. T	165
84-B-0047	SCHAEFFER	ï		\$129,924 00	\$ 503,000.00	\$129,924 .00	-74	Q.
84-B-0047	VILLIAM F	Y		\$388,171.00	\$503,000 00	\$129,524.00	-23	199
84-E-0048	ADVARCED H	17		\$872,000.00	\$1,122,000 00	\$548,100.00	-22	59
84-8-0048	ADVAGED K	ï		\$872,000.00	\$1,122,000.00	\$548,100.00	-22	53
84-8-0048	COTTHAN HE	?		\$ 584,100.00	\$1,121,000.00	\$548,100.00	-49	7
84-B-0049	COTTOAN HE	4		\$548,100.00	\$1,122,000.00	\$548,100.00	-51	0
84-8-0049	JAMES F CA	ï		\$789,000 00	\$1,122,000.00	\$548,100.00	-34	35
84-8-0048 64-8-6049	JAMES F. O	ï		\$735,000 00 \$537,400 00	\$1,122,000.00 *1,122,000.00	\$548,100.00	-34	35
84-2-0048	MICHAEL C. PAUL I GRO	7		\$697,400.00	\$1,122,000.00 \$1,100.000.00	\$548,106.00	-38 163	27
84-8-0048 84-8-0048	REITER CON	?		\$0.00 **********************************	\$1,122,000.00 \$1,122,000.00	\$548,100.00	-100 -42	-100 18
84-8-0048	PEITER CON	Ÿ		\$547,000.00 \$547,000.00	\$1,122,000.6V	\$548,100.00 \$548,100.00	-42 -42	18
84-8-0048	U F SAVIN	Ÿ		#847,834 CC	\$1,122,000.00	\$543,100.00	-16	10
84-5-0048	MICHEAL C	Y		\$697,400.00	1 1,122,000.00	\$545,100.00	-38	27
84-6-(048	W F. SAVIN	Y		#947,894 00	\$1,122,000.00 \$1,122,000.00	#548,100.00 #548,100.00	- 16	73
84-B-0053	DEL-VAL ME	1		\$1,746,205.09	\$1,159,000 00	4040)(10.00	39	ERRER
84-B-0053	BANLADI CO	Y	Ϋ́	\$2,473,600.00	\$1,253,000 00 \$1,253,000 00		98	ERPOR
84-8-0053	ROSS-APACO	Ý	Y	\$1,779 CCC.00	\$1,289,960 00		41	ERROR
84-9-0102	REITER CCN	Ÿ	!	\$838,030 00	\$538,000 00	\$507,000 00	-16	21000h
84-B-6102	SCHAFFER E	Ÿ		\$618,332.00	\$533,000 30	\$507,000.CO	-3	22
84-B-0102	WILLIAM F	,		4 508,437.00	#E28,000.00	\$507,000.00		20
94-5-0102	PRAUSHT CO	Y		\$959,800.00	#533,000.00	\$507,000.00	36	71
84-B-0108	ADVANCED H	Ÿ		\$E64,000.00	\$535,000,00	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	48	EFFOR
84-8-0108	COTTEAN HE	K		\$774,100.00	\$585,000.00		32	ERROP
54-9-0103	DOLAN MECH	ï		\$537,000.00	\$525,000.00		2	ERROR
84-8-0109	HUTCHINSON	ħi		\$944,989.60	\$585,000 OC		4.2	PORRE
84-8-0108	SHAMER 1 I	γ		#819 ,000.00	\$E\$5,000.00		10	ERFOR
84-8-0122	ARMOLD M.	Y		\$2,247,900.00	\$1,289,000 00	\$1,484,400.00	73	51
84-9-0122	DEL-VAL ME	Y		\$1,398,680 00	\$1,259,000.00	\$1,484,400 00	51	28
84-9-0122	ELLIGIT-LE	Y		£2,253,000 00	\$1,259,000.00	\$1,484,400.00	79	52
84-B-0122	MORRIS ERE	γ		\$1,569,069.00	\$1,259,000.00	\$1,484,400.00	33	12
84-9-0122	RELITER CON	Y		\$1,727,000.00	\$1,059,000.00	\$1,484,400.00		16
84-8-0122	SWEFCO COR	Y		\$1,595, 000.00	\$1,259,000.00	\$1,464,400.00	27	?
84-B-0122		1		\$1,484,400 00				0
84-B-0123	DEF AMP AE	1		≇819,3E8 (0		\$ 589,384.00		39
34-8-0123	DOLAN MECH	Ÿ		\$614,000.00				3
84-8-0123	G & C ENTE			\$665,000 00	1544,500.00			11
84-E-0123	HUTCHINSON	Y		#684,989 06	4 544.603.00			16
84-8-0103	KIRK EROTH	Y		\$597,700 00 \$550,800 00	\$544.£00.00	\$583 884 00		15
94-5-0103	MORTH AMER	7		#SE9,200 00		\$539,834 00		4 <u>6</u>
84-E-(-)23	SCHAFFER E			\$589,584 (0	#844,800 00	≇5 93,884 00		0.000
84-B-0131	CCNATO EPA	!		\$373,560 CO	\$188,849 00		100	EREGE



00/05/2014	GEFEPGA.	15	ā 2 Ē	210	80411 881	AVARC PRICE	%25 g0%*	# CF ALA
84-E-0194	CAMELLI E	v		\$275, RC X	\$188 S49 00		15	22508
21-E-0034	TALLED TO THE	i		1347,7E1.00	\$188 948 00		5.4 8.4	ERFOR
84-B-0134	MAFTELL CO	Y		#E1E 000.00	#188 949 OC		£7	ERROF
84-8-0184	PALE MIDI	4		#188,001.00	£163,549 00		35	£9ACR
84-8-0134	SAMEE (GAT	¥		\$351 000 00	\$188.849. 00		67	ERACS
84-E-0184	SCH4EFFER	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		#F47 334,00	\$188,849.00		34	ERELR
25-8-0184	Willed des	4		\$ 198.001.00	#188 849.00		53	EFFOR
84-E-0134	VILLIAM F	*		\$287 878.60	\$186,549 00		52	ERROR
84-B-0148	#15% = 15°	4.4 T		\$401,092.00	\$13E,000 (0	4468,972.00	11	3
84-B-0148	MARTELL (S	7		\$797,800.00	\$135,000 00	\$468,572.00	81	€8
34-B-0149	0348741 14	¥		\$ 389,25 \$ 00	\$315,556 00	\$ 353,000 00	23	10
94-E-0143	BOUAL RECH	1		\$ 379 059 60	# 313,996.00	\$35 3,000.00	20	7
84-E-0149	64UNTT CON	t.		\$ 053 000.00	\$ 318,996.00	\$353.000 60	12	Û
81-6-0149	MASAUT INC	Ť		\$33E 183.00	#318.598 Oi	#35 3,000 00	26	13
84-8-0149	FIGNEER 10	1		#335,132 00	\$315,996.00	\$353,000.00	6	-5
84-8-0143	9At 100A8	¥		#478,878.00	\$ 318,598 00	\$ 353,000.00	51	35
84-8-0281	BOFO CEVEL	1		\$3 245 600.00	\$3 E10,060 66	\$ 3,180,000 J0	-§	9 9
E4-8-00E1	D KEMENABA	1		\$ 3, 4 53,000 00	#3 B20,000.00	#3 180.000.00	-2	_
84-E-0189	E F ENIDI	Y		#3.515,011 00	#8,520,000 CO	\$ 3, 18 6,000.00	-0	. 1
64-E-0381	3 1 5 EVVE	Y		#5 , 150,000.00	1 3 E20 000 00	\$ 3,190,000 00	-10	ý
84-8-0051	GAULTT CON	î		\$3,188,800.00	\$ 3,820,000 00	\$3,180,000 00	-9	0
84-8-0050	J F38E J68	Ī		\$ 3,488,000 00	\$ 3,820,060.00	\$ 3 180,000.00	-]	9
84-8-0381	MARTELL 05	¥		\$ 3,882,800 (0	\$3 \$20,000.00	\$3,130,000.00	10	21
94-E-0251	FORERT 6 R	¥		\$3,915 ND9 00	\$5,500,000.00	** ** *** ***	-6	ERFOR
84-E-0082	EFREST S	¥		#3,361,050.00	\$2,878.000 CO	\$3,042,000.00	26	10
84-E-0181	ROBUITER C	1		\$3 140,400 00	\$1 678,000.00	\$3,041 000.00 -2.040 000.00	17	3
84-8-0080	WILSON BEN	١.		\$8,040,000.00	1 2,678,000 00	\$3 ,042,000.00	14	÷
94-E-00E6	EANFIELD I	1		\$4 438 840 00	\$3,500 000 00 •3 500 500 60	\$4 438, 8 40 00	23 24	0 0
84-8-0188 84-8-0288	8 81192115	1		#8 177,468.00	\$3,600,600.60 \$3,600,600.60	\$4 438,840.00 \$4 438,840.00	- 47	19
84-8-0268	LE CARMINI CLAPA FITI	:		#5 1	#30,350,000.00 #30,350,000.00	#4,400,540,00	47 43	ERPOR
34-8-0288	MEREENTINE	41		\$40,465,510.6V \$40,466,668.60	#30,380,000.00 #30,380,000.00		40 40	ERROS
84-E-0268	PEFINE COP	4		#=1,=35 856 00 #E7 843 088.00	#30,350,000,00 #30,350,000,00		90	ERRER
54-B-0268	YOMKERE CU				\$30,350,000.00		49	ERRES
94-E-0282	FEED 1 REE				\$1 67),160 00		11	EPF0F
\$4-B-0282		1			\$2,671,160.00		-9	
84-8-0190	# 6 ALLEY				£1 ,054,060 00		41	
84-9-0250	MOLONY & F				\$1,094,000.00		£1	
34-5-0150	PAGE SOMET				\$ 1,094,000.00		54	
24-E-0292	MID HAINE			\$383,000,00			-5	
84-b-0191		¥	-	\$478,347 OC			17	
84-B-0295		1.0		≨ 2 150,291.00		\$2,150,281.00		
84-8-0198	COLWELL CO	ì		\$238,38 5 00	\$2,168,000.00			
84-8-0095	COMSQLIDAT	7		\$2,853 96° 00		\$2,150,291.00		
84-E-0135		¥		\$ 2,489 000.00	\$2,18€,000 G0	\$2,180,291.00		
84-8-0365	PLJ SECRE	Ţ		\$1, 5 33 376 00	1 2,186,000.00	\$2,180,291.00	17	19
84-8-0600	MATIENCIE	Y		\$333 E21 00	4 706,000.00	≇899,€21 00		0
E4-E- 0353	ATLANTIE E	si it		#1 111,3 # 1.09	\$1 90,000 00		64	
84-8-0353	E L. SHEA			\$278 782 00	\$°50,000 00		45	ERROR
64-6-0364	C PYRAMID			\$1,43E,0E0.00	≆30£,3 7 7 00		53	
84-8-0394	MARTELL CC			\$1,318 100.00			45	
84-E-0351	DAMLADI (O	N.		#1 40E 000.00	\$ 508,377 00		59	EFROR



CENTRACT#	OFFEEOR	88	S D B	810	GOV'T EST	AWARD PRICE	%OF gOV'	% OF AUA
S4-8-0355	D.L. FOUL:	ļ,		\$1,331,344.00	\$307,006.00	\$1,167,000.00	65	14
64-E-0357	HARRY 6. C	Ÿ		\$3,963,382.00	\$3,549,000.00	***************************************	12	ERROR
84-8-0359	ASIELE CON	Ÿ		\$1,397,300.00	\$825,700.00	\$767,000.00	69	82
84-B-0359	CHAPPY COR	Ÿ		\$992,680.60	\$825,700.00	\$767,000.00	20	25
84-B-0359	COKEN COME	Ý		\$868,547.00	\$825,700 00	\$767,000.00	5	13
84-B-0359	E W AUDET	Ÿ		\$777,729.00	\$825,700.00	\$767,000.00	-6	ì
84-8-0359	JAMES J O'	γ		\$1,004,800.00	\$825,700.00	\$767,000.00	22	31
84-B-0359	FOTHAN ELE	Y		\$862,000.00	\$ 325,700.00	\$767,000.00	4	12
84-8-0889	THE RYAN C	¥		\$767, 000.00	\$825,700 00	\$767,000.00	-7	Q.
84-B-0359	WILLIAMS E	¥		\$861,817 00	\$ 825,700.00	\$767,000 .00	4	12
84-B-0360	MAGNUM INC	Y		\$429,908.00	\$227,000.00		89	ERROR
84-B-0432	DESANTO CO	?		\$148,000 00	\$ 99,330.60	\$148,000 0 0	19	()
84-B-0432	REM CONSTR	¥		\$167,320.0 0	\$ 99,330.00	\$148,000.00	68	1.3
84-8-0432	TEXAS ELEV	¥		4248,000.00	\$ 99,330.00	\$148,000.00		68
84-8-0432	UNICORN DE	7		\$188, 5 30 00	#99,33 0.00	\$148,000.00		14
84-8-0492	VSLOD INC	Y		\$148.E00 00	\$99,330.00	\$148,000.00		0
84-B-0482	NO BIOS RE	-	-	EP/ROP	ERROR	\$148,000 00		ERROR
84-8-0476	DAVIEVILLE	7		\$704, 5 80.00	\$ 682,000.00		3	EREOR
84-B-0806	SWEFOO COR	Y		\$2,741,774.00	\$ 2,803,000.00	\$2,741,744.00	-2	0
84-B-0506	W. MALER C	Y		\$ 3,530,000 0 0	\$2, 803,000.00	\$2,741,744 00	28	31
84-B-0809	A P O'HORG	Y		\$ 3,485,000 60	\$ 3,035 , 000. 0 0	\$3,465,000.00	14	0
84-8-0509	JACK SIBED	ř,		\$ 3,947,000.00	\$ 3,038,000.06	\$ 3,465,000.00	30	1 4
84-8-0809	MAKEBODAL C	¥		\$4,217,955 00	\$ 3,035,060.00	\$ 3,465,000 00	39	22
84-E-0809	MirE COATE	¥		1 3,555,680.00	\$3,035,000.0 0	\$ 3,465,000.00		14
84~B-0509	THE CONTI	Y		\$5,000,000 GO	£3,635,030.00	\$3, 465,00 0.00		44
84-8-0814	SAFFREY CO	Y		\$1,276,000.00	\$200,000 00		60	EFROR
84-8-0814	H 7 GLLEN	Y		\$399,000.00	\$300,000.00		24	ERROR
84-B-0514	MIDDLESEX	¥		\$100,480.00	\$800,000.00		-87	ERRIR
84-8-0514 84 B 8514	FFAUGHT CO	¥		\$930,000.00	\$900,000 00		23	ERROR
84-B-0514	TLT CONST) V		\$1,693,000 00	\$800,000.00	£0 110 017 AA	112	ERROF
84-B-0518 84-B-0518	E STROMBER CERTIFIED	Y		\$3,110,917.00	\$2,911,000.00 \$2,911,000.00	\$3,110,917.00 \$3,110,917.00		-9 -9
84-8-0518	6 ELIUDZIU	1		\$2,625,600.00 \$3,331,900.60	\$2,911,000 00	\$3,110,917.00 \$3,110,917.00	17	3
	L E JARRIA				\$2,911,000.00			
94-9-0518	U A RANSOL	?			\$2,511,000.00			-:
84-B-0533	BORD DEVEL				\$7,200,000.00			0
84-E-0533	6 & C ENTE	Ÿ			\$7,200,000.00 \$7,200,000.00			5
84-8-0593		1 11 14		\$8,830,000 66				
84 - B-0533	THE CARLSO	67 (1		\$8,478,780 00	\$7,200,000.00			18
84-B-0533	DANLADI CO	Y	¥	\$9,343,000.00	\$7,200,000.00	\$7,150,000.06		30
84-8-0601	ENGEL CONS	?	•	\$820,000.00	\$531,060.00	+///30/000.00	54	ERROR
84-E-(601	GIFCO INC	Ý		\$799,480 00	\$531,000.00		49	ERROR
94-B-0601	PRACEHT CO	Ý		\$ 1,149,000.00	\$531,000 00		116	ERFOR
84-8-0601	WALTE MOOR	γ		\$975,000.00	\$531,000.00		8.1	ERROR
84-8-0604	ATLANTIC D	Ÿ		\$197,300.00	\$0.00	\$197,300.00		0
84-B-0604	CROSS BAY	?		\$495,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$197,300.00		151
81-8-0804	GATELAY DE	Y		\$274,465.00	\$ 0 00	\$197,300.00		39
81-9-0801	GEO U ROGE	Y		\$226.760.00	\$ 0.00	\$197,300.00		
84-9-0604	JUST-154K	F.		\$477,000.00	\$ 0 00			142
1030-E-48	DREN CONTR	N		\$160,000. 0 0	\$ 0.00	\$197,300.00	ERROR	31
84-8-0664	WATERFRONT	?		\$265,384.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 197,300.00	ERFOR	35
84-B-0608	B S. Macar	Y		\$425, 000.00	\$395,000 OQ	\$409,808.00	6	4



CBATRACTE	CFFERCE	SE	5.0 E	E15	GOV'T EST	AVARD PRICE	%DF gCV'	1 SF AVA
84-2-0608	CALMERO CO	Ÿ		\$409,808.00	¥395,000 G0	\$ \$09,308.00	4	ŷ
84-B-0608	FOMTAS CON	Ý		1 465,020.00	\$395,000.00	\$409,808.00	18	1.1
81-B-0608	SEORSE NOL	Ý		\$477,7 00 00	\$ 335,000.00	\$409,808.00	21	17
84-8-0608	RICHARD 5	\ \		\$ 528,000.00	\$235 000.00	\$409,808 00	34	29
84-6-(808	TICEA COME	¥		\$515,500 00	\$ 395,000 00	\$409,808 OO	31	26
94-E-0610	A J DELMON	Ÿ		\$2,178,418.00	\$1,E90,000.06	\$2,178,415.00	15	0
84-B-0610	REMNOLD EP	ý		#1,865,374 00	£1,850,000.00	\$2,178,415.00	52	31
84-B-0610	BILT-RITE	1		\$1,887,302.00	£1,080,000.00	\$1,299,750.00	75	45
84-8-0620	EORG DEVEL	Ġ		\$1,299,750.00	\$1,080,000.00	\$1,299,750.00	20	0
54-8-0820	D KEKELASH	¥		\$1,688,000.00	\$1,080,000.00	\$1,299,750.CO	56	30
84-5-0600	GAMMIT COM	1		\$1,465,000.00	\$1,080,000.00	\$1,299,750.00	36	13
61-B-0610	r=61.5 1NC	Ÿ		\$1,413,825.00	\$1,080,000.00	\$1,295,750.00	31	9
34-B-0610	MARTELL CO	Y'		£1 517,260 00	\$ 1,080,000 00	\$1,289,750.00	40	17
94-B-0620	STOLES EQU	'n		\$ ^ 00	£1,020,060.00	\$1,259,750.00	-100	-100
84-E-0826	EANLADI (O	¥	1	\$1,639,700.00	\$1,080,000 00	\$1,299,750.00	52	26
54-E-0620	BAYSTATE C	y		\$895,000.00	\$ 570,244 00	\$758,900.00	57	18
84-E-0613	GAFFNEY CO	12		: 335,000 00	\$570,244 00	\$ 758,900 00		27
34-B-0613	k THEMPECA	¥		#SE7,838.00	# 570,244 00	\$7,758,900.00	50	-83
94-B-0603	U T BEEN C			\$785 ,900.00	\$570,244 00	\$758.900.00		
84-8-0624	FOUR D ELE	E'		ERROR	\$181,000 00	\$236,231 00		ERROR
84-B-0604	F & 8, INC			#138,231.00	#182,000 00	\$236,231.00	30	0
84-B-0659	JAMES H MA	¥		₹188,900.00	\$112,000.C0		69	ERROR
84-5-0675		Y		\$ 367.000 00	\$24 6,300.00	\$ 3 67 , 0 00.00	19	0
84-9-6675	INTERICA E	÷		\$783,771.00	\$ 146,300.00	\$ 567,000.00	220	115
84-8-0684	JOHN PLOVI	,		\$46,900 f0	\$24,000.00	\$46,300 00	93	0
84-8-0684	THOMESON (¥ .		#68,200 DD	\$14,000.60	\$46,300.00	176	49
84-B-(884	THU CONTRA	¥		\$51,650 GC	\$24,000.00	\$ 46,360.00	119	14
81-8-3707	HVFF ENTER	¥		#1E6,000.00	\$605 800.00	\$340,750 00		34
81-B-0737	J KOMOLA-I	Ý		\$1.051,111 00	\$505,600 a0	\$340,750.00		212
84-8-0727	JEW/INE CO	9		\$780,000 00	\$505,600.00	\$ 340,750.00		129
84-8-0717	MARANEGE C	¥		\$858,000 00	≇ €05,600.00	\$3£0,750.60		75
84-B-0727	MABBAU ROO	Y		5440,000 00	2505,E00 00	\$340,750 GG	-27	29
84-8-0727	MATIONAL R	Ŷ		9 432 789.00	\$605,600.00	\$340,750.00	-29	27
84-8-6727	QUALITY RC			\$696,711.00	·	\$346,750.00		
34-B-0717	TRID COMET			\$520,000.00	\$805,800.00			70
84-B-0727		Ý		\$340,750.00	\$505,600.00			0
84-9-6731		¥		\$592,750.00	\$565,000.00	\$567,000.00		5
84-8-0731	NEWFICE CO	Y		\$ 620,500.60	\$ 388, 0 60.00	\$567,000.00		9
84-E-0731		¥		\$567,000.00	\$385,000.00	\$567,000.00		0
84-8-0733		Ý		\$536,469.00	\$342,058.00	\$336,469 00		Ü
84-8-4731	MAGNUM INC	Ý		\$ 432,365.00	\$373,218.34	*****	30	
84-8-4731		¥		\$479,721.00	# 373,218.34		27	EFROR
84-8-4731	BALVATORE			\$ 525,643.00	£379,218.34		68	EPROR
34-B-8887	ATHAN COXT			#417,000.00	\$497,242.00		-5	EFROR
94-5-5887	BRUNG CO I	¥		\$EE8,374.00	\$497,242.00		29	EFFOR
84-8-5887	HAMPTON BE	Ÿ		\$4EE,700.00	#437,242.00		7	ERROP
81-E-5897	JOHN O DON	Ÿ		\$349,974 00	4437,242 00		-20	
84-2-5887		Y		\$364,000.00	\$457,242 03		-12	
84-9-5887	REB CONST	Ÿ		\$ 383,326 00	\$497,242 OC		-12	
84-B-5887	THE WILTON	¥		#33 6 ,000.00	\$437,242 00		-23	ERROR
84-5-5887	1 8 44172	¥		\$ 575,757.00	\$437,242.00		32	
94-E-5987	DANLADI CO		V	\$4 13,000 00	\$497,242.06		-3	



CONTRACTÉ	CAFEROR	85	S D B	BIC	COVIT EST	AUARO FRICE	%OF gOV'	% OF AUA
84-B-(658	AUTOMATED	i.		\$89,591.00	\$44,000.00		104	ERROR
94-8-6658	AUTOMATED	11 11		\$39, 5 91.00	\$44,060.00		104	ERROR
84-B-6658	CENTURY AU	¥		\$87,500.60	\$44,000.00		99	ERROR
84-8-6658	GLOBAL FIR	ħ		\$76,426.00	\$44,000.66		74	EAROR
84-6-6658	H.V. ALLEN	Ÿ		\$94,400.00	\$44,000.00		115	ERFOR
84-R-0517	ALEX KUNDZ	?	Y	\$2,363,000.00	\$1,720,000.00	\$1,888,600.00	37	25
84-R-0517	C F MOORE	?	Ý	\$2,214 423 00	\$1,720,000.00	\$1,888,600.00	29	17
84-R-0517	COMETRICK	?	Ÿ	\$2,820,118.00	\$1,720,000.03	\$1,888,600.00	6.4	49
84-R-(517	FYRANIB	?	Ý	\$1,888,666.00	\$ 1,720,000.00	\$1,888,600.00	10	0
84-R-0517	CEM INC		Ÿ	\$2,078,804 00	\$1,720,000.00	\$1,888,600 00	21	10
85-8-0003	A.F. ELECT	¥		\$256,510.00	\$259,753.00	\$286,800 00	-5	-4
85-B-0003	ESC CONSTR	¥		\$266,800.00	\$269,753.00	\$266,800 00	-1	0
85-8-0003	H T.M. 839	Ÿ		‡ 333,790 00	\$189,753.00	\$266,800.00	42	44
85-E-0003	SIVEFEA (O	Ÿ		\$186.714.00	\$269,753.00	\$266,800.00	6	7
85-E-0003	SCORFEET C	Ý		\$325,188 00	\$289,753.00	\$256,800.00	22	23
85-8-0003	STAFM CRAF	Ÿ		\$236,268,00	\$289,753.00	\$266,800.00	6	7
85-B-0003	T-EFMS CON	Y		\$304,111.00	\$269,753.00	\$266,800.60	13	14
65-B-0007	GAFFNEY CO	ý		\$119,006.00	\$90,000.00	\$119,000.00		6
95-5-0007	J & LISTER	Ÿ		\$1 28,740.00	\$90,000.00	\$119,000 00	40	8
85-8-0012	CAFLIM (CM	?		\$1 30,400 00	1 3,116,400.00	,	-96	ERROR
85-B-0012	J S MASIN	Ÿ		\$121,000.00	\$3,116,400.00		-96	ESFOR
85-B-0013	BILL STRON	¥		£2,848,416 00	£1,400,000.00		103	ERROR
85-8-0013	J C A CONE	Y		\$2,241,000.00	\$1,400,000 00		60	ERROR
85-8-0014	C R KLEVIN	9		48,654,389 00	\$5,116,320 00	\$4,924,000.00	11	16
89-9-6014	CALAMBUNT	7		\$6,670,000.00	\$5,116,320.00	\$4,924,000.00		35
85-B-(0)4	CARLIN CON	?		\$4,924,000.00	\$5,116,320.00	\$4,924,000.00		Û
8F-B-0014	J L MARSHA	?		\$5,088,000.00	\$5,116,320.00	\$4,924,000.00	19	0.4
8E-8-0014	J S NASIN	V I		\$ 5,393,000 60	\$5,116,320.00	\$4,924,000.00	5	9
85-9-0014	PEABODY (O	7		\$6,4 32,000.00	\$5,116,320.00	\$4,924,000 00		31
85-8-0018	CAFFAEY CO	¥		\$0,199,392.00	\$885,380.00	\$1,088,000.00		102
85-B-0015	J.C.N.CONS	Ÿ		\$1,466,060.00	\$885,380.00	\$1,088,000.00		35
85-5-0015	MARTIN J.	Ÿ		\$ 1,440,000.00	\$889,380.00	\$1,088,000.00		32
8E-8-0029	BILL STRON	Ÿ		\$6,485,000.00	\$ 5,70 4 ,275 00	, ,	-3	ERFOR
85-B-0025	SWEFCO COR				\$6,704,27E 00		13	
85-B-0029		Ÿ			\$8,704,275 00		14	ERROR
85-8-0029	TEXAS CAPI				\$6,704,275.00		1	ERPER
85-B-0036	CONTR GROU				\$3,645,800.00		-3	ERROR
85-B-0036	D L POVLIM				\$3,645,800.00		-9	ERROR
95-5-0036	DAVIS & HA				\$3,645,800.00		-14	ERROR
85-6-0036	H E CALLAH				\$3,645,800.00		-16	ERROR
85-B-0036	JCK COMST				\$3,645,800.00		43	EAROR
85-8-0036	JON CENETR			\$4 ,470,000.00			23	ERROR
38-8-0036	PLACEVAY C			\$3,034,000.00			-17	ERROR
85-E-0036	SKOSTAK.	¥		\$3,465,044 00			- 5 ,	ERROR
35-5-0036	TRATARTOS	Y		£4,280,600 00			17	EPROR
85-8-0045	CAPALDI BR	Y		\$2,552,756.00		\$2,460,000.00	56	<u>.</u>
88-E-0015	CONST ENG	¥		13,511,341.00		12,460,000.00	115	43
85-6-0045	6 ERILO C	γ		\$2,460,000 00	£1,641,518.00	\$2,460,000.00	50	Q
85-B-0045	HUGO MEY 1	11		\$1,758,247.00	\$1,641,515.00			-29
85-E-0045	SUEPCO CER	¥		\$1,554,000 00	\$1,641,518.00	\$ 2, 4 60,960.00	56	4
85-B-0053	ANGELO'S C	Y		1264,000.00				9
85-B-0059	BOND ELEC	?		\$113,106.00	\$245,225.00	\$ 26 4 ,060 00	- 54	-57



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	95	S.D.B	BIO	697/1 EST	AMARD FFICE	tor gov'	₹ 8F 4WA
85-B-0059	KEM CONSTR	¥		\$457,630.00	4245,225.00	4264,000.00	27	73
85-B-0059	PEROSI BRO	¥		\$244,778.00	#245,015.00	\$194,000.00	41	31
85-B-0062	AMERICAN C	¥		\$473,267.00	\$410,238 00	#272,749 (0	14	28
85-E-0062	BELL STROM	Y		\$396,399.00	\$120,239.00	\$373,749.00		ę
85-B-0091	DANLADI CO	Y		\$ 59 4 ,000.00	#420,228.00	1373,749.00	53	83
85-B-0062	HUTCHINSON	¥		\$384,899 00	\$420.238 00	\$373,749.00	<u>-9</u>	3
85-B-0062	M & M SERV	Ţ		\$ 623,9 5 3.00	\$ 420,233 00	\$373,749.00	49	67
85-B-0062	RANCO CONS	¥		\$472,000.00	\$420,238.00	\$373,749.00	12	26
85-B-0062	RAY ANGELI	¥		\$444,000.00	\$4 20,299 00	1373,743.00	6	19
85-B-0062	SAN LUCAS	γ,		\$373,743.00	\$420,238.00	\$373,749 00	-11	0
95-B-0062	DOM ROLVAT	Y		\$483,000.00	±120,288.00	4 379,749 00	15	29
85-B-0062	TITAN CONS	¥		1 692,000.00	\$420.228.00	1379,749.00	55	85
85-8-0070	ADVANCED M	Y		\$ 1,454,597.00	\$767,000 00	\$145.597.00	90	839
85-8-0070	MAGMUM INC	γ		\$1,497,000.00	\$767,000.00	\$145,597.00	95	928
85-B-0070	STRUCTURAL	Y		\$1,914,85 0.00	\$767,000.00	\$145,597.00	150	1215
85-B-0075	ARNOLD M D	¥		\$1,710,427 00	\$ 1,316,730 00		30	ERROR
85-B-0075	CARLIN CON	¥		\$1,568.205.00	\$1 ,316,730 00	\$1,064.344 00	27	54
85-B-0075	JAMES J D'	Y		\$1 ,958,657.00	\$ 1.316,730.00	91,094,344.00	12	13
85-B-0075	PLACEWAY C	?		\$1,826,000 00	\$1,316,730.00	\$1,084.344.00	39	68
85-B-0075	SWEPCO COR	¥		\$ 1,838,000.00	\$ 1,315,730 00	\$1,094.344.00	40	70
85-B-0075	THAMROOK A	Y		\$ 1,830,500.00	1 1,316,730.00	11,084,344.00	39	69
85-B-0078	A.B. COCHR	¥		\$5,557,000 .00	\$ 5,210,738 00	\$4.928,714.00	-11	13
85-8-0078	DOVID ENGI	4		\$5,497,9 00 00	\$ 5,210,788.00	\$4,928,714.00	-11	12
85-B-0078	DUNLOP & C			\$4,928,714.00	\$5,210.788 00	\$4 ,928,714.00	-21	0
85-B-0078	FORCE CONS			\$5 ,698,900.00	\$ 6,210,788 00	\$4,928,714.00	-8	16
85-B-0078	GENROY CON			\$5,297,000.00	\$6,210,738.00	\$4,328,714.00	-15	7
85-8-0078	GOHEEN 6 C	¥		\$5,320,000.00	\$5,210,788.00	\$4,928,714.00	-14	ô
85-B-0078	HOWARD W.			£ 6,260,750.00	\$5,210,788.00	\$4.928,714.00	7	07 27
85-8-0078	IND CONTRA	Y		\$ 6,3 4 5,000.00	\$5,210,788.00	\$4,929,714.00	- -	25
85-8-0078	LICHTEFELD	Y		\$5,250,000.00	± 5,210,788.00	\$4,928,714.00	-15	7
85-B-0079	STRUCK 6	γ		\$5,248,800 00	\$5, 210,789 00	\$4,928,714.00	-16	6
85-B-0078	TRAYLER BR	Y		\$5,587,889 .00	\$6,210,788 00	£4,928,714 00	-10	13
85-B-0078	WEDDLE BRO	¥		\$5,365,000.00	\$6,210,798 00	\$4,928,714 00	-14	.3
85-B-0078	BLINDERMAN	¥		\$5,708,054 00	\$ 5,260,750 00	\$4,928,714 00	- <u>-</u> 5	16
85-B-0081	ROBERT J S	γ		\$1,533,500 00			79	EPPOR
85-B-0084	ALFRED J F	Ÿ		\$ 31,790.00	\$57,700.00		42	ERFOR
85-B-0084	CARR & DUF	Y		\$93,450.00	±57,700.00		52	56509
85-9-0084	KIRK BROS	¥		\$89,500.00	\$57,700 00		5.5	ERFOR
85-B-0084	KUBIAK ELE	Y		\$ 58, 374.00	£57,700.00		20	ERROR
85-B-0084	NICERO ELE	γ		\$94,400.00	\$57,700.00		54	ERROR
85-B-0084	PHILLIPS B	¥		\$71,710 .00	\$57,700.00		24	ERROR
85-B-0084	RAY ANGELI	1		\$ 93,000.00	\$ 57,700.00		61	ERROF
25-B-0090	A.F. LUSI	N		\$5,847,000.00	\$ 7,000,000.00	1 6,847,000.00	-7	Ď.
85-B-0090	JLT CONST	M N		≇ 6,987,000.00	\$7,000,000.00	\$6,847,000.00	-()	2
85-B-0091				\$111,997.00	\$178,800 GO		-97	ERROR
85-B-0091	HALLORAN &	¥		\$114,800.00	\$ 178,800.00		-36	
85-B-0091		γ		\$160,000.00			-11	ERRER
85-8 -0093	CHARLES CO	¥			\$4,575,659.00	\$4.909,000.00	5	Ō
85-B-0093	J.C.N CONS	¥		\$5,344,000.00			39	32
85-B-0101	HALDIN	Y		\$289,485 00	±151,85 0 00	\$289,485 00	2	0
85-E-0101	HAMMITT CO	¥		\$425 000 00	\$292 85 3 00	\$ 289,485 00	50	47
85-B-0101	INDUSTRIAL	Ÿ		\$347,200 .00	\$ 282,953.60	\$289,495.00	13	20



CONTRACTE	OFFERGA	55	9.0.8	EID	agvit Est	AWARD FRICE	%OF gOV'	1 0F AUA
88-2-0114	AMERICAN H	γ		\$ 387,800.00	\$454,000.00		-15	ERFOR
85-B-0114	KIRK EROS	¥		\$387,400.00	\$454,000.00		-15	ERROR
85-B-0114	REITER CON	ÿ		\$397,000.00	\$454,000.00		-13	ERROF
85-B-0114	UNITED FRE	Ý		\$ 347,649 00	\$454,000.00		-23	EPRER
85-8-0134	CHARLES CO	14 14		\$9,899,000.00	\$8,543,300.00	\$9,180,000.00	16	9
85-B-0134	HARVEY CON	1 i		\$9,180,000.00	\$8,543,300.00	\$9,180,000.00	.7	0
85-5-0134	JEFFERSON	*		\$9,191,000.00	18,545,300.00	\$9,180,000.00	8	0
85-8-0134	PEARGOY CO	1		\$5,814,000.00	£8,543,300.00	\$9,180,000.00	15	7
85-B-0148	ARROW FEWO	Ÿ		\$882,277.00	\$1,055,045 00	\$468,972.00	-16	88
85-E-0148	E S McCARE	Ÿ		\$E67,000.00	£1,055,045.00	\$468,972.00	-37	42
85-B-0148	BUTLER FEN	Y		\$524,845.00	\$1,055,045.00	\$468,972.00	-50	12
85-B-0148	COLLINSON	Y		\$454,740.00	\$1,055,045.00	\$468,972.00	-53	5
85-9-0148	CROWLEY CO	Ÿ		\$773,200.00	\$1,055,045.00	\$468,972.00	-27	55
85-9-0148	DEESE COMS	¥.		\$857,000.00	\$1,055,045.00	\$468,972.00	-38	40
85-B-0148	RELIANCE F	Y		\$584,000.00	\$1,085,045.00	\$468,972.00	-45	25
85-B-0145	ROGERS FEN	?		#468,972.00	\$1,055,045.00	1468,972.00	-56	Ü
85-E-0148	THE ROME I	¥		\$494,000.00	\$1,055,045.00	\$ 468, 97 2.00	-53	5
85-9-0148	ARROW FENC	Ÿ	:	\$981,277.00	\$1,058,045.00	\$468,972 00	-16	<u> </u>
85-5-0148	B S. McCAR	\	?	\$667,000.00	\$1,055,045.00	\$468,572.00	-37	42
85-B-0148	BUTLER FEW	Y	5	\$524,845.00	\$1,055,045 00	\$468,972.00	-50	12
85-E-0148	COLLINSON	Ÿ	?	\$494,740.00	\$1,055,045.60	\$468,972.00	-53	Ē
85-8-0148	CROWLEY CO	Y	?	\$773,200.00	\$1,055,045.00	\$468,972.00	-27	65
85-B-0148	DESSE CONS	?	?	\$ 657,000 00	\$1,055,045.00	\$458,972.00	-38	40
85-E-0148	RELIANCE F	¥	?	\$584,000.00	\$1,055,045.00	\$468,972.00	-45	25
85-8-0148	THE ROME I	ï	?	\$494,000 00	\$1,085,045.00	\$468,972.00	-53	5
85-B-0148	ADGERS FEM	Y	N	\$468,972.00	\$1,055,045.00	\$488,972.00	-58	Q.
85-B-0152	B. 9 MtCA	У		\$979,000.00	\$900,000.00	\$ 979,000.00	9	Û
85-8-0152	NATIONAL E	Ÿ		\$1,490,000.00	\$900,000.00	\$979,000.00	66	50
85-8-0192	RENSHAW BA	¥		\$986,300 00	\$900,000.00	\$979,000.00	10	Ī
85-B-0152	RICHARD M.	¥		\$ 953,000.00	\$900,000.00	\$979,000.00	11	2
85-8-0152	STRUCTURAL	Y		\$1,007,007.00	\$900,000.00	\$979,000.00	12	3
85-6-0155	-ANCO CONS	Y		\$ 102,000.00	\$75,000.00	\$87,800.00	40	16
85-8-0155	CEASAR CON	Y		\$ 95,000.00	\$73,000.00	\$87,800.00	30	Ş
85-B-0155	FARINELLI	Y		\$87,800.00	\$73,000.00	\$87,800.00	20	0
85-6-0155	MARTELL CO	A			\$73,000.00			76
85-B-0160	PHA, INC.	Y			\$196,700.00			` Ø
65-E-0160	POLARIS CO	Y		\$266,582.39	\$196,700.00	\$257,255.00	98	4
85-B-0167	GADEEN CON	Y		\$ 3,086,650.00	\$4,137,000.00		-26	
85-8-0167	LICHTEFELD	¥		\$3, 143,250.00	\$4,137,000.00		-24	
85-B-0167	KREMPP LUM	ų			\$4,137,000.00		-23	
85-B-0167		Y			\$4,137,000.00		-19	
85-8-0167	DAVID ENG				\$4,137,000.00		-19	ERROR
85-9-0167	TRAIFOR ER				\$4,137,00 0.00		-18	
85-B-0167	GLEN ROY C				\$4,137,000.00		-17	
85-B-0167					\$4,137,000 00		-17	
	LENFY LUMB				\$4,137,000.00		-15	ERROR
85-E-0167					\$4,137,000.00		-14	ERROR
88-8-0169 06-5-0169	COATH COME						-13	ERADA
85-5-0169					\$850,664 00		-4	ERROR
88-8-0169 05-01-0169	MAC CONSTR	Y		\$1,141,000.60	\$950,664.00		34	ERROR ERROR
85-8-0169 85-6-0169	W.D. BARTL WINELDW CO	Ÿ		\$718 900 00 \$721 360 66	\$850,664.00		-15 -7	ERROR
05-5-0163	MINIEDA OD	1		\$791,200 00	\$8E0,664 00		-7	ERROR



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	98	S D E	510	EOWIT EST	AWARD PRICE	%0F g0V'	⊅ OF AVA
85-B-0180	AMERICAN C	¥		\$1,595,443.00	\$2,130,104.00	\$1,795,44 8.00	-20	-6
85-B-0180	J C N CONS	γ		\$3,094,000.00	\$1,130,104.00	\$1,795,448 00		72
85-B-0180	D L FOULIN	Ý		\$9,000,000.00	\$ 2,130,104.00	\$1,795,448.00	323	401
85-8-0181	R.J. OELMO	¥		\$276,306.01	\$249,988.00	\$276,306.00	11	0
85-B-0185	A.P. WHITA	¥		\$274,000.00	\$164,096.00	\$1 99,885.00	67	37
85-3-0185	D.L. POVLI	Ý		\$246,000 00	\$164,096.00	\$199,885.00	50	23
85-B-0185	HAMMITT CO	Ý		\$214,000 00	\$ 154,096.00	\$199,885.00	30	7
85-8-0185	LYBURN	¥		\$322,100.00	1 164,096.00	\$ 199,895.00	36	61
85-B-0185	OLD TOWN A	Ÿ		\$ 199,885.00	1 164,096.00	\$ 139,885.00	22	Û
85-B-0185	PRAUGHT CO	γ		\$265,500.00	\$164,096.00	\$199 ,885.00	62	33
85-B-0189	TRI STATE	¥		\$2,353,000.00	£1,619,408 00	·	45	EFROF
85-B-0189	ACME CONST	Y		\$2,538,500.00	\$1.619,409.00		57	ERFOR
85-8-0189	FLETCHER-H	Y		\$ 2,683,598.00	\$1,619,408.00		66	ERROR
85-B-0189	DANLADI	Y		\$2,675,000 00	\$1,619,408.00		65	EREOR
85-B-0193	P.J. STELL	Y		\$8,401,200 00	\$ 5,600,000.00		27	ERROR
85-b-0193	EASTERN CO	γ		\$8,400,000.00	\$ 5,600,154.00		27	ERROR
85-P-0195	M.J. SIMKO			\$1,030,000.00	\$ 552,478.00		21	ERROR
85-B-0195	MIDDLESEX	Y		\$978,000.00	\$952,478.00		15	ERROR
85-B-0195	MODRES & N	¥		\$1,024,999.00	\$852,478.00		20	ERROR
85-B-0195	PRAVEHT CO	Ÿ		\$1,245,000.00	\$ 852,478 00		46	ERROP
85-B-0196				\$ 96,000.00	\$41,000.00	\$67,654.00		42
85-B-0196	ATLANTIS-C	¥		\$67,654.00	\$41,000.00	\$57,554.00		0
85-B-0196	EAST COAST			\$ 38, 5 16.00	\$41,000.00	\$67,654.00		-
85-8-0196	J.M. CASHM	¥		\$88,500.00	\$41,000.00	\$ 67,654 00		31
85-B-0196	REV-LYN CO	Ý		\$75,000.00	\$41,000.00	\$ 67,654.00		11
85-B-0196	SOLIMANOO	Ϋ́		1 116,900.00	\$41 ,000.00	# 67,65 4 .00		73
85-B-0199	HEARTH HTS	Y		\$972,000.00	\$ 1,059,000.00	\$847,000.00		15
85-B-0199	LOTT ELECT	Ÿ		\$847,000.00	\$1,053,000.00	\$847,000.00		0
85-B-0199	VISION DAT	?		\$0.00	\$1,059,000.00	\$847,000.00	-100	-100
85-B-0302	POSTFONED	Ÿ			41,022,000.00	40-1,000.00	EFROR	ERROR
85-B-0313	MARTELL CO	Ÿ		\$347,000.00	±191,200 .00	\$3\$3 ,000.00		1
85-B-0313	PHA, INC			\$343,000.00	\$191,200.00	\$343,000 00		0
85-B-0313	DANLADI CO	¥	Y	± 423,000.00	\$191,200.00	\$343,000.00		23
85-B-0316	-LIE CONST		•	\$1,058,600.00				35
85-B-0316	-RNER-LIND			\$1,054,500.00				35
85-B-0316	ARTCO CONT	Y		\$924,373.00				
85-B-0316	BARTON & B	?		\$1,000,000.00		\$784,000.00		
85-B-0316	ELGIN BLDR			\$875,000.00		\$784,000.00		
85-B-0318	FERNDALE E	?		\$119,958.00		\$784,000.00		
85-B-0316	FILKER CON	?		\$1,200,000.00	\$717,000.00	£781,000.00		
85-B-0316	G D. LEWIS			\$784,00 0.00	\$717,000.00	\$784,000.00		
85-8-0316		Ý		\$1,000,000.00		\$78Ā,000.00		
85-B-0316	SCHILLER C	Ÿ		\$ 887,300.00				
85-B-0316	SITE DEVEL	¥		\$ 969,000.00				24
85-B-0324	EUGENE RIC	Ÿ		\$89,890.00				47
85-B-0324	H.V. ALLEN	Ý		\$61,000.00				0
95-B-0329	BARTON & B	Y		\$1,000,000.00				
85-B-0329	ELGIN BUIL	Ÿ		\$5!1,300.00	\$280,100.00			32
85-B-0329	FARVIEW CO	Y		\$654,360.00	±380,100.00			41
85-B-0329	FELKER CON	Y		\$650,000.00				40 40
85-B-0323	PARKWOOD C	Ÿ		\$495,787.00				7
85-B-0329	R.W EDGAR	¥		\$571,600.00				23
22 5 6023	N. H LUGHII	,		*#1 t) ##\$. \$\\	- 2001 150.39	7-5-4 J 2 2 1 , U C	411.	



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	SF	\$.D.E	210	GDV'T EST	AWARD PRICE	%0F gOV'	% OF ACA
85-B-0329	SITE DEVEL	γ		\$ 640,500.00	\$380,100.00	\$454,587.00	69	38
85-B-0343	PIPINS SYS	Ϋ́		\$ 88,933.00	\$101,000.00	\$ 69, 9 33.00		0
85-B-0343	TEMPOD INC	Ý		\$77,200.00	\$101,000.00	£69,933.00	-24	10
95-B-0343	CAM A/C &	Ý		\$113,323.06	\$101,000.00	\$69,933.00	12	62
85-E-0343	CONCITIONA	Ÿ		\$114,400.00	\$101,000.60	\$69,933.00	13	54
85-B-0343	BOOKBINDER	Ý		\$133,976.00	\$101,000.00	\$69,933 00	33	92
85-B-0343	D DIXON DO	Ÿ		\$139,890.00	\$101,000.00	\$69,933.00	39	100
85-B-0343	HAMMITT CO	Ÿ		\$147,000.00	\$101,000.00	\$69,933.00	16	110
85-9-0382	BIA MARINE	Y		\$368,940.00	\$315,683.00	\$208,000.00	17	77
85-B-0382	BAY WELDIN	Y		\$312,500.00	\$315,683.00	\$209,000.00	-1	50
85-5-0382	ERIM CONTR	Y		\$350,000.00	\$315,683.00	\$ 209,000.00	11	€7
85-8- 0382	CENTRAL ME	¥		\$162,000.00	\$315,683.00	\$209,000.00	-17	25
85-B-0382	CLIMATECH	Y		\$244,000.00	\$ 315,683.00	\$209,000.00	3	65
85-B-0382	DIERRS HTG	Y		\$307,000.00	\$315,683.00	\$209,000.00	-3:	47
85-8-0382	F & H PLNG	γ		\$525,500.00	\$ 315,683.00	\$209,000.00	66	151
85-8-039 2	I.C. EQUIP	¥		\$321,000.00	\$315,683 00	\$209,000.00	2	54
8 5- 5-6382	LAFATA COF	Y		\$352,240.00	\$315,663.00	\$209,000.00	12	69
85-E-0382	M.G. SLIVK	Y		\$264,600.00	\$ 315,683.00	\$209,000.00	-16	27
85-E-0382	MARIO MECH	Y		\$360,000.00	\$ 315,883.00			72
85-8-0382	MICHAEL C.	¥		#397,400.00	\$315,683.00	\$209,000.00		90
85-B-0382	R. MARIC P	Y		\$314,000.00	\$315,683 00	\$203,000.00		55
85-B-0382	RAY-KAY IN	¥		\$188,000.00	\$315,683.00	\$209,000.00		
85-B-038B	SCEBKE & S	Y		\$249,700.00	\$315,683.00	\$209,000.00		19
85-8-0382	STATE MECH	. ¥		\$464,000.00	\$315,683.00	\$209,000.00		122
85-B-0382	STEVEN'S T	γ		\$205,000.00	\$315,663.00	\$209,000.00		0
85-B-0332	V & C FEBG	γ		\$287,314 00	#315,683 00	\$209,000.00	-9	37
85-B-0403	AFEL VEIDE	Y		\$193,000.00	\$138,829.00	\$125,500.00	39	54
85-B-0403	cooling co	Y		\$141,888.00	\$138,829 00	\$125,500.00	75	93
85-B-0403	COTTHAN ME	γ		\$238,100.00	\$ 138, 8 29 00	\$125,500.00	72	30
85-E-0463	DOLAN MECH	Y		\$ 133,780.00	\$138,829.00	\$125,500.00	-4	7
88-8-0403	KIRK BROTH	¥		\$195,900.00	\$138,829.00	\$125,500.00	4.5	59
85-E-0403	KOHLER BRO	Y		\$125,500.00	\$138,829 00	\$125,500 00	-10	0
85-B-0403	MECHANICAL	γ		\$168,879.00	\$138,829 00	\$125,500.00	22	35
85-8-0403	NORTH AMER	γ		\$243,000.00	#139,829 00	\$125,500.00	75	94
85-8-0403	SCHAFFER E	Y		\$162,971.00		\$105,500.00	17	30
85-B-0418	ABEL & HES	¥		\$129,900 00	\$133,000.00	\$86,999.00	-2	49
85-8-0418	CRISCELLE	¥		\$145,500.00	\$133,000 00	\$86,999.00	12	72
85-B-0418	6UARDIAN C	Y		\$128,279.00	\$133,000.00	\$86,999.00	~ 4	47
85-8-0418	HORN EROTH	Y		\$174,800.00	\$133,000.00	\$86,999.00	31	101
85-B-0418	J MONIDARI	γ		\$152,660.00	\$133,000.00	\$86,999.00	15	75
85-8-0418	JJ MORRIS	Y		\$ 98,888.00	\$133,000.00	\$86,939.00	-26	14
85-B-0418	LIBERTY BE	\frac{1}{2}		\$86,990.00	\$133, 000. 00	\$ 86,999.00	-35	-0
85-B-0418	LYBURN CON	ļ		\$221,000.00	\$133,000.00	#88,999.00		154
85-B-0418	RESTOM INC	Y		\$118,000.00	\$ 133,000.00	\$86,993.00		36
85-B-0425	A P ELEC C	Y		\$161,052 00		\$145,000.00		11
85-B-0425	GAUDELLI B	?		\$189,000 .00		\$145,000.00		30
95-B-0425				\$ 181, 5 43.00		\$145,000.00		25
85-B-0425	TAMBE CONS	¥		\$ 219,000.00				51
85-B-0425	UNITED CON			\$145,000.00				0
85-B-0426		Y		\$18,200.00				-30
85-6-0426	HAMPTON BE	Y		\$362,800.00				99
85-6-0416	UNITED CON	Y		\$21,800 00	\$120,113 00	1 182,000.00	-90	-33



CONTRACT# OF	FFEROR	88	S.D.B	EID	60V'T EST	AVARD PRICE	%97 g0V'	% OF AUA
85-5-0416 KA	ASMUM INC	γ		\$343,568.00	\$220,113.00	\$182,000.00	56	89
	M F. GAVI	Ÿ		\$384,649.00	\$220,113.00	\$182,000.00	75	111
	VALL INC	Ÿ		\$378,888.00	\$304,361.00		24	EFFOR
	ANE CO.	Y		\$277,000.00	\$304,361.00		-9	ERROR
	ASTELL CO	Y		\$338,600.00	\$304,361.00		11	FRECR
	CALLISTER	Y		\$197,000.00	\$159,258 00	\$197,000.00	24	Û
	EMULLEN P	γ		\$269,700.00	\$159,258.00	\$197,000.00	69	37
85-B-0430 R0	OLAND W	Y		\$224,399.00	\$195,771.00	\$224,399.00	15	Ů.
85-6-0436 AT	THAN CONS	Y		\$594,000.00	\$682,100.00	\$727,841.00	-13	-18
85-6-043E DA	AVISVILLE	Y		\$727,841.00	\$682,100 00	\$727,841.00	7	0
85-B-0486 MA	ARTELL CO	¥		\$ 585,700.00	\$ 682,100 00	\$727,841.00	30	22
85-8-0435 Mo	CALLISTER	Y		\$937,517.00	\$682,100.00	\$727,841.00	37	29
35-8-0436 Mo	MULLEN R	Y		\$814,132.00	\$682,100.00	\$727,841.00	19	12
85-8-0436 M3	HO COMST	γ		\$1,180,967-00	\$682,100 0 0	\$727,841.00	73	52
85-8-0436 PF	RATCH CON	γ		\$ 864,450.00	# 682,100.00	\$727,841.00	27	19
	. WIIGAND	¥		\$ 748,430.00	\$682,100.00	\$727,841.00	10	3
85-E-0436 S.	. KANE &	Y		\$1,169,000.00	\$ 682,100.00	\$727,841.00	71	61
		Y	Y	\$943,000.00	\$682,100.00	\$727,841.00	38	30
	THAN CONT	Y		\$438,060.00	\$ 595,300.00	\$ 438,000.00	-26	0
	M DELTA	j.		\$483,711.00	\$ 59 5 ,300.00	\$438,000.00	-19	10
	ACVE ROOF	¥		\$467,736.00	\$595,300.00	\$438,000.00	-21	7
	KOKOLAKI	Y		\$597,600.00	\$ 595,300 00	\$438,000.00	0	36
	ASTELL CD	Ĭ		\$ 578,800.00	\$ 595,300.00	\$438,000.00	- 3	92
	ERIS CONS .			\$ 730,600.00	¥535,300.00	\$438,000.00	23	67
	IND CONTR	ï		\$758,646.00	\$55,300.00	\$438,000 00	27	73
	AN BUILDI	¥		\$548,000 00	\$5 9 5 ,300.00	\$438,000.00	9	48
	IONEER CO	Y		\$443,000.00	\$595,300.00	\$438,000.00	-26	1
	IRES COMS	Y		\$440,300.00	\$595,300.00	\$438,000.00	-26	j
	RUTON CON	Y.		\$532,460.00	\$595,300.00	\$438,000.00	-11	22 21
	TAR BRITE BNDITIONE	Y		\$ 529,150.00 \$ 19,738.00	\$595,300.00 \$24,989.00	\$438,000.00 \$19,738.00	-11 -21	0
	ONDITIONE	Y		\$19,738.00	\$24,969.00	\$12,736 VV \$19,738.00	-21	v O
	AMMITT CO	7		\$29,200.00	\$24,969.00	\$19,738.00 \$19,738.00	17	48
	AMMITT CO			\$29,200.00		\$15,738.00		48
	EREITT (6			\$39,000.00				
		Y		\$39,000.00 \$39,000.00				
		Y		\$72,899.00				
	HE GEORGE			\$22,890.00		\$19,738.00		
	TLASTIG B			\$110,990.00		4101.00.00	59	
		Ÿ		\$224,500.00	•	\$168,999.00		
		Ÿ		\$188,000.00	\$186,500.00	\$168,999.00		
	AGLE CORN			\$182,618.00	\$186,500.00	\$168,999.00		
	D JAQUES			\$149,495.00	\$186,500.00	\$168,999.00		
	EN FOMOGN			\$168,999.00	\$186,500.00			
85-B-0449 P8	ERMIERE I	Y		\$207,940.00	\$186,500.60	\$168,999.00	11	23
	L.T CONS			\$ 197,000.00	\$186,500.00	\$168,999.00		17
		Y		\$149,175.00	\$51,400.00		57	ERROR
85-8-0450 69	EM BLDS I	Y		# 60,970.00	\$ 91,400.00		-33	EKROR
85-E-0450 MA	ARDN CONS	¥		\$68,85 0.00	\$51,400.00		-25	ERROR
	EWMAN JON	Y			\$31,400.00		-73	
		Y			\$243,000.00			
89-8-0455 ()	OMEGLIDAT	Y		\$318, 957 00	\$243,000.06	\$318,957.00	31	ĝ



COMTRACT#	OFFEROR	SB	S.D. B	510	GDV'T EST	AVAFO FRICE	%OF gOV'	% OF AVA
85-8-0485	FRAUGHT CO	γ		\$393,000.00	\$243,000.00	\$318,957.00	\$ 8	20
85-5-0485		Ÿ		\$0.00	\$243,000.00	\$318,957.00	0	0
85-8-0456	MAGNUM INC	¥		\$ 303,91 4 00	\$187, 4 00.00		62	ERACE
85-B-0457	DESIGN ROO	¥		\$193,800.00	\$287,500.00	\$198,800.00	-16	0
85-9-0457	EAGLE COFN	Υ		\$200,043.00	\$237,500.00	\$198,800.00	-16	-
85-6-0457	ED JACQUES	Ÿ		\$189,889.00	\$237,500. 0 0	\$ 198,800.00	-29	-1 <u>5</u>
85-E-0457	PERIMERE I	¥		\$208,898 00	2 237,500.00	\$198,800.00	-12	Ę
85-E-0457	T.L.T CONS	¥		\$ 277,000.00	\$ 23 7,5 00.00	\$198,800.00	17	39
85-B-0481	CARMON COR	Y		\$ 91,697.00	\$60,996.00	\$53,46 0.00	50	72
85-9-0461	DI POCCS C	Y		\$98,448.00	\$ 80,996.00	\$53,460.00	59	80
85-B-0461	INDUSTRIAL	?		\$ 98, 67 0.00	\$ 60,996.00	\$53,480.00	62	85
85-B-0461	LYMMUELL A	1		\$114,95 8. 0 0	\$60,936 .00	\$53,460.00	88	115
85-B-0461	R T BETTER	Y		\$97,480.00	\$ 50,996.00	· ·	60	82
85-B-()46)	TO ELECTRI	¥		\$53,460.00	\$60,936.00			0
85-B-046)	VINCENT J	¥		\$59,440.00	\$60,998.00	•		11
35-E-6472	GAFFNY COR	¥		\$468,400.00	\$412,10E.00			30
85-B-0472	K THOMPSS	Y		\$554 400.00	\$412,105 00	•		£4
85-8-0471	MASTER MEC	¥		\$260,000.00	\$412,165.00			0
85-6-0472	TECH & ENE	Y		\$792,000 00	\$412,106.00			120
88-B-0476	FONTAS CON	Y		\$653,370.00	\$682,000.00	·		-7
85-2-0476	MCHULLEN R	¥		#75 #,027.00	\$E82,000.00	\$704,580.00	11	7
85-8-0476	PENN PERRY	¥		\$389.166.00	\$682,000 00	\$704,580.00	45	£0
85-E-0476	FROTON CON	Y		4745,45 0.00	\$582,000.00	\$70 4 ,580.00	9	€
85-8-0476	RO-MAR CON	¥		\$981,985 00	\$582,000 00	\$704,580.00	37	32
85-8-0475	WISAND ROD	Y	11	\$729,476 00 \$1,800,058,80	\$552,000.00	\$704,580.00	6	3
85-B-0476	DAMLADI: CO	Y	, ,	\$1,090,300.00	£682,000.00 \$682,000.00	\$704,580.00	60	55
88-8-0478	Arlington	Y	?	\$564 747.00	\$610,876 00	\$425,000.00		33
95-5-0478	King Fishs	Y	?	\$424,000.00	\$610,876.00	\$424,000.00	-31	0
85-8-0478 85-8-0478	Manica Ent	Y	?	\$515,210.60 \$515,983.00	\$510,876.00 \$810,876.00	\$424,000.60	-14	24 46
85-8-0546	Vodestes C ABmE & SVD	Y	:	\$451,310.00	\$276,000.00	\$424,000.00 \$198,161.00		135
85-6-0546	ASINGTON C	γ		\$199,431.00	\$276,000.00 \$276,000.00			135
85-B-0516	BANCROFT C	7		\$214,800.00	\$276,000.00 \$276,000.00	\$196,161.00	-22	10
	BLAKE COMP	· V		\$161,783.00		\$196,161.00		
85-B-0546	CENTRAL ST			\$288,452.00				± 47
85-B-0546	D L POULIN			\$349,889.00	\$275,000.00 \$276,000.00	\$198,161.00	27	78
85-B-0548		Y		\$277,840 QQ	±27€,000.00	\$196,161.00	1	42
85-8-0546	GAFFNEY CO	Ÿ		\$ 291,000.00	\$276,000.00	\$196,161.00		48
85-8-0546	H V ALLEN	Ÿ		\$247,000.00	\$278,000.00			26
85-B-0546	HOLDEN BEF	?		\$267,159.00				36
85-B-0546	IND WELDIN	γ		\$207,772.00	\$276,000.00	\$196,161.00		E
85-2-0546	MERRIMACK	¥		\$322,500.00	\$276,000.00	\$196,161.00		64
85-8-0546	MIDDLESEX	y		\$297,550.00	\$276,000.00			21
85-8-0546	PRAUGHT CO	¥		\$294,000.00	\$276,000.00	\$196,161.00	7	50
85-B-0546	PROCESS EN	Y		\$238,234.00	\$276,000.00	\$196,161.00	-14	21
85-8-0546	STRUCTURAL	Ϋ́		\$271,400.00	\$276,000. 0 0			38
85-B-0548	WASHINSTON	Υ		\$198,181.00	\$276,000.00			
88-b-0546	L A PROFEN	?		\$424,575.00	\$276,000.00			116
85-B-06)9	GALYDN CON			\$1,0E4,000,00				Ş
85-B-0619	VALQEST CD	¥		\$177,500.00		\$988,000.00		-82
85-E-6755	AMTRAC RAI	γ		\$978,848 71			30	ERROR
65-E-0755	ANNEXX RR	Y		\$375,110 16	\$750,060 00		17	EFROR



000753075	OFFEROR	88	S.D B	BID	GOV'T EST	AWARD PRICE	%GF gOV'	* OF AWA
				4551 357 35	4750 000 00			ee
85-B-0755	CENTRAL EN	Y		\$981,197.00	\$750,000.00		28	ERROR
85-B-0755	QUEEN CITY	¥		\$1,041,081 20	\$750,000 GG		39	ERROR
88-E-0755	P D LONG C	Y		\$359,857.12	\$750,000.00		28	ERROR
85-6-0755	RAILREAD 9	¥		\$1,056,105.74	\$750,000.00		41	ERROR
85-B-0755	SWANSON CO	¥		\$845,432.04	\$750,000.00		13	ERROR
85-B-1454	DUTRA/BLAC	Y		\$3,874,336.00		\$3,647,000.00	ERROR	6
85-8-1454	SPANDECK I	Y		\$3,647,000.00		\$3,647,000.00	ERROR	0
85-5-1454	WESTMONT I	Ţ		\$3,945,777.00		\$ 3,647,000.00	ERROR	8
85-B-1473	BLL HONTA			\$15,800,000.00			ERROF	ERFOR
85-B-1473	GENERAL OR			\$13,950,555 00			ERROR	ERFOR
85-9-1473	IMTERNATIO	17		\$20,693,301.00			ERFOR	ERFOR
85-8-1473	SPANDECK,	Y		\$10,457,808.00			ERROR	ERROR
85-B-1473	WESTHONT I	Y		\$12,8E0,660.00	407 555 00	407 000 00	ERROR	ERROR
85-E-3881	GALYON CON	?		\$67,000.00 \$140.000.00	\$67,555.00		-1	0
85-E-3881	SEARLES CO	?		\$112,300.00	\$ 67,555.00	\$ 67,000.00	8.8	68
85-B-4458	DE LORENCE	4		\$1,179,660.50			ERROR	ERROR
85-8-4468	NU-VAY TRA			‡0 00			ERROR	ERROR
85-B-4458	TANTANGELD	¥		\$2,081,419.84	4500 000 00	*********	ERROR	ERROR
85-B-4513	ACME ELECT	Y		\$717,000.00	\$360,539 00	•	-17	12
95-8-4513 95-8-4513	ALFRED J.	Y		\$840,600.00	\$860,539.00	\$640,000.00	-26	0
85-8-4513	BARNES ELE	Y		\$774,000.00	\$960,539.00	\$640,000.00	-10	21
95-8-4513	CARR & DUF	Y		\$807,787.00	\$850,539 00	\$ 540,000.00	-6	26
85-B-4513	HEARTH HTQ	¥		\$723,000.00	\$960,539.00	\$540,000.00	-16	13
85-8-4513	RANGO CONS	Y		\$661,000.00	\$860,539.00	\$640,000.00	-23	3
85-R-1513	RAY ANGELI	Y		\$684,000.00	\$950,539.00	\$640,000.00	-21	7
85-8-4513	UNITED WIR	γ		\$787,000.00	\$860,535.60	\$640,000.00	- 9	23
85-5-5523	ALEXANDER	Ą		\$ 98,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$112,411.00	-22	-13
85-E-5523	FRANK EIAN	?		\$171,700.00	\$125,000.00	\$112,411.00	37	53
85-9-5523	HAMPION EE	Y		\$187,400.00	\$125,000.00	\$112,411.00	50	67
85-8-5523 65-8-5523	MAGNUK, IN	Y		\$159,965 .60	\$125,000.00	\$112,411.00	28	40
85-8-5 523	FIONEER CO	Y		\$192,000.00	\$125,000.00	\$112,411.00	54	71
85-8-5923 85-8-5933	CAUNNI CON	Y	\/	\$172,500.00	\$172,500.00	\$112,411.00	0	53
	DAMLADI (O	V o	Y	\$132,400.00	\$125,000.00	\$112,411.00	6	18
85-b-5533	FRANK BIAN				\$125,000.00			
85-8-5739	FARKS & PU DELL-PENN			\$112,411.00 \$132,415.00	\$125,000.00 \$200,000.00			0
85-B-5739	KARTELL CO			\$345,400.00	\$200,000.00 \$200,000.00			-31 73
85-8-5739		Y	Y	\$234,000.00	\$200,000.00 \$200,000 0 0	\$193,000.00 \$193,000.00		21
85-E-5661	ANGELD'S C		į	\$245,000.00 \$245,000.00	\$170,121.00	\$133,000.00	1.7 44	ERROR
85-B-9801	E.J. ELECT	1		\$109,000.00	\$170,121.00		- 36	ERROR
85-B-8801		Y		\$105,000.00 \$125,000.00	\$170,121.00		-27	ERFOR
85-E-5801	ERCO INFRI	¥		\$81,500.00	\$170,121.00 \$170,121.00		-52	- ERROR
85-B-5801	GUANNT CON	Ý		\$147,700.00	\$170,121.00		-13	ERROR
85-B-5901	HAMPTON BE	Y		\$144,950 00	\$170,121.00		-15	EREGR
85-B-5801	JOHN F DO	V		\$139,500 00	\$170,121.00		-18	ERFOR
85-B-5601		Y		\$155,000.00	\$170,121.00		-9	ERFOR
85-8-5901	RAY ANGELI	Ÿ		\$172,000.00	\$170,121.00		1	ERROP
85-6-5901	RAYMOND U	Ą		\$ 120,000.00	\$170,121.00		- 29	ERROP
85-B-6019		Ÿ		\$67,563.93	\$ 75,500 00	\$67,963.00		
85-6-6019	MAYER BADS	Ÿ		\$84.500.00	\$75,500.00			24
85-6-6019	RUFETZ BRO			\$73,8£0 00	\$75,500 00	•	- 2	9
85-B-7075	OSR RAILRO			\$2,164,891.00			24	25



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	SB	S.D.B	EID	60Y'T EST	AVARD PRICE	%0F g0V'	1 OF AVA
85-B-7075	CENTRAL EN	Y		\$2,186,142.00	\$1.750.722.00	\$1,716,000.00	25	27
85-B-7075	RAILROAD S	¥		\$1,839,950.00	\$1,750,722.00			7
85-E-7075	SVANSON CO	Y		\$1,716,600.00	\$1,750,722.00			Û
85-B-7097	STREIGHER	Y		\$146,262.00	\$133,500.00		10	ERROR
85-6-7097	LITTLE CON	¥		\$208,000.00	\$133,500.00		56	ERROR
85-B-7097	GULF SOUTH	Y		\$213,658.00	\$133,500.00		60	ERROR
85-B-7097	BATT CONST	Y		\$168,879.00	\$133,500.00		27	ERROR
85-E-7097	SUPERIOR L	¥		\$149,£00.00	\$ 133,500.00		12	ERROR
85-B-7097	LINDSEY'S	Y		\$ 139,967.00	\$133,500.00		5	ERFOR
85-B-7097	NEIDIGH CO	γ		\$121,731.00	\$133,500.00		-9	ERROR
85-B-7097	LUBURN CON	Y		\$248,700.00	\$ 133,500.00		86	ERROR
85-B-7097	T & G CONS	Y		\$120,989.00	\$133,500 ₋ 00		-9	ERROR
85-B-7217	JUDO CONST	Y		\$ 395,157.00	\$ 290,303.00		36	ERROR
85-B-7217	SCEID CONS	Y		\$ 298,900.00	\$290,303 00		3	ERROR
85-8-7705	SUN OHIO C			\$73,216.00	\$82,600.00	\$58,100.00		26
85-E-7706	ELECTRIC E			\$69,618.00	\$82,600.00	\$58,100.00	-16	20
85-8-7706	ac electri			\$98,700.00	\$82,600.00	\$58,100.00	19	70
85-B-7706	WESTINGHOU			\$ 58,100.00	\$ 82, 6 00.00	\$58,100.00	-30	ŷ
85-B-7706	ALD-CASS E			\$67,500.00	\$82,600.00	\$50,100.00	-18	15
85-B-7706	UTILITY DY			\$78,300.00	\$82,600.00	\$58,100.00	-5	35
85-B-7887	MEADER CON	Y		\$63,880.00	\$516,000.00		-88	ERFOR
85-5-7887	JOHN DILKS	Ÿ		\$48,264.48	\$51,600.00		- f ₀	ERHOR
85-6-7887	ALDRIDGE E	¥		\$39,300.00	\$51,600.00		-24	ERROR
85-8-7887	UTILITLY D	¥		\$38,000 00	\$51,€0 0.00		-26	ERADR
85-B-7924	CONTECK AS	Y		\$15,210.00	\$10,370.00		56	ERROR
85-8-7924	JET STAR N	Y		\$20,000.00	\$10,370.00		93	ERFOR
85-B-7924	LEO MONDAY	Y		\$5,000.00	\$ 10,370.00		-42	ERROR
85-B-792 4	MERIDIAN C	¥		≇10,€90.00	\$10,370.00		3	ERROR
85-B-7924	MIDWEST SE	?		\$9,000.00	\$10,370.00		-13	ERROR
85-B-7932	PAULSEN PA	¥		\$69,500 0 0	\$ 35,216.00	\$24,900.00		179
85-E-7932	TINY'S CON	Y		\$24,900.00	\$35,216.00	\$24,900.00		0
85-B-7932	JACOB & 90	Y		\$32,493.00	\$35,216.00	-		30
85-B-7932	GLAKES CON	¥		\$80,200.00	\$35,216.00	\$24,900.00		222
85-8-7932	R.A. PETER	¥		\$ 32,566.00	\$35,216.00	\$24,900.00		31
85-B-7932	BARBETTA C			\$35,000.00				41
85-8-7932	MIDWEST SE			\$24,995.00		\$24,900.00		
85-B-7938	NORTH AMER			\$242,000.00	-			38
85-B-7938	KOETZ BART	Y		\$282,000.00				58
85-B-7938	BERT C. YO	¥		\$178,654.00	\$153,841.00	•		0
85-B-7938		Y		\$198,000.00	\$153,841.00	•		
85-B-7938	GEO W. KEN	Ÿ		\$229,900.00	\$153,841.00			29
95-B-7945	H.V. ALLEN			\$152,400.00	\$143,341.00			35
85-B-7945	L. PUGH &			\$148,476.00				32
85-8-7945	CENTURY AU	17		\$112,600.00				0
95-B-9031	GAUNTT CON			\$148,500.00	\$179,995.00			17
85-B-9031	JACK COHEN			\$135,000.00				1016
85-8-9031	JJ RINK BL	Ϋ́		\$140,000.00	\$179,995.00 \$179.00E.00			10
85-8-9031 05-5-9031	JOHN P DON	Ϋ́		\$131,800.00		\$127,190.00		4
85-6-9031 85-6-9031	MAGNUM INC MARTELL CO	¥		\$128,000.00	\$179,995.00 \$179,995.00	\$127,190.00		12
85-B-9031	PAN BUILDI	Y		\$143,500.00 \$535,000.00	\$179,995.00 \$179,995.00	\$127,190.00° \$127,190.00	231	10 368
85-B-9031	SCOBRETT C			\$178,412.00	\$179,995.00	\$127,190.00	-1	
					,			7.



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	89	8.D B	BID	edvit ESI	AWARD PRICE	%8F g8Y'	% OF AWA
85-8-9031	STAATS CON	γ		\$127,190.60	\$175,995.00	\$127,190.00	-29	0
85-8-5031	UNITED PAR	y		\$0.00	\$179,995.00	\$127,190.00	-100	-100
85-B-9031	WILLIAM F	Ÿ		\$ 158,556.00	\$179,935.00	\$127,190.00	-12	25
85-B-9031	RIVERIA CO	?	Υ	\$0.00	\$ 179,935.00	\$127,190.00	-100	-100
85-B-9245	JUD CONST	γ		\$49,433.00	\$ 31,100.00	\$49,433.00	59	0
85-C-6401	C & B CONS	?		\$118,998.00			ERROR	ERROR
85-0-0401	HUGB KEY &	Y		\$167,647.00			ERROR	ERROR
85-0-4778	ACME ELECT	¥		\$468,515.00	\$265,717.00		76	ERROR
85-0-4778	H V. ALLEN	Y		\$484,000.00	\$265,717.00		75	ERROR
85-C-4778	ALFRED J.		γ	\$ 389,400.00	\$265,717.00		47	ERROR
85-C-4778	# & # ELEC	Y		\$388,768.00	\$265,717.00		46	ERROR
85-0-4778	SO. CALIF	Y		\$391,000.00	\$265,717.00		47	ERROR
85-C-4778	ENCK TIME	¥		\$524,000.00	\$265,717.60		135	ERROR
85-0-4778	RAMES CONS	Y		\$421,600.00	\$265,717.90		59	ERROR
85-C-4778	NUCERO ELE	Y		\$494,000.00	\$268, 7 17.00		86	ERROR
85-0-4778	THE LOTT G	Y		\$6 28,000.00	\$265,717.00		136	ERROR
85-0-4778	CAER & STU	¥		\$585,875.00	\$268,717.00		120	ERFOR
86-8-000 5	MARTELL CO	Y		\$ 239,700.00	\$79,6€0 0 0	\$0.00	201	ERROR
86-E-0011	CARMONE CO	Y		\$495,427.00	\$ 320,000.00		55	ERROR
86-8-8011	K. THOMESO	Y		\$504,000 00	\$320,000.00		58	ERROR
86-8-0022	A.J. MASGI	Y		\$ 2,949,000.00	\$ 2,506,000.60	\$2,696,000.00		9
86-B-0032	ELINDERHAN	Y		\$ 2,79€,160.00	\$ 2,500,000.00	\$2,696,00 0.00	12	4
86-8-0012	6. BLUIDZI	Y		\$2 ,698,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$ 2,696,000.00	8	9
86-8-0022	ROWILIC CO	¥		\$ 2,958,352 00	\$2,500,000. 0 0	\$2,698,000.00		10
86-B-0025	KARTELL CO	Y		\$ 3, 4 63,000.00	\$ 2,031,239.00	\$2,215,721.00		55
88-E-0015	RIPPER INC	Y		\$ 2,215,721 00	\$ 2,031,239.00	\$2,215,721.60		0
86-5-0026	BIANCHI TR	N		\$ 613,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$1,174,777.00		-48
86-8-0026	C.O A.C IN	¥		\$1,077,000 00	\$ 0.60	\$1,174,777.00		-8
86-B-0026	INTERNT'L	Y		\$1,616,875 GO	\$ 0.00	\$1,174,777.00		38
96-5-0026	J R. SEGMA	Ÿ		\$ 825,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$1,174,777.00		-47
86-8-0026	OBG TECHNI	i.		\$1,46 0,000.00	\$ 0.00	\$1,174,777.00		24
96-8-0026	OCONCO CON	Y		\$ 1,233,276.00	\$ 0.00	\$1,174,777.00		5
86-B-0023	ADHE & SVO	7		# 467,150.00	\$229,000.60	\$129,500.00	104	261
	E W AUGIT			≇ 389,785 00		\$129,500.00		
86-B-0029	ENERGY ECO			1149,883.00		\$129,500.00	-35	
	HAROD CORP			\$364,560 00			59	
86-5-0025		Y		\$373,000.00				
86-8-0009	PCA ENG			\$129,500.00	\$229,000.00			
86-8-0029		Y		\$ 377,700 00	\$229,000.00			
86-E-0029		Y		\$228,529.00	\$229,000.00			
86-8-0029	SINDETON C			\$217,202.00	\$229,000.00			
86-8-0031	DRUM CONST			\$18,913.76	\$25,000.00	\$58,608 00		
86-B-0031		Y		\$19,788.31	\$ 25,000.00			
86-B-0031	MILLER & S			\$15,752 63	\$25,000 00	\$58,608.00		
96-B-0031		¥		\$18,080.86 \$03,104.50				
86-E-0031		Y			\$25,060.00	\$5 8,608.00		-£4 -£500
86-8-0033 06-5-0033		V			\$665,000.00		4.00	ERROR
86-B-0039	MARON CONS			\$916,641.00	\$665,000.00	#100 500 60	38	ERFOR
86-9-0042	BRIAN CONS				\$172,860.00			12
86-8-0042 06-8-0042	CAT ASSBC	Ϋ́		\$247,985.00 \$355.500.00				
86-8-0042 86-8-0042	POLAROS CO RANCO CONS	Ŷ		\$158,500.00				0 -28
00-D-0347	NAMES CRAS	1		≇14 3,560 00	\$172,800 00	\$198,500 GO	-17	720



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	9 <u>B</u>	\$ 0.E	EID	60V17 EST	AMARD FRICE	%GF gOV'	% OF AVA
86-8-0042	ROSS-ARADO	Y	Y	± 369,668 00	\$172,800.00	1 198,500.00	114	86
86-6-0043	GAUNIT CON	Y		\$3,088,000.00	\$2,900,000 00	\$3,088,000.00	6	0
86-E-0043	DANLADI CO	Ÿ	Υ	\$ 3,633,000.00	\$2,900,000.00	\$3,088,000.00	25	18
96-8-0060	E.S McCARE	¥		\$470,000.00	\$235,000. 0 0	\$470,000.00	100	0
96-B-0060	DAYSPRING	¥		\$554,540.00	\$235,000.00	\$470,000.00	127	14
86-6-0061	ANGELD IAF	ï		\$3,089,721.75	\$2,802,000.00	\$2,934,577.00	10	Ē
96-B-0061	ARTOD CONS	¥		\$ 2,934,577.00	\$2,802,000.00	\$2,934,577.00	5	G
86-B-0061	DEPENDABLE	¥		\$2,473,000 .00	\$1,801,000.00	\$2,934,577.00	-12	-16
86-8-0061	DURABLE IN	ĭ		\$3,131, 000.00	\$2,802,000.00	\$ 2,934,577.00	12	7
86-B-0061	SITE DEVEL	Y		\$ 2, 9 52,000.00	\$ 2,802,000.00	\$2,934,577.00	5	1
86-B-0061	TONY ANGEL	¥		\$ 3,255,000.00	\$2,802,000.00	\$2,934,577.00	19	12
25-5- 0063	CHAS 6 MI	Y		\$492,0 00.00	\$ 317,614 00	\$354,037.00	55	33
86-B-0063	A18 ELEC E	Y		#354,037.00	\$317,614.00	\$354,037.00	11	Û
S6-E-0063	MW GOLDEN	¥		\$431,977 00	\$317,€14.00	\$354,037.00	36	12
86-B-0063	DIAMOND BA	Y		\$54 3,000.00	\$317,614.00	\$354,037.00	73	5.5
96-8-0063	E.L. MITCH	Ÿ		\$469,700.00	\$317,614 00	\$354,037.00	48	32
86-2-0066	LASAU ELEC	ï		\$437,378 OO	\$317,614 00	\$354,037.00	38	24
86-B-0063	INTERSTATE	Y		\$480,500 00	\$317,614.00	\$354,037.00	51	36
86-8-0098	STRUCTURAL	¥		4948,549 00	\$1,101,970.00		-24	ERROR
86-8-0098	SCUTA BLAC	Y		\$1,641,600.00	\$1,104,970.00		49	ERROR
86-8-0088	T J MACGIN	Y		\$718,000.00	\$1,104,970.00		-35	ERROR
86-8-0088	SANTAFO IN	ï		\$1, 285,673.00	\$1,104,970.00		16	EAROR
86-8-0088	J PATORICO	?		\$1, 350,000.00	\$1,104,970.00		26	ERROR
86-8-0069	B & Macope	J.		\$1,157,694 00	\$1,104,570.00		<u>r</u>	ERROR
86-8-0098	STRUCTURAL	Y		\$843,548 60	\$1,104,970.00		-24	ERROR
86-8-0088	BOUTO BLK	Y		\$1,541,600 00	\$1,104,970.00		49	ERFOR
8300-8-38	T J MADDEN	Y		\$715,000.00	\$1,104,970 00		-35	ERPOR
86-8-0088	SANTARO IN	?		\$1,285,67E.00	\$1,104,970.00		16	ERROR
26-2- 0038	J TALARICO	j		\$1,390,000.00	1 1,10 1 ,970.00		26	ERFOR
8 E-B- 0095	B S Magabe	į.		\$1,157,694 00	\$1,104,970.00		Ê	ERROS
96- 9-0098	DOMINIC P.	¥		\$221,775.00	\$217,330 CO	\$221,779.00	2	0
26- 2-0096	IVERSON CO	Y		4250,864.00	\$217,330.00	\$221,779.00	19	17
26-B-0096	Molane CON	J.		\$ 269,278.00	\$217,330.00	\$221,779.00	24	21
86-B-0097	A F. LUSI	Y		\$9,344,00 0.00	\$7,400,000.00	\$ 8,100,660.00	26	15
86-8-0097	CATAMOUNT				\$ 7,400,000.00			9
86-B-0097	GILBANE EL	Ħ			\$7,400,000.00			
86-B-0097	TRATORAS	13		\$10,695,000.00				25
86-B-0107		N		\$778,885.00		\$ 778,885.00		0
86-9-0107		員		\$731,6E).00	\$750,000.00	\$778,885.00		-6
86-B-0107	WESTCOTT E	Υ		\$948,450 00	\$750,0 00.00	\$778,885.00		22
86-B-0131	EAMORDET C	Y		\$51,25 0.00	\$37,000 00		39	ERROR
86-B-013)	BOSHEN EXC	Y		\$73,000.00	\$37,000.00		97	ERROR
86-B-0191	GRAND EANK			\$156,000.00	\$37,000.00		322	ERROP
86-B-0131	MARAN F SI	Y		\$19,770.00	\$37,000.00		35	ERROR
86-E-0134	FIFING SYS	Y		\$115,318 00	\$144,966.00	\$115,318.00	-20	0
86-B-0134	D. DIXON D	Y		\$143,900 00	\$144,956.00	\$115,318.00		
86-E-0134	HART EVE (Ÿ		\$147,800 00	\$144,96£.00	\$115,318.00		28
86-B-0134	SWESCO COR	Y		\$176,594.00	\$144,966.00	\$115,318.00		
86-B-0134				\$178,774 00	\$144,966.00	\$115,318.00		
96-6-0134 06-6-0134	R.J SANDE	¥		\$192,348 00	\$144,966.00	\$115,318 00		
86-8-0134	PROMET MAR			\$314,830 00 \$301,000,00	\$144.966.00	£115,318.00		
86-8-0138	RANCO CONS	Y		\$296,200 06	\$254,900.00		-7	ERROR



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	\$8	S.D.E	810	GOV'T EST	AWARD FRICE	%OF gOV'	% OF AUA
86-8-0136	GROVE ROOF	Ÿ		\$654,540.00	\$284,900.00		157	ERROR
86-B-0138	MECH PIPIN	Ý		\$314,200 00	\$254,900.00		23	ERROR
86-B-0138	THOMAS P	Ÿ		\$323,780 00	\$254,900.00		27	ERROR
86-8-0139	GIVLANI CO	Ý		\$227,779 00	\$254,900 00		-11	ERROR
86-E-0138	DANLADI CO	Y		\$ 373,000.00	\$254,900.00		15	ERROF
86-B-0138	PAM CONST	γ		\$236,600.00	\$254,900.00		-7	ERROR
86-B-0138	PARKS & EU	¥		\$204,211.00	\$254,900.00		-20	ERROR
86-8-0138	GIANNA GEP	Y		\$239,000.00	\$154,900.00		-16	ERROR
86-8-0138	SCAREETT C	¥		\$218,025.00	\$25 4,9 00.00		-7.1	EFFOR
86-B-0156	Pressure C	Y		\$4,082,271.00	\$ 2,167,633.00	\$2,582,345.00	87	£7
86-8-0156	Ole Hansen	V		\$4 ,004,895 50	\$2,267,633 .00	\$2,582,345.00	77	55
86-5-0300	AEINATON C	¥		\$470,000.00	\$424,710.0 0	\$449,000.00	11	5
8E-E-0300	DALVOG INC	7		1165,000.00	\$424,710.00	\$449,000.00	9	4
86-B-0300	GAFFNY COP	Y		44 99,000 00	\$424,710 00	\$445,000.00	17	11
86-84-0390	HOLDEN ROD	Y		\$449, 000.00	\$424,710.00	\$449,000.00	6	()
86-E-0300	JANUS INC	γ		\$5 21,000.00	\$424,710.00	\$449, 000.00	23	16
86-B-0300	PRAVEHT CO	Y		\$ 580,000 00	\$424,710 00		37	29
86-B-0300	PROCESS EN),		\$ 529,480 00	#424,710 00		25	18
86-B-0307	MID MAIKE	γ		\$379,000.00	\$ 190,467 00		93	7
86-9-0907	IS I KARYU	Y		4 53 5 ,700.00	1190,467.00		87	ŷ.
86-B-0307	NO BIDS RE	-	-	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Q.	0
86-B-0803	A P VHITAG	Y		\$ 314,260 00	1 182,000 00		73	ERROR
86-B-0309	D E POULIN	Y		\$325,5 00.00	\$182,000.00		79	ERROR
86-8-0309		¥		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$0.00	0	0
89-8-0010	COMPOLIDAT	7		\$625,283.00	\$ 515,598.00	\$ 565,089.00	21	9 % 1 1 2 1
86-B-0310	GRIFCO INC	7		\$618,959.50	\$515,596.00	4565,039.00	20	9
86-8-0310	JCM COMST	γ		: 593,089.00	\$ 515,598.00	\$565, 089.00	16	5
86-E-0814	MAREL CONS	Ÿ		\$47,640.00	\$32,441.00	447,640.00	47	Ô.
86-5-0314	A J ERUND	γ		\$E4,E)E 00	\$32,441.00	\$47,640.00		35
86-8-0315	BAY WEST E	Y		\$18 5 ,600.60	\$156,355.00	\$157,85 0.00	18	17
86-2-0315	D E WILLIA	Ÿ		\$18 8,600.00	\$ 156,358.00	\$157,850.00	21	20
86-6-0315	EMERTECH E	Y		\$248,091.00	\$156,355.00	\$157,850.00	57	55
86-B-0315	HARRINGTON	¥		\$158,922.00	\$156,355.00	\$157,850.00	2	
86-B-0315	RESERVE EL	Y		\$157,850.00				Ů.
	LAKE CO				\$1,077,000.00			
86-B-0316		Y			\$1,977,000.00			
86-8-0316	MONIAROS (\$1,805,175.00	\$1,077,000.00	\$577,505.00		
86-8-9316		Y		\$1,071,227.90	11,077,000.00	\$5/7,505.00	92	253
86-B-0315		Y	11		\$1,077,000.00			
86-9-0316	DAMLADI CO		Y		\$1,077,000.00	\$577,505.00		185
86-8-0401		Y			\$190,000.00 \$190,000.00		31	ERAGR
86-8-0402 86-8-0402		Ϋ́		\$242,664.00			28 50	ERROR
86-8-0402	COMSOLICAT E.L. SHEA	Y V		\$284,998 06 \$211,707 00	\$130,000.00 \$190,000.00		50 11	EPROR ERROR
86+E+0402		γ		\$228,908 00	\$190,000.00 \$190,000.00		20	ERROR
86-B-0402		¥		\$224,359.00	\$190,000.00		18	ERROR
86-B-0401	FEMIA CORF	Į.		\$239,120.00	\$150,000.00 \$150,000.00		52	ERROR
86-B-0406	Tarm tem	Y		7220; 125.5V	\$ 9.60		ERROR	ERFICR
86-2-0408	MARTELL CO	V		\$85,300 00	\$93,114.00		-9	ERROR
86-B-0409		Ÿ		\$71,200 00	\$58,114 00		-27	ERRER
86-8-0408	FAMILITA E			\$89,000.00	£38,114 00		-9	EHROR
56-E-0405	CARFOLL GL			\$78,700.00	\$81,683 00	±78,700.00		0
				.,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	21	·	



470481760	OFFEROR	9.8	8.0 B	SID	eavit est	AWARD PRICE	#OF gOV'	1 OF AVA
86 - 8-0409	DEMUALT IN	γ		\$93,E00.00	\$81,698.00	\$78,700.00	14	19
86-B-0409	LYBURN CON	V.		\$137,100.00	£81,688.00	\$78,700 00	68	74
86-B-0409	METRO-VING	Ý		\$90,612.00	\$81,688.00	\$78,700.00	11	15
86-8-0414	ARTHUR SCO			\$151,300.00	\$155,300.00	\$115,730.00	-3	31
86-B-0414	CITY FFNCE	¥		\$192,633.00	\$155,300.00	\$115,730.00	24	έú
86-8-0414	EXFEPT FEN			\$115,730.00	\$155,300.00	\$115,730.00	-25	0
86-B-0415	CIALDEA EL	¥		\$255,000.00	\$183,784.00	\$232,000.00	35	10
86-B-0415	FRITZ CONS	Υ		\$240,820.00	\$188,784.00	\$232,000.00	27	<u> </u>
86-E-0415	HARMIIT CO	¥		\$232,000.00	\$189,784.00	\$232,000.00	23	Û
86-E-0415	HARTFORD C	Y		\$247,747.00	\$188,784.00	\$232,000.00	31	7
86-9-0417	DESIGN ROO	6 B		\$234,000.00	\$170,000 00	\$174,444.00	38	34
86-B-0417	DiROCCO CO	γ		\$174,444.00	\$170,000 .00	\$174,444.00	3	0
86-E-0417	Texas Hade	Y		\$196,500.00	\$170,000.00	\$174,444.00	16	13
86-5-6417	TITAN ROOF	Y		1 198,000.00	\$170,000.00	\$174,444 .00	16	14
86-E-0417				\$0.00	\$0.00	\$174,444.00	Ó	9
96-8-0418	GAFFNEY CO	¥		\$314,650.00	\$177,9 30.00	\$2 23,500.00	7 7	41
86-E-0418	HAMBIII CO	Y		\$ 023,500 00	4177,9 30.00	\$223,500.00	26	0
86-B-0415	CARMONE CO	Y		\$ 97,639.60	\$100,432.00	\$97,639.00	+3	0
86-9-0419	DI ROCCA C	Y		\$119,500.00	\$100,432.00	\$ 97,639.00		22
86-3-0419	ROCKWELL I	ż,		\$ 209,995.00	\$ 100,432.00	\$ 97,639.00		115
86-5-0401	harregneet	Y	(% (%)	\$ 56,686 00	\$52,900.00	\$ 56,685.00		0
86-5-0422	BRIVELITE	¥		\$112,700.00	\$154,496.00	\$57,700.00		95
86-B-0422	SAL ELECTP	¥		#124,000.00	\$154,496.00	\$57,700.00		115
86 · B · 0422	J 6 SALAS	Y		\$57,760.60	\$154,496 00	\$57,700.00		0
95- 5- 0400 85- 5- 0400	LACUCA ASS	ĭ		\$86,960.00	\$154,495.00	\$57,700.00		51
86-B-0402	TFI INC	Y		\$108,095.00	\$154,496.00	\$57,700.00		87
86-E-0474	CITY VENTU	Y		\$159,320.00	\$114,820.00		39	ERROR
86-8-0/24	POLCHIA CO	Y		\$118,038 00	\$114,820.00		12	ERROR
86-9-0405 86-9-0425	FEWERD WIT			\$1,138,054.00 \$884.288.00	\$345,000.00		20	ERROP
96-E-0425	FONTAS CON FRESEURE C	ķi		\$544,714 00 \$544,714 00	\$945,000.00		-30	ERROR Error
86-5-0430	ELCUR ELEC	Y		\$14,803.00	\$945,000.00 \$17,776.00		-0 38	EARUR ERRUR
86-E-0430	JACK COHEN	7		\$18,374.00	\$17,776.00 \$17,776.00		3	ERROR
86-8-0430	JOS COTUMA			\$02,350.00	\$17,776.00		26	ERECR
86-8-0430		Y		\$22,153 00	\$17,776.00 \$17,776.00		25	ERROR
86-B-0430	SAFFORR	Ÿ		\$24,090.00			36	ERROR
86-B-0433	BEST-TEMP	Ÿ		\$51,800.00		\$91,500.00		0
86-8-9433	BRITE LITE	Ÿ		\$92,700.00				1
86- E- 0433	GRANTOM NE	¥		\$98,350 OO	\$112,632.00			7
86-5-0433	NJP A/C &	¥		\$ 98,000.00	\$112,632 00	\$91,500.00		
86-B-0442	ABIBLE CON			\$2,112,770.00				
86-B-0442	ELOOR CONT	γ			\$1,409,169.00			
86-B-0442	EXFERT FLF				\$1,409,169.00			
86-B-0442	G & R FLEC				\$1,409,169 00			
86- E- 0442	J & SALAS			\$1,977,700.00				
86- P- 0442	VALQUEST C			\$1,772,000.00				0
86-E-0445	ACME FIRE			\$ 23,680.00				Q
86-B-0447	AMERICAN P			\$54,055.00				0
86-B-0447	FANZITTA E			£72,000.00				35
86-E-0466	E M. AUDET	γ		\$220,635.00	\$178,395.00			75
8E-B-0456		f,		\$220,638.06	\$178,395.00			75
86-B-0498	LYNNWELL A	Y		\$195, 300.00	\$ 178,395.00	\$126,300.00	9	5.5



CONTRACT#	CFFEROR	88	\$.D 5	EIO	80V'T EST	AUARD FRICE	%8F g0V'	% OF AUA
86-B-0456	LYNNUELL A	γ		\$155,300.00	\$178,395 .00	\$128,300.00	9	55
88-8-0458	MOHAUK VAL	Ÿ		\$128,300.00	\$ 178,395.00	\$126,300.00	-29	C
86-8-0456	THE RYAN C	Ÿ		\$138,800.00	\$178,398.00	\$126,300.00	-22	10
88-B-0498	THE RYAN C	Ÿ		£138,800.00	\$178,395.00	\$126,300.00	-22	16
86-8-0464	68M EASTER	Y		\$138,650.00	\$146,000.00	\$136,650.00	-6	0
96-9-0464	GEO. MEHRE	Y		\$182,220.00	\$146,000.00	\$136,650.00	11	19
86-8-0464	MARAPAKIS	Y		\$158,500.00	\$146 ,000.00	\$138,650.00	9	16
86-8-0464	MEALLISTER	7		\$169,000.0 (\$145,000.00	\$136,650.00	15	23
86-E-0464	PIONEER CO	Y		\$142,000.00	\$146,000.00	\$136,650.00	-3	4
86-E-0466	COTTMAN ME	Y		\$ 128,100.00	\$ 120,088.00	\$128,100.00	7	Û
88-8-0466	EAUDELLI E	Y		\$128,90 0.00	\$120,086.00	\$ 128,100.00	7	1
86-B-0466	KOHLER BRO	¥		# 13 7,0 00.00	\$120,086.00	\$128,100.00	14	7
86-8-0466	SHELLY'S D	Y		\$168,000.00	\$120,086.00	\$1 28,100.00	£()	31
86-5-0467	EPIC CONTR	Y		\$ 389,100.00	\$192,216 .00		92	ERROR
86-8-0467	EFIC CONTR	Y		\$369,100.00	\$192,216 00		92	ERROR
86-8-0471	R J DELMOM	A.		\$398,605.00	\$185,145.00		114	ERFOR
86-9-0471	ROSERT COD	ĭ		\$227,600.00	\$185,145.00		23	ERROR
86-8-0478	SHEERA COM	ĭ		\$ 50,40G.00	\$84,500.0 0		-40	ERROR
86-E-0475	N E. SEALC	1		\$77,218.80	\$84,500.00		-9	ERROR
85-B-0479	LYBURATONS	Y		\$128,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$103,408 00	60	24
86-B-0478	EMERALD CO	Y		\$118,800.00	1 30,000.00	\$103,408.00	49	15
86-8-0478	ROBINSON E	Y		\$ 131,633.00	\$80,000.00	\$103,408.00	65	27
86-6-0478	HAMMITT CO	¥		\$144,000 00	\$90,000.00	\$103,408.00	80	20
86-8-0478	MERO CONST	¥		\$118,918.00	\$80,000.00	\$103,408.00		15
86-8-0478	FRITZ CONS	Y		\$103,408 00	\$80,000 00	\$103,403.00	29	0
98-E-0479	SEENNAN CO	Y		\$123,400 00	\$55,723.00	**** 556 66	88	ERROR
98-3-0490	AMITY PAVI	Y		\$99.250.00	\$33,255 00	\$49,360.00	168	81
86-8-0480	CHATTES JEE	¥		\$58,000.00	\$33,255.00	\$49,360.00	74	18
85-B-0480	COPPOLA FA	¥		\$\$9,960.00 \$70.00	\$33,255.00	\$49,350.00	48	0
86-5-0490 86-5-0491	METRO CONT	Y		\$76,188.00	\$33,255.00	\$49,360.00 \$102,484.00	129	54 85
86-8-049)	COTTMAN ME DEL VAL ME	Y		\$185,100.00 \$175,883.00	\$175,000.00 \$175,000.00	\$102,464.00 \$102,484.00	8	
36-2-0461	FARINELLI	Y		\$278,970.00	\$175,000.00	\$102,484.00	58	169
	NORTH AMER			·	\$175,000.00 \$175,000.00			
85-B-0481		¥		\$102,484 00		\$102,484.00		0
86-B-0484	M FRAME HI			\$149,149 00		4:02;404.00	-17	_
86-B-0484	US FLOORS	¥		4214,444.00	\$283,300 00		- <u>1</u> 4	
86-B-0484	CONTRACT F			\$232,344 45	\$283,300.00		-18	
86-B-0484	EASEMAN ER			\$233,340.0C	\$283,300 00		-18	
86-B-0484	HAYUGOD BE			\$287,925.00	\$283,300.00		2	
86-B-0484	MARDN CONS			\$ 307,750.00	\$283,300.00		9	
86-8-0484	CRIS CONTR			\$347,840.00	·		23	
86-B-0484	20RIC PLDS			1 354,000.00			25	EFRER
86-B-0488	A P WHITAK			\$350,000 00			99	
86-B-0488	OLD TOWN A			\$274,975.60			52	
88-B-0489	MAGNUM INC			\$166,380.00	\$172,132.00	\$166,380 00		
86-8-0499	ROBERT RIP			\$383,721.00	\$155,600.00			
86-5-0493	R L FYLET	Ÿ		\$189,000.00	\$155,600.00	\$176,000.00		7
86-8-6493		¥		≇17€,000 00		\$176,000.00		0
86-5-0199	PANZITTA E	Y		\$158,000.60				
86-5-0493	ERBURIO EX			\$048,809.00	115 5,600.00	\$176,000.00	57	39
86-B-0453	S & MARTER	¥		\$210,800 0 5	\$155,600 00	\$178,000 00	35	20



CDNTRACT#	OFFEROR	65	5.0.8	E10	604,1 E81	AWARD PRICE	%OF gOV'	% OF AUA
86-8-0495	KERK ELEVA	^		\$749,219.00	\$554,000.00	\$748,219.00	35	0
86-B-0498	ART TRANSO	Ÿ		\$38,435.00	\$51,149.00	\$35,435.00	-31	0
86-B-0498	CESSOR DEF	Ý		\$24,500.00	\$51,149.00	\$35,435.00	-52	-31
36-5-0436	DAVIO J PA	Ý		\$68,321.00	\$51,149 00	\$35,435.00	28	84
36-E-0436	ENEFSY ENG	9		\$0.00 \$0.00	#51,145.00	\$35,435.00		-100
86-8-0496	LYBURN CON	y T		\$88,000.00	\$E1,145.00	\$35,435.00		148
86-5-0496	W R CASTIL	V		\$40,800.00	\$51,149 00	±35,435.00		15
86-E-0800	BEV MEHRER	¥		\$76,757.00	\$82,000.00	\$66,450.00		16
86-8-0500	GREAT AMER	Y		4 135,711.00	\$32,000.00	\$66,450.00		104
26-B-0800	EROVE ROOF	Ÿ		\$68,450.00	\$92,000 00	\$65,450.00		0
86-B-0500	PENN PERRY	Ÿ		\$74,222.00	\$92,000.00	\$66,450.00		72
86-B-0500	PIONEER CO	9		\$21,000.00	182,000.00	\$56,450.00		22
88-B-0509	BELL'S ROO	Ϋ́		\$206,245.00	\$249,815 OC	\$206,245.00		0
86-E-0509	D & S ROGF	ï		\$247,458 00	\$249,815 00	\$206,245.00		20
86-B-8503	JESSIE CCN	Ý		\$141,875.00	£249,815.00	\$206,245.00		
85-E-0E10	BELL'S ROO	y		\$206,825.00	\$150,985.00			0
89-E-0510	D 1 8 ROOF	Y		\$240,825.00	\$250,985.00	\$206,925.00		16
86-8-0610	EMOLESS SI	Ÿ		\$277,000.00	\$250,985.00 \$250,985.00	\$206,985.00		34
86-2-0510	JESSIE CON	Y		\$141,875.00	\$250,985.00	\$206,925.00		
86-8-8510	WEISHAN RO	Y		\$501,312.00	\$250,985.00 \$250,985.00	\$205,925.00 \$205,925.00		141
86-E-0511	BELLS ROOF	Y		\$119,180.00	\$140,900.00	\$115,130.00		0
007E7V911	D & S ROOF			\$147,891.00	\$140,500.00 \$140,900.00	\$119,130.00		24
	ENDLESS GV	Y		· ·	\$140,900.00	•		
86-B-6811		Y		\$151,000 00	-	\$119,130.00		50 -27
96-B-0511	JESSIE CON	¥		#110 070 00	\$140,900.00	\$119,130.00		~47 ()
96-8-0512	FELL'S ROOF	Y		\$118,370.00	\$140,900.00	•		28 28
86-E-0512 86-E-0512	JESSIE CON	Y		\$145,137.00 \$87,816.00	\$140,900.00 \$140,900.00	\$118,370.00 \$118,370.00		
	DAS ROSFIN	Y			\$140,500.00 \$124,750.00	·		+2 <i>E</i>
96-7-0513	n. deisman	Y		\$878,507.00 \$444,285.00		\$444,285.00		3) 0
86-E-0613	E STREMEER	Y		\$1,587,203 00	\$224,780.00 \$898,400.00	\$444,285.00 *1 000 005 00		
86-8-0515		Y				\$1,338,886.00 \$1,000,000,00		16
86-8-0815	SAYFIELD C	Y		\$1,339,886.00	\$538,400 00 \$538,400 00	\$1,338,886.00		0
86-B-0515	CERTIFIED	¥ N		\$1,873,000.00	\$539,400.00	\$1,338,886.00 \$1,000.000		40
86-E-0515	ILICE COMB	Y		\$1,914,560.60	\$538,400.60	\$1,338,888.00		36
	EERNARD K				170,058.00		- 3	
		Y		\$83,100 00		*FC COO OO	19	ERRER
86-8-0519	01878848 0	Y		\$59,060 00		\$59,000.00		0
86-5-9519	DEL-VAL ME	Ÿ		\$65,989.66	\$47,300.60	\$55,00 0 .00		12
\$6-2-0519 \$6.5.0516	P20 SINTAM	Y v			\$47,900 00 \$47,900 00	\$59,000.00		15
86-8-0519	TH0MAS 8.	, y		\$74,343.00	\$47,500.00			26
86-2-0515	H V ALLEA			\$131,260.00		\$59,000 00		
86-8-0633	SMITHTOUN	Y M		\$110,188.00	#110,632.00		-2	
65-B-0802 86-B-0802	-ESTAR KNT	Y		\$250,750 GO			ERROR Capan	ERFOR
	ALEANY JAN	7		\$177,785.00			ERROR	
86-B-0802	CONTRACT I			\$234,950 00 \$175 350 00			ERROR	ERROR
86-8-0802 86-8-0804		Y	Ų.	\$175,350 00	Epope		ERROR	
			Y	\$1,398,797 38 \$16,181 00			ERROR	ERRUA
86-B-0805	EUILO MAT SUNSELT TE	V.		\$46,131.00	·		75 ee	ERROR
86~E-0805 86~E-0807	MID MAINE	Y 7		\$49,400.00 #570 nnn na	\$28,301.00 \$100.437.60		98 c.c.	ERROR
				\$379,000.00 *555.740.00	\$190.467 GO		99	EARCR
86-8-0807 06-6-0816	WYMAN & SI A & C SLOS	?		\$355,700.00	\$190,467 00		87 507.00	
86-E-0815		Y		\$1,971,815.00			ERFOR	
86-5-0015	ARVE EXTER	1		\$3,083,804 00			ERROR	EFROR



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	9 <u>B</u>	S D E	EID	60V'T EST	AWARD PRICE	%OF gOV'	% OF AVA
86-B-0815	ATLANTIC M	γ		\$2,062,562.00			ERROR	ERECR
86-P-0815		Ý		\$1,542,018.00			ERROR	
86-B-0815	CUSTEDIAL	γ		\$2,123,280.00			ERROR	ERROR
86-B-0815	OTH INC	?		\$2,011,995.00			ERROR	ERROR
86-B-0815	EBGN SERVI	Y		\$2,715,127.00			ERROR	ERROR
86-B-0815	GENERAL SE	γ		\$1,650,870.00			ERROR	ERROR
66-B-0815	GOVERNMENT	Y		\$1,644,042.00			ERROR	ERROR
86-9-0815	INDUSTRIAL	γ		\$2,199,086LQQ			ERROR	ERFOR
86-8-0815	J & L JANI	γ		\$1,883,572.00			ERROR	ERROP
\$6-B-0815	J 1 W JANI	γ		\$1,087,190.00			ERROR	ERFOR
86-B-0815	OFERATIONS	?		\$ 2,333,450.00			ERROR	ERROR
\$6-8-0815	SEE CLEAR	Y		\$1,982,009.00			ERROR	ERROR
86-B-0815	SPICK AND	Y		\$2,817,787.00			ERROR	ERROR
86-8-0815	SULLIVAN J	Y		\$2,508,475 00			ERROR	ERROR
86-B-0815	THE PROFES	Y		\$1,444,645 .00			ERROR	ERROR
86-B-0815	A TO Z MAI	Y	Y	\$1,834,152.00			ERROR	ERROR
86-B-0815	ALPHA MAIN	Y	Y	\$1,705,650.00			ERROR	ERROR
86-8-0815	GM & M CLE	γ	Y	\$1,535,070.00			ERROR	EPROR
86-8-0815	J & H BLOG	Y	Y	\$1,379,724 .00			ERROR	ERROR
86-B-0815	KOREAN MAI	Y	¥	\$ 1,958,947.00			ERROR	ERROR
86-8-0915	SUCRE INC	Y	Y	\$2,458,240.00			ERROR	ERFOR
86-B-0815	SWALLEY CD	Y	Y	\$1,825,088.00			ERROR	ERACR
86-B-0815	UNION JAMI	¥	Y	\$1,894,155.00			ERROR	ERPOR
86-B-0918	IBI SECURI	¥		\$1,453,049.10	ERROR		ERROR	ERROR
86-B-0818	APEX INVES	γ	Y	\$1,618,044.51	ERROR		ERROR	ERROR
8180-8-38	VALLEY FOR	γ	Y	\$1,381,678.35	ERROR		ERROR	ERROR
86-8-0318	WILLIAM GU	Y	Y	\$1,248,224.60	ERROR		ERROR	ERFOR
86-B-0819	ECCLES SEC	γ	Ÿ	\$107,801.00	ERROR		ERROR	ERFOR
86-8-0819	JFJ SECURI	Y	Y	\$104,808.00	ERROR		ERROR	ERROR
86-B-0836	ALPHA MNY	Y		\$888,424.53		\$669,749.00	ERROR	33
66-E-0836	BILL R HEA	2		\$697,577.11		\$669,749.00	ERROR	4
86-B-0836	CLEAR THRU	Y		\$713,481.23		\$669,749.00	ERROR	7
86-8-0836	HYLANE INC	Y		\$797,320.15		\$669,749.00	ERROR	19
86-B-0336	INDUSTRIAL	Υ		\$1,027,567.82		\$669,749.00	ERROR	53
86-B-0836	JOHNSON &	?		\$1,062,174.18		\$ 669,749.00	ERROR	.59
86-E-0836		Y		\$829,419.84		\$669,749.00	EREOR	
86-B-0836		Y		\$917,652.19		\$669,749.00		
86-8-0336		γ		\$1,137,225.86		\$ €€9, 74 9.00		
86-B-0836		Å		\$1,221,986.68		\$669,749.00	ERROR	82
86-B-0836		Y		\$722,848.66		\$669,749.00	ERROR	8
86-B-0836	SEC INC	Y		\$563,082.81		\$669,749.00	ERROR	
86-B-0836		Y	У	\$958,€33.42		\$669,749 .00	ERROR	
86-B-0836		Y	Y	\$ 907,€76.48		\$569,749.00	ERROR	36
86-B-0836	SPICK & SP		У	\$1,227,728.87		\$669,749.00		83
86-8-0836		?	У	\$1,241,775.00		\$669,749.00		
86-B-0836		Y	¥	\$1,641,777.35		\$669,749.00		145
86-B-0840		Ÿ		\$1,435,729.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	ERROR
26-B-0940	E.M S. I			\$1,494,988.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	ERROR
86-8-0840	EREAT PLAI	¥		\$1,123,757.32	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	ERROR
86-B-0840	ISI SEC. S			\$1,257,529.60	\$ 0.00	\$0.00	0	ERROR
86-B-0840		Y		\$1,441,116.10	\$9.00	\$0.00	0	ERROR
86-B-0840	UNITED INT	Y		\$1,194,057.E0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	ERROR



Sef-B-0420	CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	88	S.D.B	BID	60V'T EST	AWARD PRICE	%OF gOV'	% OF AVA
Sche-Braze	04-9-0840	(IMIVERSA)	Y		\$1 609 334 40	0.0 02	\$0.00	ô	FPROR
Be-B-0200 NEF SETURI Y							40.00	-	
EC-B-0240 Q. E. ENTER Y									
86-B-0200 R1 Y \$1,25,733.05 ERROR ER									
SCH-B-0840 STOMALL'S STU, SEC, 115 00 EFROR									
Be-B-0640									
86-E-0640									
Se-B-0644			· ·	Y			£0 00		
Sche-Dec44				•		*****			
## SE-B-0844 MERCER NEE Y									
86-B-1452									
86-B-1452 HATCO INTE 7 4230,753.00 496,844.00 ERROR 138 86-B-1452 HECO-FACIF Y 4191,340.00 496,844.00 ERROR 201 86-B-1450 DUTRA CONS Y 45,730,012.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1460 NESTMECK I Y 45,948,200.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1460 NESTMECK I Y 4200,000.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1460 NESTMECK I Y 4200,000.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 HECO-PACIF Y 4132,873.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 HECO-PACIF Y 4132,873.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 FOTRATI-SUY 4276,000.00 42,362,553.00 42,697,000.00 40 23 86-B-2120 JON CONSTR Y \$1,311,165,000.00 42,362,553.00 42,697,000.00 42 24 04 86-B-2936 AN									
86-8-1452 DHIO CRAME Y \$271,029.00 \$96,844.00 ERROR 183 86-8-1460 DUTRA CORN Y \$5,730,102.00 \$96,844.00 ERROR 183 86-8-1460 SPANDECK I Y \$6,948,200.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-8-1450 WESTANDIT I Y \$200,000.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-8-1450 WESTANDIT I Y \$200,000.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-8-1450 WESTANDIT I Y \$200,000.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-8-1450 WESTANDIT I Y \$220,000.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-8-1450 WESTANDIT I Y \$220,000.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-8-1450 BAY AREA C Y \$132,573.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-8-1470 FOURARTI-SU Y \$272,000.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-8-1470 FOURARTI-SU Y \$272,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 40 23 86-8-2120 FRAUGHT CO Y \$3,250,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 42 24 86-8-2128 TLY CONST. Y \$1,571,350.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 14 0.0 86-8-3936 ANTRAC OF Y \$1,118,166.00 \$1,116,500.00 0.0 ERROR 86-8-4322 ERROR FROR Y \$1,065,263.00 \$1,116,500.00 0.0 H4 ERROR 86-8-4326 ERROR PRILLIPS N Y \$852,560.00 \$1,116,500.00 ERROR 268-8-4432 ERROR FROR Y \$1,065,223.00 \$1,116,500.00 ERROR 268-8-4894 TRI-STATE \$406,000.00 \$157,032.00 \$119 ERROR 86-8-4894 DARLADI CO Y \$355,000.00 \$157,032.00 \$119 ERROR 86-8-4894 DARLADI CO Y \$355,000.00 \$157,032.00 \$119 ERROR 86-8-4894 DARLADI CO Y \$3550,000.00 \$157,032.00 \$119 ERROR 86-8-6494 DARLADI CO Y \$3550,000.00 \$157,032.00 \$119 ERROR 86-8-6544 ALC. SULLI Y \$100,000.00 \$157,032.00 \$119 ERROR 86-8-6544 DARLADI CO Y \$3550,000.00 \$157,032.00 \$119 ERROR 86-8-6544 POWER FIFI Y \$24,900.00 \$25,715.00 \$-3 ERROR 86-8-6544 POWER FIFI Y \$24,900.00 \$25,715.00 \$-3 ERROR 86-8-6544 POWER FIFI Y \$24,900.00 \$25,715.00 \$-3 ERROR 86-8-7031 BERGEN CO Y \$136,632.00 \$133,600.00 \$-7 ERROR 86-8-7031 BERGEN CO Y \$1									
86-B-1452 DHIO CRARE Y \$1274,029.00 \$96,844.00 ERROR ERROR 86-B-1460 DUTRA CDYS Y \$5,700,012.00 ERROR ERROR 86-B-1460 USTRICHT I Y \$6,845,200.00 ERROR ERROR 86-B-1460 USTRICHT I Y \$1200,000.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 REPO-PACIF Y \$132,273.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 REPO-PACIF Y \$132,774.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 REPO-PACIF Y \$132,774.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 REPO-PACIF Y \$135,774.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 FORBATI-SU Y \$135,774.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 FORBATI-SU Y \$135,774.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 FORBATI-SU Y \$1,571,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 \$42,667,000.00 \$2,468-8-2100 JCN CONSTR Y \$3,313,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 \$42,667,000.00 \$2,668-8-2100 JCN CONSTR Y \$3,313,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 \$42,668-8-2100 JCN CONSTR Y \$3,513,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 \$42,668-8-2100 JCN CONSTR Y \$3,513,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 \$42,668-8-2100 JCN CONSTR Y \$3,513,000.00 \$42,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 \$42,668-8-2100 JCN CONSTR Y \$1,571,350.00 \$1,116,500.00 \$0 ERROR ERROR 86-8-8-936 WIE YCCER Y \$1,665,232.00 \$1,116,500.00 \$4451,566.00 ERROR 255 \$66-8-4402 PHILLIPS N Y \$852,360.00 \$1,100.00 \$4451,566.00 ERROR 255 \$66-8-4402 PHILLIPS N Y \$852,360.00 \$157,002.00 \$159 ERROR 88-8-8-9484 HANFION BE Y \$344,000.00 \$157,002.00 \$119 ERROR 86-8-4944 HANFION BE Y \$344,000.00 \$157,002.00 \$77 ERROR 86-8-4944 FLETCRE-H \$477,594.00 \$157,002.00 \$77 ERROR 86-8-4944 FLETCRE-H \$477,594.00 \$157,002.00 \$119 ERROR 86-8-6444 P.C. SULLI Y \$100,000.00 \$25,715.00 \$29 ERROR 86-8-6544 P.DUER FIFT Y \$24,990.00 \$25,715.00 \$29 ERROR 86-8-6544 P.DUER FIFT Y \$24,990.00 \$25,715.00 \$29 ERROR 86-8-6544 P.DUER FIFT Y \$24,990.00 \$25,715.00 \$29 ERROR 86-8-7031 HARRELL ME Y \$112,400.00 \$133,600.00 \$25,715.00 \$29 ERROR 86-8-7031 WINTED CDM Y \$136,932.00 \$133,600.00 \$25,715.00 \$26 ERROR 86-8-7031 WINTED CDM Y \$136,932.00 \$133,600.00 \$25,715.00 \$26 ERROR 86-8-7031 WINTED CDM Y \$136,932.00 \$133,600.00 \$25,715.00 \$25 ERROR 86-8-7031 WINTED CDM Y \$136,932.00 \$133,600.00 \$25,715.00 \$25 ERROR 86-8-7031									
S6-8-1460 DUTRA CDNS Y \$5,730,012.00 ERROR					·		•		
SE-B-1460							4.01044.00		
86-B-1450 WESTMENT I Y \$200,000.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1459 HECO-PACIF Y \$322,225.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 BEAY AREA C Y \$132,873.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 POTRATI-SU Y \$135,774.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 POTRATI-SU Y \$138,774.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-2120 JCN CONSTR Y \$13,830.000.00 \$2,862,583.00 \$2,697,000.00 40 23 86-B-2120 PRAUGHT CO Y \$1,350,000.00 \$2,362,583.00 \$2,697,000.00 42 24 86-B-2936 ARTRAC GF Y \$1,110,165.00 \$1,116,500.00 0 ERROR 86-B-3936 ARTRAC GF Y \$1,065,365.00 \$1,116,500.00 4 1 ERROR 86-B-3936 ARTRAC GF Y \$1,065,365.00 \$1,116,500.00 4 ERROR 285 86-B-4432 EARTH PROP Y \$1,065,320.00 \$10,00 \$451,586.00 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>									
86-B-1469 HECO-PACIF Y \$322,225.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 HECO-PACIF Y \$132,873.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 POTRATI-SU Y \$128,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 \$40 23 86-B-2120 JON CONSTR Y \$3,319,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 \$42 24 86-B-2128 TLT CONST. Y \$1,697,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 \$42 24 86-B-9366 ARTRAC OF Y \$1,1118,166.00 \$1,1116,500.00 \$42,697,000.00 \$4451,586.00 \$42,697,000.00									
86-B-1470 BAY AREA C Y \$132,873.00 ERROR									
86-B-1470 RECD-PACIF Y \$135,774.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 86-B-1470 FOTRATI-SU Y \$278,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 40 23 86-B-2128 JON CONSTR Y \$3,313,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 42 24 86-B-2128 TLT CONST. Y \$1,697,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 42 24 86-B-3936 AMTRAO OF Y \$1,118,166.00 \$1,116,500.00 0 ERROR 86-B-3936 M. E. YODER Y \$1,065,323.00 \$0.00 \$451,566.00 11 ERROR 86-B-3936 M. E. YODER Y \$1,605,323.00 \$0.00 \$4451,586.00 ERROR 255 86-B-4492 PHILLIPS N Y \$852,360.00 \$0.00 \$451,586.00 ERROR 255 86-B-4492 PHILLIPS N Y \$344,200.00 \$157,032.00 119 ERROR 86-B-4894 TRI-STATE \$406,000.00 \$157,032.00 77 ERROR 86-B-4894 DANLADI CO									
86-B-1470 POTRATI-SU Y \$278,000.00 \$2,562,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 \$0 \$2,688,253.00 \$2,697,000.00 \$2,688,253.00 \$2,697,000.00									
86-B-2120 JCN CONSTR Y \$3,319,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 40 23 86-B-2120 FRANGHT CO Y \$3,250,000.00 \$2,362,553.00 \$2,697,000.00 42 24 86-B-212B TLT CONST. Y \$1,697,000.00 \$1,116,500.00 \$1,116,500.00 0 ERAGR 86-B-3936 MIR CONST. Y \$1,571,300.00 \$1,116,500.00 1 ERAGR 86-B-3936 MIR YODER Y \$1,605,323.00 \$1,000.00 4451,586.00 ERROR 86-B-4432 EARTH PROP Y \$1,605,323.00 \$0.00 \$451,586.00 ERROR 25 86-B-4432 PHILLIPS N \$452,360.00 \$157,032.00 \$159 ERROR 25 86-B-4894 TRI-STATE \$406,000.00 \$157,032.00 \$159 ERROR 25 86-B-4894 HAMPTON BE Y \$334,200.00 \$157,032.00 \$19 ERROR 86-B-4894 DANLADI CO Y \$358,300.00 \$157,032.00 \$12 ERROR 86-B-4894 DANLADI CO Y \$358,300.00									
26-B-2128 PRAUSHT CO Y						00 022 020 03	#0 F97 000 00		
86-B-2128 TLT CONST. Y \$2,697,000.00 \$2,382,583.00 \$2,697,000.00 14 0 86-B-3936 ANTRAC OF Y \$1,118,168.00 \$1,116,500.00 0 AT ERROR 86-B-3936 N. R. CONST Y \$1,069,645.00 \$1,116,500.00 -4 ERROR 86-B-4432 EARTH PROP Y \$1,069,323.00 \$0.00 \$4451,586.00 ERROR 255 86-B-4432 PHILLIPS N Y \$852,360.00 \$0.00 \$4451,586.00 ERROR 255 86-B-4894 TRI-STATE \$406,000.00 \$157,032.00 159 ERROR 86-B-4894 HAMPTON BE Y \$344,200.00 \$157,032.00 119 ERROR 86-B-4994 DANLADI CO Y \$558,300.00 \$157,032.00 128 ERROR 86-B-4994 DANLADI CO Y \$358,300.00 \$157,032.00 128 ERROR 86-B-4994 DANLADI CO Y \$358,300.00 \$157,032.00 41 ERROR 86-B-4994 DANLADI CO Y \$358,300.00 \$157,032.00 41									
86-8-3936 ANTRAG OF Y \$1,118,166.00 \$1,116,500.00 0 ERROR 86-8-3936 R.R. CONST Y \$1,571,350.00 \$1,116,500.00 -4 ERROR 86-8-3936 W.E. YCDER Y \$1,065,645.00 \$1,116,500.00 -4 ERROR 86-8-4432 PHILLIPS N Y \$852,360.00 \$0.00 \$451,586.00 ERROR 86-8-4994 TRI-STATE \$406,000.00 \$157,032.00 159 ERROR 86-8-4994 HAMPTON BE Y \$324,200.00 \$157,032.00 119 ERROR 86-8-4994 DANLADI CO Y \$358,300.00 \$157,032.00 128 ERROR 86-8-4994 DANLADI CO Y \$358,300.00 \$157,032.00 41 ERROR 86-8-4994 STAR ERITE Y \$222,000.00 \$157,032.00 41 ERROR 86-8-8544 A.C. SULLI Y \$100,000.00 \$25,715.00 289 ERROR 86-8-6544 POWER PIFI Y \$24,990.00 \$25,715.00 -3 ERROR 86-8-6544 INDEPENDEN Y \$17,880.									
86-8-3936 R.R. CONST. Y \$1,571,350.00 \$1,116,500.00 /1 ERROR 86-8-3936 W.E. YCDER Y \$1,069,645.00 \$1,116,500.00 -4 ERROR 86-8-4432 EARTH PROP Y \$1,605,323.00 \$0.00 \$451,586.00 ERROR 255 86-8-4392 PHILLIPS N \$1,505,323.00 \$157,032.00 159 ERROR 09 86-8-4894 HAMPTON BE Y \$344,200.00 \$157,032.00 119 ERROR 86-8-4894 HAMPTON BE Y \$344,200.00 \$157,032.00 119 ERROR 86-8-4894 FLETCHER-H \$277,584.00 \$157,032.00 128 ERROR 86-8-4894 STAR BRITE Y \$222,000.00 \$157,032.00 41 ERROR 86-8-6544 A.C. SULLI Y \$100,000.00 \$25,715.00 289 ERROR 86-8-6544 POVER PIFI Y \$24,980.00 \$25,715.00 -3 ERROR 86-8-6544 POVER PIFI Y \$24,980.00 \$25,715.00 -3 ERROR 86-8-7031 HARRELL ME							+1/00///000.00		-
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90-0-1034 BRAYES FLS 1 \$251,137.00 \$180,000.00 40 ERRUN	86-B-7092	GRAVES PLB			\$251,237.00	\$180,000.00		40	



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	88	S.D.B	BID	GOA,1 ES1	AVARD PRICE	%OF gOV'	% OF AUA
86-E-7092	NEIDIGH CO	γ		\$276,582.00	\$180,000.00		54	ERROR
86-P-7224	BADUA & AS	•		\$182,222.00	\$142,255.00		28	ERFOR
86-B-7224	JUD CONSTR			\$189,000.00	\$142,255.00		33	ERROR
86-B-7224		Y		\$190,000.00	\$142,255.00		34	ERFOR
86-5-7224		Ÿ	Y	\$179,000.00	\$142,285.00		26	ERROR
86-B-7225	JUD CONST	Ÿ	·	\$271,815.00	\$164,489.00		65	ERROR
86-E-7225	LOUIS LIND	¥		\$260,209.00	\$164,489.00		58	ERFOR
86-B-7225	PACIFIC GE	Y		\$233,900.00	\$164,489.00		42	ERROR
86-8-7237	CONST DYNA	?		\$170,457.00	\$185,000.00	\$159,000.00	-8	7
86-B-7237	JUD CONST	Ÿ		\$202,969.00	\$185,000.00	\$159,000.00	10	28
86-B-7237	RIVER-COTT	Y	Υ	\$159,000.00	\$185,000.00	\$159,000.00	-14	0
86-8-7347	PARIS CONT		Y	\$599,000.00	\$364,921.00	·	6.4	ERROR
86-B-7347	BAYFIELD C	Y		\$506,600.00	\$384,921.00		39	EFROR
86-B-7347	ILICE CONS	¥		\$ 495,383.00	\$364,921.00		36	ERFOR
86-B-7347	HOWARD J.	Y		\$498,308 CO	\$364,921.00		37	ERADA
86-B-7347		¥		\$458,750.00	\$364,921.00		26	ERPOR
86-E-7347	NYDAN CONS	ĭ		\$397,813.00	\$364,921 00		9	ERFOR
85-B-7347	THE SOMERS		Y	\$482,240.00	\$364,921.00		32	ERROR
86-9-7347	BLINDERMAN	¥		\$593,011.00	\$364,921.00		63	ERROR
86-8-7746	LYTURN CON			\$67,181.00	\$ 70,000.00		- <u>A</u>	ERROR
86-3-7746	BELL STRON			\$38,976.00	\$70,000.00		- 4.4	ERROR
86-8-7746	NORTHWEST			\$24,394.00	\$70,000.00		-65	
86-E-7746	MILL VALLE			\$24,450.00	\$70,000.00		-65	
86-E-7746	DEW INC			\$26,720.00	\$70,000.00		-62	ERROR
86-B-7746	TAYLOR MOO			\$22,196.00	\$70,000.00		-68	ERROR
86-P-7746	NORAH & AS			\$79,595.00	\$ 70,000.00		14	ERROR
88-B-7746	AMERICAN C			\$24,144.00	\$70,000.00		-66	EAROR
86-B-7746	SEPTAR			\$16,174.00	\$70,000.00		-77	ERAGR
86-B-7745	CENTRAL IL			\$60,125.00	\$70,000.00		-14	ERROR
86-8-7758	RODNEY K.	H		\$8,248.51	·		ERROR	ERROR
86-B-7758	MIGHTY TID	N		£35,803.69			ERROR	ERROR
86-B-77El	BOSTON CLU			\$93,260.00	\$41,380.00	\$39,900.00	140	149
86-B-7761	HOFFMAN &			\$47,000.00	\$41,350.00	\$39,900.00	14	18
86-B-7761	AJS TUCKPO			\$39,900.00	\$41,380.00	\$39,900.00	-4	Û
86-B-7783	GRIFFITH B	?			\$253,727.00		294	ERROR
85-E-7783	MODRE TROS	?		\$349,199.00	\$253,727.00		38	ERROR
86-B-7783	RAPID CONS	?		\$483,951.00	\$253,727.00		91	ERROR
86-8-7785	BWN CONTRA	¥		\$88,992.00	\$65,527.00		36	ERROR
86-B-7787	DALTON KIL	Y		\$300,000.00	\$298,736.00		0	ERROR
86-B-7787	SMITH CONS	Y		\$246,500.00	\$298,736.00		-17	ERROR
86-B-7809	AMERICAN C	γ		\$64,894.00	\$45,019.00		44	ERROR
86-B-7809	BHS INC.	Y		\$23,610.00	\$45,019.00		-48	ERROR
86-8-7809	ENERGY SAV	Y		\$24,997.00	\$45,019.00		-44	ERROR
86-B-7809	FORD ROWE	Y		\$53,760.00	\$45,019.00		19	ERROR
86-E-7809	HARMEN LAU	?		\$20,800.00	\$45,019.00		-54	ERROR
86-B-7809	HOPFMAN &	?		£59,98 0.00	\$45,019 00		33	ERROR
86-8-7309		γ		\$79,950.00	\$45,019 00		78	ERROR
86-E-7809	PHILLIP NA	Υ		\$45,500.00	\$45,019.00		ì	ERROR
86-B-7809	SEPT	Y		\$14,227.58	\$45,019 00		-46	ERROR
86-B-7816	RITE WAY L	Y		\$398,623.76	\$199,000 00		100	ERROR
86-8-7816	PARRS CONT	¥		\$307,358.75	\$199,000.00		54	ERROR
86-8-7816	HOWARD J	Y		\$265,407.00	\$199,000.00		33	ERROR



DOWNARD TRY STEWN PART ST	CONTOACTA	accepno	65	e n e	STD.	COUPT ECT	AUADA DOICE	*UE ~UU;	♥ DE AUA
Se-B-7202	CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	55 	5.0 6		GOV'T EST	AWARD FRICE	rar gav.	& UF HWH
SEP-B-7302	86-8-7822	STRUCTURAL			\$309,650.00	\$118,282.00	\$128,000.00	162	142
EFFER 2020 SIMSLETON \$170,703.00 \$118,202.00 \$128,000.00 \$44 \$3 \$68-8-7822 \$100.00871 \$479,485.00 \$110,202.00 \$128,000.00 \$52 \$40 \$66-73235 \$14 \$140.009.00 \$134,000.00 \$134,000.00 \$170, \$2850.00 \$170,	86-B-7822	PARIS CONT			\$128,000.00	\$118,282.00	\$128,000.00	3	0
BF-B-7322 GUSPACHIEED	86-B-7822	LAKES & RI			\$139,860.00	\$118,282.00	\$128,000.00	18	9
BF-B-7322 GUSPACHIEED	86-B-7822	SINGLETON			\$170,703.00	\$118,282.00	\$128,000.00	44	33
86-B-7839								52	
B6-B-7269			Y				·		ERRER
Sc-B-7244 N & H CENT T									
B6-B-7844 H. S. H. CENT 7					· ·	•			
S6-B-8234 JUD CROST Y									
SE-B-8303 STREIGHER Y							\$369,491.00		
\$6-E-8303			Y						
86-B-8030 RATTS CONS Y \$256,135.00 \$106,700.00 55 ERROR 86-B-8030 REIGERH CO Y \$165,569.00 \$106,700.00 55 ERROR 86-B-8030 REIGERH CO Y \$165,569.00 \$106,700.00 55 ERROR 86-B-8030 RIDESEY'S Y \$172,127.00 \$106,700.00 \$1,049,968.00 -45 -29 86-B-8031 FRANK LILL Y \$1,049,968.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -45 -29 62-B-8413 FRANK LILL Y \$1,045,968.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -20 0 4 86-E-8413 FRANK LILL Y \$1,045,968.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -20 0 4 86-E-8413 H.C.I. COM N \$3,431,603.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -20 16 62-B-8413 H.C.I. COM N \$3,431,603.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -10 17 86-B-8413 H.C.I. COM N \$1,035,002.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -10 17 86-B-8413 H.C.I. COM N \$1,05,700.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -10 17 86-B-8831 KUDAN COMS Y \$67,173.00 \$103,000.00 \$1,049,968.00 -25 -2 86-B-8631 HLCCARD Y \$1,05,002.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -25 -2 86-B-8631 HLCCARD Y \$1,05,002.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -25 ERROR 86-B-8631 HLCCARD Y \$1,05,002.00 \$109,000.00 \$1,049,968.00 -25 ERROR 86-B-8631 HLCCARD Y \$111,177.00 \$109,000.00 \$1,049,968.00 -25 ERROR 86-B-8631 JEFFREY T Y \$410,009.00 \$109,000.00 \$1,049,968.00 -25 ERROR 86-B-8631 JEFFREY T Y \$410,009.00 \$109,000.00 \$109,000.00 \$20 ERROR 86-B-8631 JEFFREY T Y \$410,009.00 \$109,									
Seb-B-800					•				
86-B-8030\$ LINDSEY'S Y \$172,127.00 \$106,700.00 \$1,049,968.00 -25 -25									
SE-B-8413									
\$6-6-8413 HARKN FORE Y \$1,049,968.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -23 0 \$6-6-8413 HARKN FORE Y \$1,056,570.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -20 4 \$6-6-8413 HOTER COR N \$1,231,032.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -20 15 \$6-6-8413 HOTER COR N \$1,231,032.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -10 17 \$6-6-8413 NYDRM CONS Y \$1,025,032.00 \$1,371,253.00 \$1,049,968.00 -25 -2 \$6-6-8431 NYDRM CONS Y \$67,173.60 \$102,000.00 -20 ERROR \$6-8-8831 NYDRM CONS Y \$67,173.60 \$102,000.00 -26 ERROR \$6-8-8831 HYDRM CONS Y \$141,107.00 \$103,000.00 5 ERROR \$6-8-8831 HYDRM CONS Y \$141,107.00 \$103,000.00 5 ERROR \$6-8-8831 HEFFREY T Y \$41,000.00 \$103,000.00 5 ERROR \$6-8-8831 HEFFREY T Y \$41,000.00 \$103,000.00 -20 ERROR \$6-8-8831 HEFFREY T Y \$41,000.00 \$103,000.00 -20 ERROR \$6-8-8831 HEFFREY T Y \$41,000.00 \$103,000.00 -20 ERROR \$6-8-8831 HEFFREY T Y \$47,573.00 \$103,000.00 -20 ERROR \$6-8-8831 HEFFREY T Y \$41,000.00 \$103,000.00 -20 ERROR \$6-8-8831 HEFFREY T Y \$461,600.00 \$67,133.95 -11 ERROR \$6-8-8859 EYCELLENT Y \$61,600.00 \$67,133.95 -11 ERROR \$6-8-8859 EYCELLENT Y \$61,600.00 \$67,133.95 -11 ERROR \$6-8-8859 EYCELLENT Y \$61,600.00 \$67,133.95 -12 ERROR \$6-8-8859 EYCELLENT Y \$61,600.00 \$67,133.95 -17 ERROR \$68-8-8859 EYCELLENT Y \$61,600.00 \$67,133.95 -17 ERROR							\$1.049.968.00		
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86-6-8559 NYDAN CONS Y \$72,018.00 \$67,138.95 7 ERBR 86-B-8559 DSCAR J.BE Y \$68,000.00 \$67,138.95 1 ERBR 86-B-8559 PELONPA CO Y \$78,445.00 \$67,138.95 26 ERROR 86-B-8559 RITE-MAY Y \$64,770.00 \$67,138.95 26 ERROR 86-B-8559 SOMERS CO Y Y \$69,448.00 \$67,138.95 3 ERGOR 86-C-4910 RIPPER INC Y \$237,721.00 \$115,188.00 106 ERROR 86-C-4910 POLARIS CO Y \$145,200.00 \$115,188.00 26 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMPTON CO Y \$227,800.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMPTON CO Y \$14,890.00 \$25,715.00 -42 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMPTON CO Y \$14,890.00 \$25,715.00 -35 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMPTON CO Y \$14,890.00 \$25,715.00 -35 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMPTON CO Y \$32		HOPPHAN &	¥		\$88,597.00			32	ERROR
86-B-8559 OSCAR J.BE Y \$68,000.00 \$67,138.95 1 ERROR 86-B-8559 PELONPA CO Y \$78,445.00 \$67,138.95 26 ERROR 86-B-8559 RITE-WAY Y \$84,770.00 \$67,138.95 26 ERROR 86-B-8559 SOMERS CO Y Y \$85,443.00 \$67,138.95 3 EFROR 86-C-4910 RIPPER INC Y \$237,721.00 \$115,188.00 106 ERROR 86-C-4910 POLARIS CO Y \$145,200.00 \$115,188.00 26 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMFTON CO Y \$227,860.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERROR 86-C-6544 UNITED MEC Y \$14,890.00 \$25,715.00 -42 ERROR 86-C-7764 UN SCHAUS Y \$31,571.00 \$48,508.00 -35 ERROR 87-4705 WALTER STR Y \$369,276.00 \$320,000.00 15 ERROR 87-4705 MARNUM INC Y \$337,000.					\$69,600.00	\$67,138.95		4	
86-B-8589 FELONPA CO Y \$78,445.00 \$67,138.95 17 ERROR 86-B-8599 RITE-WAY Y \$64,770.00 \$67,138.95 26 ERROR 86-B-8599 SOMERS CO Y Y \$69,449.00 \$67,138.95 3 ERROR 86-C-4910 RIPPER INC Y \$237,721.00 \$115,188.00 106 ERROR 86-C-4910 POLARIS CO Y \$145,200.00 \$115,188.00 26 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMETON CO Y \$227,800.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERSOR 86-C-4910 SAMETON CO Y \$227,800.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERSOR 86-C-4910 SAMETON CO Y \$227,800.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERSOR 86-C-4910 SAMETON CO Y \$244,500.00 \$15,715.00 -42 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMETON CO Y \$14,890.00 \$25,715.00 -35 ERROR 86-C-6544 UNITED MEC Y \$31,571.00 \$420,508.00 -35 ERROR 87-4705 WALTER STR Y		NYDAN CONS	Y		\$72,018.00	\$ 87,138.95		7	ERROR
86-E-8559 RITE-WAY Y \$64,770.00 \$67,138.95 26 ERROR 86-B-8559 SOMERS CO Y Y \$69,449.00 \$67,138.95 3 ERROR 86-C-4910 RIPPER INC Y \$237,721.00 \$115,188.00 106 ERROR 86-C-4910 POLARIS CO Y \$145,200.00 \$115,188.00 26 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMFTON CO Y \$227,800.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMFTON CO Y \$227,800.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMFTON CO Y \$227,800.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERROR 86-C-6544 UNITED MEC Y \$14,890.00 \$25,715.00 -42 ERROR 87-4764 UNITED MEC Y \$14,890.00 \$25,715.00 -35 ERROR 87-4705 WALTER STR Y \$369,276.00 \$320,000.00 15 ERROR 87-4705 MAGNUM INC Y \$387,	86-B-8559	OSCAR J.BE	Y		\$68,000.00	\$67,138.95		1	ERROR
86-B-8559 SOMERS CO Y Y \$145,449.00 \$67,138.95 3 EFFOR 86-C-4910 RIPPER INC Y \$237,721.00 \$115,188.00 106 ERROR 86-C-4910 POLARIS CO Y \$145,200.00 \$115,188.00 26 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMFION CO Y \$227,800.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERADR 86-C-6544 UNITED MEC Y \$14,890.00 \$25,715.00 -42 ERROR 86-C-7764 WM SCHAUS ? \$11,571.00 \$48,508.00 -35 ERROR 87-4846 JACK COHEN Y \$353,870.00 \$76,053.00 -29 ERROR 87-4705 WALTER STR Y \$369,276.00 \$320,000.00 15 ERROR 87-4705 MAGNUM INC Y \$387,000.00 \$320,000.00 21 ERROR 87-4705 RANCO CONS Y \$337,000.00 \$320,000.00 5 ERROR 87-4705 INTL CONST Y \$384,345.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 PNM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-4705 MILLER BRO Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 ERROR	86-B-8659	PELONPA CO	Ϋ́		\$78,445.00	\$67 , 138.95		17	ERROR
86-C-4910 RIPPER INC Y \$237,721.00 \$115,188.00 106 ERROR 86-C-4910 POLARIS CD Y \$145,200.00 \$115,188.00 26 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMFTON CD Y \$227,800.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERROR 86-C-6544 UNITED MEC Y \$14,890.00 \$25,715.00 -42 ERROR 86-C-7764 WM SCHAUS ? \$31,571.00 \$48,508.00 -35 ERROR 87-4705 WALTER STR Y \$369,276.00 \$76,053.00 -29 ERROR 87-4705 MABNUM INC Y \$387,000.00 \$320,000.00 15 ERROR 87-4705 RANCO CONS Y \$337,000.00 \$320,000.00 5 ERROR 87-4705 INTL CONST Y \$383,000.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 PNM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-4705 MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR		RITE-WAY	Y		\$84,770.00	\$67,138.95		26	ERROR
86-C-4910 POLARIS CO Y \$145,200.00 \$115,188.00 26 ERROR 86-C-4910 SAMFTON CO Y \$227,860.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERROR 86-C-6544 UNITED MEC Y \$14,890.00 \$25,715.00 -42 ERROR 86-C-7764 WH SCHAUS ? \$91,571.00 \$48,508.00 -35 ERROR 87-4705 WALTER STR Y \$353,870.00 \$76,653.00 -29 ERROR 87-4705 WABNUM INC Y \$369,276.00 \$320,000.00 15 ERROR 87-4705 RANCO CONS Y \$387,000.00 \$320,000.00 21 ERROR 87-4705 INTL CONST Y \$384,345.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 PAM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-4705 MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR	86-B-8559	SOMERS CO	Y	Y	\$69,449.00	\$67,138.95		3	ERROR
86-C-4910 SAMFTON CO Y \$227,800.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERROR 86-C-6544 UNITED MEC Y \$14,890.00 \$25,715.00 -42 ERROR 86-C-7784 WM SCHAUS ? \$31,571.00 \$48,508.00 -35 ERROR 874846 JACK COHEN Y \$53,870.00 \$76,053.00 -29 ERROR 87-4705 WALTER STR Y \$369,276.00 \$320,000.00 15 ERROR 87-4705 MAGNUM INC Y \$387,000.00 \$320,000.00 21 ERROR 87-4705 RANCO CONS Y \$387,000.00 \$320,000.00 5 ERROR 87-4705 INTL CONST Y \$384,345.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 PAM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-4705 MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 EREOR	86-C-4910	RIPPER INC	Y		\$287,721.00	\$115,188.00		106	ERROR
86-C-4910 SAMFTON CO Y \$227,800.00 \$115,188.00 98 ERROR 86-C-6544 UNITED MEC Y \$14,890.00 \$25,715.00 -42 ERROR 86-C-7764 WH SCHAUS ? \$31,571.00 \$48,508.00 -35 ERROR 87-4846 JACK COHEN Y \$53,870.00 \$76,053.00 -29 ERROR 87-4705 WALTER STR Y \$369,276.00 \$320,000.00 15 ERROR 87-4705 MABNUM INC Y \$387,000.00 \$320,000.00 21 ERROR 87-4705 RANCO CONS Y \$337,000.00 \$320,000.00 5 ERROR 87-4705 INTL CONST Y \$334,345.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 DANLADI CO Y \$383,000.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 FNM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-4705 MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 ERROR	86-C-4910	POLARIS CO	¥		\$145,200.00	\$115,188.00		26	ERROR
86-C-6544 UNITED MEC Y \$14,890 00 \$25,715.00 -42 ERROR 86-C-7764 WM SCHAUS ? \$31,571.00 \$48,508.00 -35 ERROR 874846 JACK COHEN Y \$53,870.00 \$76,653.00 -29 ERROR 87-4705 WALTER STR Y \$369,276.00 \$320,000.00 15 ERROR 87-4705 MAGNUM INC Y \$387,000.00 \$320,000.00 21 ERROR 87-4705 RANCO CONS Y \$337,000.00 \$320,000.00 5 ERROR 87-4705 INTL CONST Y \$383,000.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 DANLADI CO Y \$383,000.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 FNM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-4705 MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 ERROR	86-C-4910	SAMPTON CO	Ÿ		\$227,860.00	\$ 115,188.00		98	
86-C-7764 WM SCHAUS ? \$31,571.00 \$48,508.00 -35 ERROR 87-4705 JACK COHEN Y \$53,870.00 \$76,053.00 -29 ERROR 87-4705 WALTER STR Y \$369,276.00 \$320,000.00 15 ERROR 87-4705 MAGNUM INC Y \$387,000.00 \$320,000.00 21 ERROR 87-4705 RANCO CONS Y \$337,000.00 \$320,000.00 5 ERROR 87-4705 INTL CONST Y \$334,345.00 \$320,000.00 4 ERROR 87-4705 DANLADI CO Y \$383,000.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 PNM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-4705 MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 ERROR	86-C-6544	UNITED MEC	Y'		\$14,890 00			-42	
874846 JACK COHEN Y \$53,870.00 \$76,053.00 -29 ERROR 87-4705 WALTER STR Y \$369,276.00 \$320,000.00 15 ERROR 87-4705 MABNUM INC Y \$387,000.00 \$320,000.00 21 ERROR 87-4705 RANCO CONS Y \$387,000.00 \$320,000.00 5 ERROR 87-4705 INTL CONST Y \$384,345.00 \$320,000.00 4 ERROR 87-4705 DANLADI CO Y \$383,000.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 PNM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-4705 MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 EREOR	86-0-7784	WM SCHAUS	?		\$31,571.00				
87-470S WALTER STR Y \$369,276.00 \$320,000.00 15 ERROR 87-470S MAGNUM INC Y \$387,000.00 \$320,000.00 21 ERROR 87-470S RANCO CONS Y \$337,000.00 \$320,000.00 5 ERROR 87-470S INTL CONST Y \$384,345.00 \$320,000.00 4 ERROR 87-470S DANLADI CO Y \$383,000.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-470S FNM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-470S MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 EREOR	874846		Y						
87-4705 MAGNUM INC Y \$387,000.00 \$320,000.00 21 ERROR 87-4705 RANCO CONS Y \$337,000.00 \$320,000.00 5 ERROR 87-4705 INTL CONST Y \$334,345.00 \$320,000.00 4 ERROR 87-4705 DANLADI CO Y \$383,000.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 PNM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-4705 MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 EREOR						•			
87-4705 RANCO CONS Y \$337,000.00 \$320,000.00 5 ERROR 87-4705 INTL CONST Y \$334,345.00 \$320,000.00 4 ERROR 87-4705 DANLADI CO Y \$383,000.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 PNM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-4705 MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 EREOR									
87-4705 INTL CONST Y \$334,345.00 \$320,000.00 4 ERROR 87-4705 DANLADI CO Y \$383,000.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 FNM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-4705 MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 ERROR									
87-4705 DANLADI CD Y \$383,000.00 \$320,000.00 20 ERROR 87-4705 PNM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERROR 87-4705 MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 ERROR									
87-4705 FNM CONST Y \$286,500.00 \$320,000.00 -10 ERRCR 87-4705 MILLER ERD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 ERECR				Y					
87-4705 MILLER BRD Y \$291,090.00 \$320,000.00 -9 ERFOR			Y						
						•			



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	SB	S. D .B	eid	60V'T EST	AWARD PRICE	%OF gOV'	* OF AWA
87-4795	FARINELLI	Y		\$98,693.75	\$24,179.78		267	ERROR
87-4795	PNM CONST	?		\$24,200.00	\$24,179.78		Û	ERROR
87-4795	HAMFTON CO	Ý		\$48,700.00	\$24,179.78		101	ERROR
87-4795	RANCO CONS	¥		\$ 32,530.00	\$24,179.78		35	ERROR
87-4795	INTL CONST	Y		\$17,500.00	\$24,179.78		-28	ERACE
87-B-0004	R-6 CONSTR	Y		\$53,264.34	\$113,510.00		-53	ERROR
87-B-0004	R-C CONSTR	Y		\$53,264.34	\$113,510.00		-53	ERFOR
87-B-0010	A F LUSI C	Ý		\$2,044,714.00	\$1,094,000.00		87	ERROR
87-B-0010	BRAPHY & P	Ÿ		\$2,698,813.00	\$1,094,000.00		146	ERROR
87-8-0010	MARON CONS	Y		\$1,743,209.00	\$1,094,000.00		59	EFROR
87-B-0012	B WRUMBER	N		\$10,067,255.00	\$9,100,000.00	\$9,579,425.00	11	5
87-8-0012	BLINDERMAN	N		\$9,579,425.00	\$9,100,000.00	\$9,579,425.00	5	0
87-B-0012	BLUIDIUS C	N		\$ 12,337,000.00	\$9,100,000.0 0	\$9,579,425.00	36	29
87-E-0012	DEXKINS &	N		\$9,598,000.00	\$9,100,000.00	\$ 9,579,425.00	5	0
87-E-0012	POWERS & S	N	Υ	\$10,222,000.00	\$9,100,000.00	\$9,579,425.00	12	7
87-E-0016	DONATO SPA	Y		\$423,490.00	\$227,000.00	\$264,648.00	87	60
87-B-0016	ERICO ROMA	Y		\$346,643.00	\$227,000.00	\$264,648.00	53	31
87-E-0016	HAMPTON BE	Y		\$362,000_00	\$227,000.00	\$264,648.00	59	37
87-B-0016	MAGNUM, IN	γ		\$392,735.00	\$227,000.00	\$264,648.00	73	48
87-E-0016	PAM CONSTR	γ		\$264,648.00	\$227,000.00	\$264,648.00	17	0
87-B-0016	RAY ANGELI	¥		\$ 308,000.00	\$227,000.00	\$264,648.00	36	16
87-B-0016	SAMBE CONS	Y		\$384,000.00	\$227,000.00	\$264,648.00	69	45
87-P-0016	ROSS-ARACO	Y	Y	\$516,670.00	\$227,000.00	\$264,648.00	128	95
87-B-0019	BRENIER CO	¥		\$1,057,267.00	\$931,000.00	\$ 889,215.00	14	19
87-B-0019	GAFFNEY CO	Υ		\$1,089,000 00	\$ 931,000.00	\$889,216.00	17	22
87-E-0019	GAFFNEY CO	Y		\$1, 089,000.00	\$ 931,000.00	\$889,216.00	17	22
87-8-0019	GRENIER CO	Y		\$1,057,267 .00	\$931,000.00	\$889,216.00	14	19
87-B-0019	H V ALLAN	γ		\$1,083,000.00	\$ 931,000.00	\$ 889,216.00	17	22
87-B-0019	H V ALLAN	Y		\$1,089,000.00	\$931,000.00	\$883,216.00	17	22
87-8-0019	JON CONST	Ÿ		\$1,365,000.00	\$931,000.00	\$989,216.00	47	54
67-B-0019	JON CONSTR	Y		\$1,365,000 00	\$931, 0 00.00	\$ 889,216.00		54
87-B-0019	MERRIMOCK	Y		\$892,900.00	\$931,000.00	\$889,216.00		0
87-B-0019	MERRINDOK.	Y		\$892,900.00	\$931,000.00	\$889,216.00	-4	0
	MIDDLESEX			\$954,000.00				
87-8-0019	MIDDLESEX	Ÿ		\$964,000.00	\$931,000 00	\$889,216.00		8
87-E-0019	MIDDLESEX	.,		\$964,000.00	\$931,000.00	·		8
87-B-0019	OVER & UND	Y		\$889,216.00	\$931,000.00	\$889,216.00		0
87-8-0019 87-8-0019	SVEPCO COR	γ		\$1,211,000.00	\$931,000.00 \$331,000.00	\$889,216.00		36 ac
87-8-0019 87-8-0023	SWEPCO COR	Y		\$1,211,000.00 #200.000.00	\$931,000.00 \$930,000.00	\$889,216.00		36
87-B-0023	CANASTOTA D H SKITH	Y		\$290,800.00 \$351,991.87	\$269,548.00	\$247,200.00	8	18 42
87-B-0023	HANNA CONS	Y		\$358,000.00	\$269,548.00 \$269,548.00	\$247,200.00 \$247,200.00	31 37	42 49
87-B-0023	HANNA CONS	¥		\$368,000.00	\$269,548.00	\$247,200.00	37	49
87 - B-0023	J & J KING	Ý		\$247,200.00	\$269,548.00	\$247,200.00	-8	0
87-B-0023	JOHN FURA	Ý		\$268,990.00	\$269,548.00	\$247,200.00	-()	9
87-B-0023	LANZ CONST	γ		\$368,000.00	\$269,548.00	\$247,200.00	37	49
87 - B-0023	LANE CONST	Ϋ́		\$368,000.00	\$269, 54 8.00	\$247,200.00		49
87-B-0023	GCVTO ELAC	Ÿ		\$397,682.00	\$269,F48.00	\$247,200.00		61
87-8-0023	BCUTB BLAC	Ÿ		\$397,662.00	\$2E9,548.00	\$247,200.00		51
87-8-0023	RICHARD LY	Ÿ		\$335,000.00	\$269,548.00	\$247,200.00		35
87 -3 -0023	CANASTOTA	Y	?	\$250,800.00	\$269,548.00	\$247,200.00		18
87-B-0023	D,H SMITH	Ÿ	?	\$351,991 87	\$269,548.00	\$247,200.00		42



CONTRACT# OFFEROR SE S.D.B BID GOV'T EST AWARD PRICE %DF gOV	
87-B-0023 J&J KING D Y ? \$247,200.00 \$269,548.00 \$247,200.00 -	3 3 0
87-B-0023 JGHN FURA Y ? \$268,990.00 \$269,548.00 \$247,200.00 -	-
87-B-0023 RICHARD LY Y ? \$330,000.00 \$269,548.00 \$247,200.00 2	
87-E-0026 KIRK ERSS Y \$1,443,500.00 \$1,042,000.00 \$1,094,000.00	
87-B-0026 MAGNUM INC Y \$1,227,770.00 \$1,042,000.00 \$1,094,000.00	8 12
87-8-0026 SAMBE CBNS Y \$1,094,000.00 \$1,042,000.00 \$1,094,000.00	5 0
87-B-0036 BALCAR CBM Y \$477,600.00 \$180,546.00 \$180,000.00 16	5 165
87-B-0036 BERNMIL CO Y \$279,000.00 \$180,546.00 \$180,000.00 5	
87-B-0036 CHATTERJEE Y \$225,000.00 \$180,546.00 \$180,000.00 2	
	7 7
87-B-0036 MANSHUL CO Y \$590,000.00 \$180,546.00 \$180,000.00 22	
87-B-0036 P F L9MMA Y \$1,252,500.00 \$180,546.00 \$180,000.00 59	
87-B-0036 RDME GENER Y \$225,000 00 \$180,546.00 \$180,000.00 2	
\$7-B-0043 CASTMAN ME Y \$370,200.00 \$198,241.00 \$207,797.00 8	
87-B-0043 WESCOTT EL Y \$894,499.00 \$198,241.00 \$207,797.00 35	
	5 0
	7 78
87-B-0343 N & M ELEC Y \$497,136.00 \$198,241.00 \$207,797.00 15	
87-B-0043 DEL VAL ME Y \$798,888.00 \$198,241.00 \$207,797.00 30	
87-8-0043 SAGE COM I Y \$408,203.00 \$198,241.00 \$207,797.00 10	
87-B-0043 TEABOARD E Y \$606,342.00 \$198,241.00 \$207,757.00 20	
87-B-0043 MUCERO ELE Y \$345,000.00 \$198,241.00 \$207,797.00 7	
87-B-0043 SHELBY'S 0 Y \$500,000.00 \$190,241.00 \$207,797.00 15	
87-B-0043 DELTA LINE Y \$625,000.00 \$198,241.00 \$207,797.00 21	
87-B-0043 CARR & DUF Y \$421,955.00 \$198,241.00 \$207,797.00 11 87-B-0043 DNSHDRE CO Y \$473.500.00 \$198,241.00 \$207,797.00 13	
87-B-0043 THE LACK G Y \$414,000.00 \$198,241.00 \$207,797.00 10 87-B-0103 CRIS CONTR Y \$355,000.00 \$399,666.00 -1	
	ennon 3 ERROR
·	1 ERROR
87-B-0111 ARCHER JON Y \$24,535.00 \$34,661.00 -1	
	9 ERROR
87-B-0111 R.J. ORTLI Y \$52,500.00 \$34,661.00 16	
·	8 ERROR
87-B-0308 BEIDLER TA Y \$247,247.00 \$230,000.00 \$247,247.00	7 0
	7 -1
	3 ERROR
87-B-0401 R.J. DELMD Y \$74,415.00 \$70,000.00	6 ERROR
	1 ERROR
	5 ERROR
	4 0
	1 -2
87-B-0408 A & M CONS Y \$87,900.00 \$87,900.00 \$87,900.00	0 0
	3 43
87-B-0408 GUADELLI B Y \$121,000.00 \$87,900.00 \$87,900.00	8 38
	6 66
	7 7
	4 34
87-E-0408 MAGNUM INC Y \$174,000.00 \$220,000.00 \$87,900.00 -2	
·	1 ERROR
87-B-0409 HESCO- ENV ? \$797,000.00 \$288,384.00	
87-B-0409 LBCKWELL I Y \$450,000.00 \$288,384.00	6 ERROR



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	88	\$.D.B	EID	60V'T EST	AWARD PRICE	%GF g0"'	% OF AUA
87-B-0409	LYBURN CON	Y		\$393,800.00	\$288,384.00		37	ERROR
87-8-0409		γ		\$349,598.00	\$288,384.00		21	ERROR
87-B-0411		Y		\$194,000.00	\$186,957.00	\$186,957.00	4	4
87-B-0411	BRADSTREET	Ý		\$298,000.00	\$186,957.00	\$186,957.00	59	59
87-E-0411	CONSOLIDAT	¥		\$207,999.00	\$186,957.00	\$186,957.00	11	11
87-B-0411	E L SHEA I	¥.		\$186,957.00	\$186,957.00	\$186,957.00	0	Q
87-B-0411	MID MAINE	¥		\$228,600.00	\$186,957.00	\$186,957.00	22	22
87-B-0481	ROCKWELL I	Y		\$379,000.00	\$244,331.00	\$379,000.00	55	Đ
87-B-0432	BARBATO CO	Y		\$138,437.00	\$101,580.00	\$132,700.00	36	4
87-B-0432	KELCO BLDG	γ		\$132,700.00	\$101,580.00	\$132,700.00	31	0
87-8-6441	HUTCHINSON	Y		\$948,989.00	\$2,304,445.00	\$948,989.00	-59	0
87-E-0441	NORTH AMER	Y		\$1,279,000.00	\$2,304,445.00	\$948,989.00	-44	35
87-B-0441	UNITED CRE	Y		\$1,258,250.00	\$2,304,445.00	\$948,989.00	-45	33
67-B-6442	C. PYRAMID	Y		\$1,150,000.00	\$795,749.00		45	ERROR
87-8-0442	G.P. FALAM	Y		\$1,129,289.00	\$795,749.00		42	ERROR
87-8-0442	GAUDELLI B	Y		\$ 858,000.00	\$795,749.00		8	ERROR
87-B-0442	GUINTA CON	Y		\$ 955,000.00	\$795,749.00		20	ERROR
97-E-0442	LOTT GROUP	Y		\$1,111,000.00	\$795,749.00		40	ERROR
87-E-0442	MAGNUM INC	Y		\$1,093,799.00	\$795,749.00		37	ERROR
87-B-0442	DANLADI CO	Y	Υ	\$1,230,000.00	\$795,749.00		55	ERROR
87-B-0458	MOSD CONST	Y		\$1,815,776.00	\$1,151,000.00		58	ERROR
87-B-0458	CIRCLE-A C	Y		\$1,668,411.95	\$1,151,00 0.00		45	ERROR
87-B-0458	D.S. CONTR	Y		\$971,611.94	\$1,151,000.00		-24	ERROR
87-B-0458	CENTRAL AT	Y		\$759,937.49	\$1,151,000.00		-34	ERROR
87-8-0458	CO ODSAVOT	Y		\$673,763.00	\$1,151,000.00		-41	ERROR
87-8-0458	COSTELLO I	Y		\$633,274.38	\$1,151,000.00		-45	ERROR
87-B-0458	FRASSETTO	¥		\$998,583.93	\$1,151,000.00		-14	ERROR
87-B-0458	J.H. REID	¥		\$1,858,182.00	\$1,151,000.00		.61	ERROR
87-B-0468	MCS TO CON	¥		#986,673.10	\$1,151,000.00		-16	ERROR
87-B-0468	CIRCLE A C	Ÿ		\$1, 815,776.00	\$1,151,000.00		58	ERROR
87-B-0468	J.H. REIO	Y		\$1,858,182.00	\$1,151,000.00		61	ERROR
87-8-0468	A.H.2 CONT	¥		\$871,611.94	\$1,151,000.00		-24	ERROR
87-8-0468	CENTRAL AT	Y		\$759,937.49	\$1,151,000.00		-34	ERROR
87-B-0468	TOVASCO	Y			\$1,151,000.00		-41	error
87-8-0468	COSTELLO I				\$1,151,000.00		-45	ERROR
87-B-0468	FRASSETTO	Y			\$1,151,000.00		-14	ERROR
87-B-0472		Y		\$81,640.00	\$91,400.00	\$66,850.00		22
87-B-0472	MARON CONS			\$65,850.00	£91,400.00	\$68,850.00	-27	Ω
87-8-0472	-	Ÿ		\$101,680.00	\$91,400.00	\$66,850.00	11	52
87-E-0472		Ÿ		\$97,600.00	\$91,400.00	\$66,850.00	7	46
87-8-0475		Y		\$519,000.00	\$288,384.00		63	35
87-B-0475		γ		\$383,500.00	\$288,384.00	\$383,500.00	33	ij
87-B-0475		Ý		\$458,000.00	\$288,384.00	\$383,500.00	59	19
87-8-0475 87-3-0000		Y		\$389,547.00	\$288,384.00	\$383,500.00	35 cnoco	2
87-8-0800 97-8-0900		Y		\$427,000.00		\$477,000.00	ERROR	-10
87-8-0800 87-8-0800		Υ		\$279,000.00		\$477,000.00	ERROR	-42
87-B-0800 87-B-0810		Υ Υ		\$477,000.00	£0.00	\$477,000.00	ERROR	0
87-B-0810		Ÿ		\$499,789.00	\$0.00 \$0.00		() ()	ERROR
87-8-0510 87-8-0810	REAGAN CON			\$530,000.00 \$247,000.00	\$0.00 \$0.00		ERROR	ERROR
87-E-0810	Deence Con			\$498,789.00	\$269,548.00		ERROR 85	error Error
67-5-0610 67-B-0810	Reagan Con			\$247,000.00	\$269,548.00		65 -8	ERROR
01 0 3010	wesdan con	1		#247 OUO : UD	+200,040.00		-0	באניטע



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	88	S.D.B	8ID	60V'T EST	AWARD PRICE	%OF gOV	% OF AVA
87-8-0810	PRAUGHT CO	Y		\$530,000.00	ERROR	ERROR	ERROR	ERROR
87-B-0810		Ϋ́	Υ	\$941,350.00	\$0.00	2	ERROR	EFROR
87-2-0810		Ÿ	Ÿ	\$632,009.00	\$0.00		ERROR	ERROR
87-B-0810		Ÿ	Ϋ́	\$941,350.00	ERROR	ERROR	ERROR	ERROR
87-B-0810		γ	Ÿ	\$632,009.00	ERROR	ERROR	ERROR	ERROR
87-B-0900	PRAUGHT CO	Υ		\$480,000.00			ERROR	ERROR
97-B-1454	DEVAULT SE	γ		\$91,882.00			ERROR	ERFOR
87-B-1454	PARK WELDI	γ		\$26,741.00			ERROR	ERROR
87-B-2513	PC & J CON	Y		\$1,237,070.00	\$905,000.00	\$921,843.00	37	34
87-8-2513	R J SANDER	Y		\$921,843.00	\$906,000.00	\$921,843.00	2	Û
87-B-2513	SULLIVAN M	Y		\$1,107,168.00	\$906,000.00	\$921,843.00	22	20
87-B-2513	SWEHCO COR	Y		\$1,127,000.00	\$ 906,000.00	\$921,843.00	24	22
87-B-2513	THE GIBSON	Y		\$1,165,000.00	\$ 906,000.00	\$921,843.00	29	26
87-8-2581	0	0		\$0.00	\$0.00		ERROR	ERHOR
87-B-2589	CENTRAL AT	Y		\$854,850.00	\$1,009,690.00	\$753,422.00	-15	13
87-B-2589	COSTELLA I	Y		\$759,525 00	\$1,009,690.00	\$753,422.00	1 -25	1
87-B-2589	DAVIS & HA	Y		\$1,067,786 00	\$1,009,690.00	\$753,422.00	6	42
87-8-2589	FINE CONTR	Y		4753,422.00	\$1,009,690.00	\$753,422.00	-25	0
87-8-2589	THE BRIDGE	Y		\$1,395,14 0.00	\$1,009,690.00	\$753,422.00	38	85
87-B-2589	TOWASCA CO	Y		\$1,162,420.00	\$1,009,690.00	\$753,422.00	15	54
87-B-2606	REED & REE	Y		\$4,041,000.00	\$3,194,570.00	\$4,041,000.00	26	Û
87-B-4706	DEL VAL ME	Y		\$105,988.00	\$93,961.00		13	ERROR
87-B-4706	F M NORTH	Υ		\$80,905.00	\$93,961.00		-14	ERROR
87-B-4706	FRITURA IN	Y		\$95,720.00	\$93,961.00		2	ERROR
87-8-4706	JACK EILL	Y		\$108,210.00	\$93, 98 1.00		13	ERROR
87-8-4706	JAMES J GA	?		\$ 73, 4 90.00	\$93,961.00		-22	ERROR
87-B-4706	LANE & CLA	¥		\$79,697.00	\$93,961.00		-15	ERROR
87-B-470E	MECHANICAL	Y		\$80,70 0 .00	\$93,961.00		-14	ERROR
87 - B-4706	POVERHOUSE	Υ		\$76,495.00	\$93,961.00		-19	ERROF.
87-B-4706	SOHAN MECH	Υ		\$84,625.00	\$93,961.00		-10	ERROR
87-B-4706	SYNDER CO	Y		\$94,050.00	\$93,961.00		0	ERROR
87-B-4712	JACK COHEN	Y		\$33,250.00	\$23,290.00		43	ERROR
87-B-4712	M C SEAN E	Ÿ		\$57,000.00	\$23,290.00		145	ERROR
87-8-4712	HAMPTON BE			\$77,760 00			2	
87-E-4712		γ		\$68,200.00	\$75,900.00		-10	ERROR
87-B-4724	MOVAK & AS	?		\$24,826.00	\$23,290.00		7	ERROR
87-B-4724	SPECTRUM C	Y		\$24,224.00	\$23,290.00		4	ERROR
87-B-4728	33333333 A	í v		\$59,885.00	\$50,020.00		20	ERROR
87-B-4728	DAVID R EL	¥		\$46,458.00	\$50,020.00		-7 45	ERROR
87-8-4728	JAMES J GA	Y		\$27,485.00	\$50,020.00		-45	ERROR
87-B-4728	JOHN J BEE	Y		\$39,492.00	\$50,020.00		-21	ERFOR
87-8-4728 87-8-4728	MECHANICAL DETERMINE	Ϋ́ν		\$42,350.00	\$50,020.00 \$50,020.00		-15	ERROR
87-B-4728	PETERSON S DEL VAL ME	Y Y		\$46,300.00 \$2 44, 986.00	\$166,100.00		-7 47	error Error
87-B-4743	CCLLINSON	Ϋ́		\$197,471.00	\$150,300.00		31	ERROR
87-B-4743	HAMPTON CO	Y		\$242,000.00	\$150,300.00 \$150,300.00		61	ERROR
87-B-4743	RANCO CO	Ϋ́		\$225,440.00	\$150,300.00		50	ERROR
87-B-4743	RICHARD PU			\$144,520.00			-4	ERROR
87-B-4764	DPC GENERA	Ý		\$79,900.00	\$61,300.00		30	ERROR
87-B-4764		Ÿ		\$79,754.00			30	ERROR
87-B-4764		Ÿ		\$52,000.00			-15	ERROR
87-B-4764	FORD GENER			\$24,332 60	\$61,300.00		-60	ERROR



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	SB	8.0.8	910	GOV'T EST	AVARD PRICE	%OF gOV'	% OF AUA
87-8-4764	600 1 ASSO	γ		\$21,345.00	\$61,300.00		-65	ERFOR
87-B-4764	HAZARDOVS	Ÿ		\$50,000.00	\$61,300.00		-2	ERROR
87-B-4764	NAACO	Y		\$79,000.00	\$61,300.00		29	ERROR
87-B-4764	PROJECT DE	¥		\$46,300.00	\$61,300.00		-24	ERROR
87-B-4764		γ		\$96,475.00	\$ 61,300.00		57	ERROR
87-B-4764	WILLIAM C.	?		\$ 51,400.00	\$61,300.00		-16	ERROR
87-B-4788	BAY WELDIN	Y		\$340,000.00	\$166,100.00		105	ERROR
87-B-4788	COTTHAN ME	Y		\$249,100.00	\$166,100.00		50	ERROR
87-B-4788	MAGNUM INC	γ		\$387,975.00	\$166,100.00		134	ERFOR
87-B-4788	WILKO CORP	γ		\$500,000.00	\$166,100.00		201	ERROR
87-B-4796	ASBESTOS R	?		\$95,141.95	\$81,000.00		17	ERROR
87-B-4796	ASBESTOS R	Y		\$69,545.00	\$118,700.00		-41	ERROR
87-B-4796	CONSTRUCTI	?		\$78,290.00	\$118,700.00		-34	ERROR
87-B-4796	DORE & ASS	Υ		\$214,400.00	\$118,700.00		13	ERROR
87-B-4796		Y		\$170,646.00	\$118,700.00		44	ERROR
87-B-4796	FALCON ASS	Y		\$80,350.00	\$118,700.00		-32	ERROR
87-B-4796	HAZARDOUS	γ		\$180,000.00	\$118,700.00		52	ERROR
87-B-4796	NAACO	Υ		\$200,295 00	\$118,700.00		69	ERROR
87-B-4796	PROJECT DE	γ		\$38,760.00	\$118,700.00		-25	ERROR
87-B-4796		Ų		\$93,472.00	\$118,700.00		-17	ERROR
87-B-4797		Ÿ		\$109,938.00	\$ 91,000.00		36	ERROR
87-B-4797	DUALL INC.	Ÿ		\$70,0E0.00	\$81,000.00		-14	ERROR
87-E-4797	FALCON ASS	Y		\$66,400.00	\$81,000.00		-18	ERROR
87-8-4797	HAZARDOVS	Ÿ		\$150,000.00	\$81,000.00		85	ERROR
87-8-4797	PROJECT DE	Ÿ		\$87,000.00	\$81,000.00		7	ERROR
87-B-4799	HAMPTON BE	Y		\$235,900.00			31	ERROR
87-B-4799	MASNUM INC	Ÿ		\$207,224.00	\$179,832.00		15	ERROR
87-B-4799	MIBO CONST	Ÿ		\$185,243.00	\$179,832.00		3	ERROR
87 - B-4799	PARKS & EI	Υ		\$224,511.00	\$179,832.00		25	ERROR
87-B-4799	RANCO CONS	Y		\$192,100.00	\$179,832.00		7	ERROR
87-8-4799	ROBERT 6 R	Y		\$279,215.00	\$173,832.00		55	ERROR
87-B-5000	EDGELY AIR	?		\$93,081.00	\$58,000.00		60	ERROR
87-B-5000	EDGELY AIR	?		\$93,081.00	\$58,000.00		60	ERROR
87-B-5325	D'STEENS C	-		\$14,999.00			-32	ERROR
87-B-5325	RANCO CONS			\$21,820.00			-1	ERROR
87-E-5325		γ		\$24,923.00			13	ERROR
87-B-5325		¥		\$23,700.00			7	ERROR
87-8-5325		γ		\$21,800.00			-1	ERROR
87-B-5350		Y		\$249,000.60		\$89,150.00	36	179
87-B-5350		γ		\$117,000.00		\$89,150.00	-36	
87-B-5350	HYDRADE PA			\$103,697.00		\$89,150.00	-43	16
87-B-5350		γ		\$89,150.00		\$89,150.00	-53	0
87-8-5350	PRO-SPEC P	γ		\$202,913.00		\$89,150.00	11	128
87-8-5350	G&A GENERA			\$195,000.00	•	\$89,150.00	7	
87-8-5350	STARBRITE	¥		\$144,000.00		\$89,150.00	-21	€2
87-E-5350	ATHAM CONT	γ		\$139,000.00		\$89,150.00	-24	56
87-B-5350	CONSTANTIN	γ		\$189,887.00		\$89,150.00	4	113
87-B-5350	PNM CONSTR	γ		\$178,227.00		\$89,150.00	-3	100
87-B-5350	OLYEIA PAI	Y		\$ 163,000.00			-11	83
87-B-5350	CAESAR CON	Y		\$112,600.00		\$89,150 00	-39	26
87-B-5641	ACE SERVIC	N		\$825,752.00			ERROR	ERROR
87-B-5641	ACTION MAI	Y		\$918,000 00			ERFOR	ERROR



CONTRACTE	OFFEROR	9 5	9.D.E	BID	GDV'T EST	AWARD PRICE	%OF gOY'	% OF AVA
87-E-5641	ALPHA MAT	Y		\$975,732.00			ERROR	ERROP
87-B-5641	ATLANTIC M	¥		\$1,352,796.00			ERROR	ERROR
87-8-5641	C PROFESSI	Ÿ		\$1,320,887.06			ERROR	ERROR
87-8-5611	DUTCH EDYS	Ÿ		\$922,507.00			ERROR	ERFOR
87-8-5641	E & W CLEA	γ		\$1,071,531 00			ERROR	ERROR
67-B-5641	GOLDEN BEE	Y		\$584,068 00			ERROR	ERROR
87-B-5641	GOVT OPERA	Y		\$1,151,095.00			ERROR	ERROR
87-E-5641	MELSON MAT	Y		\$718,306 22			ERROR	ERROR
87-B-5641	STATEVIDE	¥		\$97,803.00			ERROR	ERROR
87-8-5641	SVC CONTRO	Y		\$ 909,464_00			ERROR	ERROR
87-B-5841	THE ALDEN	Ţ		\$ 879,086.00			ERROR	ERROR
87-8-5641	CYCLE BLDG	Y	γ	\$ 720,323.00			ERROR	ERROR
87-8-5644	J J ANCERS	Ÿ		\$107,060.00	\$119,000.00	\$107,060.00	-10	0
87-8-5644	JAS PROLIN	Y		\$149,000 00	\$119,000.00	\$107,060.00	25	39
87-8-5644	J6HN J 200	Y		\$175,000.00	\$119,000.00	\$107,060.00	47	63
87-B-8844	PALAFIS CO	Y		\$111,600 00	\$119,000.00	\$107,060.00	-£	4
87-B-5935	LABOR INC	Y		\$900,400.00	\$826,000.00		9	ERROR
67-B-8935	LOBAR INC	Ÿ		\$900,400.00	\$826,000.00		9	ERROR
87-B-5986	SKONES ADV	Y		\$2,481.00	\$2,170.00		12	ERROR
87-B-5957	SKONES ADV	¥		\$2,431.00	\$2,170.00		12	ERROR
87-B-5957	MILLER-PIC	Ÿ		\$2,480 00	\$2,170.00		14	ERROR
87-B-5958	EMMORTON E	Y		\$9,984.50	\$8,670.00		15	ERFOR
87-8-5958		J.		\$ 13,670.00	\$ 8,670.00		58	ERROR
87-8-5958	POWER TECH	Y		\$ 5,490.00	\$8,670.00		-37	ERROR
87-B-5958	MET ELECTR	Y		\$11,735.00	\$8,670.00		35	ERROR
87-B-5958	MICROBAC I	¥		\$16,170.00	\$ 8,670.00		87	ERROR
87-E-7011	WEIGIGH CO	Y		\$115,931.00	\$93,950.00		23	ERROR
87-8-7011	TREILO BLD	Ÿ		\$69,659.00	\$93,950.00		-25	ERROR
87-B-7058	LINDSEY LU	Y		\$263,881.00	\$267,000.00	\$235,168.00	-1	12
67-B-7058	GAKES GEN	Y		\$253,000.00	\$267,000.00	\$235,168.00	-5	8
87-B-7058	MEIDIGH CO	Y		\$254,957.00	\$267,000.00	\$235,168.00	-5	8
87-8-7058	TEG CONST	Y		\$235,168.00	\$267,000.00	\$235,168.00	-12	Û
87-B-7072	LYNN CONST	Y		\$123,315.00	\$94,780.00		30	ERROR
	NIDIGH CON			\$106,451.00			12	ERROR
87-B-7084	LINDSEY LU			\$128,808.00			37	ERROR
87-B-7084	NEIDIGH CO			\$136,950.00			46	ERROR
87-8-7085 87-8-7085		γ		\$96,868.00			0	ERROR
87-B-7085	LINDSEYS I STREICHER			\$77,124.00			-11 -3	ERROR
87-B-7085		Y Y		\$84,113.00 \$191,567.00	\$86,700.00 \$86,700.00		121	error error
87-B-7085	NEIDIGH CO	y		\$78,449.00			-10	ERROR
87-B-7115	C & S CONS			\$116,110.00		\$32,798.00	287	254
87-B-7115		Y		\$35,474.00		\$32,798.00	18	8
87-B-7115	MOORE & AR	Y		\$32,789.00		\$32,798.00	9	-0
57-B-7115	KAS CABLE	Y		\$49,088.00		\$32,798.00	63	50
87-B-7115	JON POWELL	Y		\$17,705.00	\$30,040.00	\$32,798.00	-41	-46
87-B-7151	NEIDRGH CO	Y		\$97,550.00	\$72,000.00	\$67,698.00	35	44
87-B-7151	LYND CONST	Y		\$88,416.00	\$72,000.00	\$67,698.00	23	31
87-B-7151	TRI CO EVI	Ÿ		\$81,900.00		\$67,698.00	14	21
87-E-7151	LINDSEY LU	Υ		\$97,195.00		\$67,698.00	35	44
87-B-7151	T & G CONS	Y		\$67,698.00		\$67,698.00	-6	0
87-B-715€	FLEETWOOD	Y		\$48,971.00	\$31,813.00	\$23,990.00	54	104



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	88	S.D.B	BID	GDV'T EST	AVARD PRICE	%0F g0Y'	% OF AWA
87-B-7156	?	γ		\$23,990.00	\$31,813.00	\$23,990.00	-25	0
87-B-7156	7	γ		\$32,323.00	\$31,813.00	\$23,990.00	2	35
87-B-7156	?	γ		\$27,900.00	\$31,813.00	\$23,990.00	-12	16
87-9-7156	7	Y		\$38,400.00	\$31,813.00	\$23,990.00	21	60
87-8-7208	F E HARDIN	Y		\$305,000.00	\$415,519.64	\$256,000.00	-27	19
87-B-7208	INDIANA AS	¥		\$264,000.00	\$415,519.64	\$256,000.00	-36	3
87-8-7208	MOELLERING	γ		\$256,000.00	\$415,519.64	\$256,000.00	-38	0
87-B-7210	BROOK ELEC	Y		\$87,220.00	\$ 97,075.00	\$42,500.00	-10	105
87-B-7210	FOUR SEASO	γ		\$65,444.00	\$97,075.00	\$42,500.00	-33	54
07-E-7210	FOUR-SEASO	Y		465,444.00	\$97,075 .00	\$42,500.00	-33	54
97-B-7210	INTERGRATE	Y		\$ 53,512.00	\$97,075.00	\$42,500.00	-45	26
87-B-7210	NETCOM	Y		\$42,500.00	\$97,075.00	\$42,500.00	-58	0
97-B-7210	Brock Elec	Y	Ç	\$87,220.00	\$97,075.00	\$42,500.00	-10	105
87-B-7210		¥	?	\$65,444.00	\$97,075.00	\$42,500.00	-33	54
87-B-7210	Intergrate	Y	?	\$53,512.00	\$97,075.00	\$42,500.00	-45	28
67-B-7210	NETCON	Y	?	\$42,500.00	\$97,075.00	\$42,500.00	-56	0
87-B-7210	NETCON	Y	N	\$42,500.00	\$ 97,075.00	\$42,500.00	-56	Û
87-B-7238	BARNES ELE	Y		\$193,750.00	\$149,860.00	\$187,818.00	33	6
87- B-7238	COLLINS EL	Y		\$15 3,886.00	\$149,880.00	\$187,818.00	23	-2
87-8-7238	D L VOORS	1		\$257,980.00	\$149,860.00	\$187,818.00	72	37
87-B-7238	ELECTRIC P	Y		\$187,818.00	\$149,860.00	\$187,818.00	25	0
87-B-7247	EINSHAU RO	Ť		\$44 8,800 00	\$663,744.60	\$448,780.00	-32	0
87-B-7247	NU-SEC ROS	Y		\$652,160.00	\$663,744.60	\$448,780.00	-2	# [:
87-B-7247	TERSTEP RO	Y		\$448,780.00	\$663,744.60	\$448,780.00	-32	0
87-B-7247	THE GUFF S	Y		\$848,300.00	\$663,744.60	\$448,780.00	-3	44
87-B-7264	C.M.A CORP	Ÿ		\$83,636.00	\$101,689.00	\$96,538.00	-18	-13
87-B-7264	DADUA & AS	Y		\$119,964.00	\$101,689.00	\$96,538.00	18	24
87-B-7264	FOUR SEASO	Y		4149,444.00	\$101,689.00	\$96,538.00	47	55
87-B-7264	JUD CONSTR	Y		\$128,865.00	\$101,689.00	\$96,538.00	,27	33
87-B-7264	LOVIS LIND	Y		\$96,538.00	\$101,689.00	\$96,538.00	-5	0
87-B-7264	MYLAR & NA	Y		\$105,207.00	\$101,689.00	\$ 96,538.00	3	9
87-B-7264	S.C. NESTE	¥		\$97,444.00	\$101,689.00	\$96,538.00	-4	1
87-B-7283	THE ELLIS	Y		\$112,310.00	\$95,527.00	\$112,310.00	18	0
	ALDRIDSE E			\$42,100.00			-25	ERROR
87-B-7378	ARLINGTON			\$89,098.00			60	ERROR
87-B-7378	GERSON ELE			\$77,760.00			39	ERROR
87-B-7378	H.V. ALLEN			\$85,300.00	\$55,793.00		53	ERROR
87-B-7378 87-B-7378	LION ELEC	Y		\$94,945.00	\$55,793.00		70 50	ERROR
87-B-7378	MARS ELEC	Y		\$88,694.00	\$55,793.00		59	ERROR
87-B-7379	NYDAN CONS BETHLEHEM	Ý		\$41,087.00	\$55,793.00 *47.000.50		-26 -0	ERROR
87-B-7379		Y Y		\$46,900.00 \$1,560.00	\$47,089.50 \$47,000.50		-0 -97	ERROR Error
87-B-7379	KOVILIC CO	Y		\$58,532.00	\$47,089.50 \$47,089.50		24	ERROR
87-B-7379		Y		\$52,574.00	\$47,089.50		12	ERROR
87-B-7379		Y		\$44,500.00	\$47,089.50		-5	ERROR
87-B-7700		¥		\$187,000.00	\$217,420.00		-14	ERROR
87-B-7700	KOVILIC CO	Y		\$221,147.00	\$217,420.00		2	ERROR
87-B-7700	EETHLEHEK	Y		\$179,850.00	\$217,420.00		-17	ERROR
87-B-7700	JETCO	Y		\$158,860.00	\$217,420.00		-27	ERROR
87-B-7700	BENNETTA B	?		\$170,500.00	\$217,420.00		-22	ERAGR
87-B-7700	E H WOODS	y		\$217,973.00	\$217,420.00		0	ERACR
87-B-7700	PROTECK SY	-		\$243,700.00	\$217,420.00		12	ERROR
				,			1 -	-111121



87-8-7700 CROUTHER E Y	CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	SB	S.D.E	BIO	GOV'T EST	AVARD PRICE %OF gOV'	% OF AWA
87-B-7700 MM SERRAN Y 1133,658 00 \$217,420.00 -20 EERGS 87-B-7700 AMERICAN R Y 1183,772.00 \$217,420.00 -33 EFROR 87-B-7700 AMERICAN R Y 1183,772.00 \$217,420.00 -33 EERGS 87-B-7700 AMERICAN R Y 124,565 60 \$40,000.00 -31 EERGS 87-B-7700 AMERICAN R Y 125,760.00 \$410,000.00 -26 EERGS 87-B-7702 ALG-CASS E 457,560.00 \$410,000.00 -26 EERGS 87-B-7713 INDUSTRIAL \$551,000.00 \$410,000.00 -26 EERGS 87-B-7713 INDUSTRIAL \$551,000.00 \$603,500.00 -59 EERGS 87-B-7713 BLINDERMAN \$658,750.00 \$603,500.00 -10 EERGS 87-B-7713 BLINDERMAN \$658,750.00 \$603,500.00 -16 EERGS 87-B-7713 BLINDERMAN \$658,750.00 \$603,500.00 -16 EERGS 87-B-7713 BLINDERMAN \$658,750.00 \$603,500.00 -16 EERGS 87-B-7710 BLINDERMAN \$658,750.00 \$603,500.00 -16 EERGS 87-B-7710 BLINDERMAN \$658,750.00 \$603,500.00 -16 EERGS 87-B-7710 THI COATIN Y \$633,402.00 \$603,500.00 -14 EERGS 87-B-7710 THI COATIN Y \$634,000.00 \$150,000.00 -14 EERGS 87-B-7710 THI COATIN Y \$634,000.00 \$150,000.00 -14 EERGS 87-B-7720 THI COATIN Y \$634,000.00 \$150,000.00 -14 EERGS 87-B-7720 THI COATIN Y \$634,000.00 \$150,000.00 -14 EERGS 87-B-7720 THI COATIN Y \$634,000.00 \$150,000.00 -16 EERGS 87-B-7720 THI COATIN Y \$654,000.00 \$150,000.00 -16 EERGS 87-B-7720 THI COATIN Y \$654,000.00 \$150,000.00 \$16	87-8-7700	CROWTHER E	Y		\$186,000 00	\$217.420.00	-14	ERROR
97-B-7700 MUERICAN R Y								
\$7-B-7700 POLER SYST								
9.71-9-7700			·					
1-1-17/102 VESTIMAND 1-25, 700.00 140,000.00 1-26 ERROR 67-B-7702 ALD-CRSS E 557,500.00 140,000.00 141 ERROR 67-B-7713 INDUSTRIAL 5551,000.00 6503,500.00 -9 ERROR 67-B-7713 INDUSTRIAL 5551,000.00 6503,500.00 -9 ERROR 67-B-7713 ALEVOZIERS 1727,400.00 1603,500.00 21 ERROR 67-B-7713 ALEVOZIERS 1727,400.00 1603,500.00 10 ERROR 67-B-7713 ALEVOZIERS 1625,620.00 1603,500.00 10 ERROR 67-B-7713 ALEVOZIERS 1625,450.00 1503,500.00 16 ERROR 67-B-7713 ALEVOZIERS 1625,450.00 1603,500.00 16 ERROR 67-B-7710 ELROZIERS 1727,460.00 1603,500.00 15 ERROR 67-B-7720 VELKS ENTE Y 121,500.00 125,245.00 -3 ERROR 67-B-7720 VELKS ENTE Y 121,500.00 125,245.00 56 ERROR 67-B-7720 VELKS ENTE Y 127,513.00 125,245.00 16 ERROR 67-B-7720 ALEVOZIERS 172,415.00 16 ERROR 67-B-7720 ALEVOZIERS 172,415.00 125,245.00 16 ERROR 67-B-7720 ERROZIERS 172,415.00 125,245.00 16 ERROR ERROR 67-B-7721 ERROZIERS 172,415.00 125,245.00 16 ERROR ERRO								
\$7-B-77102 \$1.00-C-83 E						· ·		
87-B-7713 LEUNDITIALL \$551,000.00 \$603,500.00 21 EREGA 87-B-7713 BLEUDZIERS \$727,400.00 \$603,500.00 21 EREGA 87-B-7713 VASAN ENTE \$006,820.00 \$603,500.00 37 EREGA 87-B-7713 VASAN ENTE \$626,820.00 \$603,500.00 10 EREGS 87-B-7713 MARINO CON \$653,450.00 \$603,500.00 16 EREGS 87-B-7713 MARINO CON \$653,450.00 \$603,500.00 15 EREGA 87-B-7713 MARINO CON \$653,450.00 \$603,500.00 14 EREGS 87-B-7713 MARINO CON \$653,450.00 \$603,500.00 14 EREGS 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE \$24,500.00 \$25,245.00 56 EREGS 87-B-7720 VALUE FROM 1 \$205,000 \$25,245.00 56 EREGS 87-B-7720 VALUE FROM 1 \$24,500.00 \$25,245.00 56 EREGS 87-B-7720 VALUE FROM 1 \$24,910.00 \$25,245.00 56 EREGS 87-B-7720 MARINO CALL N \$26,905.00 \$25,245.00 56 EREGS 87-B-7720 MARINO CALL N \$26,905.00 \$25,245.00 56 EREGS 87-B-7720 MARINO R \$24,915.00 \$25,245.00 56 EREGS 87-B-7720 MARINO R \$24,915.00 \$25,245.00 56 EREGS 87-B-7720 VERTHER SY \$22,9575.00 \$25,245.00 52 EREGS 87-B-7720 VERTHER SY \$22,900.00 \$25,245.00 56 EREGS 87-B-7720 VERTHER SY \$23,000.00 \$25,245.00 56 EREGS 87-B-7720 VERTHER SY \$24,000.00 \$25,245.00 56 EREGS 87-B-7720 VERTHER SY \$24,000.00 \$25,245.00 56 EREGS 87-B-7720 VERTHER SY \$24,000.00 EREGS 87-B-7720 VERTHER SY \$24,000.00 EREGS 87-B-7720 EREGS 87-B-7720 VERTHER SY \$24,000.00 EREGS 87-B-7720								
87-B-7713 BLEUDZIERS \$727, 460.00 \$603,500.00 21 EESCE 87-B-7713 VANDAN ENTE \$806,820.00 \$603,500.00 37 ERROR 87-B-7713 PILEY CONS \$663,402.00 \$603,500.00 10 EEROP 87-B-7713 PILEY CONS \$663,402.00 \$603,500.00 16 EEROP 87-B-7713 RITE-UAY L \$871,558.00 \$603,500.00 15 EEROP 87-B-7713 RITE-UAY L \$871,558.00 \$603,500.00 14 EEROP 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$24,500.00 \$25,245.00 -3 EEROP 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$24,500.00 \$25,245.00 -3 EEROP 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$24,500.00 \$25,245.00 56 ERROR 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$27,351.00 \$25,245.00 56 ERROR 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$27,351.00 \$25,245.00 56 ERROR 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$22,975.00 \$25,245.00 57 EEROP 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$22,875.00 \$25,245.00 57 EEROP 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$22,875.00 \$25,245.00 59 EEROP 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$22,875.00 \$25,245.00 59 EEROP 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$23,800.00 \$25,245.00 59 EEROP 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$23,800.00 \$25,245.00 56 EEROP 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$24,445.00 58,344.00 54 EEROP EEROP 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$24,445.00 56 EEROP EEROP EEROP 87-B-7720 VELES ENTE Y \$24,445.00 56 EEROP					•			
87-B-7713 VASAN ENTE								
87-8-7713 RILEY CONS					•			
87-8-7713 BLINDERMAN \$698,795.00 \$4603,500.00 15 ERROR 87-8-7713 MARNING CON \$659,450.00 \$600,500.00 15 ERROR 87-8-7712 RITE-VAY L \$971,518.00 \$4603,500.00 44 ERROR 87-8-7720 VELKS ENTE Y \$24,500.00 \$25,245.00 55 ERROR 87-8-7720 VELKS ENTE Y \$24,500.00 \$25,245.00 55 ERROR 87-8-7720 VINVERSAL Y \$371,312.00 \$25,245.00 56 ERROR 87-8-7720 ALCATIN Y \$60,000.00 \$25,245.00 56 ERROR 87-8-7720 ALCATIN Y \$60,000.00 \$25,245.00 51 ERROR 87-8-7720 ALCATIN Y \$60,000.00 \$25,245.00 51 ERROR 87-8-7720 ALCATIN Y \$60,000.00 \$25,245.00 51 ERROR 87-8-7720 VEATHER SY Y \$60,000.00 \$25,245.00 51 ERROR 87-8-7720 VEATHER SY Y \$23,800.00 \$25,245.00 529 ERROR 87-8-7720 VEATHER SY Y \$23,800.00 \$25,245.00 56 ERROR 87-8-7720 VEATHER SY Y \$23,800.00 \$25,245.00 56 ERROR 87-8-7723 ALCATIN FOR Y \$50,400.00 \$25,245.00 56 ERROR 87-8-7723 ALCATIN FOR Y \$450,400.00 \$26,344.00 56 ERROR 87-8-7723 ALCATIN FOR Y \$450,400.00 \$26,344.00 56 ERROR 87-8-7731 MAXIMUM FR Y \$430,225.75 S0 \$25,344.00 56 ERROR 87-8-7731 MAXIMUM FR Y \$420,575.00 \$25,344.00 56 ERROR 87-8-7731 BUSINESS S Y \$471,675.00 ERROR 880.00 \$67-8-7731 SMEEHY SPE Y \$448,582.48 ERROR 880.00 ERROR 880.0							10	
87-B-7713 MASING CON	87 -8 -7713	BLINDERMAN			\$698,795.00	\$603,500.00	16	ERROR
87-B-7720 VELKS ENTE Y \$24,500 00 \$25,245.00 55 ERROR F7-B-7720 UNIVERSAL Y \$33,255.00 \$25,245.00 55 ERROR 87-B-7720 UNIVERSAL Y \$23,313.00 \$25,245.00 169 ERROR 87-B-7720 AK SEANLE 7 \$24,915.00 \$25,245.00 169 ERROR 87-B-7720 VEATHER SY Y \$22,575.00 \$25,245.00 169 ERROR 87-B-7723 UNIVERSAL Y \$54,445.00 \$25,245.00 166 ERROR 87-B-7723 UNIVERSAL Y \$54,445.00 \$25,245.00 166 ERROR 87-B-7723 MAXIMUM FR Y \$350,200.00 \$25,245.00 166 ERROR 87-B-7723 MAXIMUM FR Y \$350,200.00 \$25,245.00 160 ERROR 87-B-7731 MAXIMUM FR Y \$350,200.00 \$25,245.00 160 ERROR 87-B-7731 MAXIMUM FR Y \$350,200.00 \$25,245.00 160 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 MAXIMUM FR Y \$350,200.00 \$25,245.00 160 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 MAXIMUM FR Y \$350,200.00 \$25,245.00 160 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 MAXIMUM FR Y \$350,200.00 \$25,245.00 160 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 MAXIMUM FR Y \$350,200.00 \$25,245.00 160 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 MAXIMUM FR Y \$350,200.00 \$25,245.00 160 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 ERROR ERRO						\$603,500.00	15	ERROR
87-8-7720 TMI CQATIN Y	87-B-7713	RITE-WAY L			\$871,548.00	\$603,500.00	4.4	ERROR
87-8-7720 UNIVERSAL Y \$37,313.00 \$25,245.00 -1 ERROR 87-8-7720 A K SERVILE ? \$24,915.00 \$25,245.00 -1 ERROR 87-8-7720 ANDREU LAN Y \$28,000.00 \$25,245.00 23 ERROR 87-8-7720 EVEREY SHI Y \$23,800.00 \$25,245.00 -6 ERROR 87-8-7720 EVERTHER SY Y \$23,800.00 \$25,245.00 -6 ERROR 87-8-7723 GLACIER PA Y \$54,445.00 \$85,344.00 -36 ERROR 87-8-7731 MAXIMUM FR Y \$40,025.75 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 ALINGTON Y \$443,148.25 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 ALINGTON Y \$443,148.25 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 ALINGTON Y \$443,688.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 ALINGTON Y \$443,688.00 ERROR	87-B-7720	WELKS ENTE	γ		\$24,500 00	\$25,245.00	-3	ERAOR
87-B-7720 AK SEANLE ? \$24,915.00 \$25,245.00 169 ERROR 87-B-7720 RADREW LAR Y \$68,000.00 \$25,245.00 169 ERROR 87-B-7720 VEATHER SY Y \$22,575.00 \$25,245.00 -6 ERROR 87-B-7720 WARTHLAND Y \$50,300.00 \$25,245.00 -40 ERROR 87-B-7723 MORTHLAND Y \$50,300.00 \$85,344.00 -40 ERROR 87-B-7731 MAXIMUM PR Y \$340,225.75 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 ARLINITIN Y \$430,148.25 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 ARLINITIN Y \$430,148.25 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 ERREW SPE Y \$443,582.48 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 ERREW SPE Y \$443,582.48 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 ERROR ERROR \$74-B-7731 ERROR ERROR \$74-B-7731 ERROR ERROR \$74-B-7731 ERROR ERROR ERROR \$74-B-7731 ERROR ERROR \$74-B-7731 ERROR ERROR ERROR \$74-B-7731 ERROR ERROR \$74-B-7731 ERROR ERROR ERROR \$74-B-7731 ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR \$74-B-7731 ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR \$74-B-7731 ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR \$74-B-7731 ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR ERROR \$74-B-7731 ERROR ER	87-B-7720	TMI COATIN	Υ		\$39,425.00	\$25,245.00	56	ERROR
87-B-7720 ANGREU LAN Y \$88,000.00 \$25,245.00 29 ERROR 87-B-7720 EMERGY SHI Y \$22,575.00 \$25,245.00 29 ERROR 87-B-7720 VEATHER SY Y \$23,800.00 \$25,245.00 —6 ERROR 87-B-7723 GLACIER PA Y \$454,445.00 \$85,344.00 —36 ERROR 87-B-7723 NORTHLAND Y \$50,900.00 \$85,944.00 —40 ERROR 87-B-7731 MAXIMUM PR Y \$340,225.75 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 ALLINGTON Y \$4463,146.25 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SHEEHY SPE Y \$4471,375.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SHEEHY SPE Y \$4491,875.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 GLOSS GUAR Y \$150,161.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EAST CONTI Y \$510,161.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EAST CONTI Y \$510,161.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EAST CONTI Y \$4571,990.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SCUNITY S Y \$4571,990.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SCUNITY S Y \$4571,990.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 STUNITY S Y \$4571,990.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 STUNITY S Y \$4571,990.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 BANDON PRO Y \$4597,473.65 ERROR 87-B-7731 BANDON PRO Y \$4597,473.65 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 BANDON PRO Y \$4597,473.65 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 BANDON PRO Y \$4597,473.65 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 BANDON PRO Y \$429,500.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 BUSINESS S Y \$447,5103.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7732 ALLINGTON ? \$4209,000.00 \$160,202.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7732 DISTINCTON ? \$4209,000.00 \$160,202.00 BEROR ERROR 87-B-7737 DISTINCTON ? \$4209,000.00 \$160,202.00 BEROR ERROR 87-B-7737 DISTINCTON ? \$4209,000.00 \$160,202.00 BEROR ERROR 87-B-7737 DISTINCTON ? \$4209,000.00 \$160,202.00 BEROR ERROR 87-B-7738 HOTT CHEMI \$416,724.00 BEROR BEROR 87-B-7731 DISTINCTON \$429,483.59 \$45,287.00 BEROR 87-B-7741 DISTINCTON \$420	87-B-7720	UNIVERSAL	Y		\$37,313.00	\$25,245 00	48	ERROR
87-B-7720 ENERGY SHI Y \$22,575.00 \$25,245.00 -6 ERROR 87-B-7723 GLACIER PA Y \$3,800.00 \$25,245.00 -6 ERROR 87-B-7723 GLACIER PA Y \$54,445.00 \$85,344.00 -40 ERROR 87-B-7723 NORTHLAND Y \$320,206.75 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 ARLINGTON Y \$463,148.25 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SHEBHY SPE Y \$443,582.40 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SHEBHY SPE Y \$443,582.40 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SHEBHY SPE Y \$443,688.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EAST CONTI Y \$510,161.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EASTERN MA Y \$467,499.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EASTERN MA Y \$467,499.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 RANDON FRO Y \$597,473.65 ERROR <td< td=""><td>87-B-7720</td><td>A K SEAMLE</td><td>?</td><td></td><td>\$24,915.00</td><td>\$25,245.00</td><td>-1</td><td>ERROR</td></td<>	87-B-7720	A K SEAMLE	?		\$24,915.00	\$25,245.00	-1	ERROR
87-B-7720 VEATHER SY Y £23,800.00 £25,245.00 —6 ERROR 87-B-7723 GLACTER PA Y £54,455.00 £85,344.00 —36 ERROR 87-B-7731 NDRTHLAND Y £50,300.00 £85,344.00 —40 ERROR 87-B-7731 MANIMUM PR Y £340,225.75 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 BALINGTON Y £463,148.25 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SHEEHY SPE Y £443,582.48 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SHEEHY SPE Y £443,582.48 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SHEEHY SPE Y £443,582.48 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SECITONIT Y £510,161.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EAST CONTI Y £510,161.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EASTERN HA Y £427,469.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 RANDON PRO Y £571,390.00 ERROR <t< td=""><td>87-B-7720</td><td>ANDREW LAN</td><td>Y</td><td></td><td>\$69,000.00</td><td>\$25,245.00</td><td>163</td><td>ERROR</td></t<>	87-B-7720	ANDREW LAN	Y		\$ 69,000.00	\$25,245.00	163	ERROR
87-8-7723 GLACIER PA Y \$54,445.00 \$28,344.00 -36 ERROR 87-8-7731 MARTHLAND Y \$50,000.00 \$85,344.00 -40 ERROR 87-8-7731 MARTHUM FR Y \$430,206.75 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 ARLINGTON Y \$443,148.25 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 SHEEHY SPE Y \$443,582.48 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 EASTE CONTI Y \$413,688.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 EASTEN MA Y \$4510,161.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 EASTEN MA Y \$457,469.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 SECURITY S Y \$571,990.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 RANDON FRO Y \$577,500.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 BUSINESS S Y \$475,100.00 ERROR <td>87-B-7720</td> <td>ENERGY SHI</td> <td>γ</td> <td></td> <td>\$32,575.00</td> <td>\$25,245.00</td> <td>29</td> <td>ERROR</td>	87-B-7720	ENERGY SHI	γ		\$32,575.00	\$25,245.00	29	ERROR
87-B-7723 NORTHLAND Y \$50,900.00 \$65,344.00 -40 ERROR 87-B-7731 MAXIMUM PR Y \$340,225.75 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 ARLINGTON Y \$462,148.25 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 CHERLY SPE Y \$447,375.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 CHERLY SPE Y \$449,582.48 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 CHERLY SPE Y \$449,682.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 CAST CONTI Y \$419,688.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EAST CONTI Y \$450,486.75 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EASTERN MAY \$457,489.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 RANDON PRO Y \$597,473.85 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 RATISTINES Y \$4767,500.00 ERROR	87-B-7720	WEATHER SY	γ		⊈23,800.00	\$25,245.00	-6	ERROR
87-8-7731 MAXIMUM PR Y \$340,226.75 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 ARLINGTON Y \$443,148.25 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 SHEEHY SPE Y \$449,582.48 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 SHEEHY SPE Y \$4419,688.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 EAST CONTI Y \$4510,161.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 EAST CONTI Y \$4510,161.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 EAST CONTI Y \$4510,161.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 EASTERN MA Y \$4571,488.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 EASTERN MA Y \$4571,990.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 EALINGTON Y \$4571,990.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-8-7731 ERITTHINGTON Y \$4571,590.00 ERROR	87-8-7723	GLACIER PA	γ		\$54,445.00	\$85,344.00	-36	ERROR
87-B-7731 ARLINGTON Y \$463,148.25 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SKEERY SP \$4471,378.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SKEERY SP \$443,562.48 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 ARLANTIC P Y \$419,668.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 GLOSS GUAR Y \$298,486.75 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EASTERN MA Y \$467,469.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SECURITY S Y \$571,990.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SECURITY S Y \$4767,500.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 BAISTEN SE Y \$4455,279.85 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 BUSINESS S Y \$475,100.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 THE SUNDSO Y \$4475,100.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR <td>67-B-7723</td> <td>MORTHLAND</td> <td>Y</td> <td></td> <td>\$50,900.00</td> <td>\$85,344.00</td> <td>- A ()</td> <td>ERROR</td>	67-B-7723	MORTHLAND	Y		\$50,900.00	\$85,344.00	- A ()	ERROR
87-B-7731 BI-STATE S Y \$471,375.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SMEEMY SPE Y \$449,582.48 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 ATLANTIC P Y \$419,668.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EAST CONTI Y \$510,161.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 GLOSS GUAR Y \$298,486.75 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EASTERN MA Y \$467,469.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SECURLIY S Y \$571,390.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SECURLIY S Y \$57,473.65 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SECURLIY S Y \$671,390.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SERIFIN SE Y \$476,500.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 BUSINESS S Y \$475,109.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 THE SWANSO Y \$447,650.18 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 THE SWANSO Y \$420,000.00 \$160,202.00 30 ERROR 87-B-7732 ARLINGTO	87-B-7731	MAXIMUM PR	Y		\$340,226.75		ERROR	ERROR
87-B-7731 SMEEHY SPE Y \$4449,582.48 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 ATLANTIC P Y \$413,668.00 ERROR EFROR EFROR 87-B-7731 EAST CONTI Y \$510,161.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 GLOSS GUAR Y \$298,486.75 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SECURITY S Y \$4571,390.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 RANDON PRO Y \$597,473.65 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 RANDON PRO Y \$767,500.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SCURITY S Y \$4767,500.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 GERIFFIN SE Y \$445,279.85 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 THE SUANSO Y \$447,5109.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7732 ARLINGTON ? \$209,000.00 \$160,202.00 30 ERROR 87-B-7732 ARLINGTON ? \$227,788.00 \$160,202.00	87-B-7731	ARLINGTON	γ		\$463,148.25		ERROR	ERROR
87-B-7731 ATLANTIC P Y \$4419,668.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EAST CONTI Y \$510,161.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 GLOSS GUAR Y \$298,486.75 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EASTERN MA Y \$467,469.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EASTERN MA Y \$4571,490.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 RANDOM PRO Y \$557,473.65 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 S.T.& T SP Y \$767,500.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 GRIFFIN SE Y \$4445,279.85 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 BUSINESS S Y \$447,500.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 THE SUANSO Y \$4447,650.18 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7732 ARLINGTON ? \$203,000.00 \$160,202.00 30 ERROR 87-B-7732 MERHAMEL ? \$227,788.00 \$160,202.00	87-B-7731	BI-STATE S	Ÿ		\$471,375.00		ERROR	ERROR
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87-B-7731 GLOSS GUAR Y \$298,486.75 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 EASTERN MA Y \$467,469.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SECURITY S Y \$571,990.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 RANDON PRO Y \$597,473.65 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 S.T.& T SP Y \$767,500.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 GRIFFIN SE Y \$445,279.85 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 BUSINESS S Y \$475,109.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7732 BUSINESS S Y \$447,500.00 BEROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7732 ARLINGTON ? \$209,000.00 \$160,202.00 30 ERROR 87-B-7732 MARKHAM EL ? \$205,000.00 \$160,202.00 48 ERROR 87-B-7732 DETININGOU ? \$219,875.00 \$160,202.00 37 ERROR 87-B-7732 AQUA FREP \$41,150.00 \$160,202.00	87-8-7731	ATLANTIC P	Ÿ		\$413,668.00		ERROR	ERROR
87-B-7731 EASTERN MA Y \$467,469 00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 SECURITY S Y \$571,990.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 RANDOM PRO Y \$597,473.55 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 S.T.& T SP Y \$767,500.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 GRIFFIN SE Y \$4445,279.85 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 BUSINESS S Y \$4475,109.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 THE SVANSD Y \$447,509.18 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7732 ARLINGTON ? \$209,600.00 \$160,202.00 30 ERROR 87-B-7732 MARKHAM EL ? \$209,600.00 \$160,202.00 28 ERROR 87-B-7732 MARKHAM EL ? \$207,788.00 \$160,202.00 37 ERROR 87-B-7732 VESTINGHOU ? \$219,875.00 \$160,202.00 37 ERROR 87-B-7737 DUBOIS CHE \$70,253.42 ERROR	87-B-7731	EAST CONTI	Y		\$510,1E1.00		ERROR	ERROR
87-B-7731 SECURITY S Y \$571,990.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 RANDOM PRO Y \$597,473.55 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 S.T.& Y SP Y \$767,500.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 GRIFFIN SE Y \$445,279.85 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7731 THE SWANSO Y \$447,5109.00 ERROR ERROR ERROR 87-B-7732 ARLINGTON ? \$209,000.00 \$160,202.00 30 ERROR 87-B-7732 MARKHAM EL ? \$205,000.00 \$160,202.00 28 ERROR 87-B-7732 OPTIHUN CO ? \$237,788.00 \$160,202.00 37 ERROR 87-B-7732 VESTINGHOU ? \$219,675.00 \$160,202.00 37 ERROR 87-B-7737 AQUA FREP \$4,150.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7737 HOTT CHENT \$16,724.00 ERROR ERROR 87-B-7738 FIRST IMFR \$44,760.00 \$42,000.00 9 ERROR	87-B-7731	GLDSS GVAR	Y				ERROR	ERROR
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CONTRACT#	OFFEROR		S.D.B	810	GOV'T EST	AWARD PRICE	%OF gOV'	% OF AVA
87-B-7741		•		\$24,900.00	\$45,287.00		-45	ERROR
87-B-7741		?			\$45,287.00		-23	
87-B-7747		?		\$356,747.00			228	
87-8-7747	CREST SOUT	?		\$163,950.00	\$108,914.00		51	ERPOR
87-B-7747	INTEGRATED	?		\$140,949.00	\$108,914.00		29	ERROR
87-B-7747	JON MAINT	?		\$168,278.25	\$108,914.00		55	ERROR
87-8-7747	MARQUEZ EL	?		\$240,915.00	\$108,914.00		121	ERROR
87-8-7747	MILL VALLE	?		\$295,698.00	\$108,914.00		171	ERROR
87-B-7747	W H REED C	?		\$168,237.00	\$108,914.00		54	ERROR
87-8-7748	SUNRUNNER	Y		\$23,300.00	\$97,195.00		-73	ERROR
87-B-7748	LAMBERT IN	?		\$24,987 92	\$87,195.00		-71	ERROR
87-B-7748	STAGER CON	?		\$24,875.00	\$87,195.00		-71	ERROR
87-8-7748	PHILLIPS N	7		\$24,850.00	\$87,195.00		-72	ERROR
87-8-7748	FOUR STAR	?		\$44,752 00	\$87,195.00		-49	ERROR
87-B-7748	ARLINGTON	?		\$ 73,450.00	\$87,195.00		-16	ERROR
87 - 8-7748	W H REED C	?		\$27,880.00	\$67,195.00		-68	ERROR
87-B-7748	MILL VALLE	?		\$57,050 .00	\$87,195.00		-35	ERROR
87-B-7748	INTEGRATED	N		\$30,630.00	\$87,195.00		-65	ERROR
87-8-7748	AMERICAN C	Y		\$28,455.00	\$87,195.00		-67	ERROR
87-8-7748	CREST SOUT	Y		\$24,235.00	\$87,195.00		-72	ERROR
87-8-7748	SEPT AR	Y		\$1£,075.00	\$87,195.00		-82	ERROR
87-B-7748	JON MAINT	¥		\$23,682.00	\$87,195.00		-73	ERROR
87-B-7748	MARQUEZ EL	¥		\$47,450.00	\$87,195.00		-45	ERROR
87-8-7758	CENTURY AU	Y			\$88,000.00		9	ERROR
87-8-7758	H V ALLEN	Y			\$88,000.00		35	ERPOR
87-B-7756	SOMERS CO	Y		\$165,900.00	\$88,000.00		20	ERROR
87-B-7760	HOD DISPOS			\$410,840.00			ERAOR	ERROR
87-B-7760	BEST SCAVE			\$411,083.81			ERROR	ERROR
87-B-7760	HOOD ERGS			\$350,367.24			ERROR	ERROR
87-E-7760	NORTH SHOR			\$475,242.40			ERFOR	ERROR
87-B-7763	HOOD BROS			\$161,382.56			ERROR	ERROR
87-B-7763	HOD DISP S			\$159,829.93			ERROR	ERROR
87-B-7763	BEST SCAVE			\$197,657.10			ERROR	ERROR
87-8-7763	ACE DISP 9			\$211,876.00			ERROR	ERROR
87-B-7763	NORTH SHOR			\$188,703.89			EEROR	ERROR
87-B-7765	ALLIED BLA	Y		\$E0,384.40	\$25,000.00		142	ERROR
8 7- 8-7765	ALLIED BLA	Ä		160,384.40	\$25,000.00		142	ERROR
87-B-7765	BITUMIOUS	N		\$25,368.00	\$25,000 .00		1	ERROR
87-B-7765	BITUMIOUS	N		\$25,368.00	\$25,000 .00		1	ERROR
87-8-7768	MERIDIAN C	Ą		\$153,200.00	\$103,889.89		47	ERROR
87-8-777 3	BENNETT &	?		\$307,000 00	\$318,159.00		-4	ERROR
87-8-777 3	E H VOODS	?		\$252,425.00	\$318,159.00		-21	ERROR
87- B-7773		N		\$276,000.00	\$318,159.00		-13	ERROR
	KOVILIC CO	?		\$396,795.00			25	ERFOR
87-B-7773		?		\$257,496.00	\$318,159.00		-19	ERROR
87-B-7776		Ÿ		\$45,653.00	\$51,845.00		-12	ERROR
87-E-7776		Y		\$45,65 3.00			-12	ERROR
A7-B-777€		Y		\$ 54,327.9E			5	ERROR
87-8-777E		Ť		\$ 54,327.96	\$51,945.00		5	ERROR
	F.D. & L.			\$94,116.00	\$ 93,100 00		1	ERROR
	KENNEDY HT			\$ 99,795.00			7	ERROR
€7-B-7777	G.C. SHAW			\$119,137.00	\$93,160 00		20	ERFOR



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR	SB	9.D.B	BID	GOV'T EST	AVARD PRICE	%OF g0V'	% OF AVA
87-B-7777	ST. LOVIS	γ		\$106,305.00	\$93,100.00		14	ERROR
87-B-7777	LEE MECHAN			\$128,454.00	\$93,100.00		38	ERROR
87-B-7777	HEATROL SE	Y		\$121,814.00	\$93,100.00		31	ERROR
87-B-7777	AIR MASTER	Y		\$128,493.00	\$93,100.00		38	ERROR
87-8-7777	F A ENTERP	¥		\$108,885.00	\$93,100.00		15	ERROR
87-E-7781	BENNETTA B	N		\$194,886.00	\$386,965.00	\$194,866.00	-50	0
87-B-7781	CEOTHER EN	11		\$232,500.00	\$ 386,965.00	\$194,866.00	-40	19
87-B-7781	DUNCAN & S	E!		\$ 228,790.00	\$386,985 00	\$194,866.00	-41	17
97-B-7781	E & H V000	N		\$247,060.00	\$ 386,965.00	\$194,855.00	-36	27
87-8-7781	ELITE ROOF	Ÿ		\$ 197,€29.00	\$386,965.00	\$194,856.00	-49	•
87-B-7781	KOAIFIC CO	N		\$352,792.00	\$386,965.00	\$194,8E6.00	-9	81
87-B-7781	MM SCHRANZ	N		\$248,744.00	\$386,965.00	\$194,865.00	-36	27
87-B-7781	SPECIALITY	N		\$220,978.00	\$386,965.00	\$194,866.00	-43	13
87-B-7781	VALSDORF R	N		\$242,000.00	\$ 386,965.00	\$194,866.00	-37	24
87-B-7790	GEORGE C.	Ÿ		\$87,000.00	\$52,891.00		6.4	ERROR
87-B-7790	R. E. SMIT	¥		\$100,000.00	\$52,891.00		89	ERROR
87-B-7730	DALTON KIL	Y		\$35,683.00	\$52,891.00		-33	ERROR
87-E-7790	CONSTRUCTI	Y		\$81,725.00	\$52,891.00		55	ERFOR
87-B-7790	ASTUTE ENE	Y		\$24,307.00	\$ 52,891.00		-54	ERROR
87-E-7792	KOVILIC CO	Y		\$67,750.00	\$39,000.00		74	ERROR
87-B-7792	MERIDIAN C	¥		\$59,690.00	\$39,000.00		53	ERROR
87-E-7801	ADEO SERVI	H M		\$78,800.00			ERROR	ERROR
87-8-7501	ECOTUPE IN	N		\$158,473.40	#/0 ED1 DD		ERROR	ERROR
27-B-8130 27-B-8130	BAYFIELD C HOPPMAN &	Y		\$100,850.00 \$69,380.00	\$62,521.88 \$62,521.88		61 11	ERROR ERROR
87-B-8130	HOVARD J.	Y Y		\$89,690.00	\$62,521.88		43	ERROR
87-B-8130	OSCAP SERG	Y		\$98,312 00	\$62,521.88		54 54	ERROR
87-B-8130	PARIS CONT	Y		\$91,990.00	\$62,521.88		31	ERROR
87-B-8130	SOMERS COM	ı Y	Y	\$115,135.00	\$62,521.88		84 84	ERROR
87-B-8131	HOFFMAN &	¥	ı	\$115,135.00 \$0.00	\$65,259.00		-100	ERROR
87-B-8131	JOEL KENNE	i ii		\$138,800.00	\$65,259.00		112	ERROR
87-B-8131	A & K CONS	Ÿ	Y	\$65,000.00	\$65,259.00		6	ERROR
87-B-8240	LYMER COSN	Ÿ	•	\$46,765.00	\$36,400.00	\$30,989.00	28	51
87-B-8240	T & G CONS	¥		\$30,985.00	•			0
87-E-8244	GRAVES PLB	¥		\$ 53,535.00				15
87-B-8244	TRI COUNTY				\$60,600.00			
87-B-8244	NEIDIGH CO	Y			\$60,600.00			8
87-5-8244	MOORE HIG	¥		\$78,499.00	\$60,600.00			42
87-B-8244	SARGENT CO	¥		\$58,134.00	\$50,600.00	•		5
87-B-8264	MESKINA	¥		\$336,745.00	\$347,400.00		-3	ERROR
87-B-8264	GRAVES PLU	Y		\$304,304.00	\$347,400.00		-12	ERROR
87-B-8264	PEERLESS P	Ÿ		\$464,464.00	\$347,400.00		34	ERROR
87-B-8264	HARRELL ME	Ÿ		\$315,664.00	\$347,400.00		-9	ERROR
87-B-8264		Y		\$339,338.00	\$347,400.00		-2	ERROR
87-B-8264		Y		\$325,745.00	\$347,400.00		-6	ERROR
87-B-8284	PEERLESS P			\$379,973.00	\$379,227.00		Û	ERROR
87-B-8298		Y		\$183,888.00	\$305,600.00		-40	ERRER
87-B-8298	SAM OXLEY	Y		\$169,433.00	\$305,600.00		-45	ERROR
87-B-8298	W.D. BARTL			\$189,435.90	\$305,600.00		-38	ERROR
87-B-8298	DAVID ENG	Y		\$253,000.00	\$305,600.00		-17	ERROR
87-C-4702	OPTIMUM CO	Y		\$44,838.00	\$30,740.00		46	ERROR
87-C-4702	ROE & RIFF	¥		\$78,215 00	\$30,740.00		154	ERROR



CONTRACT#	OFFEROR		S.D.B	BIO	GOV'T EST	AVARD FRICE %OF gOV'	% OF AVA
87-C-5007	FLETCHER-H			5269 AES AA	\$184,549.00	46	ERROR
87-0-5007	PARKS & BI			\$247,211.00		34	ERROR
87-C-5007	RIFFER INC	Ÿ		\$248,111 00	\$184,549.00		ERROR
87-C-5008	HIED CONST	Ÿ		\$256,234.00	\$184,549.00	39	ERADA
87-C-5068	MASNUM INC	Å		\$322,294 00	\$184,549.00	75	ERROR
87-C-5008	PNM CONST	Ý		\$189,845.00	\$184,549.00		
87-C-7770	MET CONST	2		\$35,003.00	\$34,500.00		ERROR
87-0-7770	STEEL STRU	Ÿ		\$34,990.00	\$34,500.00		ERROR
87-D-2642	MAT'L CORP	Y		\$14,350.00	#04/500.00	ERROR	ERROR
87-D-3408	MAXIMUM PR	i N		\$230,732.00		ERROR	ERROR
87-D-3408	COMMAND SE	Υ		\$184,550.00		ERROR	ERROR
87-D-3408	THE SUANSO			\$169,973.44		ERROR	ERRER
87-D-3408	RELIANCE C	Ÿ		\$174,326.00		ERROR	ERFOR
88-B-0013	J.Q. NASIN	Y		\$2,947,000.00	\$2,831,000.00	4	ERROR
88-E-0013	CARLIN CON	Y		\$3,056,903.00	\$2,831,000.00	3	ERROR
88-E-0013	C.P. KLEWI	Y		\$321,890.00	\$2,831,000.00	-69	ERROR
83-B-0297	WM F. GAVI	Ÿ		\$193,908.00	\$206,200.00	-6	ERROR
88-B-0297	GASTAR COR	Y		\$198,000.00	\$206,200.00	-5	ERROR
98-B-0297	DANTE'S CD	Y		\$134,265.00	\$206,200.00	-35	
88-B-0297	MAGNUM INC	Ÿ		\$151,000.00	\$206,200.00	-27	
88-E-0297	PIONEER CO	ų		±173,000.00	•	-16	
88-E-0297	FARINELLI	¥		\$219,832.00		7	
88-E-0297	DEMUALT IN			4117,840.00		-43	
88-9-0297	WIE DICKI	Y		\$142,740.00		-28	
88-B-0297		Ϋ́ν		\$153,200.00		-10 -26	ERROR
	COUNSEL CO PYRO INST	Y Y		\$129,392.00		25	ERROR
88-B-5101	J.P. KECHA			\$123,332.00 \$158,265.00		25 \$3	ERROR
88-E-510)	ASSOCIATED	Y				24	
68-B-5101	DEL-VAL ME	Y		\$128,700.00	\$103,590.42	∠4 71	ERFOR
		Y		\$177,181.00	\$103,590.42	25	ERFOR
88-B-5101	F.M.NORTH	Y		\$129,517.00	\$103,590.42		ERROR
88-B-5101	PETERSON S	Y		\$149,290.00	\$103,590.42	##	ERROR
88-B-5101	SCHAEFFER	Y		\$84,496.00	\$103,590.42	-18 17	ERROR
68-B-5101	ACME PLMG	Y Y		\$121,481.00	\$103,590.42	17 65	ERROR
88-B-5101 88-B-5101	H.V. ALLEN F H.M. DSG			\$171,000.00	\$103,590.42		ERROR
	F.W. VESPE	Y		\$177,400.00	\$103,590.42	71	ERROR
	SAREO INC	Y		\$112,000.00	\$103,590.42	8	ERROR
88-9-5101		ł,		\$83,933.00	\$103,590.42	-13	ERROR
8-7701	TAMI-SITHE	Y		\$131,500.00	\$103,590.42	27	ERROR
	SERVICE CO MINE MAID	Y		\$5,808.00		RORRE	ERROR
B-7701 E-7701		Y M		\$15,918.00		ERROR	ERROR
E-7701	? ENGINEER	N		\$4,696.74 *14.400.66		ERROR	ERFOR.
6-7701 8-7701	JADE SERVI	N		\$14,498.65		ERPOR	ERROR
	INTEGRITY ?	N		\$29,927 00		ERROR	ERPOR
B-7701		N		\$11,212.25		RORRE	ERROR
9-7701 P-7701	THE ENTON	¥		\$23,104 80		ERROR	ERROR
B-7701	INDUSTRIAL	N		± 28,920.15		RORRE	ERROR



APPENDIX F

CONTRACT GROWTH ANALYSIS

CONTRACT GROKEN MENTALS

FROM! NORTHDIN CINS DATABASE

S= 5.14

- · ONLY CONTRACTS PROVEN TO BE TITLE II AWARDS
- · CONTRACTS IN EXCESS OF \$10,000
- · CONTRACTS CLOSED-OUT PRIOR TO 30 JUN 1988
- OBVIOUS CUSTOINER REQUESTED CHANGES WERE
 ELIMINATED

N=74 Contracts
$$2x^{2}=3380$$

 $2x=328$ Changes $(2x)^{2}=107584$
 $\overline{x}=\frac{328}{74}=4.4$ Changes/contract
 $5^{2}=\frac{3380-\frac{107584}{74}}{73}=26.38$

$$n=74$$
 $2x^{2}=1822.13$ $2x=169.32$ $(2x)^{2}=28669.26$

$$\overline{X} = \frac{169.37}{74} = 2.29 \% \text{ of Bid Price}$$

$$S^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1872.13 - \frac{28669}{74}}{73}.$$

· AVERAGE CONTRACT COST \$885,000

AVERAGE CONTRACT & GROWTH



- · ONLY CONTRACTS PROVEN TO BE AWARDED TO LARGE BUSINESSES WERE INCLUDED IN ANALYSIS. SEVERAL WERE ADVERTISED AS UNRESTRICTED BUT WERE AWARDED TO SMALL BUSINESS
- · ALL CONTRACTS HAVING QUESTIONABLE CHANGES (CUSTOMER REQUESTED AND REDUCED SCOPETO STAY WITHIN FUNDING) WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS
- · AVERAGE CONTRACT COST \$3,6 Million

AVERAGE CONTRACT

42.381 SO SHEETS S SQUARE 42.389 200 SHEETS S SQUARE 42.389 200 SHEETS S SQUARE

n= 23

2x=157.82

$$(5x)^{\frac{2}{5}} 24907$$

X=6.86% of Award Price

$$S^{2} = \frac{262056 - \frac{24907}{23}}{22} = 69.89$$

NUMBERCHANGES

N=23 Contracts

$$\overline{x} = \frac{323}{23} = 14$$
 Changes per Cont.

$$S^{\frac{7}{2}} = \frac{.9103 - \frac{.1041329}{23}}{22} = 207.6$$

AVERAGE CONTRACT COST \$ 3.60 Million



		CONTRACT	EREUT-			
			TITLE II CON			
NUMBER	AWARD 1	#C1 #	I OF AWARD	X##1	e 05 M000	#1009\$\$2
-	245526	2550.	10.53	107.87	3	9
<u></u>	13481000	412727	2 07	3 41	26	6.75
S	1223441	-6134	-0.50	0.25	9	21
á	1172000	18055	2.39	5.73	S	81
<u>:</u>	1429020	79190	8 84	30.66	€	36
6	779000	11205	1 4 d 1 by by	2.07	2	£
7	227500	-2064	-0.51	0.83	2 2	<u> </u>
8	3200000	47211	1.48	2 18	8	25
5	1515000	27100	1.88	2 31	<u></u>	16
10	446898	55254	12 37	152 92	10	100
11	681681	0	0.00	0.00	٠	1
12	0420577	-18922		1.25	£	* 6
13	117000	2766	0.25	9 4€	4	9
ĪŹ	53910	***		0.00	7	:
1.5	129924	22000		286.73	2	Ţ.
16	1484400	36313	2 58	6.66	S	25
17	2120600	327696	T.16		~	49
1.9	4438849	-21335	-0.48	0.03	- 4	191
13	2048961	74188	3.52	19.10	5.5 2.5	177
20	148030	3500	2 35	5.88	1	1
21	3110917	144576	4.65	21.60	19	221
55 24	197300	15000	1 12	93.13	Ŧ	Ť :
23	409808	10699	9 10	5 60	2	<i></i>
21	2078418	144559	5 54	11 01	· <u>.</u> .	251
25	236991	9779	1.50	2.56	5	25
26	48478	-049	-0.77	0.59	2	#
27	346750	13885	5.54	90.72	1	-
28	557000	£654 0)	1.17	1.39	2	<u> </u>
29	119000	£00.00	0.50	0.12	Ī	
30	284000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	Ą.
37	1454597	15787.00	1.03	1,19	2	<u>å</u>
32	975367	-9765	-1.00	1.00	5.3	:=
33	257255	-29	-0.0)	0.00		9
34	87800	0	0.00	0.00	3	9
0.5	276308	6551	2 37	5.64	<u> </u>	16
36	66504	11911	17,91	310 78	a Cro	16
97	847000	149690	16.55	287 76	S	6.4
33	£9500	-832	-1.40	1.59		* :
39	464587	7890	1.65	2.82	3	3 9
40	209000	11932	E 77	32,59	00 00 W	9
Ē.	145000	17205	च चार् १४	E9.72	5	25



NUMBER AVARD 8 MDD 6 % 0F AVARD				680478		()	Continue:
42 187000 -12874 -6.28 88.45 8 9 4 43 218383 -7700 -9.53 12.43 10 100 44 727841 18588 2.09 4.38 2.44 45 438000 8358 0.77 0.59 1 1 1 46 185899 0 0.00 0.00 2.4 47 318567 10667 3.34 11.18 4.16 48 185800 0 0.00 0.00 1 1 1 49 18480 0 0.00 0.00 1 1 1 49 18480 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 2 4 50 196161 1791 0.91 0.83 1 51 640000 18901 2.96 8.74 3 9 50 24000 18901 2.96 8.74 3 9 50 24000 0 0.00 0.00 9.00 8 55 171654 17718 10.32 10.54 0 57 171654 17718 10.32 10.54 0 58 49433 0 0.00 0.00 9.00 2 4 56 268000 66146 2.45 5.02 2 4 57 183500 27188 0.88 0.78 15 286 59 464049 7500 1.89 0.78 15 286 59 464049 7500 1.89 0.99 8.94 15 286 50 2834577 87751 2.99 8.94 15 226 60 2834577 87751 2.99 8.94 15 226 61 21417 1225 0.57 0.33 6 26 62 25160 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 64 89100 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 0 65 32769 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 0 66 285168 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 0 67 67688 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 0 68 28590 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 0 69 28590 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0 0 71 8768 0 0.00 0.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0							
49 218388 -7700 -9.53 12.43 10 100 44 727841 15288 2.09 4.38 2. 4 45 439000 3358 0.77 1.59 1. 1 46 165699 0 0.00 0.00 2. 4 47 318957 10667 3.34 11.18 4 16 48 198300 0 0.00 0.00 1. 1 49 53450 0 0.00 0.00 2. 4 50 196161 1791 0.91 0.83 1. 1 51 640000 18921 2.96 8.74 3. 9 52 24900 0 0.00 0.00 8. 15 53 171654 1773 10.32 10.54 0 1.5 54 127190 741 0.58 0.34 4 16 55 43423 0 0.00 0.00 2. 4 56 265600 66145 2.45 5.02 2. 4 57 188500 -9751 -1.90 2.68 3 9 58 3083000 0.7185 0.88 0.78 16 256 59 464049 7570 1.69 2.68 3 9 60 2934577 87751 2.99 8.94 15 225 61 21417 1225 0.57 0.33 6 25 62 25500 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 54 89150 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 55 235168 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 56 25559 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 57 67698 0 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 58 255010 7943 3.10 9.63 1. 1 70 187818 0 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.	NUMBER	AVARD #	MOD \$	# SE AVARD	¥##2	a SF MSDS	#ID9#41
49 218388 -7700 -9.53 12.43 10 100 44 727841 15288 2.09 4.38 2. 4 45 439000 3358 0.77 1.59 1. 1 46 165699 0 0.00 0.00 2. 4 47 318957 10667 3.34 11.18 4 16 48 198300 0 0.00 0.00 1. 1 49 53450 0 0.00 0.00 2. 4 50 196161 1791 0.91 0.83 1. 1 51 640000 18921 2.96 8.74 3. 9 52 24900 0 0.00 0.00 8. 15 53 171654 1773 10.32 10.54 0 1.5 54 127190 741 0.58 0.34 4 16 55 43423 0 0.00 0.00 2. 4 56 265600 66145 2.45 5.02 2. 4 57 188500 -9751 -1.90 2.68 3 9 58 3083000 0.7185 0.88 0.78 16 256 59 464049 7570 1.69 2.68 3 9 60 2934577 87751 2.99 8.94 15 225 61 21417 1225 0.57 0.33 6 25 62 25500 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 54 89150 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 55 235168 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 56 25559 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 57 67698 0 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 58 255010 7943 3.10 9.63 1. 1 70 187818 0 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.							
49 218388 -7700 -9.53 12.43 10 100 44 727841 15288 2.09 4.38 2. 4 45 439000 3358 0.77 1.59 1. 1 46 165699 0 0.00 0.00 2. 4 47 318957 10667 3.34 11.18 4 16 48 198300 0 0.00 0.00 1. 1 49 53450 0 0.00 0.00 2. 4 50 196161 1791 0.91 0.83 1. 1 51 640000 18921 2.96 8.74 3. 9 52 24900 0 0.00 0.00 8. 15 53 171654 1773 10.32 10.54 0 1.5 54 127190 741 0.58 0.34 4 16 55 43423 0 0.00 0.00 2. 4 56 265600 66145 2.45 5.02 2. 4 57 188500 -9751 -1.90 2.68 3 9 58 3083000 0.7185 0.88 0.78 16 256 59 464049 7570 1.69 2.68 3 9 60 2934577 87751 2.99 8.94 15 225 61 21417 1225 0.57 0.33 6 25 62 25500 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 54 89150 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 55 235168 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 56 25559 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 57 67698 0 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 58 255010 7943 3.10 9.63 1. 1 70 187818 0 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.							
49 218388 -7700 -9.53 12.43 10 100 44 727841 15288 2.09 4.38 2. 4 45 439000 3358 0.77 1.59 1. 1 46 165699 0 0.00 0.00 2. 4 47 318957 10667 3.34 11.18 4 16 48 198300 0 0.00 0.00 1. 1 49 53450 0 0.00 0.00 2. 4 50 196161 1791 0.91 0.83 1. 1 51 640000 18921 2.96 8.74 3. 9 52 24900 0 0.00 0.00 8. 15 53 171654 1773 10.32 10.54 0 1.5 54 127190 741 0.58 0.34 4 16 55 43423 0 0.00 0.00 2. 4 56 265600 66145 2.45 5.02 2. 4 57 188500 -9751 -1.90 2.68 3 9 58 3083000 0.7185 0.88 0.78 16 256 59 464049 7570 1.69 2.68 3 9 60 2934577 87751 2.99 8.94 15 225 61 21417 1225 0.57 0.33 6 25 62 25500 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 54 89150 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 55 235168 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 56 25559 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 57 67698 0 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 6 58 255010 7943 3.10 9.63 1. 1 70 187818 0 0 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.							
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		CONTRACT	GROWT- UMFESTRICTED			
NUMBER	AUART &	MOD \$	# 0F AWARD	X + f [# OF MODE	M008F#0
1	5637483	621561	11 06	122.39	54	1158 60
2	28170000	1015877	3.42	18.10	± 5	1784 00
9	6840923	73967	1.08	1.17	12	144,00
<u> </u>	3789495	204321	5.39	29 07	13	169.00
5	9333272	201701	2.16	£ £ =	23	529.00
E	5591300	195167	EL 13	27.87	25	€25.00
7	449308	12901	1.87	8.23	2	4,00
8	432000	25953	6.01	36 69	9	64 00
9	584100	76296	15 05	170.36	13	166.00
10	417352	13966	10.53	110.99	5	28.00
11	2652000	30850	14 ES	214 14	10	100.00
12	1157000	31172	2.67	7.13	īξ	156 00
13	1195500	33504	1.81	7.90	* *	121.00
1.5	769168	73044	9 50	91 13	21	441,00
15	7023195	708265	10.09	101.70	58	3354,00
16	336000	124914	12.61	158 36	8	54.00
17	7370000	1550055	34 71	1004 72	3	64 00
18	193000	1191	2.17	± 72	3	9.00
19	58100	0	0.00	0.00		1,96
20	112600	-7957	-7.08	50 0€	2	4 00
21	39900	()	0.00	0.00		1.00
22	128000	20454	15 98	258.35	5	28.00
23	194866	-2582	-1.33	1.76	2	4.00
	3604876.96	287268.43 SVN N=	6.88 197.82	2620.56	223	9103.00



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 30D IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: CMS EXTRACT FILE

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AUN DATE: 37/05/83	DESCRIPTION	INSTAL. SURSE TANK SITE PREPARTION B.427 RPRS TO WASTE WATER REPL. EMER. EXIT DOORS INSTAL. EARTH COVER DRJM RAYER EATT COVER RASBESTOS REMOVAL. B.661 A ACOUSTICLELLING RRY SKYLIGHT RPR.RDJF RRY SKYLIGHT RPR.RDJF RRY SKYLIGHT RPR.RDJF RRY SKYLIGHT RPR.RDJF RRY SESTOS REMOVAL. B.661 A ACOUSTICLELLING RRY SESTOS REMOVAL. RRY PATIS / ENGINE WS AND SESTOS REMOVAL INSTAL. OF DILL PRI PANS SAND SEAL DAK FLORS INSTAL. FLOOR TILES BWB4 SAND SEAL DAK FLORS INSTAL. FIREPROOFINS INSTAL. ELECTR. DRYERS INSTAL. ELECTR. DRYERS INSTAL. ELECTR. DRYERS INSTAL. SUBMERSUIBLE PJMP REMOVE EXISTING LETTERING REMOVE EXISTING LETTERING REMOVE EXISTING LETTERING REMOVE EXISTING LETTERING REMOVE CONSTING LEBMATER WATER SYSTEM BLDG 151 WATER SYSTEM BLDG 151 REDLA DREEL BLDM TILE WATER SYSTEM BLDG 151 REDLA DREEL BLDM TILE WATER SYSTEM BLDG 151 REDLA DREEL BLDM TONE TING REDLA DREEL BLDM TONE TING REDLA DREEL CONE TING REDLA DREEL BLDM TONE	2498
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PANADE STAFF1 . CATE



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE BOD IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: CHS EXTRACT FILE

0 %	RON DATE:	377.35783	DOL_4R 34N.	N.E OF AWARD (\$330)	· ·		
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PROCOUC) ESC	ESCAIPTION	600	A A A A B A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	MOD AMT CUPPAI-AMARD	CUAPRI	LAST MOD VBR
877270	ALTEPATIONS TO	3/7000-2	20307	12,303		12,803	-21
877271	¥ 60	PUTER EQUIPMENTE	880000	112,313	1,833	114,113	-03
877302 57751c	ST.	4 LANFOILL FACK FUUWDATIUMS P	570428	62,533		62,503	
377324	3	•	871328	229,925	35,546	315,471	-38
37735C 877357	בייי ביייי	TEEPSTER & NAOSHRST	870410 820410	15,437		2 2	
877358	CHE	4 5	871336	23,199	1,580	24,879	-35
377354	۷ I S	F LANDFILL L	570530 57437	13,775		13,775	
877571) L	E DOCK LEVELERS F HOT MATER LEATER	870319	16,393		16,393	
377579		D CIRCUITY HG	580105	14,500		14,500	
877701	٠.	P HSG	870939	17,553	•	17,659	;
377719	, ب		850212	475755	5 2 7 4	481,924	-03
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873115	0	CHAU	876934	15,413	3,215	19,629	-05
873119	AIR .	1-1	871235	19,933		m.	
873122	5	ROOF REPAIRS N	870729	13,513	7.8.6	15,519	-12
27.200.	1 L L L	4 2 4	871737	17,855	r) n Nu	17,855	,
873204	TAL	•	830318	60776	2,333	607.56	-01
878:05	JVA.		371112	12,000	533	12,500	-01
373,08	TECTIVE	DOF COATING	880134	31,250		31,253	
873409	IRE CA	CAR R304	870937	13,153		15.153	
873211		2366	97175	14,763	ינוני,	15,753	-01
878:23	, u	STOAKS MASAZIVE T	580434	45,843	4	678.457	
873231	TAL	I DW WELLS	871239	15,733		15,700	1)
878240	C: .J	R RM F_00R	830518	30,989		30,789	
378243			871139	22,378		22, 373	
873644	SMCONISE	LIONS	880504	55,400	7 .	2000	•
373240	E > L . 118	LINI	830126	13,213	0624	12,003	- 0
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375765	0.06123	, ^	671135	23,743	5,242	25,782	-02
378.40	NSTAL		871210	0		12,403	
873540	DAIR (3 €	671233	25		14,353	
078517	NSTAL		671239		7 8 6	13/394	- 11
873057	E > L A C E	VSFORMER #175 C	871228	XO.	663	2	

PUDMUF. STAFF1. SNTL



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K MHRAE BOD IS PAST AND AITUAL SOURCE: CHS EXTRACT FILE

			3.00R C.E.	: CMS EXTRACT FILE			
.,	86	RUN D4TE: 37/05/35	DOLLAR RAF	4835 OF AWARD (\$300)	~		
) F :	88JJN30			,			
	PROCDOC	DESCAIPTION	COH	AMARO	MOD AMT CUPPI-AMARD	CUAPRI	MODA
	877022	IR CURBS & SIDEMALCS	871327	33,762	4,558	38,320	-21
	877025 877030	ACE HEATINGS	3 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	43,400		43,408	
	877059 877044 877049	FRICT ROADWRY REC ADD'N DEDS.5000	- CC 0000 - CC 00000 - CC 000000	7,44	3,577	154,569	-32
	877053 877055 877056		870526 870526	5,00	76	59,361 16,900 235,461	-91
	877062 877062 877063 877063	CARPET BLDG. 2540 TO COMMISSARY 8 1394 ACE DISASTER HOAN	870580 870580 871709 871709	33,50 15,74 23,40	14,333		- 35
	887703 87703 87703 87703 87703 87703 87703 87703 87703 87703	AALCADO CPOSSING FE WATERING STRUCTU DE CULVERTS E UNIT HEATERS I PAVEMENT CRECK T PAVEMENT CRECK TETON OF CARPET	871123 871028 871024 830211 871001 870510	42,500 10,200 46,465 20,359 59,359 15,232	5,753 761,45 791	42,500 45,500 45,100 41,400 41	-512
	377100 877107 877111 877115	IR AALK AND STEPS ACE CARPET BLDS. 30 SE TIE REPLACEMENT ALLAJION OF EARTH S	570516 \$71120 870526 880337	10,937 35,495 10,184 10,184 32,789 december 32,789 december 32,89	1	10,937 35,495 10,184	-51
	877159	. 35 330 T FURK. L .A. ADOITION AL. BL .A. ADOITION AL. BL	680435 371335 880416	13,000 4000 11,535	17,533	35,500 67,698 11,535	
	77153	10171 = 1	871228 871238 871238 80122	3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	4		
	877206 - 377229 877237 877235 877238	INTERPRETATION TO THE TRANSPORT OF THE TRANSPORT OF THE TRANSPORT OF THE TERM STORT OF THE TERM STORT OF THE THE TERM STORT OF THE	88905110 89711011 8905110 8905110	256,003	3, 359 3, 359 2, 589	44444	50000
	877264	LL ETE STORAGE BLOG	860418	5 / 5	3,358-	9/2	ŝ

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CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAY 10K WHERE BOD IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: 24S EXTRACT FILE

CAIPTION OF WILLER NO STEM OF WILLER NO STEM ANNITHED SO STEM AND STEM	800	AAARD	TMA QCM	Idden	
PART INT OF ALLIER SYSTEM TO THE SYSTEM TO T	805	AJARD	THA GCM	CURPRI	• • •
APAS DEMINERALIZER SYSTEP STAIN IN TO PARKING -015 COUSTPJCT CONCRETE -015 COUSTPJCT CONCRETE -015 COUSTPJCT CONCRETE -015 COUTR -015 INSTAL - FOAR DROP CEIL RMW/DIS - FAIBER - ASSEST PURCHASE/INSTALL - SOUR RWW/DIS - FAIBER - ASSEST	690434		CURPOI-AAARD		M00 498
EXTERING OF SELVING COUSTPOLCT CONCRETE SAD REPLACE LOPER ROOF SIDD REPLACE LOAEP ROOF SIDD REPLACE LOAF ROOF SIDD ROOF CELL INSTALL LIGHT POURCHASE INSTALL SAW OF SELVETALL SOULD CHASE INSTALL SAW OF SAME ROOF SELVETALL SOULD CHASE INSTALL SAW OF SAME SAW OF SAME SAW OF SAME SAW OF	01000	54,493	3,200	57,593	-01
EXTERIOR PAINTING REPLACE UPPER ROOF SIDING REPLACE LOWER ROOF SIDING REPLACE LOWER ROOF ROUTR. D RECREATION PAINTING INSTAL. FDAM DROP CEIL INSTAL. FDAM DROP CEIL INSTALL LIGHT POURCHASE INSTALL SOUTH RMV/DISPECTREPA, SOUTH RENDY TO HAS GUILING	39021	163,404	52,	198,327	-33
EXTERIOR PAINTING REDLAGE UPPER ROOF 31D1 REDLAGE LOAER FIRE ALAS REDLAGE LOAER ROOF CONTR. DF GECREATION PA INTERIOR PAINTING INSTAL. FOAM DROP CEIL INSPECT (REPASO) PUACHASE/INSTALL 24 MIN PUACHASE/INSTALL 25 MIN PUACHASE/INSTALL 3 POLE RRNVIDIS FAIABLE ASSEST PUPCHASE/INSTALL 3 POLE RRNVIDIS FAIABLE ASSEST PUPCHASE/INSTALL 50 POLE RRNVIDIS FAIABLE ASSEST PURCHASE/INSTALL FOAM CELLING	880524	24,335		24,335	
REDJACE UPPER ROOF 3LD1 REDJACE LOJER FIRE ALA3 REDJACE LOJER RDOF CONTR. DF RECREATION INTERLOS PAINTING INSTAL., FDAM DROP CELL INSTALL, FDAM DROP CELL INSTALL, FDAM DROP CHASE/INSTALL LIGHTPD DVACHASE/INSTALL ZA WIN PURCHASE/INSTALL ZA WIN RWA/DISP FAIABLE ASSEST PUPCHASE/INSTALL SOUP RROOV TO HA/SOURSH COUR	880539	89,153		89,150	
RENDAME BASE FIRE ALAN REPLACE LOAER ROOF COUTRING TO PRECATION PRINTING INSTALL. FOAM DROP CELL INSTALL SAMINGTON PURCHASE/INSTALL 3 PURCHASE/INSTALL 3 PURCHASE/INSTALL 3 PURCHASE/INSTALL SAMINGTALL BASTELL RAWINGTALL BASTELL RAWINGTALL BASTELL	870833	33,100		33,103	L
REPLACE LOJER RJOF COVTR. OF RECREATION PA INSTAL., FOAM DROP CEIL INSTAL., FOAM DROP CEIL INSTALL, FOAM DROP CEIL INSTALL LIGHT PO INSTALL LIGHT PO PURCHASELINSTALL 3 PUR RMVORS FRIABLE ASSEST PUPCHASELINSTALL 3 POLE RRUOV TO HAYSOUASH COUR	371221	71,175		71,175	
INSTAL. FDAY DROP CELL INSTAL. FDAY DROP CELL INSTAL. FDAY ALC SYS PUACH-/INSTALL LIGHT PO INSPECT/REPA.500 TO TO PUACHASE/INSTALL SOUE RMV/DIS FAIBBLE ASSEST PUPCHASE/INSTALL SOUE RMV/DIS FAIBBLE ASSEST PUPCHASE/INSTALL SOUE RMV/DIS FAIBBLE ASSEST PUPCHASE/INSTALL FOAM C PEUDV TO HA/SOULE FOAM C PEUDV TO HA/SOULE FOAM C	871323	31,503		31,500	
INTERLOR PAINTING INSTALL. FOAM DROP CEIL INSTALL. FOAM DROP CEIL INSTALL LIGHT POACH. INSTALL LIGHT POACHASE/INSTALL ZAWING RRUNUTS PRINGTALL SOURS PURCHASE/INSTALL SOUR RRUNUTS PAINSTALL SOUR RRUNUTS PAINSTALL SOUR INSTALL FOAM CEILING	870332	64,707		84,303	
INSTALL. FOAM DROP CEIL INSTALL FOAM DROP CEIL INSPECT/REPR.500 TOW CAP PURCHASE/INSTALL 26 WIN PURCHASE/INSTALL 3 NOLE RMW/DIS FAIABLE ASSECT PUPCHASE/INSTALL 50 MP RENOV TO HB/SQUASH COUP	871215	22,633		056722	
INST UNITARY AND SYS PUACH-/INSTALL LIGHT PO INSPECT/RESE/INSTALL 24 WIN PUACHASE/INSTALL 3 POLE RRW/DISP FAIABLE ASSEST PUPCHASE/INSTALL 70AM RENOV TO HB/SQUASH COUR	871312	184		00000	
PUACH . INSTALL LIGHT PUACH STATEPA.500 21 M CAPUSCHASETIALL 3 DEFENDATE STATE	3/11/8			7 6 6 7 7	
INSPECT/REPA.SOU TON CA PUACHASE/INSTALL 24 WIN PUACHASE/INSTALL 35 DLE RMV-ONISP FAIABLE ASSECT PUPCHASE/INSTALL FOAM C RENOV TO HS/SQUASH COUR INSTALL FOAM CEILINS	870736	000000		100000	
PURCHASE/INSTALL 25 WIN PURCHASE/INSTALL 3 POLE RMU/DISP FRIBBLE ASSEST PUPCHASE/INSTALL FORM C REUDY TO HE/SQUASH COUR INSTALL'FOAM CELLING	870738	610,85		45,013	
PURCHASE/INSTALL S FOLE RMY/DISO FRIABLE ASSEST PUPCHASE/INSTALL FORM RENDY TO HB/SQUASH COUR	870817	30361		30307	
RMV/DISO F4IABLE ASBEST PUDCHASE/INSTALL F3AM C PEN3V T3 HB/SQUAL FOUR INSTAL. F0AM CEILINS	870731	00.71		1000	
PUPCHASEZIASIALL FJAM C READV TO MEX SOUASH SOUR IRSTALL FORM CEILIAS	370710	16,245	4	24545	11.
INSTALL FOAM CETLING	75-1-20	(())	0	747,007	5
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	871116	21.603		21,603	
C TV LV LV LV C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	871113	23,750		23,753	
SITUMIN	320425	25,055	74,933	99,985	-01
RPA 2533 KVA TRANSFORMERS	871319	24,573		24,573	
PPR OF WATER STORAGE TANK	871330	51,114	4,133	55,303	-01
RESJRFACE DRIVEWAY	870525	51,000	,	21, 303	;
LIGHTIAS INPROVENEUTS	530129	5,73	1,713	57,713	-01
APL MAIN DIST PANNE_BOAAD	830436	2,77	-	129,773	- 25
SITE PREP FOR FAS STRUCT	871231	3,0%	5,713	115,785	-35
INSTAL, OVERHEAD DOOR	871221	30.05		186485	
CLEAN STORY	330413			24,702	
RESL 6	870430	3,08		18, 18,	- (
FUEL MAYAGEMENT SYSTE	830354	2,50	3,522	16, 322	-35
BASKET 3	870535	1,75		1,75	
TW EXHAUST	370436	3 8 5 5 C		24,884	
CLEAN 3 HEAT EXCHAUSES	870539			12,400	
INSULATE 64 INLET DJCT	871129	5,34		2,34	
COMPUTER TAPE POOM 9LD.22	870328	1,39		21,394	
RNV ASSESTOS FROM POILER	826026	2,10		7,10	7
ELECT. SER. FOR COMPUTE	871211	43,500	30326	47.576	-0.
RENOV. SCALE REPAIR LAS	830434	686-27		686 - 27	:
AIR COMPRESSOR FAC. B.38	880510	35,000	20637	37,437	-33

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CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 90D IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: C4S EXTRACT FILE

		LAST MOD 482			-32	-01			;		70-	-21	-31	-31		į	-0-	-36		-03	;	-31		• • •	5	-35			-21			***	5		• 11	- C-	-		
		CUZPRI	15,000	24,953	6,20	18,463	5,50	5,75	00/7	62,253	80.08		6,28	4,38	35	14,938	122,003	58445	193,122	143,150	19,593	36, 303	18/393	71.703	0 4 4 4 5	173,749	69.687	24,903	53,512	65, 394	15/098	00000	22,117	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	47.565	57671	1 # 3 / 1 3		
× C		43D AMT CU3PBI-AJARD			13,100	C\$¢				13,317	1 15	, ~	•	358				71. 132		57,153	•				A 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10				651			1	7.230				*		
45E OF AWARD (\$330)		A WARD A YOUNT	15,333	24,950	13,133	17,500	15,503	15,353	56,000	185.861	- C 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	22,803	215,293	14,513	12,727	16.933	122,003	35,805	193,122	85,000	13,593	36,333	12,093	11,743	75749J	173,749	67.587	24,703	49,551	65,334	15,093	29,933	14,010	020/10	0,000	12.45.0 0.00.0	177563	NOMOF. STAFF1. CATE	
DOLLAR RANG		606	871133 871135	870925	880119	871133	871133	871132	871134	871321		971731	880527	370530	870227	870335	890131	830226	22012	871328	871237	330431	3 P O 4 D 5	871127	880122	27020	870930	830114	280114	871329	671132	880329	830333	871219	871258	870516	870324	CNA	
RUN DATE: 97705/83		DESCRIPTION	PARK. LOT ST HEAT PUMP A/	CHIL	CEL. PEMOVALS	TROOM REHAB. SUPSHIPS	RS. TO BLDG. 204	C. 1EPRS. TO 21 1PT.	PET INSTALLATION	TE OF MAINSIDE PARK LOT	CACE BOALERVADIE	TAL MINORALIONS	CRETE PLATFORM 3	LACE SUBMERSIBLE WELL	TAL LIGHT FIXTU	VST. PULSAION CHAMBER	IO. TO LEGAL SERVICE	E SJOPRE, & ALARM	TERRITORIAN CONTRACTOR	ELEC SYST	URITY LISHTING	/ALT TO LOADING DOC	3. #1003 EMERGIG4T	OCATE GJAPD SHACK	LACE BUILER BLDS. 15A	ICE KENJVALIONS SE	い かいさい コン・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	D R 3 D F 3 D G - # 2	E PREPS FOR SECHODULE	STRIUT SUBSTATION V	RS. PLATING	IAGE ROOF PEPAIRS	13 T	. CARPETINS	AIRS TO PATROL POAD	JILDING OF WEATERS	S TO INTERSECTI		
5.2	28JUN30	PAJCDOC	373714	~ ~	~ m	~	~ ~	າ ∾າ	m	~:	^ :	? ~	`~	'n	-4	-7		:":	7 1	7 3	-7	-7	2	2	7	F 6			. 2	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10X WHERE 30D IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: CAS EXTRACT FILE

			LA :	77	•			•••		•		•			•	
			CURPRI	67.553 174.311 24.514	53,103	37,482	13,485 49,843 58,485	19,483	13,700	10,873 262,711 18,203	302,531	14,375 68,500 17,960	10/845 88/589 42/385	17777 17777 17777 17777 17777 17777 17777 17777 17777 17777 17777 17777 177	25,235 81,711 22,203	11,500 11,500 10,434 20,433 87,133 87,000 12,000
	~		MOD AMT CURPRI-AMARD	1,551	Ş	11,133		19,933-		65,751	21,233	575	3,594	3,939	293	
CHS EXTRACT FILE	SE OF AWARD (\$300)		ALARO	~~~~	ഷനനം	* 40 - 4	റെനെ	നേഷം	- 100 100 1	$\neg \circ \sim$	~ ~ ~	3 m ~	$-\infty$	~ ~ ~ ~	3 - 0 :	11,800 12,434 20,425 87,133 97,000 12,000
SOURCE	N T W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W		60 P	630229 830138 671123	671229 850239 871124	871224 871324 871326	671234 830333	671134 871126	371125 371125 571213	636412 871114 876714	871335 371321	871311 671239 870337	671224 271118 350334	830108 830108 871204 870912	830310 871339 830112	870930 871127 871112 871113 630413
	RUN DATE: 67/05/88		DESCRIPTION)) A REPL. BLDG. 1105) AD TANK 40. 1.8.7 BLDG. 300	MIEZ BOSU PIEZ Z 16z Budg. 103 24 RM. Exp.z Boll75	FEVERSA CLOYNE CT. HSG. D ALTS.DIVING APEA/JCG.355G NEW RODFING BLDs. 122	BOILER 1/ 5.5-115	1157 CEILENGS G. 1.3 1151 WALL 1400 AS G. 0205	APA FOLDING PARTITIONSSAC PAINT PORTAL CARACLS SHEATH 11 CLFC DUGT AFFOR	SH JATES DIST SYS	VAR SECS*5 4P2 DD4 SEAT	130 s_0 1500sTR a 14 PARKING 250	JEATING SYS JOGNADE PPHONE EXCHANGE ASPESTOS HER 25J	SAULE INSTALLATION TE PARKING REPAIR TOR ADDITION	ER VESSE, REPAIR OF JOINT CARCAS SPINCHER ALPORAFT PAVERANT IDIAL, GLDG. 49
	35	JF: 88JJN30	PROCOOC	777	2 2 2 3		222	77	777	222	22	222	200	~ ~ ~ ~	2000	872517 972645 872604 872510 972813



COMSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10X

9 5	AUN DATE: 37/05/86	DOLLAR SAN	05 05 AWA 30 850	> 6		
38JJN30			-			
PROCESC	DESCAIPTION	800	A A DUNT	MOD AMT CUPPRI-AMANO	CUAPRI	LAST MOD NA
7265	4	£71211	11,853		11,353	;
872×15	ATIONS	571221	45,661	3,483	10,411	-01
7 2 3 3	TECHNIC CORE	871130	1,30		1,30	
33.50	LACE SHOWER STALL	871331	17,542		17,542	
7300	VOISE CON CULTRA ME	880128	1,49	0	677	Ċ
7301	5L035 531 4 302	8:0112	27.46	95174	20,00	S
7350	A DECEMBER 400 COTES	80000	2 7 7 7		6,45	
2270	THE RESERVE AND ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED.	8713.5	7,71		7,71	
7322	7 ZN2 FL334 4EAD	830108	3,85		0,35	-01
7363	BUNKEH CONVEYOR ROP	870930	5,36		2,36	
7324	S & P_ATFORMS	580303	101		100	;
7332	1 RMS 1023-1053	880121	3,84		3, 34	-01
7336	TO STAFF LOUNSE	670338	4,17	-	4,17	10.1
7356	of [43	830137	200	66777	7,70	5
7357	TO OF CULVERTS	870510	21.16		200	
7 7 6 0	OKONO SECTION OF THE PROPERTY	80031	9,79	*	2,53	- 32
7342	CATIONS TO FACILITY	880124	4,29	C 5 6	5,24	-01
7344	Flacia	871214	4,000	\sim	2,17	-01
7345	ITS WATER MAIN DASE	870520	1,40	2	2, 30	-01
7347	SIGNALLING DEVICES	871223	4,65		56,4	
7349	NAME SEMEL BALL	870732	3,33		200	-11
7353	13 5447	320124	2000			
7 1 5 5	OF THEORY	271128	200		26.79	
7356	LATION FUEL DIL	871231	3,60	1,935	5,53	-01
7358	133 BE_T LIPT 5105	870931	4,23		1,20	
7359	KPR FEEDER	370522	2,23	•	2,23	
7359	ECTRICAL FEEDEP	671318	1,40	1, 181	200	+.0+
7351	VADITIONING REPAIRS	880331	7,28		971	
7364	ITER SEPARATOR	830531	3,40		2 .	
7305	DVRHAUL TURBINE	570715	3,60	7 6 4 6	2,00	در.
7 3 6 8	TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	834230	60,00	91643		30
7 200		07 1 2 2 0	200	2.557	7,0	•)1
2000	SANTE FOR KINE AND	80000	5,60	3,132	900	10
0 0	TE PIPING	371234	5,00		2,00	
7370	IC SERVICE	571219	5,34		15,344	
7370	DODR REPLACEMENT N.JG.44	386229	5,83		15,800	



COMSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 19K WHERE 3JD IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: CAS EXTRACT FILE

97/05/83

AUN DATE:

2.6

30000	DESCRIPTION	606	A A L C A A C C A A C C A A C C A A C C A A C C A A C C A C A C C C A C C C A C C C A C C C A C C C A C C C A C C C C A C	400 441 Cuspel-Adado	CU2PAI	LAST MOD 48R
3555	ب	851231	1.7		11,763	- 31
20	WAY REPAIR	E51313	4,35		24,350	
5.8	119 FOR STOR AREA	870132	2,30	1,220	14,12)	-C-
90	3-33 FOR PREV. MED.47	870320	77.5	1	34,245	1
01	NTPIFUGAL CHILLERS	860220	3,94	575	27,115	2C-
2	STAL MITION OF CARE	870715	23,93	S + 1	24,395	-
=	A HTRST & BOILERS	870731	3606	53,769	818,518	-33
12	INT. RENOVATION	870133	3,22	1,553	14,785	-01
36	RPRS BLD3 141	870315	4,30	24	53,263	-0-
2	. OF INTAKE	830129	5,29		62,293	
53	d d	871233	3,37		12,372	;
20	-PEDAIRS HRS	871118	2,30	4,250	36,553	-01
22	EP PS4/PSD	870236	2006		19,473	
23	SEIVE	870439	3,21	152	13,372	-01
90	SEPAIRS	670115	3,30	2,333-	15,500	-02
96	SE PARKING LOT	870325	3116		19.454	
10	3.SYSTEM. BLDS.53	880239	5,48		35,485	
70	. 9LD5.119	871234	5,86		15,851	
20	OPENING	870736	2,75	1,217	14,205	-02
2.1	1. EXP. 9.1176	870439		291-	15,659	-01
90	SCAPE HLJG. 52	870738	7,53		17,539	
24	LK-IN REFRIGE	851231	5,11		35,111	
5.5	OLT PWR CA3_E	851231	1,23		31,233	
7.0	LOVOLT PWR CA	851231	22172		· •	
39	ILITY LINES	870314	7084	22,410	183,257	20-
28	CANOPIES	870138	22,03		N	,
0.1	IDERS	871112	5 3 2 3 3		v)	-21
26	Hail N	971218	65,00	5	0	- 25
30	46-23	880330	43,03	42, 357	au	-05
10	DGS 307,355 8 543	371134	76186	1,7	PP 1	÷0+
	VE ASHESTOS INSJLATY	870520	23,72	2,3	v.	-01
	ED LEATING CTR	890513	85,75	~	an a	- 35
	TER JAPIDIS ALDGS	830419	79,33	ന	~	-05
	11. 11. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.	880512	32,73	~;	-	-07
3 J	711111111111111111111111111111111111111	880423	5,70	33,747	337,454	- 34
3 6	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	580522	66.35	206	A)	-05
7	STATE OF STATES	871210	00.22		- W	-01
0 .	TOCATACE DESCRIPTIONS	2000	7.73	. "	207130395	- 35
3 .	COCALABLE OFFICE STACE	2000	70,00	2 2		-03
504	ANTITIONS VOORS VALEES	0,000	9.67		13,679	-3
8	ESAIR SIDING BOTCHS	005110			0 0	. 1
	֡				•	^

PASMUF. STAFF1. CATL



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 300 IS PAST AND ACTUA... SOURCE: CHS EXTRACT FILE

07/05/88

RUN DATE:

DESCRIPTION	, O &	ANDONA	400 AMT CUPPRI-AMARO	CUAPRI	LAST MOD NBR
IISSSLE SYSTEM B	7053	443,333	23, 333	8	-05
PARKING LOT	660321	2 80	3,353	34,243	2C-
NATROL MODS-ELF MTF	5121	2	586	Ξ	-01
ENTER RPR PROGRAM	7121	23,50	15, 031	0	5C-
OR REPAIRS	8022	64,07	9,430	20	- 04
PARKING LOT	8011	: 2	S 80 FF	- 80	-31
STATE OF THE STATE	7041	22,13	25,399	7.5	- 25
STAIPWAYS	9012	20		20, 903	-21
S & DRIVING 9 5	7051	20		2	-51
IRS AND ALTERATIONS	370327	165,703	1,533	168,200	-35
HOUSING	861238	21,653		21,650	
MENT INSTALLATION	670220	127,413	335	127,719	-25
PAR & FIRE ALARMS	870332	35,575	700	37,275	-51
BLACK POJJOER MAG	870323	14.75	(66.15	17,37	
TR LANDSLIDES	871315	39,400	2 7 7 3 3	42,500	- 25
IR LANDSLIDES	971339	41,253	2,133-	39,150	-01
AL. OF FLOOR & 4/C	970330	23,972	572	24,544	-01
TAL . MEZZANIVE	861219	686.482		V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	
	870525	151,63	S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	159,665	-31
CONTRACTORER	551114	1000M		13,972	;
PAINK'ING SY	870339	19,719		13,713	
OF MASTE WATER SLUDGE	871133	45,533		457500	
Y SONDBUOY FACILI	580431	62,704		\$62.70\$	
N 73 5LDG. 39	890520	164,930		164435	;
FY BAYS FOR COMPUTER	880325	50,892	34.1	51,730	£75
INS OF RAILPOAD	870737	(< 2 * 4 * 5 * 5 * 5 * 5 * 5 * 5 * 5 * 5 * 5		, c	
SJAVELLANCE STSTEM	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	01270		2 5	10.
CE WINDOWS SINGLE	870267	700000	,	2 5	
ATE CONTRACTS AREA	371133	010/114	•	ה כ	
SENIZADAM OL CEMOC	850511		70000	200	- 6
APIDSE PEPALSS	2012	10000	0	22.0	
OR COMPUTER ROOMS	270715	64446	31	7000	
BAIDGE RESAI	871117	221,193	400000	10,100	, ,
ITION OF SARASE	870227	22,452	n	200	
DE NEW TRANSFURMER	301215	50.41	n	000	30
5 1 2 2 3 2 2 3	01000	0.00	ď	3	-25

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		LAST MOD \	22222		5555		1000 5005	101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101
		CUAPRI	85,59 57,00 47,50 35,15	347×542 1754×152 1754×152 193×133 116×54	11,903 32,952 56,795 44,663	76,900 167,879 12,061 198,843 14,900	122,200 149,760 149,760 149,760 137,885 10,788 111,024 171,024	
A- 10K		MOD AMT CUPPRINABAD	26,771 2,753 1,533 5,253 5,253	6,240 1,036 1,862 1,862	1	38, 33 3, 879 11, 358	2,764 9,533 8),371 17,332 1,434	1,351 1,939 2,730 1,725
ONTRACTS GREATER THAN D IS PAST AND ACTUAL: CAS EXTRACT FILE	N. 2 OF AWARD (\$300)	047074 40074	259,823 56,633 67,633 29,933 183,933	349,542 152,852 169,275 121,280 13,500	11, 400 30, 400 51, 505 55, 754 65, 754	159-700 159-700 159-700 127-001 187-49 187-49 167-91	122.200 147.005 147.005 895.000 137.385 139.700 172.508	11/445 34/313 10/865 10/415 13/200 13/200 40/000 95/672 76/331
ONSTRUCTION DANGE BURGE	DOL_48 34	609	871113 5705531 570525 570724 570529	870328 880533 870211 870413 861327	871310 871310 871310	891211 891211 891222 861221 861221 86133	670773 6806415 6806415 67073 67073 67073 871018	850716 870133 870133 870133 870123 870123 861329 65039
(0.3)	3UN DATE: 97/05/65	DESC319113H	REPLAC COLTR RPAIR ROLIR ROCF R	RESURFACING RANGE * ALTS TO 3 - 3031 LTS TO 5.2046 RESURFING 4-53	ARIUS PONO ARIUS PONO LOWS TO BLUS. 2370 MOUSING REPAIKS	MANUFACTURING SUPUSAT AOOF REPAIRS (1/10) M ALTERATIONS TO U/50) R EMERGEACY POWER DUTANGE H RPR. TO BLDS. \$2 PCATMETER FERCE TABLER Y KAMBLIST DIST (1/10/2)	7 3 2 3 1 M . E A M 2 3 3 3 3 4 M . E A M 2 3 3 3 4 M . E A M 2 3 3 3 3 4 M . E A M 2 3 3 3 3 4 M . E A M 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	REPAIR AINDOWS GROUND FAULT UREAKERS APA GROUNDE PROT SYSTEM RP_ GLOS & STREET SIGAS A DESO SIGN ONTH 9LOS 11 V INSIL MEAL STORAGE BINS REPAIR OFFICE SPRACES M GEN. RM. COOLINSA SECURITM
	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	PROCO					867348 867348 867358 867770 867715 867717 867730	

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CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE BUD IS PAST AND ACTUAL.

			\$ 2 U A C E :	CHS EXTRACT FILE			
. 21	RUN DATE:	57/05/85	DOL_AR 24115	15E OF AWARD (\$300)	¥ .		
. 88JJN30							
PROCDOC	2 3 3 3	HIPTION	30)	AWARD	MOD ANT CUPPAL-AAARD	CURPRI	LAST MOD WER
865961 865964	AINT RAILRO PL STREET L	DAD BRIDSE IGHTS	870737 871323	21,603	8. 8.	32,418	-32
865972	NSTL OF TEL KPAND RESTA POWER POWER	LEPHONE CABLES 1908 BLDS 214 1780043	2 8 6	5,39	904	66, 803 12, 603	-25
505200 505205 305319	JVA. OF A	ASSESTOS SITIONINE SYS	223	7,25		17,257 24,383	-01
305487	HAZAA KETO	VOOLS MASTE P CHEN MX 440ST Deschoustson	650714 650327 851126	N N P		12,795	
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	JCT 26	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	27.6	5, 30	3,235	59,235	-01
56703	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		100	33,41	27	31,493	-32
367.235	MODIFICATION		300	4,31		15,311	-03
567067 897009	ALTS TO BLOS	555	202	3,96	17.552-	147,501	
807511	3 V 6	S	51	3,56	33	135,663	-31
567313	3 0	ti 7 1: 	201	5,65	5,333-	91,665	-21
307010	AIR.	ONING	7	5,79		65,799	
307020	10. 10.	,	7 7 6	3,69		93,593	-01
307321	1 2 Z	SLDSS.		84,90	T 1	,,,,	-35
367030 567033	CI	134	22	3,35	7.935	657,935	- 35
897030	1 3 4 5 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<u>-</u> -	96	44,32	1,37		-12
307043	MAJUS BAIDSE	1 4 5	7.2	3,03	•	383,197	0
207040	NES- 000LIV	S SUMP	20	4444	5	46,196	-51
367050	REPAIRS TO S	\$ T I	55	110		192,055	-25
807059	05 40 VASTOLS	ي د.	ດ	6,64		34,413	
907063	INSTAL A/C 1	ויין אפונים	3	9,38	()	21,084	0
307.064	5 1		2,7	500	1,375	147,358	- 32
307.107	7 1	FOR TAT S	7 ~	5,43		15,495	
367072	- 1		£.	3,23		190,245	



21,495 68,473 7117,383 22,792 22,792 22,793 22,793 24,753 24,753 26,753 10,753 10,753 10,753 11,735 22,222 22,222 22,222 22,222 22,222 22,222 22,222 22,222 22,223 22,723 11,735 74,527 34,988 19,585 74,445 25,081 343-15,593 5,865 5,879 4,321 13,281 3,350 1,775 1,450 3,582 5,479 23,339 62,452 62,452 571 1,570 9,933 49,345 CUAPAI-AAAAD THA GCM CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE BOD IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: CAS EXTRACT FILE DOLLAR RANGE OF AWARD (\$300) 21,495 13,403 113,362 22,792 22,792 22,792 22,793 113,281 13,281 13,281 13,281 13,285 13,285 23,285 23,285 24,200 24,200 25,880 23,285 23,285 23,285 23,285 23,285 23,285 23,285 23,285 23,285 133.635 29.673 14.714 109.303 11.473 357.503 194,157 23,387 44,837 363,477 125,103 174,527 25,103 19,585 25,100 | PLATIN | SHOOP | Sho WAREHOJSE CONVERTION 3-4CE RP_ 453-TON COOLING TOWERC SECURE RAILINGS INSTAL. DROP DEILLNS 0-35E REPLACE DOOR OLDS.112 M REVOV. OFFICE SPACE MATO? M TRANSFORMER REPLACEMENT PREPLACEMENT PRESON SFELCERS ALSS MEDALFS TO ADORS RESALR SOWLING ALLET BREPAIR STRUCTJAAL NEMSERS CON LOS INS BOCKS 3-06. 7L
NEW FUNIGATION FAC 3-435 L
BITUMINOUS PAVING 3-85 W
TRANSFORMER REPLACEMENT P FIRE DEFICIENCIES 3-17 CONSTRUCT AREA BLD5.303 REPLACE MAIN ENT DOOP EXT PAINTING VAR GLOGS
EXT PAINTING VAR GLOGS
RPL GOILER STACKS
COUST CONFERENCE AS 552
FOUND JOK S VERT FILLS
ROOF TOP SAFETY RAILS ALT TO WINI MART & 329 RPRS TO ALACRAFT PARKING INST TELEPHONE CABLE 37/05/85 DESCRIPTION RUN DATE: 2 R J C D O C 68JJN30

MOD NS-

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CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K
WHERE 30D IS PAST AUD ACTUA.
SOUNCE: CAS EXTRACT FILE

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			SOURCE	CHS EXTRACT FIL	w		
64	RUN DATE:	57/05/88	DOLLAR RANG	(SE OF AWARD (\$300)) X		
JF: 883 JN30							
PROCEOU	DESCR	SCRIPTION	609	AJARD	MOD ANT	INGELO	MOD 4
0	20.0	USTAL	6.80 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04	43,703	1 000	43,700	-51
364577	L)	2 11 2	7123	\ C.		38,978	-01
8	~ .		3012	~ 0	3,170	46,549	, C-
99	ララ	101	9022	30	2,530	45,292	-34
0	- 13		7121	25		10,323	-51
0	~ .		7011	9 3	411	14.392	ה ל ה
0 0	₩	-4	7131	87,81	7	189, 910)
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õ	7	TION	6073	2		19,000	
3	2	т. . С.	7052	24,32	~ 0	2 5	
0	U 1	٠ . 	2007	3 =	V27.700	171,799	- ~
0 6	<u>`</u> ∈	3 4 2 5	5123	69,05	- 48 M	. 6	
0	١.	ICA	7053	5		23,963	$\overline{}$
0		JYKI	7132	2	•	65,351	
0	<u>- 1</u>	N 4 F S .	3012	m (26.53	51,785	ָהְיבְּיבְּיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְי
5	_ :	1145	1001	20		78,333	١.
0 4	7 2	7	7122	0.0		91,293	-01
2 0	,		7123	0		123,494	-33
	DER	IRS 3L33 15	7071	22,96	5,717	23	-05
2	4 I T A 4	R RP4 3 A.T	7053	2	37	165,793	-0-
5	INSTE VEW ELS	LECTPIC CALLE K	0.052	13,99	293	11,273	
2	O L	75 5 GEV 551	2000	? ×	10000	2 7	
ດ່າ	707	15 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	121	7 5		11,975	•
) ir	A 4	CEST ENSI	1111	5		23,753	
, 10	\ \ \	STATION GT45	7052	2	5,393	74,393	-37
S	4 V # C	149 8 204	7111	36		76,367	
3	2 JC T	622 6 Ede 110	7023	ö		53,503	
5	C I S I	SKOACH SETH	7100	62,55	3, 352	0 4	۲ ۰
ິ	(C)	V* 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2007	2 ^	1,215	105,043	-0.3
0 4	,		7111	65067	110514	9	-
) v	0.7	DAING MILL	0122	. 6		13,590	
0	FUAL	CONT 3562	7113	17,84	3,234	21	-0.
0	D N A M L	12	7053	. 3	, 0,	132,933	. C -
9	¥E.k. ↑		7017	9		C Q 3 4 3 1	



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E	A:TUA_	FILE
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN TOK	WHERE BOD IS PAST AND ACTUA.	SOUNCE: CMS EXTRACT

			SOURCE	CMS EXTRACT FILE			
- 0	8 7	RUN DATE: 07/05/80	0 0	10 C 8 J C 8 J D D D			
JF:	83JN30						
	PROCEDOC	DESCAIPTION	COF	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	HOD ANT CURPRI-AMARD	CURPRI	LAS"
	-0	FINISH DAILL HALL DECK	870228	14,833	Ces	15,590	-3
	805749	THE STORMENS	672110	39,800	25	33,553	5
	9	PAIR UF ADDES	861231	63,50	2,	65,322	
	, m	STL OF SPRINCLER SYSTEM	873513	125,000	12	86,879	C-
	ొ	MOVAL OF ASBESTUS	870732	25,733		25,763	- 7
	5	OF ELECTRIC SERVICE	551310	13,262	13.353	17,262	-
	0	SEACH SEASONE FIRST	55055	11,114	7	11,160	
	ດ້	DOCA TO DESTRUCE	571135	44.00	140713	03.71	•
	0 6	ACTION OFFICE OF CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF	670724	193,253	. ∾	04,87	· ·
	٠ د	LEDAD ARCORS	870312	96189	23	1,107,933	<u>-</u>
	ິລ	PLACE POLLER BLUS. R-3	871322	149,31	73	58,39	7
	, m	345. TO 3LDG. C-7	8 3 0 1 3 5	62,403	5	89,461	C -
	63	13 3-565 C-47, S-5, 51	873131	56,999	6	24,009	-
	2	NST OF GUARD HOUSE	870331	13,47	1,552	21,73	(·
	5	IS NAIN SATE CARLER VI	671216	193,003	55	194,562	<u> </u>
	5	L OF ASROC AREA CRANE	550329	32,33	4	30,08	n ∂
	5	PINETER FENCING	830422	277,718		8 503	-
	~	STL OF MERERING JAITS	876227	10,43	1/32/	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	î
	ີ່	OF MAGAZINE BODYSA V	: 101	242,007		44,00	
	2	LLTIELD LIGHTING	35.01.2	22.40	_	26.30	í
	0 1		00.000	128,000	١ ١	232,746	
	9 4	いきょうし マンドード・マン・アンドラン・アンドラン・アンドン・アンドン・アンドン・アンドン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン	87072	71,61	40171	75,78	7
	7 4		871217	34,957	m	41,242	-0
	9		871332	43,773	200	64,205	: C-
	7	OF MATL STORAGE AREAS	661329	55,733		55,703	
	3	R CURTAIN INSTALLATION	350322	23,333	0.5%	23,450	<u>.</u>
	70	4 HSS RPRS. 2TRS. P.	870514	51,133	en :	51,319	<u> </u>
	7	STL OF FIRE 3 ALARM SY	871215	95,983	· •	2000	<u> </u>
	0	IRE SJPPKE. & ALARM SYS	836331	93,000	170	747.496	-
	4	IRE & ALARM SYSTEM IMPS	870520	59,400		104/60	0 :
	4	EATED WIR CURTAIN INSTU	871129	41,808		100 L 1	∏(¢ ● _ (
	3	ATEPIAL STOPAGE FACILIT	870121	57,311	12/0/	20112	וו
	70	EMO 7 BLDGS	370521	307.611	ņ	100,000	ו ו
	4	INE ESCAPE STAIRS	871323	35,924	•	2000	
	4 .	RE SIPPRESSION	871350	(0,40)	l l s	10.101	
	*	EPLACE WINDOWS BLOS. 73	670321	43, 43,		CD0. CF	
	3	I A E S JPPRESSION	07.1.70	(83.68)		58,583	
	3	AE GLAPHESS & ALRAN ST	0 1 0 0 0	000100			



CONSTRUCTION CONTARCTS GREATER THAN 10K	WHENE BUD IS PAST AND ACTUA.	SOURCE: 245 EXTRACT FILE	
CONSTRUCTION	CE 35EFF	SOURCE	

		SOURCE	CHS EXTRACT FILE	w		
. 47	300 DATE: 37705/83	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	(OOC 2) GEAWA 30 3.	¥		
JF: 883 JN30						
PROCDOC	DESCRIPTION	COF	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	MOD ANT CUSPRI-MARRO	CURPRI	LAST MOD 4
803307	REPAIRS TO 400F MOD PSECHO ACOUSTIC RES. L	870311 501125	162,937	9 5 7 8	162,907	•13
331	A EXT PATG	670410	5,15		2	
331	L. LIGHTING GENERATOR	870519	7,29	13.111	25	
333	ALIRS TO SALLEY	561222	8,60	3	20	0
334	MAINT AC 19CH CON 420	650324	7,80		00	
333	COVOLITIONING REPAINS	870918	7,63	7	2.0	, , , , ,
222	MEAL EXCHANGE	00000 000000 000000	40,00	-005	49,18	-01
2 2 2	POLER CARLES VALLE SA	c 60538	3,50	2	2	-03
337	L. OF HEATING UNITS	870934	3,49		0	-35
333	AIR FLOOR TILES	661135	5,93		0	;
339		870515	5,71	23	2	\sim
339	REFRACTORY	850319	2,16	23	2 5	7 .
200	EXII & EMERG LIS EDILY GATES A EDUTH	5001200	79,80	2 PM	03,34	- 00
3 40	UNITY COLL STATEMENT	870318	4, 33	53	2	C
342	AIR SLAZING	301212	24,93		24,93	0
344	S Rats JLDG 37	876937	3,49	1,757-	2	-33
344	S R4 1145-1150	870311	22,78	(8/177	100
344	SINS AREA OLD	871127	25.4	23.45	2 ,	1 TO
\$ U	רי פון האוור וור וור וור וור וור וור וור וור וור	8711579	85,82	53	86,35	0
3 4	RADE ELEC DODGE 2042	870212	3,50	53	58,95	0
345	UTILITIES PIER 7	871316	3,25	12,752	2	- 35
346	ANT EXISTING SEC FEACE	271316	7846	5:	2000	ר ר
347	LTS INPROVEMENT	8.00.08	6779		0.0	, (
2 2	PODE FIEL	870226	2,30	2	67,73	0
- 1	2 1 1 4-1	861223	4,75		2	0
20.5	PO3CHES .	871136	6,33		50	
36.5	S TJ FLR TLS & STR TRD	£70731	5,99	1,42	14041	-01
309	V. DEEP DRAFT CA	670330	4,00	-000 %	2:	20-
9	603FS 3-164	580227	200		44.78	
370	LTS FOR A .	850730	4.50		0 0	
7 6	24 83 1	870716	4 4 6	1,852	20	- 31
371	TS TO TYLUNAS HALL	560715	7,50		0	
373	EPLACEMENT OF COND	850923	661	1,719	20	-01
374	ECUMIFY IMPROVEMENT	861331	15,503	2	0	- -



DESCRIPTION	94	AUN DATE: 37705783		COOC # 2 CE # 20 3	,		
DESCRIPTION 300 AAARD CUMPRILATED	JN 3C		2000	5			
	R 3 C D O C		0	A M A R	MOD ANT UPPRI-AAAR	CUAPRI	LAST MOD V.
RESTRICT No.	250	MO ALL AIGUZ PROPEPTIES	Seves	51,663	4.2	54,083	-05
	2 > 0	ST SYSTEM INSTL	550534	37,423	7,0	33,163	-35
No.	25.1	PIPE HTG SYS SLDS 554	070115	61,293	37.35	301.08	60.
No.	251	TINT EXT VAR 3LDES	870717	12,000		14.000	
	251	TINI VAN BLOG	850374	126.218	~	118, 183	-32
25.55 25.55	777	アフィーレス・ファイ・アイ・ファイ・ファイ・ファイ・ファイ・ファイ・ファイ・ファイ・ファイ・ファイ・ファ	025.320	13,421	1	19,400	-02
STEAM PILT REPAIRS STORY	200	200 TO COLD AND A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY	851213	47,340	137	. 4	- 32
COUNTY DEER FETTE	2 -	NOTIFICATION STATES	835214	123,742	545	"	-21
Second S	7 5 7	TH DEEA FENCE	951239	43,193	15,199		*C-
25.45	250	CAACA SEALING	270731	135,865	3,536-	132,359	-02
Continued Cont	254	CV JPGKAJE	870920	207,472	31,548	238,820	-04
	256	ERGENCY SENERATOR	570134	23,303		23,303	- 3 2
17.10 17.1	256	HTNING IMPROVEMENTS	850311	31,725	2,37	34,101	-35
10.00	257	STN3FEVAN SCCNINCIA	670913	17,109	5,75	33,865	-35
25.50 FRY LINT HID 12.5 3 5 R 670705 177.503 11.558 189.333 189.235	257	IMETER SECURITY FENCE	670311	397,333	5, 31	4137315	- 35
17.77 17.75 17.7	258	LISHT H3P 1/2/3 ? 5	67073	15,500		15,503	;
255 PAUTIG STEE TOP TOP TO THE STEEL STATE	U) (TRACSIECT LA ARRESTE	870512	2/2///	200	200,720	70
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##) () ()	EXI BLOS S	0.000	186.248	5,5	180,959	* C *
25.35 REPAIR PROPERTY 900F 3-76 32 C 501212 33-753 RODE RASE, SHINALES E 670120 44.889 25.55 RODE RASE, SHINALES E 670120 44.889 25.55 RODE RASE, SHINALES E 670120 44.889 25.55 RODE RASE, SHINALES E 670120 44.889 25.50 RODE RASE, VARIOUS 3LD S.S. S 870715 870.99 25.50 RODE RASE VARIOUS 3LD S.S. S 870715 870.99 25.50 RODE RASE VARIOUS 3LD S.S. S 870715 870.99 25.50 RODE RASE VARIOUS 3LD S.S. S 870715 870.99 25.50 RODE RASE VARIOUS 3LD S.S. S 870715 870.99 25.50 RODE RASE VARIOUS 3LD S.S. S 870715 870.99 25.50 RODE RASE VARIOUS 3LD S.S. S 870715 870.99 25.50 RODE RASE VARIOUS 3.50 S 870.90 RODE RASE VARIOUS RASE VARIOUS 3.50 S 870.90 RODE RASE VARIOUS RASE VAR	7 0	THE SOLID LAYSUVENEY.	31.000	704,67		72,304	•
2535 RODF RAYS, SHINGLES	200	DING STSTEE STORY OF ST	561212			38,753	
EVOLISE EVO	2 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	F RASS SHINALES	62025	67,333		67,000	
26.36 RPQ PAJEMENT RLDG 102 26.40 R/4 & TAXIMAN STRIPING M 861029 384122 26.41 ROSF RASS MEAAZINE AREA 26.42 ROSF RASS MEAAZINE AREA 26.44 ROSF RASS MEAAZINE ARE 26.44 ROSF RASS MEAAZINE ARE 26.44 ROSF RASS MEAAZINE ARE 26.44 ROSF TO MC CONCREE PAVES 26.44 ROSF RASS MEATON STRIP 26.45 ROSF REPL. SHOWER STALLS 26.45 ROST REPL. SHOWER STALLS 26.46 REPL. SHOWER TO MEATON STRIP 26.46 REPL. SHOWER STALLS 26.47 ROSF STALLS 26.46 REPL. SHOWER STALLS 26.46 REPL. SHOWER STALLS 26.47 ROSF STALLS 26.46 REPL. SHOWER STALLS 26.47 ROSF STALLS 26.46 REPL. SHOWER STALLS 26.47 ROSF STALLS 26.46 REPL. SHOWER STALLS 26.47 ROSF STALLS 26.46 REPL. SHOWER STALLS 26.47 ROSF STALLS 26.47 ROSF STALLS 26.46 REPL. SHOWER STALLS 26.47 ROSF STALLS 26.47 ROSF STALLS 26.47 ROSF STALLS 26.47 ROSF STALLS 26.46 ROSF STALLS 26.46 ROSF STALLS 26.46 ROSF STALLS 26.46 ROSF STALLS 26.47 ROSF STALLS 26.46	253	(7 Z H U	875120	64,893	238	45,128	-01
2640 R/4 & FAXIAAY STRIPING M 861029 381122 500- 57622 504 15:165 254185 46.0218	263	PAJEMENT BLDG 132	522093	15,853		16,350	
2541 ROJE RARS MAAZINE AREA BYOSS	284	& TAXINAY STRIPING	861329	39,122	=00°s	37,522	-01
2643 ROJF RASK VARIOUS BLOOMS SO 697911 CAPTS CA	254	F RORS MASAZINE AREA	870578	15,165	4	157.185	
2646 AINTEGRAND VARIETY VARIET	286	F KASS, VARIOUS BLOSS.	870715	116,46	61413	77.934	502
2647 PAINTING OF FRANCES UNITS 866338 19.203 17.823	200	MATUTE AND A CARREST AND A CAR	k71136	128,993	6 2 5 8	153,577	-11
2660 REPL. 5 HOWER STALLS 2660 REP. 5 HOWER STALLS 2660 REPL. 5 HOWER	200	232 4 1 1 1 1 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	866338	19,200		18,200	
2909 INSTL FELECOWN. CABLE G 860530 13,733 5,553 25,083 25,090 29,909 INSTL FELECOWN. CABLE G 876428 09,803 25,505 75,065 75,065 75,065 75,065 75,065 75,065 75,065 75,065 75,065 75,065 75,065 75,067	2 . 0		830330	17,823		17,823	
2419 CONSTRUCT INCLUERATORS A 876422 694803 245 70,265 70,265 50.02 PROVESCURE ROOF 3.503 641125 15,253 15,253 15,253 50.00 INSTRU ROOF 5.00 64125 645,767 50.00 8.003 8.753 753 753 753 753 753 753 753 753 753	200	THE TREESCOMM. CARLE	860530	13,733	5, 553	25,383	-11
5004 PRDV.85ECURE ROOF 3.503 66121 55250 5500 16.250 5000 16.57L ROOF 5.00 66121 16.250 5000 16.57L ROOF 750 7500 5000 16.57L ROOF 16.00 F 66011 16.00 5000 15.335 15.50 15.535 15.50 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.500 15.335 15.300 15.335 15.300 15.335 15.300 15.335 15	271	STRUCT INCINERATORS	876428	09,800	502	73,365	-31
501U INSTIL ROOF S 661121 45.767 532 45.767 532 520 ROAD REPAIR J 660111 15.085 15.835 15.835 15.835 15.662 15.835 15.662 15.835 15.662 15.835 15.662 15.835 15.662 15.835 15.800 15.835 15.800 15.835 15.800 15.835 15.800 15.835 15.800 15.835 15.800 15.835	530	V. SSECURE POOF 3.503	651125	15,253		15,253	;
5204 ROAD REPAIR J E60111 15/035 15/335 75J 75J 75J 75J 75J 75J 75J 75J 75J 75	501	T'L ROOF	361231	45,767		79755	<u>.</u>
5216 DISC CONTACT SCK UP F doll 13 197042 13/503 5233 VENTILATION SYSTEM F 870217 13/503 12/798 12/7	520	O REPAIR	860111	15,085	Ś	(2)	- 11
5233 VENTILATION SYSTEM F 870217 13/503 12/798 12/7	52.1	C CONTACT SC4 UP	451133	17.642		74014	
3c3o ELECTAICAL JULETS-106 11b 501126 12c/ys 11c 2011111	\$ 2.3	TILATION SYSTEM	870217	13,500		13,303	
	3 2 3	ECTAICAL JUTLETS 5.00 11	561326	127798	4	- (46.0



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 30D IS PAST AND ACTUA... SOURCE: CHS EXTRACT FILE

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		2 3 0 4 6 5	CAS EXIRACI FILE		1	
4.5	AUN DATE: 07/US/88	001 AR 94NGF	GE OF AWARD (\$300)	 	*	
88JN30						
PROCDOS	DESCAIPTION	800	AMARD	MOD ANT CUPPAI-ANAGO	1 x d x D D	HOD VE
			4	6		ě
5	TO ELEC DIST.8-29	330318	464,000	220 486	556, 366	10
-	CONTRACT FAT OF ALLON	21041	13/363	156.5	782-57	
	104C10C10C11C10C11C1	00.00	65.00	27,251	105.221	-
		67173	(((,))	1,397	84,503	- 20
7	BARACHING BOILES	651215	11,223		11,223	- 5
2	200F JITERS 0-1801	870218	23,403		23,400	-01
5 1 2	EXIT FADY JASEMENT	551336	15,863		15,350	-01
-	4	876317	184,343	5,392	193,722	-24
1	NO.102 ELEVATORS	871119	53.649		23,547	
1	SE	270717	24,403		24,403	
517	FY ASROC.PITS-113	650525	13,753		10,701	
-	S	25153	13,503	ננני21	66.863	- 6
	TOTAL AND STAIL TOTAL	2002) () () () () () () () () () (7.57	1
		870733	32,243		32,243	
-	WASTE STORAGE FAC.	671210	181,800	4,367	185,367	-05
-	GOF NO PORCH OTRS. 4	860331	12,154		12,154	
-	COATE ANTE SELECT	£61121	18,853		18,863	1
617	PHONE SYSTEMS 349,342	870531	101,309	221,938	323,215	-05
-	AL_ AIR COND. 5.112	870203	CCC 484	3,41	517416	
5	STORAGE BLOG. 107	670317	143,500	120734	786.96 Con.86	76.
-	THE APPEAR OF COLUMN	30.000	70000		740707	
461614	TELEVIOL NAMERA SOFT	820173	17,367		17,343	
-	PAIVACY FENCES HASA	870213	78,303	323-	77,677	-01
-	VIR CARPORTS	876123	41,463	132	41,545	-01
518	ROICC OFFICE 3_05.	661233	22,353		22,353	
518	OVE COLLINATION TOWER	871232	54,503		24,503	
61	ET RENOVIBLOS, 102	830115	687553	2 338	73,758	-01
21	RESTRY SLOG. 23	071210	59.50	5,533	556.50	3
52	PUNPS # 00 #3	870314	133.033	•	133,303	
52	J R 2 8 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	561 324	604/604	08671	0.1.0.2	200
2.5	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	971131	93,637	2/2/1/	166,113	66
2 5		0.0000	077.730	556.25	1,010,1841	
3.5	TENNIOR OF THE THE TEN	21212	1044539	5.535		-35
	APM SIBILG NOSE	871211	2,697,303	145, 338	2,843,388	-15
25.	T 3 OVERHEAD 0334S	670112	24,243		24,243	
2	IN TO TARBINE	830429	143,755	1,312-	139,743	- 37
225	1 3_0 4 15 A 43 5_0 25A	500710	199,583	3	203,523	€C-



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CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN	WHERE BOD IS PAST AND ACTUA.	SOURCE: CMS EXTRACT FILE

43 F. X81 INTC	RUN DATE: 97/05/38	DOL. 4R RANGE	E OF 4WA92 (\$300)	× 0		
	DESCRIPTION	900	ALDUNT	MOD AMT	CUAPRI	LAST MOD VE
5	MOVE 453	861229	86.6	25,244	155,227	-32
100	30 READERS	860117	000	1976	24,785	
65.9518	ATOR ALDS	5 5 0 5 3	C 50.25	_ (4 7	24,350	_
, ,	THE WALL MEMORINAL TARGET AND THE PROPERTY OF	26070			87,203	-32
υ κ	ACTES AREA BACK?	351127	3,52		18,525	÷
, %	DIFY AATER SYSA 3.85	850736	_	3	27,718	- 33
	AND FUEL TANK MI	850335	14,800	1,333	15,300	- 32
53	S>x+a 1:1	951119	_	÷	16.395	-03
5	2 TANCE 5.179	851125	15,723		15,723	
5	1.T 5.147	851218	~ .		07/1	- 1
Š	ON FOR PIPING SYS	020120	_	25	~ :	£0.
IV.	ACE ENTRANCE	870328	101,350	10.133	112,038	
ις. Ε	AVE ENTRANCE	660411	~ .	533	17755	-
Š	SIGNALS	851121			5 1	
Š	S ADDL. PARKING	670731	2000	< 5 / 4 / 4	14/55	
6	ADYL ESA'S	870316	10440	ο.	4 200) (
6	ANTICE SHOP	571218	00,400			
ु'	JOGE FACILITY	870750	000000	- 03/ 163	41 170 177	0 +
5		37.07.10	00000	10-11-1	106.71	ָר וּ
7	THE PROPERTY OF THE	00010	•	- 6		
2	COMP. CODELNG PACIFICATION G	870734	3.500	1,73	•	36
3 (716078	4646049		471,619	-05
9	PERAFT RAMP	870238	34,57	2	3,022,329	-07
S	INTS SENECA LAKE D	871311	214,127	O.		4C-
6	D MKSSADCAP . IF	630510	2,033,567	~		- 03
C	ISURADEANTC GAT LA	330129	201770243	0,70	,248,15	÷C-
Ç	LAPM SYSTEM	871116	53,343	13,535	102,475	- 35
S	AT TON F	371239	355,703	-	355,700	
Ç	JUND AREA	83.538	47.643			
3	OILER AM TRNG STRJCT	870231	144,263	-	07 1 5 5	•
3	ILION FAC EXPANSIOU	22073	1937403	3,200	-	- J 2
Č		630423	73,733		CC2 *82	
S	A STA PERIM FENCE (P4S2	376721	21.0	- 4	2010	ור. נכי
Ç	45 TO FOOD PREP AREA	690531	2,0	3 2 3	76 44 5	, J
ς.	43VE PEPLACE AINDONS IN	2	114,397	1 1000		200
<u>۾</u>	OF VENT SYSA 3-105	7 F	55550	^		, ר י
3	MVE ASHESTOS SIDING SEC	2 :		- 6		
ີ	٠. ا	840537	7076	30.634		
Ç	4 TRESTLE 2	7.1	3660716		1095	*01



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 300 IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOUNCE: C4S EXTRACT FILE

F. G. O.K.	-5	• 35	-31	-51	-31	-32	.03	-03		;	20-	40.	•	-32	-11	10-	- 32	-35	-35	-0.5		-33	-33		- 55	- 35	710			-01	-01	-03	- 32
CURPRI		174,827	13,503	136,653	9,10	2,79	750,591	8,42	7,49	00/3	41.18	3,95	21,21	4,38	3,32	900	58,36	5,21	63734	2,47	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	5, 30	3,73	3,85	8,51	2718	167477	7.50	0.47	9, 27	3,90	165, 362	7,43
) < 407 44T		3×171=	1, 345			3, 377	554.55	26.5.48		•	55/144	10000		1,853	72		5777	73,730	2,339			_	7 . 3		234-		V (> V)	_636		3,228	5,734	3,33	23,143
46E OF AWARD (\$330) AWARD AMOUNT	18,374	178/200	13,603	135,553	59,103	139.715	691,257	7,4,4,4	37.493	24,333	25,003	19275	21,213	42,522	23,333	37,555	(07.48	385,515	153,831	22,475	17,945	123,303	225,895	23,853	13,747	67,300	m ((((, ()	00000	24,849	167,000	162,583	63,283
00LL4R RAN	e70136	371331 870713	271103 876801	071231	890424	870538	551331	870.417	870316	851330	870531	350312	961114	870224	870113	870129	870312	871211	27073	870431	370235	900133	870518	851338	87035	670320	870710	8/012/	277717	671322	871116	370512	890105
30/05/35 37/05/35 38/05/35	799/FIRESSMCKE DETECTOR	PAIR STLAM AND C R DAMAGE CONT TR	STAL HEST PLANT	RODE-HANGAR 175	AT1063 TO OFFICE	IN GROVE KUUF AEPALA 10 ENLISTED MESS CPEN	ONN OFFICERS MESS	TSA BUILDINGS	IT'S CONDUCTED DE	PATIONS 3LDS.143	& EXT. PAINTING	103F	REPLACEMENT B. 70	TAU ATTLI 'S9. 335	PISING P. 48	STIC DEADING 8-1171	PEPL, JLDG, 03	*** ** ** *** ************************	REPL. 3.441,444,673	#2 COMPRESSOR 3-1154	M305 T3 BL04 E-319	C 1/2 0 1 4 4 0 0 1 7 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	CT 6LD35.11765147	CARPORT ADDES, MEL. F	PUTER RY.A/CB.931	L. EKHAUST FANS, 3.292	077	DOW REPL. BLDG. I-A		7	4THE 2 PROJE EX 3.4428443	PAS TO OVERHEAD DOORS	E LIFTS, 3.9
44 481JN30 PRJCDOC	0343	367431	0 /	0) 4 6	6366	2000	5352	5034	100	000	6160	0	9 6	0102	0102	6163	5153	100	154	154	9919	1010	0105	0165	0155	6165	0110	0156	00.	0 0 0	167	5158	108



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE BUD IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: C48 EXTRACT FILE

	7 %	00 CO	DOL AR RANGE	GE OF AWARD (\$300)	~		
### ##################################	0						
87765 REAL STORMER TO 3.02 14.00M E7112 201783 35.358 85765 REAL STORMER TO 3.02 14.00M E7112 201783 35.358 85760 REALS TO 4.05 14.00M E7112 201783 35.358 85760 REALS TO 4.05 14.00M E7112 201783 11.000 REALS TO 4.05 14.00M E7112 201783 11.000 REALS TO 4.05 14.00M E7112 201783 11.000 REALS TO 4.05 14.00M E7112 REALS TO 4.00M E7112 REAL	R 3C 00	111	0	MARA	~	CUAPRI	LAST MOD NS
STATE STAT	7	# W L - # H V V	861310	~		147,797	
String S	, r	13 1	271132	٠,	3,327		-35
		SEREN REPARE 4059	271323	5	35,358		-01
Signature Sign	5.7	10 2LD3, 833	830429	80	14,403		• 32
	. ~	田名香花七年出 一个	660923	3	3,422	68, 324	÷C-
	. ~	APORATOR TUBES	250228	5,3	53, 313	$\mathbf{\mathcal{C}}$	*C-
Second S	2	3MLS 4K25, 2445 11	010163	3,2	15,488	••	±01
SEAL PARKING LOT	5.7	DING NAC	860434	24,967	2,415	27,383	-51
857932 8584 PARAING LOT FOOT	2	130F REPAIR	551137	48,704		48,704	-01
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	5	BELNG LOT	880127	606752		56,900	
457739 RECOC NAV STATION 2-D5 IIN 870221 240.000 31.554	5 2	TEAN DISTRIBUTION	871218	171,654	17.71		7C-
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	457939	II SOUR STATION S.DS II	870321	240,000		~ (-32
STATE STAT	I			•	71.446	178.566	1
State	7	A SECULATION OF THE	02.00	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	11,701	2092174	- 25
\$35.00 ALUTINIA SLITES = 2.055.23	``	10 10 10 T 10 T 10 T 10 T 10 T 10 T 10	0 0 0 0 0	57.338		57.845	•
\$3.33 RELACE GARGES \$3.452 CCUSTRATOR ALL P-245 CS0704 \$3.553.3 RELACE GARGES \$4.552 CCUSTRATOR ALL P-245 CS0704 \$3.553 CCUSTRATOR ALL P-245 CS0704 \$3.550 INSTITUTED AND SELENTIAR ALL P-245 CS0705 \$3.501 INSTITUTED ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL	n 1	IN SICING BESS 44	54053	180.035		189,975	
53.45 GLAZEC CUNTAIN JAL Prais 650734 15:402 15:403 15:724 15:403	0 0	TATE OF CO.	254125	114,40		24,511	
\$45.2 COUNTRAINTENT STANDING BENEFITS TISTED BENEFITS BEN	V 4	CARAGES AND MAKES	25023	13,403		13,400	
\$35.54 RP35 TO SHOW BLOWER REPAIRS WESTING BSTONE B	` ~	COLUMN THE STATE OF S	E01312	115,885	7	118,959	-12
SSSON SEVERATOR SSSON SSSON SSSON SEVERATOR SSSON	, ~	SECTION SECTIONS	650912	23,361	32	36,588	- 32
SSSOI INSTIL SOVT SEVERATOR #30 E51128 21,500 27,900 2	י איני ייביי	V T FJAN SERESATOR	851136	29,396	35	307347	- 51
\$3504 R00F RPL b-1 Reclace R00F B-45 \$3576 R5 E-106	, en	SOVT SEVERATOR #30	E51128	21,500		21,500	
\$3528 RECLACE ROOF 6-#5 \$3576 A5425158 REY \$46134 50.003 \$3776 A5425158 REY \$46134 50.003 \$3770 MISC LOUNT INSTAL F 85035 \$3779 MISC LOUNT C 85035 \$3770 MISC LOUNT C 870350 \$3770 MISC LOUNT C C COUNT C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	100		550319	27,903		27,903	
\$3776	. m	R03F 8-#5	£51136	21,032		22,362	-01
\$3779 MISC INSULATION INSTAL F b70135 30,000 50,000 53,000	3	S REY	861334	33,033	તે	100,000	-05
Say	2	SULATION INSTAL	870135	33,003	റ്	80,000	-03
\$9940 NEA ALJVINJA DOORS M 351330 12×300 REATRING OF GUARTERS C 861015 73×500 REATRING OF GUARTERS C 861015 73×500 \$7031 BOLLOW WETAL DOORS C 70306 \$7032 HOLLOW WETAL DOORS C 70306 \$7032 HOLLOW WETAL DOORS C 70306 \$7032 HOLLOW WETAL DOORS C 70306 \$70322 HOLLOW WETAL DOORS C 70306 REATRING LOT C 70 651221 75×505 \$70322 HOLLOW WETAL DOORS C 70306 \$70320 HOLLOW C 7030	23	TAL_ A/C UNIT	850832	11,800		11, 300	
Second Registration	2	ALJMINJM UDORS	351330	12,300	;	00000	•
Second	5	INING OF CUARTERS	861315	73,500	2,51	9117111	70-
### ### #### #### ####################	5	INST BLOG 3	860527	127,193	741	12/1/31	76.
5925 PRAKING LOT 8 551221 49,413 5,555 5,522 5,525 5,5	5	WETAL DOORS	870336	19,800		008741	č
Section Sect	.5	TIENT PAPKING LOT	851221	69,610	•	526.755	
10.5724 INSTAL TWO FIRE STANDPIPEK 853519 14,545 10.5245 MELZANINE/MATER LIFT 4-11 870210 49,493 321 10.502 REV.FOR A/C 8-130 6-1113 89,493 87,500 10.500 New OVERHEAD DOORS 5-119 870212 13,920 5,535 10.500 COUF, RAYLE DISPLAY LAS 1170 C 870514 73,493 5,535	5	INS LOT	8 5 6 1 3 2	ŵ.		668.22	-01
9245 MEZZANINE/MATER LIFT u=11J 870210 497433 221	3	. TWC FIRE STANDPIPE	853519	5/3		14,545	20-
79502 INSTAL A/C 6-105A C 670310 46,732 321 79504 REV.FOR A/C 3-130 C 6-01113 89,493 917 73-500 NEA OVERHEAD DOORS 3-119 870202 13,920 73-493 5,535 75-51 REV.ISE DISPLAY LAB	3	JINEZMATER LIFT 6-11	870210	706	The property of the state of th		-03
P9.604 REV.FOR A/C 3.130 C 661113 89.493 917 NEJ OVERHEAD DOORS 5.119 870232 13.492 5.535 9564 COVF. 24.643CK-UP 3.1173 C 870514 73.493 5.535 9511 REVISE DISPLAY LAY	6.0	A/C F.135A	670310	5,73	321	47,053	-01
3500 NEJ OVERHED DOORS 3.119 870232 13/923 5/535 5/535 604F. 24.640CK-UP 3.1173 C 870514 73/493 5/535 5/535 5/531 REVISE DISPLAY LAS M 651310 63/953 2/659	950	EV.FO? A/C 3.130	661113	6706	31.6	013706	<u>.</u>
.9566 COVF. 24.643CK-UP 3.1173 C 870514 73.493 5.535 9511 REVISE DISPLAY LAS 3 551310 53.953 2.659	950	EA OVERHEAD DOORS 5.11	870232	3,72	,	13,920	i
39511 REVISE DISPLAY LAY N 651310 637953 27659	950	OVF. 24.643CK-UP 3.1173	870514	670	5,535	84, 128	*C-
	1351	EVISE DISPLAY LAN	251310	3.3	2,659	91,503	-05

P NOMD F. STAFF1. CNTL



CONSTRUCTION COMPACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 30D IS PAST AND ACTUA. SOUNCE: CMS EXTRACT FILE

	LAST MOD VB4	;	-25	-02	-35	- 04	;	-01	,	-0.5	-01	-21		}	-25	-01	-01	-08	;	- 35	-31	;	-01	į	*C=	-03 -03	76.	200		,		5	600	26-		20-	-03	*C-	• 35			3 10 1
	CUAPRI	53,791	687799	136,431	91,409	179,774	24,273	32,973	71,53	34,66	148,722	19,69	_	58,10	109,177	80,58	407,364	07,73	12,55	345,128	35,71	103,303	91,58	174,303	78,34	44,35	3///445	*7/10	4 6	- 0	23	9 6	2 6	2 6	200	20	5	8	2	9	3	20
~	40D AMT CU3P4I-AAARD		57.334	1,037	25,256	41374				14, 358	2,822		17,781	**	523-	1,538-	7,936-	41,738		5, 528	0				2 1	5,35	23,300	* > 0 %				* > - /			- 1	\sim	1,635	35	2			1,312-
RANSE OF AWARD (\$300)	A M A R D A M OUNT	53,791	57,555	135,344	05,153	174,400	24,273	32,973	71,533	23,51	1457903	79,69	277,453	53,100	107,800	182,222	415,003	165,733	12,55	337,333	23,01	108,303	91,58	174,033	77,30	33,93	347,045	45700	842 480	437473	135,00	((()))	62,33	15,850	35,800	195,243	136,444	135,013	123,304	697.26	103,973	03,303
DOLLAR RA	COF	÷	0	5	12	~	5.5	2	5.5	7	Ç	5	7	22	2	5.2	20	7.	73	3	~	5	2	7	7	7	800331	~	12	7	2	2	5.	12	2	7	7.1	5.2	7 2	73	5.3	3.0
AUR DATE: 37/05/63	DESCRIPTION	CRETE	SET ADD TO DUTER PERIM U	ICT ARIES II	APR CEILING/_GHTS	TEST & STOR 3LDS	dL03. #2	IS OF WATER TANK	M SIDING ALDS. #43	APASTMENT INS	ATUR 3PL 83-4	TREET SXTENSION	ROJE REPL SLOG #1123	PRESPORMER	MUDDA V CT SCCH a	4 AIP HAND_ERS	STEAM & COND	HOUSING	301 OLATAE	JIDIZED BOLLER	DRAUT INSTALLATION	AAGE DIGESTE?	AIR COMPRESSOR	45 440 VACCJ_ATOR	323,4TC	EDWATER CONTROLS	MISSLE PAD SITE PREP K	F EXT. MINDONS	F FLOOR TILE	IVITY REPL. SUILER	ROOF ROALNACKC, MADISON R	SANITARY SEVERS	PLACEMENT	H SILO 3LDS 35	H COAL SILU, 8-11	E STOPAGE	CONTROL TRAINER	TFAIVER	CONTROL	ASOV AVENUE	TOT SANCHIAC HINC	EPL OF HIGH LIFT PJMP
41 88JUN30	PRJCDUC	957196	857200	357220	857775	167259	857372	857381	357390	857700	857701	857702	1	Î	857712	957719	857726	857728	857729	357731	857734	357735	957738	357740	357730	505256	357507	857310	857317	857819	857521	857522	857524	857825	857520	357629	357434	857535	857230	957544	357545	857349

PASMUF.STAFF1.14T



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10K		
E4 TH&4	ACTUA	FILE
64 EATE	T AND I	TRACT
WISACTS	IS PAS	CMS EX
TRUCTION :0'	WHERE SOD IS PAST AND ACTUA.	SOURCES
SNCO		

		SURCE	CAS EXIKALI FALI	ı.		
0,	3UN DATE: 07/05/83	DOL AR 24N	(0008) GEAWA 90 ED	×		
. 88JJN30						
PROCEO	DESCAIPTION	302	A A A A A B D U N T	MOD AMT CUPPRI-AMARD	CURPRI	MOD No
4		96.107.3	76.4	5	84,225	-05
7 6 6 6 6	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	550124	35,945	m	37,233	-03 -03
7000	はって こういいいい かんじゅう はっち しょうしゅうしょう トラリット・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・アン・	850301	6,91	2 2	24,193	-31
2 4 4 6	TATION CONSTRUCTOR	551126	3,50	878	14,380	-01
) () () () () ()	A PANCISS COURS AT ARD	E 5 U 5 3 O	8		14,915	-01
5 5 7 1	A PARCING LOT	850919	5,50		15,500	
5 5 2 2	MAGE CONTACL TRAINER	371368	7907	27	195,718	-05
5570	AKING LOT PEPAINS	651131	5,10	2,578	17,587	-01
5700	PLACE WATER MEAT	6662238	33,500	4.5	43,955	-02
5730	ICK FILM FACILITY	351210	3,00		318,003	- -
5701	COAT TENVIS COURTS	950530	5,68	150	2000	
57.11	AT 4VAC IN GLDGS. 2315	876519	5,37	~	202,303	- 33
5731	EEP 400 3-2943	850310	200		242/042	
5732	NUTRUCT SAD DECK	870222	7,12	FCC 46	156,137	36.
57.33	1 DJCK 31427240 JECK	550755	60.0	3	210,523	7 -
5733	TER JAX II COMPUTER	560339	7,77	,	C// */	
5753	VDSCAPE/SIDENALK APR 31	550531	2/1	00671	47, 70	26-
5754	A PARTITION WALL	871237	6501		56747	
27.74	L INCADESCENT LISATS	560915	12,21	CCL	12,515	
57.05	To TO ELDSS. 355	115053	235735	,		
57.5	r. FJ 8LJ3. 355	871111	7 , 33	``	C > C > C > C > C > C > C > C > C > C >	50.
5735	24 F 2 6LD3. 2592	875329	9,93	<u> </u>	154,095	- (
57.35	PAIR OF BUILDINGS	911178	2 . 6 8	30.00	2111223	300
857362	HWY RESURFACE /PANS LOTS O	861133	392,168	357.175	4230241	10.
977	L KOJF VAR BLUGS	0000	200		7-177	,
7 6		64043	3770		71.555	
7070	THE LUNGS HINE AND YOUR	11000	00000	3	2,125,303	-12
777		870520	185,41	12,857	198,277	-35
200	P. ACT RAIL/TURNOUT	880237	32,00	1,717,349-	14,65	-05
57.27	PLACEMENT FOR CORE LAB	860537	33,10		33,100	-51
5738	ILL CONTAINMENT STRUCT	8 6 0 5 2 3	5,37		35,379	
5733	RE-DETECTION CAST LOAD	876338	5,71	12,713	309,429	-02
5 7 0 8	35/A_TS 3_DG 2001	370436	2,00	5	111,903	-03
2	T T0 5-2521	870719	137,000	141	137,747	- 35
5739	L SEVERATOR BH-153	£61239	1,59		97,593	
5739	STAL OF COND F.JOHIN	856434	2,33	60 i	235,395	-03
\$ 239	CULLING CIGHT	£70114	77,28	1,343	98/533	-01
5739	LVERE FPLMT	671312	2067	5 2 2 7 4 -	280,201	50.
2739	_OCATE COMPTROLLE?	871125	21,85		28028	70
5719	TOVE ROAD MAINTENANCE	361126	33,34		C 9 2 4 2 6 2	-7-



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THRW 10X MHERE 30D IS PAST AND ACTUA SOURCE CAS EXTRACT FILE			
ONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER SHERE 330 IS PAST AND ASTINATED AS STRACT FILE	10×		
ONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREAT AND IS PAST AND CAS EXTRACT	~	-	FILE
ONSTRUCTION CONTRACT WHERE 33D IS PA SOURCE: CMS E	GREA		TRACT
ONSTRUCTION C WHERE 30	TRACTS		YS E
ONSTRUC ##	9	ERE 330	SOURCES
	NSTE	I	

39	AUN DATE: 37/05/86	MAR RATIO	OF AWAR2 (\$300)		-	
58JJN30						
PR3C002	DESCRIPTION	303	AMOUNT	MOD AMT CURPRI-AMARD	CURPRI	LAST MOD 193
V	C TAR C THRMING TAINC . I	841331	176,75	ന	33, 353	-03
, ,	PRINT NEW PAVEMENTS	630411	94.531	-002	94,431	-01
, 5	S TO FIRST FUR AINDOAS	570422	61,433		61,433	-01
, 10	HURST AMATING	850522	33,430	2,117	40,547	-03
	OF JAS TANKS & DUMPS	660319	95.554	5,333	101,864	- 32
, 10	FORM RAILINGS	501212	44,000		44,303	
	'AL CLIVIC RENCY	650315	25,591	•	41,583	-36
S	V FO OFFICE, LOCKER RM	653336	57,993	3	62,253	-03
53	OLISH INCINERATOR	551331	~	~	w	- 32
5	SHOJSE CONVERSION 5-#2	850731	152,945	~	187,572	7C-
35	VAFIONS TO BLOS #3	870117	0	26174	S	-03
2	: R'L BLDG. #12	351211	79,802	2	90, 802	<u>.</u>
5.5	ELLC JEHAB	800110	23,884	an	28,171	-35
5	RECTIONS 3- 2, 3, 8 5	851226	-			100
2	RR TPACS	550313	o.	:		- 50
5	IIA RAILAOAD	871346	5557415	C.C. 2	206,171	י כ
ŝ	TJ TOILET PACILITIES	550776	~ ~	9		'n
2 2	TRUCT OFFICE CHANGS	000100	26,001		26,003	- 35
7	1	85122	109,335		109,335	C
~ "	1	5.0013	55,082	00	, •	- 32
, ,,	PORD TRACK MAINT	851127	85,383	12,235	97,315	0
20	T VEW TOILET 8-+07	870718	73,243		~	0
	STREET CRUSSINGS	861314	262,773	3,911	266,584	-03
2	IGENCY SENEPATOR	850515	23,777		n.	į
5.5	200F 8-3118 AND 311C	851239	74.573	73,755	148,328	-01
5	: R>25 3.5033/633D	861113	97,953	191.4	75,607	
5	SPCILUBANCO LATO	360228	50017	1.320	646.77	20.
2	OA EYERSON AND VAOLET		17.669	2000	10,996	-01
2 4	TAUL DAMAGE EGO	860221	11,987	•	11,987	
) U	REDEED STRY XAYAR Z	860717	65,302		65,302	-31
, 50	D F LOOPLIGHT THAS	860139	12,983		12,983	
, 50	T RESTROOM FACILITIES	860431	119,557		119,557	-02
22	TAL FIRE ALARM	661315	-		14,363	-01
653960	T SA	660537	109,533	1,258	113,768	• J.
5.3	TRJCT RAMP	870513	22,753	000	(()/)	
53	. PLATFURM RAMP	551239	36,953	5/3	22766	
2	CATE TRANSPORTER	2,0112	17.505		75.65	
2 "	7	5,011,0	٦ - ٧		32,347	•
2		1				



		CURPAI	343,502	190,525	212,473	522,303	214,313	65,463	266,123	179,783	1550755	950368	28,985	94,286	165,111	1937.01	558,563	95,349	40,297	10/1/01	37,282	107,963	25,143	370119	12,402	29,778	44,212	56,133	501.71	92,203	23,489	47,703	52,983	47 500	72,910	
A 1 3 3 K	¥ 0	MOD AMT CURPRI-AAARD	23,582	-262				1,540-		300.7	CCC *6	100	783	7,941	•	10 × ×	0	8 4	15,433	2 0	2 2		1,540	9	1,350	5,237-	2,212	2,241	/DC 4C	000			4	ff (* ?	1,145	
NITACTS GREATER THAN IS PAST AND ACTUAL CAS EXTRACT FILE	16E OF AWARD (\$300)	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	19,92	13,00	12,47	, 30	= :	: 2	2	^	5	2 2	2	**	Ξ:	= 2	3 4	9	2	2	2 2	9	0	2.5	11,352	8	2	00 0	20 0	2 2	70	0	00 1	2 9	71.665	
ONSTRUCTION CON WHERE 300 \$004Ce:	DOL AR RAN	COF	651115	851218	271239	861219	560534	521220	451125	551211	660370	5 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7 4	212093	671231	551212	361212	87114	000217	861328	580129	653710	861110	8 2 0 1 3 1	560124	851216	360328	860536	561322	860318	870510	870523	660515	260334	851210	850317 370525	
NCO	3UN DATE: 37/05/86	OESCRIPTION	AIRFLD CONCR SJRFC	920-120 ATC 516 916	PRATERIOR EAST	SANTOOTH ROOFSNALZ	PECJECT HRO-33	202	PAVIVE ZONE EZ	E SUBSTAT 42 3. S	E ROOF BLOG 1	TAINS WALL BLOG 75						~				S			> 0	TO 54.23 #52	TO BLOS 150	UIPAEHT AL	UNWAY NARKERS	A KOOC LEVINITING ENTRY DOOR V	75 SLOW 148	LEAV-TO-ROOF	SHURST EVERGY CONS.	AS TO 8-SIDED POSCHES	MASONAY RPPS TO BLOG. #59 UTIL. TO RELIGIOUS SENTEPF	

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MOD V

881 JN3L

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			SOURCES	CAS EXTRACT FILE			
37	AUN DATE: 07/05/85		DOL 48 34N.	JE OF AWARD (\$300)	·		
88JJN30							
PROCOC	DESCRIPTION		300	AMARD	MOD AMT	CUAPRI	LAST MOD 49-
77689	ELD3 C-9 NASE	∢.	850532	34,833		34,983	
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ENOUT TOWALK FLEE SLAST	. a	7051	000	32,143	77014	-25
	IN PAVING		5023	00		94,31	-01
2 2 2 2	REHABILITAL	-	6123	7616		11,42	-03
5395	J SECURITY	17	6031	1,15		51,15	-01
5396	EXPAVS 10.1	٨	7041	7,55	19,393	177,343	-0.5 2.5
5336	TO WATERFRONT	۵	5121	30	7035	75,65	60.
5397	3 JUARTERS "E"	u.	5101	3,35	6.0	20,85	
5399	AN ROAD PA	I	21	784	5		
5399	(1) HLDG C-3		7042	, 36	7617	(0,00)	60
5775	MISC OFFI		7052	220	7		3 (
2445	130 A/C SYST	۵	5052	1000		3 2 2	20.
9449	ASE ELEC CAPALITY		6122	2,63	505.00	0,450	20.
2440	SSED AIR PIPIN	Z	6121	3074	5,55	× × × ×	26-
2440	12 A E 124	S	5032	5	, 53	00,00	
2447	OIL STORAGE FENCE		5041	2,73			
2447	ITY FEACE TANK	5	5132	28	200	3,21	30.
2447	DE METERING EDJI	s e	7022	2000	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	4 6 0 0) () ()
2448	TE PLATFOR	α.	707	141	2		
2,448	T) SEC GROUP	، ب	5131	200	2	7 C	, ,
2440	FRAME STURAGE	9 2	000	0 0	6.17	25.27	20-
)	STATUTE STATE OF STAT		000		10000 10000 10000	52.62	10.
7 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	CO FUEL OI	16 F	7123	2000		7,50	, oc-
2 4 5 6	TAUTION UPGRADE	,	7121	2,00	37	54,37	-33
5450	13EAR & TRANS 3		3021	2,00	15,887	11,88	-26
5450	: 2.3 KV SYSTE	~	8012	000	3,845	75,15	# D3
5450	JAPRESSED AIR 3	5	707	00'5	11,175	11,82	-03
5451	* TRACKS	⋖	0093	670	6.50	35,00	-
5451	3 KV SWITCH	u_	8011	8	5.921	26.00	60.
5452	TO CODLING SYSTE	m	7123	9915	3	2C 186	• 35
5453	43 SYSTEM REP.		7121	1,15	<u></u>	0,35	-34
5:54	40063412ATION B-	4.2	7031	7 86		7,36	
9559	43DERVIZATIO4	63	7121	2,21	- :	2,21	;
2424	CONDENSATE SIST	5	6073	2 6 3	5.	2000	
5462	#1000 COMPUTER R	Ξ	8032	000	4,17	~ ~	3 C
5463	PER OF WALLS	=	7032	000	65,412	- *	
5693	DIFICATION SYSTE	¥ :	7113	700	200	00/0	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
5403	S ZIMIPS	S	7037		,	000	7 .
2604	NSTL OF STE			9 9	,	0	66



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 30D IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: CMS EXTRACT FILE

		LAST MOD NBR	\$C-	 	 	-21		-25	-04	3.5	5	-02	-03	-01	-51				:	20-	ro-	• 11	5		-01				-2		36				-01	-35	-35		-31	
		CUAPRI	133,247	181,711	18,100	23,923	24,847	69,768	85,633	707	16,343	213,303	70777	19,181	30,393	12,139	25,000	95,304	37,314	162.71	12,583	13,73	13,750	19,950	157,203	39,900	223,223	C * 10 * 10 * 10 * 10 * 10 * 10 * 10 * 1	21, 393		00440		18,617			35,322			305,201	
v		MOD ANT CUPPRI-ANARD	13,754	33 - VN C	500	-02¢		1,45	200 C	0 +	-61-		1,122	P					- (127					3,233					ζ.	3 .	(647)	7		13,471		235,839		1000	
RANGE OF AWARD (\$330)	,	AMARO	119,493	55.5	. 50	33	184	1,50	,63	- 4	36.00	000	, 28	, 45	29,893	13	25,000	30	£ 1	154	1 8		L0000	9 6 5	001	39,90	1,22	186	17,000	000	000	00	-	971	11,893	260	1,76	99,215	305,333	39,700
DOLLAR		800	725028	861214	850231	851135	860232	860330	850538	0000	86000	871124	850226	850922	870231	860527	851320	870324	650105	851217	851213	560331	1000	R30231	850518	861330	870119	851122	851217	860212	850227	51115	850537	851125	860115	851230	351221	20103	650916	860123
RUN DATE: 07/05/88		DESCAIPTION	A E	L. 80S	5 X S 3 L D 3 2 9	JILERS 8325 6 409	124 SURING SYS	REPLACEMENT 3.8	2 RPR BLDG 41	A LAS SEDE BU	LA PROC EGOLO	TO CERTE OF STATES	SOLAR HOT WATER S	SADUND THE EXCAV	J4 BATTERY	DE SHALLOW DRAFT	JAMAGE FAM HOUSE	IER FEVDER SYSTEM	DE DES & FRAMES.	13T MATER HEATER	4LTS 9LDG #1	JF VEHICLE GATES	DAY ARCOUNT SEASONS	TY FOUR AFPAN.	339 ALT. 3 R23 N	S WALL REPAIRS	LVATE HEATING SYS	ING/EXTERIOR REPA	F CHIMMEY & LININ	r) 15T FLP 8+33	COR VET INSP OFFI	DAIRS & PAINTING	INMINS POOL FAC	3_65 A427 A423	SAENT OF DRS 3EU	JPERATED HOIST S	DAD MAINTENANCE	DF PR TPACK SCALE	DE MAGAZINE DAS I	REPAIR TO BLDSS C
95	01466	3001C>	3.58	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3.0	3.5	340	342	343	7	0 4 0	0 4 0 4 0 4	367	347	5.5	303	304	359	371	371	372	372	572	7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3,5	100	3 5 3	354	356	306	358	353	358	359	38	7.0	0.60	17	3,3	3.4.5

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CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K
AHERE 300 IS PAST AND ACTUAL
SOURCE: C4S EXTRACT FILE

LAST MOD VR?	50-				000000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000
0 % U % U % U % U % U % U % U % U % U %	11,923 42,573 105,573 13,975 23,975 24,943	27,523 24,711 47,323 25,235 17,349	52,979 14,203 14,159 33,744 37,218 14,607	6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	20,440 667,862 135,788 146,783 102,713 156,732 58,532	3.5,088 12,088 12,088 12,083 209,190 52,059 160,167 217,796
HOD ANT CUPPELANARD	5 e 5 0	900 435 380	V WW-C	2 2 2 2	22,563 1,291 1,813 17,71 26,797 2,83	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ANGE OF AWARD AGARD ANARD	00000	7,52 3,81 7,32 4,30 5,69	200400000000000000000000000000000000000	11000000000000000000000000000000000000	**************************************	34,1948, 12,1948, 12,1938, 14,1,132, 14,1,132, 15,1,133, 15,1,133, 15,1,133, 18,1,133, 18,1,133, 18,1,133, 18,1,133,
00L:4R %	850121 850121 850210 851215 851332	850334 850329 851115 850123 851122	850916 850131 870316 830318	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8800450 8800531 8800531 860532 860534 851110	851515 850531 851133 870532 870532 870532 870533
AUN DATE: 37/05/88 DESCRIPTION	7 10 10 1- 0 -	AKINS LOT EXTENTION ZONE HEAT, BLDG. 500 A ROOF POWER PLANT PLACE FUEL LINE JOVERS NORFIE SLAB BLDG. 517	ILER REPLACEMENT INT FACILITY EXTERIOR ACINS AREA LIGHTS SONRY & AINDOM REPAIRS TABLES TO AREHOUSE	THE PARTY STANGES OF THE PARTY	A DUST RS A 18445 L TURING W OF EXISTING ASPESTOS R FOOF BLOG 427 O'N TO BLOG 99 O'N TO BLOG 99	& APAS TO IDS DEEP D AUMPERS AC AC 3LDS 400 ALIUSTALL & UENT MO .13 PIERS
35 88JJN30 PR3CD0\$	0,0,0,0,0,0			~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		65555 8555

PYDYDF.STAFF1.CNTL



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE BOD IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOUNCE: CMS EXTRACT FILE

5.6	AUN DATE: 37/05/84	DOLLAR 24435	OF AWA32 (\$300)	V		
08 NL L8c						
PR 3000	DESCAIPTION	CCF	AMARRO	MOD AMT	CURPRI	LAST MOD VBR
0	NO 8 8 00 6 8 00 9 6 0 9 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	650523	149,665	1,835-	147,831	-10
	2 7 6 7	u 60 9 3 1	64,349	41,175	105,524	-07
-	DK STOANGE BLDS. 174	67073	54,495		54,495	
5 1 9	FIRE ALGRM SYST	800215	12,865		12,865	
519	EN CLUB PORTSMD	670310	77,254		77,254	-05
513	PAVILLIDN	650733	39,995		36,995	7C-
513	COMPUTER RODM	850413	154,553	2,943	162,493	-04
51.3	REPLACE OVERHEAD DOORS P	870205	33,153	•	33,153	-01
513	TALL TEST POWER	860733	02,747	34,000	73,747	-31
513	AAG SALL CRT VEYT	850539	16,028	;	14, 323	
513	H234STEAM _INE	871125	783,474	137455	466464	20-
<u>.</u> .	DIRECT SIGN	550529	21,503	153	43 355	
513	JOF REPATES	851122	286771		C84-1/L	
513	POWER PLANT REPAIRS B.72 S	890431	773,633	6	509.677	n (
513	RE - ACEMENT	861137	65,303	21.124	657124	- 15
513	D TANK/PUMP/ JP	870318	960772		7// 456	6
513	F 5L26 #130	800539	737443	717791	000	70.
520	O AIR CONCITIONING	860531	11,733	50575	667.51	
521	BLDS. 178 SIRD CONFROL &	851212	22,325	15/75	5,517 4,017	
521	S TO HI-RANSER	861310	17.72		17.657	
25.	VINYL FLOORING	500214	176,145		1077	÷C-
7 7 7		K 60 5 1 3	1.116.217	25.421	1,143,833	- 35
200	DED REST DOLL	860371	23,50			-01
, ,	ATATA SALACTI	860537	221,757	_	220,363	- 24
525	CLEAN & INSP SEWER IRE A	651230	85,255	-	137,385	-03
5 2 5	IF WEATHER TOWER	856930	27,303		27,303	
525	REPL AUM SUARD	851221	13,403	33	11,300	-01
5 2 5	1 1 GK 3	860925	431,642	21,524	453,266	6C+
> 2 5	TY FEVC HGR 2	860128	366768	0	34C \03	-35
525	.) RECREATIONFAC.	871212	281,465	12,466	295,931	-11
525	14T BLDG 250	560113	19,383		19,383	
525	I PT RKE STATIN	870739	47,300	786	78787	-35
5 2 5	10F HLDG 533	851227	608'77	9.715-	35, 385	-51
525	2 SYDAGUARDS	861217	22,375		22,375	;
525	PIT REPAIRS	861310	92,303	6.529-	87.471	-31
325	CS SECRITY FAC	860110	23,263	1,133	29,363	20-
525	TATION SIGNAGE	860516	17,432	9	19,432	-51
352561	4 A 12 G	560531	23,077	-295	23,415	-01
525	AVE STRIPPING	E50715	58,239		682/82	;
2 2	PA PAVEMENT	660535	51,903		71,40,	г. -



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 30D IS PAST AND ACTUA... SOURCE: C4S EXTRACT FILE

33 08NLL88 :	3UN DATE: 37/05/98	DOLLAR RANGE	OF 4WARD (\$300)	¥		
PROCDOC	DESCRIPTION	900	AWARD	MOD AMT CUPPRI-AMARA	CUAPRI	LAST MOD NR3
517	LOOR REPL. BLDS. 121	7031	10.0	27,759	84,019	-24
351700	THE POST OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	250510 250510	000000		53,000	-5-
517 517	ODF REPLACEMENTA 3534 ODF REPLACEMENTA 3590	5123	~ ~	7,73	49.481	-51
517	KYLT & ROOF REPL 3307	8021	0 .	13,328	128,228	-33
217	PAUANIE/MAHAN PASSAGEY	6071	69,80	. . .	71,122	-32
517	ODF REPL BLDG 586	6051		7	95,311	-01
517	IPING SYS	5050		25.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	105,80	- 32
7 - 2	DAY A BITTO DRING WALL	3013	٠.	Š	463,371	-07
5	PR STORMSANITARY DRAINS	5133	^		21,895	;
517	OAD REPAIRS	6051		577	79.593	
517	XT VESTIBULE SLDS.1173	7012	Λ.		36.76	
517	EMOLISH BLGS MC=1Jv 112 Ja Jop Facility 3-1745	6031	55,79	23,787	176,582	-33
21.	EDAIR HVAC SYST	6123	\sim	3,13	257,101	-03
517	IRE PROTECTION SYSTEM	7011	~	;	47,903	
517	INE ALARM SYSTEM BLOGIZZ	6053	- A	317 671	157944	- 35
517	ECALL ELEVATORS B.DG.990	7053		1	14,567	
5.17	IDING/AINDOWS H-102T	6052	-		74,463	-35
517	E4CE APRS	6131		4.543	87,763	-35
517	RASH EVELDIRES	51 J2	- ^	27.637	148,127	-35
2 1 2	TONE LINDONS HINDS	5122	-	1,033	37,473	-51
513	EA PARKING LOT B 132T	5111	73,54	2 1 1 3 8 -	68,532	-5.
515	UJIPMYT INSTL ALDS. 1245	7071		53,152	540,523	÷15
5 1 5	EDESTRIAN BRIDGE BATT	2000		00	113,945	-36
D .X	17037 VYXX 17711-1771 1771 1771 1771 1771 1771 1	6052		12,391	105,701	-24
	DANTAUCT DANKING 101	5031	_		77,303	
515	ANDSCAPING, PARKING LOT	6053	^	-002	54,292	-01
518	PAKING AREA	5112			20,345	• .
ر د د	ATODEL SYSTOBOES	7057	~ ~	~	536158	-
U 1		5031		7,231	60,755	-03
2 0	. 154 [4ST BEST COMP S	6032	_		83,373	- 12
513	EAA (35) OFFICE B_35.79	7121	\sim		141,400	
5.7	P# TO HOOF	5123	^		10%/671	



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 30D IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: CMS EXTRACT FILE

3.2	3UN DATE: 07/U5/80	DOLLAR 34	SANGE OF AWARD (\$300)	¥ (0)		
384UN36						
PROCEOC	DESCAIPTION	603	AAARD	MOD ANT CURPRI-ANARD	CURPRI	LAST MOD NB
853449	RPR ROJF, GALLY C-130 N	ω ω	165,699	195701	165,699	-25
853457	RP4 ROJF, 3LDG C-115	87011	198,8		80 1	-5
852461	HTIAG/CEILING RE40V.	870430	700	The same of the sa	67.	-25
	LACE VALVES	501127	2010	1,791	197,952	-33
251656	P.K.T.	871213	1,649,998	21,433		•
651471	RHJVG CAANES	830228	1,	2,285,132	5,484,802	-32
\$51472	RAIL	850933		37.355	95,517	- U.S
000111	THE SOLD POSTALS STRUKE BANGORM.		13,233	Cf /cc		0 AI
851605	SS CONTACL SYS	851127	33,875	510	34,385	-02
851607	TO DEFENSE HISTWAY	851131	217,000		217,303	į
851014	5.065 45 AND 134	851131	18,503	17.530=	1,000	
851519	TER WATER CHLOSINS	851119	115,000	5627	115,000	5
851627	FAN B.446/EXH SYS133	660130	30,503	1,198	31,705	-32
851533	TO WALLS	870837	62,033		62, 303	•
851635	E_ECT FEEDERS 5H5	870815	295,000	20	370729	50.
351636	APLC SAITCHGEAR SUBSIN 12P	821126	511311	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	98,385	10
351638	EARRG SENERATOR 67	860338	133,900	1	138,900	•
851543	SAITCH MH 50, 405ª	860531	34,800		34,800	-02
851640	FIC CONTROL LIGHTS	851321	22,445		22,445	į
851647	. SVCS 3.139	850335	67,143	1,227-	65,913	-51
851048	E_EC SERV JLD3 302	500327	28,763	12.25	33.587	. 16.
851551	FIEL SCRVICEN SOFF	860123	12,612	741	13,353	-35
851660	INS SYSTEM ALDS 1245	560214	27,233	300	27,533	-25
351667	100ESS FLOOR 3-1170	851134	29,900	8,0,48	35,948	-51
851568	OF BLDG 1651 AT NUSC	850534	17,348	Ć	20,445	
851575	F REPLACEMENTA 3447	860734	115,000	•	115,303	- 7
351093	C IAT PAINTING	860312	203,282	17137-	199/1/5	- 75
351694	ISE FLODA REPLACEMENT	860226	(()))		201/22	
851596	EXITS SEDS 440	0.01.00 0.01.00	13,52		13,573	-51
35.00	F REPLACEMENT B E-134	871218	55,092	300	55,392	-01
851701	3043, 513, CANDOF 305	850318	25,723		25,723	į
851702	GATE HOUSE, GATE 10	600131	42,633	•	42,533	-51
851703	DAINATION ST AS.118	860225	23,363	1,555	21,925	-01

PAJMOF.STAFF1.CNTL



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE BOD IS PAST AND ACTUA... SOURCE: CHS EXTRACT FILE

3.1	RUN DATE: 37/05/88	DOLLAR	SANGE OF AWARD (8300)	¥		
63JN30						
PROCOUT	DESCRIPTION	609	AMARO	MOD ANT CURPSI-ANARD	C J 2 P R I	LAST MOD 45:
		0	177.60		7	
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	20 E/2 SYS 3-135 S 153 E	551315	53.721	27134	-	-32
0 2 0 4	ADDE RPRS	651137	142,842	\$ 6	143,491	-01
6567	13V. TO 3LD3 2703	870530	203,989	12,255	215,254	-03
5 3 3 0	MODIFICATIONS	861326	19,00	50	119,603	-01
5 3 3 0	ATTITUDE TEST	870931	303,333		360,463	- 35
5 303	D EDLLARD SYSTEM	850312	165,000	5,213	172,213	-01
5005	40V4TIONS-9136 139	861114	00759		264.003.	
5003	REPAIRS DO 3	861229	1,454,597	132686	2777	
23	DEL VAUTILUS F	500310	191/677	246.865	191,577	20°
9000	JNAL CONTROL CI	020134	41/67	1.45	06.40	٠.
טוויי ל	**************************************	5113	(01,10	2	24,100	20
717	I AREDATR FLEAATORS	880133	1,898,053	55,431	1,953,489	C
710 8	A Shank	871119	000/16		91,000	,
5.016	DEMO STORAGE DIL TANKS M	870717	479,107	2,242	481,349	-02
5115	L005/_PHS_5	871321	975,367	9,755=:=	9656612	-05
5015	- ENL - DINING	870924	87,80	1	187,80	-03
5 3 1 5	DNAL TRNP FAC	824023	'n		2,215,352	- 1
5016	FE4 IMPROVEMENT, FA	870422	257,255	1	- 12 1 5 1 6 2 5 6 mm	-03
5 3 1 8	RPR STATION ROADS	870736	275,305	5,561	282,867	3°.
5318	JEY SHOP	870333	149,847	5.9	153,531	3 C =
5319	MALL 3DAT DOCKING FA	871339		7.31	78,415.	90-
5318	DAER/DATA/PHONE CABLES	861227	847,000	4.1636.60	-	• • 08
5330	ER LIGHTING	8 1 8 0 4 3	34,145			ć
5 3 3 0	ARIOUS REPAIRS	651232	386.388	2		20.
5330		850435	772,503	61,328	737.363	200
5330	CENTER REPAIRS	860525	00/189	- 0	-	
5331	DOL PLAYING FIELDS	870511		0 0	•	6
5331	IR ELECTRICAL SY	850124	(2)/2)	0 0		101
5332	NOE SPRINKLER SYSTEM	870139	2001/200	0		70
533	PR PODE, 3-06 318	860718	202.50	- 0	-	, ,
5332	REANIE MNT SHOP	870913		9 4		
53345	EATHERIZATION	870539	0000		63/63	
53382	RPR STEAM_DISTRI9 SYS	880111	.660.460	26.11	2 0	ה ה ה ה
5) 4 2	BT CONTROL 8434	870739	1656903		9	0 0
5) 4 2	PAS BY REPLACEMEN	8/0/18		P16721 11 111	. 0	5
7 7 7	DON'S WELLAL TRUBELL	871714	22.86	3 00	, 37	-35
0 4 7 C 7	ATT TO STATE OF THE STATE OF TH	861114		35	, 35	-01
7 7 7 7	n a contract of the contract o	851231	23,5		23,501	
,	1					

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	LAST MOD VBR	2222	100 C	50.	<u></u>	2220 2000 1111	1 1 1 1 1 0000 00000 00000 00000	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
	CURPRI	1,40	2	50,36 50,36 15,57 25,00 21,95	3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	3 4 4 4 4 W	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	15,283 656,383 220,003 82,503 258,171 79,795 66,989 195,822
v	MOD AME CUSPSI-AMARD	-2000	5 4 5 6	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	15,433 779 217	2,423- 1,145 21,322 21,322 9,55	47,523 13,235 7,324 15,153 1,237	5, 335 3, 339 3, 171 1, 423 7, 479
NGE OF AWAYD (\$300)	CAR A A SUCCE A	3,11	4,70 4,73 4,73 4,06 5,00 2,97	53,33 15,57 17,05 21,95	44444444444444444444444444444444444444	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	844 844 844 844 844 844 844 844 844 844	15.283 66.9,205 26.15.003 76.15.103 78.503 78.503 78.503 166.399 186.399
DOL_AR RA	800	860716 860334 850916 851122	851124 871325 850522 850312 840918	850529 850723 850731	86053 86053 86033 86033 86032 86032 86031 86031	8650319 8650319 8650516 8711119 8711111	850430 850430 851125 85127 850227	850930 660919 650319 650313 670219 870219 870212 870212
3UH DATE: 07/05/88	DESCRIPTION	AIR MAG A ISIONS TO ISION TO AIR BRIDS	ATR ARIDGE NO. 2154 20 LAS 292 SENSER ELEVATOR 3/1000 UPSISH 14 RESTROOMS WITSIDING OFFICERS ATR	AIR ROOF AKCHES SING IO DEFICERS CLUS L STDAGE TANKS RG REPRS TO RUNAAY FRIDA DODAR REPL	LATER PIPING 2921 E A ARM LING TOWERTS R-199 LITION 4-143	DRITY IMPROVEMENTS B-142 DARIN B-53&39 ULAR BLDG FOUNDATION ING RECOVERY SYSTEM AND RECOVERY SYSTEM AND RECOVERY SYSTEM	RESURFACE AIR EXT WALLS 8-2524 LACE A/C 32521-2540 ACE AIR COMP 9130 ACE ILLS/49LLMAY JMN CONCRET REPAS HOAD	3LD 5 8 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
30	4 0 C D O C	2022	20000 2000 2000 2000 2000	~ @ ^ ~ .	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	70000000000000000000000000000000000000	, w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w w	4 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

PNJMDF.STAFF1.CVTL



DOLLAR RANGE OF AWARD (\$300) K

27/05/83

RUN DATE:

20026						
	DESCRIPTION	800	A 4 A R D A 4 D U R T	CUSPSI - AAA	CUAPAI	MOD VBR
	OFIL CLOSURE MODIFICATIONS	950530 941338	684,79 097,46 435,79	53,712 2,530	553,502	-31
	DRITY FEACE 3 11/12	511		-525	> N N	-11
	FLOW CONTROLLERS, 3.06 12U BLDG. 516	503		15,352		- 34
	F REPLACEMENT	503		72.47	37,22	0
- -2	SING PEPAIR 300 JNITS AGE IMPROVEMENTS	51J	633,38	25×J31 73×413	655,76734,35	- 33
	SHART HSS IMPROVEMENT	503	85,46	1,13	123,39	00
	or BLD3. 1116	501		3, 33	44,16	-31
	O TARNSFORMEN VAULTS	7 0 0		1,53	0	-32
	TO FIRE EXTINGUISHING	607		15,000	5	-51
	RIDOR-BARRER WALL	202		,	11,40	- 25
	SON STREET BRIDGE	200		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	04429	30-
	F REPAIR BLOGS 922	512			98,37	
	F REPLACEMENT 8923 DA DOORSA SIDNG 3 ROJE	602 513		17,774	> \ <u>`</u>	- 32
	ROJE NAC LACROSSE AI	503			14,52	
	TAL SHOWER POOM	412		1,594	13,194	-21
	ININA AZTENA TOJERS	505		0	0	-32
	DNDITION FAN BEAZINS	204		3	80	-35
	S TO INDUCED AIR FAN	607		553	8,10	-01
	LACE BOILER 9-115	512		٠,		ָרָ יַּרָ בּיני
	BAY ZNO % SRD DECK 41 DND DFCK MK36 B-41	202		13,450		.01
	AI 2 COMPRESSORS	512			4,30	
	JERT REPAIR	850333	169,293	55, 957-	2,32	- 04
	. 0=FICE P-64	5053		7 37	7 81	
	DVATE BJILDINGS 2307	7053		25	2,23	- 1
	B-2940	5052	167,35	2	6,77	3
	ERALLURS TO SEUS 2033	2000		2 4 5	7057	
	TO PACE SETZO	200			7, 33	-35
	ACE BOUNDARY FEACE	503		1,355	5.78	

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		LAST MOD NB3	C	\circ	26-	-	. C	-02			-16		26-	26.	70		• 35	- 25		* 0-	1		20.		-32	0	0			\neg	7 (7 (3 (٦.			218	2
		CUAPRI	24,185	è,	٠,	0 3	: 2	ò	21,531	16,455	312,456	10, 10,	000 CO	36367	, ,	30	9 6	50,	ò	801		0 .	, ,	19,100	2	3	13,	m 20	475,355	٠,	ì		À.	; .	, ,	١,	199112	L80.11	, ,	
×		MOD AMT CURPRI-AMARD	5	2	, ,	000 V V	. ~	1,274			• •	= :	n) (7,7	866.00	27	1, 37		2,537-	,	2 :	054.7	2	3.	*	1,53	4,17	5		^	3 1	3,533		3 (A)	5				'n
444GE OF AWA32 (\$300)		A W DUNT	24,353	20	000	2.5	79,00	0	5	15,45	~!	10,17	- 0	2 5	05/20	77 2 2 7	37,21	2	2	71,50	77,00	2 2	2 2	0	2	5	2	0	0	S I	0	2	0	= 1	22,13	4	9	11,080	00167	2
DOL. AR 3		903	541228	850312	650769	861212	850434	861131	850232	850123	850910	841332	850.58	850510	22078	860000	850315	851111	850725	850814	863930	81,123	55053	851211	851223	850939	850110	850536	851138	350538	340713	850319	841130	841219	850725	841231	850739	541235	840719	850513
3UN DATE: 07/05/88		DESCAIPTION	MARKING & STAIP.	SPACES 3LD3 562	DG 38 DVRHEAD DDO	MALC MAN DISCLE PROMOTE NAME OF THE PROMOTE OF THE	T LUNG CHU LONZ H	OIL STORAGE FACIL	WATER OPER. WELL	LECT POWER SYSTEM	ONCRETE ROADS	CATAPULT TUNNEL	UIP STOR BLDG	RES FIRE ESCAPE B 17 E	HEATING SYSTEM	MONSTAG BEBATES	M 31.06 40.7	ALT TO COMO CLUB B 15 F	AGE TREAT. PLANT	311,312,410	REKOV B.10	LINTEL & AINDOA	RETOVATE STAIRS SEDG 41 N	Traper Poss	ME/MOD 00035 B-36	AL ASH SILDS	ENOV. 9-1	IV LINE REPAIRS	MSTALLATION	ONS TO RESTROOMS		REPAIRS	901L	RIDR PAINTING	IOUS REPAIRS	ACE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	RASS TO BUILDJA RODE	317	I VSTL SHMN FLANG	* RIPATRS
9	JN30	30000	45154	•	'	A 40	~ · ·	ຸຍາ		1/1	10	95.	\sim	•^	vn i	$\sim u$	n 40	່ຕ	•	10	SO 1	2	6719	\neg	··	110	ໍຍາ	10	er.	.43567	41	411	.,	41	41	45197	:45318	145330	40	45514

PYSMDF.STAFF1.CMTL



07/05/88

RUN DATE:

5,3

	LAST MOD VBR	20.		0000 0000 0000	2000	2000	<u> </u>	- 8468	101 101 102 103	10000 10000 10000 10000 10000
	CURPRI	3,42	2,00	7,31	2,70	7 2 2 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	5,51 1,86 9,50 7,79	3, 10 3, 10 3, 12 3, 13	6,93 3,73 3,00 3,00 4,00 4,00 4,00 4,00	99.003 138.003 466.183 95.463 146.595 81.625
× •	TPA USPUT	1,725	1,583	15,000	336 376 376 57912	44,739	11,515	20 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	72.485 72.337 75.0 77.143	14.8.533 18.537= 15.24.3 39.895 3.975=
3E OF AWARD (\$300)	A 4 4 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	6,4		~ NO.	. 4		0800	.0.22	8 4 7 8 0 V	44,000 138,000 317,650 218,000 107,700 107,700
DOLLAR RANG	30)	500	2000	20000	5000	20000	24404	004000	© 4 × × × × ×	8470115 870115 870115 851106 851106 851006
AUN DATE: 07/05/88	SESCRIPTION	JS ANSTE FIE.D ECTRICAL DUCT	T REPLACEMENT UPPORT STRUCTURE	PIDING REP (1S FUEL DIL FAC	PERECECE AND ARATU	IONS ZONE ETS ICT POST OFFICE ICT OFFICE AREA OFFICE AREA SENT OF MAIL BA	ROOFS BLDG. 182 SH FENCE BLDG. 1 OF JLDG. 14JA HEADERS (SHAY AREA	PAVILLON LITER MAIN EVIRNCE ADP FAC. C 35 BOILER #1, BLD3 70 H S#RS PRG _T 1	ABORATOPY 9LDS Z LLITIES COM SJP CT DENING TC-13 CAT 06 551 B-456 FOR FITNESS PPAY 900THS 3 149	LDG 434 DG. 430 RDOF BLD3 13 OF VORTH WIN ACITY B 120 ACITY B 120 RABIVING SYST
55 JJN30	300305	#1 (N. / #0 (D) (1 # # N * * * *		v .v + .v .		FA -2 -4 -4 -1	** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		000000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000

PNJMDF.STAFF1.CNTL



	LAST MOD NAR	-35	- 15	-21	-01	-24	-33	-51	-5	-51	-35	-01	-21		-35	-01	€ 	-21	-33	10-	-35	• • •		26-				-51	-24	-05		-03	-24	-03	-35		-15		200	9 C =	-31
	CUSPRI	14,300	537585	143,375	371,667	248,593	675,131	271,394	57,425	105,383	24,317	157,436	15,473	135,703	128,203	179,164	267,514	270,303	14,743	113,379	155.66	54,435	787784	01112	21.807	200713	CO0750	22,655	250,123	71,542	362,000	289,379	30,873	23,445	65,503	325,300	115,555	727-67	91,983	360,868	17,843
٧	CUSPRI-INGO	533	Ξ.	7	35	33	53	3	5, 425	0	27	31	53			11,533	34		C.	35,254	731-	;		0			5	23	19,323	33		3,133	-02	325	0		42, 355		2, 333	m	$\overline{}$
GE OF AWARD (\$300)	AAARD	13,673	55,003	137,735	354,803	185,883	655,453	265,314	88,333	98,883	19,545	154,125	15,873	135,703	123,203	167,665	63,143	273,303	14,983	77,126	157,195	334400	56,243	200,000	C02.10	00012	00000	14.440	232,803	65.211	362,303	273,273	39,943	22,521	55,003	325,833	73,500	22265	89,000	364,000	17,543
DOLLAR RANG	808	850527	5023	5071	5073	5132	6052	6053	510	5052	603	5053	5023	5032	6043	5013	5113	6021	5043	501	4110	4132	5052	5033	2700		4 - 7 - 7	1212	503	5031	5021	5021	5032	5021	5053	6033	703	5132	6041	607	503
AUN DATE: 97/05/83	DESCRIPTION	LT DEA	DGING ARD BASIN	I ROJFING BLDG 43 NUSC	1 583 SHMRN RADIO MCKJ	RS & ALTERTNS BLDG 43	AND ALT TO BLD3 44	T VAX COMPTR RM SRD F	KINS LOT 9LDS 41	IE 325 CMPTR LAB RELCT	ISN OF ALT PWP FEED TS	SRE TO TRANSDUCER LA	8 SIVES PARTN FOR 39	PLATFORMS REPRS	DF REDALASA R-15	MANNY ROAD PAVING	INT OF STATION P. 3 FAC	LACE 5 <v cable<="" sub="" th=""><th>NOLITION SLDG. C-35</th><th>TERALION VIDEOTA SE ARE</th><th>LACEMENT OF CELLING</th><th>IS TO ELECT. DIST. SYS</th><th>LACE INTERIOR DOORS</th><th>L OF ANT & TPANS</th><th>CAT DRS AT N & MCRC</th><th>SC RAA AL NAC</th><th>TEXTUR DVERHEAD CARNE</th><th>OF KAKO & OKILLGHIO</th><th>AVIAG OF PIFP (5)</th><th>SEPTEM VASILIABLES 20</th><th>DE REPAIRS HLDG 543</th><th>HTG SYS</th><th>AIAM AIA * 8 1</th><th>G 13 RPL EXHAUST SYS</th><th>C SUBLIC ADDRSS SYST</th><th>RPL CIRC PUNP</th><th>100CK #3 ALDG. #326</th><th>ILER REPLACEMENT</th><th>ILER SIGHT GLASSES</th><th>S KV SWITCHGEAR PEPL</th><th>RE DAMAGE</th></v>	NOLITION SLDG. C-35	TERALION VIDEOTA SE ARE	LACEMENT OF CELLING	IS TO ELECT. DIST. SYS	LACE INTERIOR DOORS	L OF ANT & TPANS	CAT DRS AT N & MCRC	SC RAA AL NAC	TEXTUR DVERHEAD CARNE	OF KAKO & OKILLGHIO	AVIAG OF PIFP (5)	SEPTEM VASILIABLES 20	DE REPAIRS HLDG 543	HTG SYS	AIAM AIA * 8 1	G 13 RPL EXHAUST SYS	C SUBLIC ADDRSS SYST	RPL CIRC PUNP	100CK #3 ALDG. #326	ILER REPLACEMENT	ILER SIGHT GLASSES	S KV SWITCHGEAR PEPL	RE DAMAGE
26	30033	0653																						•->																	

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		LAST MOD NBR	;	-35	-03	- 35	-1	-51		-03	-	• 15	<u>.</u>		-35				;	-24				-05				60-	3 6	7 -		,	-21	-0.1	- 15		-32	-33	- 36	-35	-05	-35	,
		CURPRI	42,303	831375	66,508	58,409	18,731		v	135,581		14,345	87.593	414183	32,295	5.00 16.0	15,203	12,855	27,777	22,357	12,987	15,203	44,217	69,797	73,823	- (196775	_ ,	υч	168,686		12,615	108,775	34,849	163, 317	15,300	80 N N N O	64,003	61,993	, 4	232,482	1 ~ 3	
¥		CHALACKUS	,	1,238	~	23	1,531	5		12 6 3 3 1	17	S	5																2	202 (0	, יייי ררי כ	1		13,333	, 21		5	. m	::	, 0	44.104	_	
SE OF AWARD (\$300)		AMARD	45,900					17,87	36166		57,30															14,77		15, 22	0 1 4 6 0		30 00			26.84						60.00		7 4 4 6 7	
DOLLAR RANS		803	860224	7031	5131	5052	5013	5032	6032	5033	6112	6011	4121	5053	5041	5121	5050	4122	5073	4131	5072	5053	5041	5041	5012	707	7022	5031	5015	5041	7 6 6 7 6	7 7 7 7	7 4 0 7	4021	4047	7000	000	7001		1 4 0 7	100	870727	
RUN DAT:: 37/05/88		DESCRIPTION	/INT PT 218,219,215,220	PAVEMENTS PKG F	ROOF SLDGS AT THE NAS	100F 9LDG 211	T & REP 3LDGS 12 & 23	CIRCJLATING PUMP 3 2	O 10 WATER MAIN	MYER STEAM SHUTDJAN	2/ALT BLD3 233	4 S 200F REPAIR	I. OF AC TAXIJAY PAVANT	15 TO ROOF B-76	3 3 3 POWER SUSSEY	LD CARE CENTER	STL VEW SPRINKLER SYS	STAL WASTE OIL TANK	PAINTING OF 9-75	AD REPAIRS	PAIR FIRE ALARM SYST	STL WEW SPRINKLER SYS	ILER INSTALLATION 8-531	DF REPAIRS & TRANS REPL	PLACE PCS TRANSFORMER	SAADE FIRE ALARM SYS	DAER STALL	REXTERIOR HOSP 3 #443	DV GEN TELEP EXCHS 8.7	ol Street Lightids Loo	TARTONE TO THE CAN	AULITION OF SOURD FIEW	TOTAL STANDS	TO CENT OF LEASE OVER	0.0 070 000 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2		10 CE 0 CE 4 - 1 0 CE 4 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	TANGET AND AND AND	SE MEATING STATES BE D	THAD IS A CAD A CA	HOT WA	SLACE BOILERS 223
52	, JN30	10000	13567	2,	-1	3	80	33	20	53	602	53	50	102	551	53	202	252	5.5	14	300	3,12	03	365	327	8,	30	3,0	3,0	2		ξ,	7,7	777	3 1/	3	٥ :	5	0 1	~ '	3	33	~ O

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98/50/20

AUN DATE:

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730		DOLLAR RANG	E OF AWARD (\$300)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
30 03 0 m	DESCAIPTION	608	1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	MOD AMT CURPRI-AMARD	CUSPRI	LAST MOD WBR
28.83	A STEAM TA COVERSA 835	850415			19,757	
41538	C ROAD REPAIRS	860711			45, 323	-02
134C		851315	~	53	221,564	- 32
1-1540	V PC3 TRANSFORMERS	862430	95,104	4,511	99,515	-21
34170G	9-155 AND 240	850320	_	1, 35	13,347	-01
241904	3ALLIN3	850517	~	5	485, 385	-24
:41913	TAURANT	860512	-	552	62,155	- 24
41917	SING OFFICE	850334			147.576	-03
341920	FRT ELEVATOR	870115	_	19,030-	648,970	20-
141723	PORT FACS	850127	_	20.00	500000000000000000000000000000000000000	
41931	00.300	870716	_	-	82,303	50.
41945	L SIDINS	860228			755717	50.
41946	SPACE 33#1	860515	_	47.55	24,350	*). -
1951	00#1	840356		43,200	626.66	-03
741960	CKER ROOMS	870427	_	~	182,793	-23
341962	LING	850331			15/245	2
79617	W DECK	841212	254,575	58,537	313,112	-35
541963	9106.243	871131	~	;	786 474	
.41972	FOR VEH MAINT	850222	-		C68 46 7	20-
341975	DUCTS SICARD	851135		22,533	32346	26-
541977	ACILITY	850411	_		30.303	
141982	Ec buct 8.11	850431	-	12,835-	135,865	-05
42011	S	851116	-	7,55	133,505	70-
342312	ATION/S_AB	850729	-0	Ci	23,762	rc-
442314	₩ SUP	560523	$\overline{}$		19,215	• 33
142017	NE 3297	851218	$\overline{}$	3,538	45,508	-24
:42023	VCITAVOV	860716	87,452		87.452	
342670		850331		,	12,357	
008275	TO BLD3 4.	850137	$\overline{}$	2	852,556	• 16
142510	DGS 38	851133	_	3, 733	873,783	- 06
142517	MANHOLE	850731	5,0	30 47	68,473	
342521	F BLDG. 303	850354	3,73	S.	5011500	
142527	ONTROL 3LDS.	250717	5,00	53	158,581	-03
342528	810 643	851337	9,26	33	49,663	- 23
: 42533	CCESS HANGAR	62053	5,00	21,215	206,215	9C-
342535		870531	~		15,300	
42543	T TO 35CV	850531	3,93	••	201.467	0
42560	MM ST03E 8335	860959	3,00	3,544	546,544	-24
342501	TO EM TEN3	851216	0 0		79.537	-25
542503	9106 3	850720	0,95		1304350	•
42565		850731	08.40	1,259-	1097531	20.

PNJMJF.STAFF1.CVT.



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 30D IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: CMS EXTRACT FILE

	LAST MOD NBR	-31	-33	-32	0	70-	662	-31		-51	-21	• 6		, ,	,		-51	\sim	- 32	7 (26-	-32	-35				50	50-	11.		-11	-51	•	-33	•	-03	-01	
	CUAPRI	35,273	5,67	83,00	3, 31	77470	00	0,32	13,99	3, 36	2,70	5:	4 0 0	200	2,	3,40	5,39	2,7	7.54		76.0	3, 70	5,24	3, 30	00 00	200	200		7770	7 7 7		5, 36	5,10	7, 33	2,57	3,58	7,15	
<i>y</i> • •	THE OCH CUSPALARAD	13,343	3,375		3,522-	~ 6	n	5,139		25, 333			٠.	140.71			5	7	3,548	•	>> 1	933	57,533				100 to 10	,			6,1			5,039		53	5,155	
GE OF 4WARD (\$300)	A 4 5 C C A 4 C C C A 4 C C C C A 4 C C C C C	24,033	5,30	3,00	27,34	7,67	2000	4,18	3,39	2,75	2,70	2,7		נייי	7,21	3,43	5,21	1,43	73,00		2000	7,80	7,74	3, 33	2,30	21,48	45,61	55.71	216	30 40 40	7 7 7	7.23	5,10	00 " 2	2,57	2,00	3,00	
DOLLAR ZANG	803	- 3 0	- ~	5072	5012	6113	4133	5051	4121	5033	5051	211		2006	5072	6051	5023	5071	5050	6051	0000	200	5031	4113	5012	7043	5110	6052	5123	51.72	5126	5117	5177	7000	7071	5031	5071	
AUN DATE: 07/05/83	DESCRIPTION	NIVIING BLDG 35	EVENCETENT BE	194S B-1	REPRS B-1	235 TO OR. 9LDS 1	CATEDIOR PARETING	JLT CASLEZ BI12	14YS, 3113A AND 113	SYSTEM NWC	SCV FEEDER	11 4G R3DS, BL03 29	DADLAG RAMPS BILL	A LAY VIC GALE 4	SS LISHTING SY 3991	3KV DISCONNECT. 145	IT LIGHTINGA 3143	RANSFORMERA TEL 829	IAR BLDGS VETC NWOT	PAIRS NETC), RM EXP 9L03 127	13 KETAINSE BEJG 55	ATATIVE OF SUBSTESS	ATER TOWER A-52	IRE ALARM CABLE)3E REELS/ 9L)3 112	41GH SAY AREA, 1171	13 TO 3LDG 35, G.I.	33F 8.102Tr 135	STORASE SLOS	10 3 DG 110	Jar Sibe 160	DARK DARK DARK	COLOGICO COLOGO	TAD AND AND A	SELVI CONT.	XT ARCH PLAN	
23 9JJN30	PR 3 C D O C	341017					741050																															

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DOLLAR RANGE OF AWARD (\$300) K

98/50/16

RUN DATE:

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13.1830		4	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000			
P 4 3 C D U C	DESCRIPTION	300	AAARD	CUSPRI-AAARD	CJAPRI	LAST MOD MB?
44.1515	T) ELEC SYSTEM	850121	_	5, 533	69,800	-33
34.3516	APEST SEC INT. LAB	870711	519,500	3,711	529,21	- 32
84.3518	ALFT SAT HAGE	880131	3,110,917		3,255,493	61-
34.0526	S TJ TERMI	850515	234,375	11,728	511	-33
34.3529	TO CAPD & WOODS RO	5053	143,284	6, 342-	144,242	-)3
34.3536	4 SITA CAPE COD AFS	4111	12,763		12,763	
543537	E_EC. SYSTEMS	6093		31,351	152,26	•) (
543539	H3G. 9EPAIRS	861114	3,095,922	C 5 7 6 8	3,185,372	e) e
34.0541	& ROUSH GRADNS	841237	23,575	1, 32	24.597	- 32
34.3544	T LET_STA DRAINASE	6033	681,325	33,256	719,593	-04
843004	- DEMOLISH PIER	861330	197,300.	13,000	215,300	-51
	MAIN GATE RELOCT-GALEHSE D	850518	566,495	1000	5937575	٠ د د د
-	SOJND SUPPRESSOR		200 × 603	-	422,50	-) S
843610	OF F-BASE WORK	870718	2:178:415	166,559	2,322,976	-18
347513	AWARD	860716	147,253		147,253	-35
34 30 16	VIFOLD VALVES	870733	873,303	204,550	1,077,553	10
3~3518	TANA	850114	485,513	27,329	506.939	70-
843019) RODFINS	851139	176,673	11.700	183,403	0
84.3829		A DAMES	ms 1.c 195.c 2U J	Market State of the San	TANKS TO A CONTRACTOR	
543952	SMALL ARMS RANGE D	850910	783,753	1963	780.254	•
24-34-5		880210	768-45	1	842.213	
347524		870530	235,231	3.779	240,313	-35
	HECK JAULT	850335	27.583		27.583	
340046	PAZALTER TRAINING 3LD 31	851310	153,500	116.116	165,414	-03
	TAKILOACY LIGHTS	850537	56699	-	7666	•
	AIR ROOF	880211	67.70	10000	F CD 4 5 4	-03
	AIR ROCF	870327	139,813	221.2	1410932	-0-1
	STA PERIMETER FENCE	861339	321,505		321,505	- 12
34,3578	AIR HANGAR ROOF 3L 1	870530	281,363	55/	2827105	<u>د</u> ا
	GPOUP	860530	25,733	5,727	32,513	- 33
	32 EXTERIOR REPAIRS	850519	223,371	37.133	174757	26-
	CAPPED ACCESS	870310	527057	3	427.169	70
843727	CEMENT B.3G 711	880423	343,753	18,885	359.635	-01
	L VEH-PARK HTD	870733	. 267,003	55	573,554	-35
	C AND SPILM BOIL TOS	84021	107,842		107,842	
	ON DVERHEAD CRAVE	870328	41,74	13,534	61.27	-16
	SATE SO-TON DET CRANE	850125	481,035	53,445	540,381	-13
	THE TOTAL BUNDLESS OF THE TOTAL STREET	850129	33,853	1,317-	37,843	-)3
200147	TARK POWER	850535	185,933	22,317	11	-33
1 2 2	ENDV TOTLET FAC 8 114	650521	277752	2,352	29,309	-)1
-	PAC F.FC SYST BLDS 1A	250411	36,052		39,100	-01
5						
			P. 20 P. 20 P. 20			

PASMOF. STAFF1. CNT.



DOLLAR RANGE OF AWARD (\$300) K

07/05/88

RUN DATE:

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MOD WB	80	\ C = 1) I	- 33	-03	-51	-25	-02	-02	-	-05	÷0.	50-	20.	-05	-05		101		-02	6	9 1	202-	-03	-35	- 35	-35	- 24	3	500	- 20	-03	-13
CURPRI	457:953		2,576,235		395,753	53,910	12,369	151,724	52,527	557,581	277,954	675,473	3807.575	181,16	1,522,710	98,756	141,903	1,469,384	197,515	3,407,696	4462.168	COC 4 / 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	7,123,849	320,001	195,963	3,208,239	35,812	3,22	74,36	77,85	06716	. 5	59,33
HOD ANT CUPPRI-ANARD	25,953	~ r	-		3,547	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		22, 333	5, 32	55 15	25	3, 32	30	4.15	0.00 VO	7,75		452,384		227,535	116 48 6 management		, ,		2	12	13,344	, 22		6.5	16.276	7.13	C3 /
AAARD	432,303	77475	200	75.74	,20	810	,369	26,	200	24	,73	777	990	7 0	0 0	90,800	141,900	1,017,000	194,000	3,180,000	000.000.00	474387843	2,040,441	293,393	184,985	3,095,491	24,76	9,00	74,35	7,31	143,000		35,73
803	880331 860331	861112	850535	850533	850132	870530	851129	871118	860837	850320	850714	850523	850538	870311	871120	861332	850315	840339	870227	870917	B-2 O t-1	23055	1	870912	650318	870576	850338	870423	860326	850729	880531	860515	871113
DESCRIPTION	EPAIR SWITCHGEARS 3L 520 IER 7 APR	EDAIR FIRE SYSTEM		S STE RRS STRS G & F	LINE EXTENSI	-RADIATOR-VALVES-	NCITALLATION	RP2 POTABLE WIR PIDE	MANUALE COSTANOS NA CENTRALES	R HJAC-JEPH 972	ELEC DIST SYS FEED/R4	T AVALYS 8-533 1ST FLR	ISCOPE FAC ADTH	REPAIR ROOF, BLDG, 1003 Q	ALKS TO WHAKE H	RODF 6L06 105	EPAIR RUOF, BLDG. 653	STENOVATIONS	PT 77L	TACAMO/GPS VAVGTN E2PT G	ATA-0306-51-000	ING FACTI	SOLAR JEAT SYSTEM	APT PREVENTION	3A STAIR TOWER 3.DG114	Day AFD	NOTE ACCUSE RELOCATION	IDA RPRS BLDG 43-DUT	TRET SCND FLR C_SRM		NEW PASSENGEP ELEVATOR D	MACA TAS SES	AIRCPT PKG GVNAS
20000	31.00 30.10	2017	1365	17.7	135	3043	3345	3347	3,48	1101	1103	3105	1109	2116	7117	1135	0137	3138	3142	1751	T	3256	3.70	1675	1550	3555	2,85	1536	3589	1591	2432	2000	1510



	LAST MOD VBR		7.0) (-04		-04	į	-35	-51)C.	7	5	-01	;	-05	Č	î î	26.	-25	-03		-37		1	-23	-51	-36	10	5 6				70		, ,	3,5	14.	- 21	,	
	CURPRI			25.40	15.52		29,43	29,43	46,203	5 5 7 70	4	8,470	28,54			93079	12,00	0 / 1 / 1 / 1	4000		86.35		117,89	45,31				28,42		_	27.60	00000	77 00		2000	-		900	17.707	10.76		
× •	430 44T CU3P91-44A3D	,	7			1 (A)		33,438		23,738	•	250734	•	25.0	543		22,383	,	271490	7	27.155	7 0 2		123,316				3 6 7 4	077		26/35			20242	•	7 6		2 .	7 0	2.766		
SANGE OF AWARD (\$330)	A MOUNT		_	_				$\overline{}$	45,203	_		_		_	_	-					-		-	-		-			_	-	_	-	-	_	_				1150/7	_		
DOL! 4R :	COB		•	3 5	3 -	- ~	2	5	850715	_	23	5	2	2	2	2	2	Ξ:	2	53	2 6	2 .	1	-	5	-	2	\subseteq	22	850522	2 2	7;	_ :	3	25	_	= :	25	3.00		9	4
AUN DATE: 07/U5/88	DESCAIPTION		PL 901LERS 8-2574	EVO HATS TITLS UPON	NO DELL AND OFFICE STOP	F43VATE B-2037	EVO. SECOND & 3RD FL. 41	PL F/1 SYS	METERING	P. UNJERGAND ELEC SYS	EP ROJF 6/1203, 9430 ETC	ELICOPTER INTERGRATN FAC	EPAIRS UEPH BLDG. 55	765A, SAFETY ALT.	EWIRE BLDG. 27	EATING APRS 8-#36	EPLACE ROJF BLDG. 521	PR ROOF, MADES, OR SONG	AZCING LOT PAVING	PA STA COZ PORTER	PASIA PUFFELL	CAC OFFICE ALC DEDATAGE	EDAIR/REPLACE ROOF	TARET IMPS. AC	03F P245 3LDG 81-H	OJF REPAIRS	UTOMATED ATA STARTER STA	LIGN BRIDGE CRANE PAILS	PRIALT TO CODE 504 OFFC	XT REPAIRS, BLDG 43	EW PODFING BLDS 102	EA EAT 0007S	ES/ALT CDE 203 VP	EPAIR AC, 426 BLDS 1	EPAIRS TO 4C33	C1-83 VEW WIL HOUSING	TLL FUEL OIL FOATR	NSTAL JIB CRANES 3 BR	CROSS SATE SIGNALS	FACILITY EVERGY IMPS	RANE AUNA	
20 1330	20000		ۍ پر	0 % 0	. 40	02:00	2 4 0	540	5275	243	53	613	530	354	500	558	710	711	712	712	717	717	7 3 2	7.7	734	734	754	75.5	750	17904	793	7.43	e G	90.8	ع ر	903	550	5	2000	200	רנינ	

PASMOF. STAFF1. CAT.



CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 30D IS PAST AND ACTUA.

	LAST MOD VBR	-35 -32	50	-35	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	-32	5000	2225	101	00 CT	100	202
	CURPRI	62,	- N	MOM	0 IO C	4 P. W	3000	0 00 00 .	83448 70407 16748 334400 83640 6400 6400 6400 6400 6400 6400 6400	$\alpha \sim \alpha = \alpha$	120	19,803 4307,563 49,999 497,819 128,487 681,981
٧	MOD AMT CUOPRI-AMARO	12, 431	56,035	13, 311-	5, 392 1, 359	75	5,515	€ C 60 t	200	333	30 50	3 1 5 3 4 3 2 2 3 4 5 3 9 6 7 3 1 9 5 2 5 9
RANGE OF AWARD (\$330)	A 4 O U N T	449,808	132×711 79×317 86×97	95,553	135,200 225,400 33,800	85×475 68×171	51,173	1148,000	77,403 72,003 154,4013 315,403 335,803	156,563 116,798 225,654 125,597	35,003 17,003 19,32 19,32	17,903 106,403 387,403 47,403 92,503 125,223 681,681
DOL.4R R	608	4091	6011 6011 5023	5113 4121 6121	5111	4053 3071	5013 5042 5042	6071 5050 6100	851331 841135 850326 840730	4093 5011 4131 5013	5032 5032 5011 4112	8850531 8850531 8850531 8850531
RUN DATE: 37/05/88	DESCRIPTION	O VAR ELEVATOPS	BARRIER WING L SYS	HVAC SYSTEM BLDG 2 SCORSBY LAB 3-1	WASTE FAC TER CENTER AJOITOR	D8T MAINT TOPE 3	ELECTRIC LINES OIL BURNER BLD15 BOILER #^	LT LOOP IN COMPUTER ROOM ROOFS	, REPL VAR TRAN RE ALARM SYS V VG DOCKS BLDS VF BLDG 305 ISE, MECH, BLDG	IMUNICATION DJCTS OLLECTOR & VENT SYS REPAIRS HTINS BLDG 35	VIATER VALER JOBIC VITAY SEWER JUSTASTE IIGNE SITE	
19	30000	24 74 V) (V)	10 0	1 4 4 4	7 17 0 0		ጉ (እ ጉ \ • ተ • ተ • ተ •	*****	4 4 10 10 10 9 4 7 0 7	(3 / 3 / 3	0 10 10 10 10 4 0 10 10 10 10 4	25-120 25-170 25-170 25-120 25

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CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 30D IS PAST AND ACTUA.

	LAST MOD 4BR	-03	- ~ ·			c o	-35	,,,	-35	-35	-35	-25	e :	-03	* 6	-03	-35	;	3°-	20.	, C .		-33	-03	-01	-05	20.0		26-	25.			40)	-02	
	CUAPRI	÷.	, v	124,303	2 4	Š	3.		, ,	å	2	'n	25	7 .	ò +	30	'n	69	5	1 00	٠,	75,	'n	60	۶ ۶	٠,	o c	Š	,,	, , ,	- 3	, ,) r	9 0	~	8
٧ .	MOD AMT CURPSI-AAARA	3,527-	'n		97674T	_	9,378			57	25	2	<u>~</u> :	0 1	* CC 422	7,13	23		254	37.254	7 0	15,597	21, 435	CC5 1 c 5	5, 123	21,145	5254	2000	- 21000	27574	0 4 7 6 7	C21.40.	77 + 40	00000	1,397	١.
ANGE OF AWARD (\$300)	A WARO	5,42	3,74	124,303	37.55	2000	5,30	3 6	7 9 9	2,60	187	5,46	5,78	86	7,00	990	3, 30	3,70	2 84	730	200	000	071	9,63	2619	2,00	3,40	3 1	3047	2,25	71.6		- 0		2,59	3,74
DOLLAR RAM	608	870331	9540237	840925	840514	851226	860327	830437	870122	850435	871326	831311	841317	841121	850137	850177	850731	851231	841132	859314	850329	860530	550719	850236	650123	341218	551331	841235	850517	921231	350415	2002	821250	841167	850719	450313
AUN DATE: 07/05/88	DESCRIPTION	PAINTING FAMILY HSG	DENT SETAR SUP FAC 112	ACE OCE'S SUB STA. 7	DVATE TOILETS, 3.DG 11	AN UNALZAGEN CHEN GENO O BUBN ZEHC	/RP4 BLD5 164 245 FLR	V. 4TG. ELEMENTS	INISH GTM FLOOR	VALIDAS TO #1141	S SOLUTION STOR	FIRE DAMAGE GTRS 6138	CRTE PLTFRM/WALL REPRS	BOILER WESS HALL	D RIPALAS	ALKS TO PENDER FILES	ET TOORINGS	D I 42ROV PROJ CASEHART	AUST VENT SYS B-177	AUST VENTILATION SYS	AUST VERTILATION SYS	AUST VENT STO BED 20	AUST VEYT SYS B. 2 121	WATER STOR. TAVES	TING APAS BLDG-57	F REPAIRS BLDG 94	DO# RPL 3#121	CARCO DAS ALDS #83	LACE/REPAIR DOORS	LC 3 FIRE PUMPS BLG 23	F REPL SLOG 57	DRAINASE PUMPS STASS	G 23 TOILET FACILITIES	s c	AND DETERMINED	F REPALASA BLOG. 77
16 JJN3U	.) (0 0 0	2738	12751	255	25704	22788	3306	3330	3456		9900	3701	33705	33705	13737	35/14	5814	54453	00440	54401	14452	00000	1 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1,460	34457	34472	14483	54455	25436	25491	54501	54510	54511	14514	24006	14055

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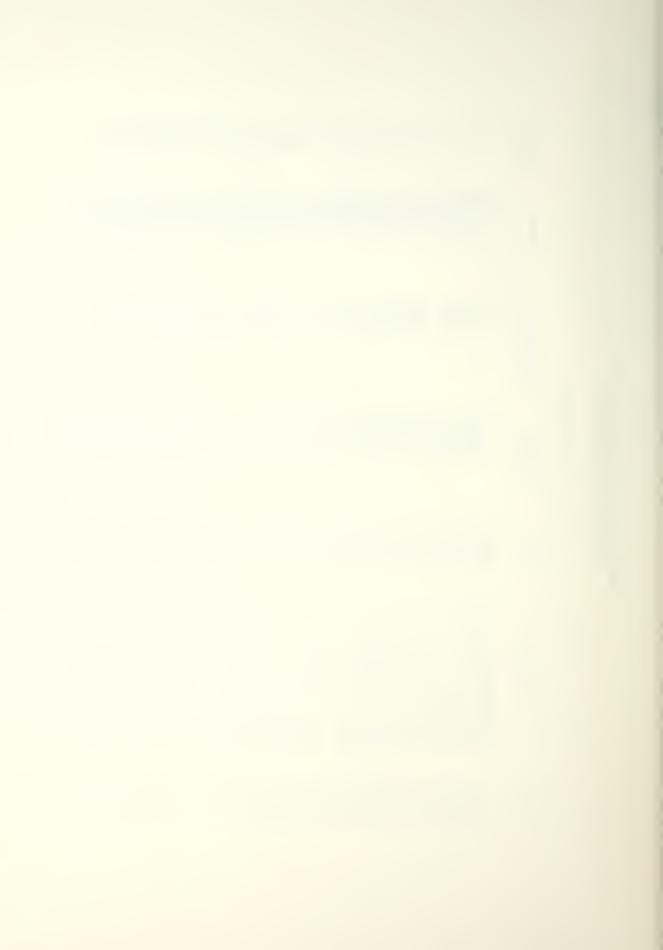


		LAST MOD NBS		-21	- 26	20.	1.5	-01	-02 -02	-03		 		-31	 	20-	¢(-	-35	-51	در - عر-	-01	7	-01		-32	-01		
		CURPRI	42,583 55,474 118,457	194,791	10,43	5687139	34,15	73,285	13,577	38838	73,01	153,123	100,38	17,71	138,762	28,80	128,905	52,569	73,56	247762	22,17	17,203	28,395	16,10	115,379	67,662	42,329	
2		MOD ANT CUPPELANARD		4,137- 154,213	2,31	N W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W	1,59		3,857		- ·	0.5	- PO N	7.5	2	_	3,735	n ←	70	_ 4	3,57		5,545		47,159			
24NGE OF AWARD (8330)		AMARO	55.4	9,89	13,43	3,27	32,45	9,28	4,82	3,00	3,83	7,72	68,25	12,20	5,30	3,30	5,00	3,60	63-69	3,52	12,59	7,20	22,75	5,31	7,92	7,56	2,32	WOMDE, STAFF1, CMTL.
DOL: 4R 24		800	950132 850533 830930	5051	3112	5021	5123	4032	4032	3012	5053	5023	101	1013	5011	5043	6053	7131	3131	5121	3131	3031	3121	4101	5051	4051	5013	67 4
RUN DATE: 07/05/83		DESCRIPTION	TRY SHOP TSTEM LASTALL TSTEM BARRENS	ADSCAPING TRIDENT PARK	T LINAC CRNE CHINA LKE PL C4LORINATORS_FT AD	PATRS & ALTS BLDS 117	35 T3 O/H DOORS 3 1173	S TO FEEDER CABLE	VIROL IMPROVEMENTS METC	ERGERCY ALARMS BLOG 178	237 PLAN VAULT ADDITION	APWELL NO. 1 ALTS	TUSE SUPERHITA BOLLER 5	DIATION PROTECTION IM SYS VAULT BLOG 238	OF REPLACEMENTS	EIGHT ELEV RPLC, 3.42 WOVATE MEV'S RESTROOM	PL ROOF	39 TEST CRIB	STAL GUIDES/STRESS	PL ROOF VAR BLOGS	UDHI ACT & PAIR	VDSC 4 > E CONTRACT	LINE 74 BATHTUBS	STAL IP-3 TRAINER	REKTERIOR DOORS	SC EXT PAINTING	WINDOWS BLDG.1	
17	3.1430	100000	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000		51473																							



	LAST MOD YBR		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	CURPRI	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
2	MOD AME CUPPRI-AMARD	4	20 C S C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
ANSE OF 4WARD (\$330)	AMARO	2,25,400 3,803,400 3,803,400 2,93,455 13,500 13,500 13,500 13,500 13,500 13,500 13,500 10,464 10,16	45.01 15.00 15.00 40.25 45.89 77.80
DOLLAR SAN	B03	850918 840918 841122 841122 840919 840919 840919 841129 841109 84	5033 7073 7073 5053 5113
RUN DATE: 37/05/98	DESCRIPTION	ALERT "DRCE BLOG ADDN ALLER STHE ALL' PEASE AFB HOSP FIRE PROT PH II FIELD JOURS BLOG AND	ALR CONSENCIONS ALR CONSENCIONS ALR CONSENCIONS ALR ALL STATIO EN EL CONSENCIONS EN ENTINVAR BLD ER FACTOR CORRE
16	20020	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000

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DOLLAR RANGE OF AWARD (\$300) K

07/05/83

RUN DATE:

NCITPIES	900	A 400NT	MOD AMT CUSPRI-AAARD	CURPRI	LAST MOD NBR
<i>V</i>	840326	5 6 2	•	143,719	9C-
RESIDE BLDG 2948	841229	102,461	14,053	115,514	-35
ELF TRANSMITTER FAC	860325	56,0000	2	191	-1≥
9106	870439	54,24	333,355	5 2	-26
ON ABATE	241221	287,15	2	2	
HANDLAS COMP	870514	5451200	\$12,727	13,863,727	-25
TER SOFTNRS	851231	,024,39	ò	513	-03
	871329	14307	75,471	,226,24	•10
SMBLY"FAC	880232	23164	5,134-	7,30	60-
CILITY	640333	189,5	7,751	198,429	- 35
CKAGE 20 3	870732	53,50	153,337	21,80	-15
05 974	850315	12.5	23,925	03,54	-15
LDG 75-3RD	840317	53,24		75,1	• 24
URE PIER 2	860123	1,393,243	243,512	3,3	•0\$
TRAINER	850731	83.48		36304	-15
EAM-PIPE, 005	871331	2,00	28,355	1200	0.8
PLPE-SUPPORT	870417	23,3	73,139	08,1	÷0.5
	840537	83,4		83,696	
-111 SYSTEM	830930	54,46		54.4	!
#2 8 44AR	870730	2,00	519,237	1,106,237	-02
6.5	850330	24,30	33,352	07,3	-03
	850531	47,15		48,5	-03
DVATE WAREHOUSE	850531	83,43	245,138	35,6	÷03
/ALTER 2LDG 600	850430	338,510	Š	24,3	3C+
DVATE 242 FL. 8#79	850323	79157	576.76	0.00	\$D.
TBA_L FIELD LIGHTS	850335	25,30	80 C.C.	202	2C-
IN SEAR METROLDSY	860224	24,61	8,317	32,9	90-
E PROTECT SYS ROOF TRL	850338	45,00	3	51,5	÷03
D 5_DG 599 VAVSTA	870420	5,33	259,345	4573	C1-
C SCH TANSFR PIER 15	851331	71,11	eo Nu en		26-
CUATION FIRE ALARM S	851119	4,89		9	
AUTO-HOBBY-6HOP	870914	63,00		6 3 4 3	. j s
AS TRESTL SECT TI-T22	850116	,183,21	235,736	61701	-03
AIP 3 (PIER) - TRE	861223	5,59	43775	2	e (•
ICA PROJECT RC27-83	871210	06 36 70	23,250	20220	-15
SED/REN/ADMIN/ENTANC	8411.31	2,37	23,393	4507	÷C=
	841136	40,69	3,28	72,3	- 35
RES FRES OPS & TRN3	850430	67,59	-	401,7	•) }
TAN REPRES	551337	6706	234,321	93,8	-13.
PIT TMPS	841220	33,95	55,714-	\sim	-02
0					

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37/05/88

RUN DATE:

14

. 4 . .

14	RUN DATE: 37705/88	DOLL AR RANGE	E OF AWARD (\$300)	2 (
J JR30						
300003	DESCRIPTION	800	AMARRA	400 44T CURPRI-AJARD	CURPRI	LAST MOD VBR
50543	ROJE REPAIRS BLDG 541 A	850430	745,000	73,179	819,179	- 34
· 4 · ·	DRYENS SLU CC/CS	860414	5,32	33,572	429,392	-03
* -1	74 430F RE>41P	850236	5,00	55,151-	343,849	-12
3 6 4 5 7 0	TERIOR PAINTING	830217	1,73		381,739	
~*	EST REPLCE INSJLA	830530	7,86		617,862	į
.*	ON SAND SYS BL 20	841124	9 4 6	1517.780	580,255	50
~*	AGE REPAIR	840112	200	2,5	107/01	7 .
324070	AB. VAR. BLOGS	840303	000	0	C & C & C & C & C & C & C & C & C & C &	30
٠.	IN UNITERS BLU SCO	00000		1.650	130,050	-01
	1	940126	200	1,337	114,113	-33
* ~	A A A A TEMENT DODIE	870514	2000	11,116	135,535	-35
9 41	CLABS SIDEWALKS	821116	66.48	551-	18,429	-36
• •	HP AIR COMPRESSOR	330323	86.6	533-	29,485	-01
•••		821112	1,26	5,738	787,973	-05
S	9 TO 6 435	830914	2,73		182,731	-51
~	REM & RPL INSJL	840416	031		207/17	•
~	OMBUS CONTR. SYST	680519	000	287.486	40000	£0.
n	TIST AR BZ T FLR	271128	2,61	17.501	645.543	-1-
ກໍ	M S REPL BJIL #1	02000	7 4 4	,	247.424	- C-
n 11	OJ VIKECIJANIE	#C+000	5 5 0	J -	154,599	- 32
n */	E ITF DAY	8 \$ 0 2 2 5	000	2,3	27,733	- 35
n 1/	SC - A - PGA-	830117	2,55	•	13,319	-35
n ar	LINOW WE'D	841312	9,30	m)	22,105	*C-
ຳທາ	TO VAR. BI	850513	7.26	53,5	370,27	-03
תו ו	PRESS STM	851134	17,52	207	1,183,315	60
10	HEADE SASH	85053	5,30	14,354	70,364	*)¢
*^	TECTION WATER LIN	850331	0,00	159	193,169	-01
· In	DG 9 TRANS	850732	5,50	13,543	106/445	e (
~	EAM TRENCH	870311	2,40	()())	72000	2 6
S	EANJP	820522	2097		90.40.	2 4
~	OF YINE PANEL VAN	850231	5 2 6 5	657135	786,611	
40	NG MATERMAIN TIE	840730	3,31	n r	97.00	
n	BOILERS	841310	2,55	62/451	202/000	, C.
S	LIVES	550438	2,33	,,	470767	300
~	E TEST LAB 3355	941319	7,71	17353	48.308	36-
:27145	F DAAINS, 3-DG	8 10 3 3 1	3 2 2 9	77 7	1,18,701	00-
~	CT JAAL SLAB AL 1	851338	3924131	366462	204-30	
~	FROSTHETICS LAS	86052	73000	ח כ		,
		2	# 7 C			

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CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 90D IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: CHS EXTRACT FILE

	LAST MOD NBR	-01	-33	2C-	-21	÷0-	+ C-	-23	-23	-21	- 26	-35		-27		-35	- 32	-01	- 32	- 28	7C-	-37	-01	-01	-05	-35	-01		- 6		40.	2	٠٠-		-35		-12	:- :-	-35		-02	
	CUSPRI	96765	0, 38	967 30	815,49	2,951,605	656,59	478,54	0506550	1,051,867	689069	33,453	62,173	213,181	14,953	152,405	75,483	22,373	221,352	184,895	183,581	261,152	63,572	31,377	51,013	292,363	22,005	, LC , LO 3	UV4/VV	2464110	8 7 0 7 0 E	C C R . 3 C	187.188	31,980	123,503	55,200	105,839	[24.8]	330,023	455,582	80,303	
× •	THE OCH CUSPRI-LARRD	3 63 6	9	5,33	37,55	7,53	14,57	7006	13,34	34,35	57,58			15,181		7.8	2,487)	3,52	75,395	7, 88	15		2,427		5 6 6 5 3	;	-11571	-	2664141		771	1.378		1,250	,	er		7 -	U = 7 V V	, ;	•
NGE OF AWARD (\$300)	AMARD	41,473	85,00	87,50	775,75	00176	12,02	1253,97	37,36	747,81	99,91	33,45	67,173	197,003	16.25	14,155	78.87	22.973	61.52	109,000	73,00	11,00	63,67	28,950	51,01	285,933	22, 335	68,83	7 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0	7000	C 10 10 2	11.02	110,157	LUC-52	200000 400000	F 5 7 7 8 7	76.11	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	20,00	
DOL.AR RAN	606	4043	4032	5073	5051	5081	4131	5013	5113	8011	5033	6053	1033	3122	4032	4012	1007	7007	5012	5071	5032	5022	5011	2605	5113	5013	2031	5031	0.00	4115		2002		4072	77.07	3404	4050	2413	1007	830333	3078	
RUN DATE: 37/05/83	DESCRIPTION	MOSE DETECTORS	PAIVKLERS	CONDENSATE LIVE	DAVSN BLDS-5	ANGE COMPLEX	STRG TNK #4	06. 1200	S FOR CHINA LAKE	5	THE DET	TO THE CR	TO THE WAY	4	CTOUCTUBER CH3 7		ANY ANGTA AND DO	AND LOT	ACE 0 178 (33 / 7.3	EACTITTY	E TO COOL UB	TE RPR/ALT	L RPL 9 63	DGS H-1/95	TRICAL WORK	AY 800F 8. 92	23	EH48 2	0 3100 12	DAM DBAINS BLA	ACES CAPETAKI NO	0 3 5 6 50		1 2	ALLECTIONS OF	A CALTTOO TO	FLUORINGS	INE ALAKH STSTEN	INS ROOM	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	1000 C-11 5 K-1	2 20 20 20
13	30000	3.4	53	9	0	~	0	5	. 5		2 4	9 4	2 3	1 [- 0	0 7	7	- 5) ·	\$ 4 b 0	9 6	. r.	0.00		3	5	5	5	35	5	``	0 1	7 :	- :	2 =	- :	<u>ک</u> ا	<u>م</u>	2 2	523731	~ 6	2

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COMSTPUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE 30D IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: CMS EXTRACT FILE

		2 400 6	בי ניט באואשני יזני		0 6	
12	RUN DATE: 07/05/88				<u> </u>	~
		DOLLAR	ANGE OF AWARD (\$300)	~ ~	-	
1 1430						n.
10000	OESCAIPTION	606	AMONA	HOD ANT	CURPRI	LAST MOD WBR
-	TL 23AD/FENCE	5053	435,28	3,78	557,36	- 24
11	AIRFIELD PAJEMENT	3032	79,37	23,25	08,32	= 0.8
7	ECTYS SHOP HOD	5022	,883,57	83,118	1968,78	0
2	AUCT. REHAM.	3070	63,80	7,73	33,33	0
16	C JP-4-AVGAS FILTP	504.)	147,83		147,83	0
= 1	ELEC TRNG FAC	5032	00'4	130,000	1,892,343	en (
23	350 ATO MNI SHP	505	01/2/11/	4 4 4	00,440	7,
218	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	202	V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V		9 4 4 4 6	7 6
5	SOUTH SIDE JEK Z	77.00	00000000	7000	0-4-4-4	י כ
> 1 5. 6	PARTER STOCKS	3 0 0	7 7 7 7	7	21,00	`
, 0	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			5.7	5,57	- 36
, 0	Y ARTHURAY	4117	72.72	. 2	78067	-36
	COLUMN TARREST	3123	15,00	0,0	65,00	-35
. 6	ILITIES	7112	53,00	75,55	25,65	-
220	ENTER RPR PROGRAM	6123	847,84	4,59	972046	-13
020	PS II	3123	398,80	47,13	447,93	-07
0.20	PRON IMPROVEMENTS	3111	,795,80	7,34	1095,55	-29
120	STEAM HEAD 3LD 29	7101	89,30	72,53	61,50	-35
120	CT FOR 780 JEPH	3095	178,00	3,25	174,75	-51
322	LUGE SYS	6122	84,48	23	71,38	02-
220	VEHICLE MAINT. FAC	3112	755,90	5,77	762,30	-) 5
323	MANAGE FACILITY	5057	37.45	ດິ	14.10	3 C
2 2 3	A PASS	7 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6) C	0 - 10 - 6	200
325	STR SYS IMPS	8061	264542	7,52) .
3,5	XCAUS	7	34.46	40.00	78 75 07	
727	ALCOUR BOLISHED AN		45.53	2.12	07.55	-9.5
טי סיי	TON FACILITY	7077	00,00	1,315,877		-42
) (A012 20 10 10 10	6051	295,21	5.3	_	-33
יר יע	DAY CARG DEVICE	4041	5,00	33	51,38	-33
200	SE SETY DISTREPL	6072	97,30	5,37		-05
329	SHA-5, NOISE OPERA	7133	4,52	120		-03
0.20	DNS TRNG BLOS	3071	8,75	95	$\overline{}$	
0.50	PWELL FACILITIES	7047	03,33	77,433	82,76	-36
030	D 3 PHASE V OF V	5132	75,98	5,83	33,79	s (C +
33	T'G SYS 3L# 16/13	5112	464,35	1,23	475,56	-33
330	STANS DOW 4 3 5	6121	42,00	30 52	32,37	- 25
350	TION .BL. #23	5112	3,30	2,4		-04 -04
< 3320	CHILLERSSELEC CEN	830126	269,921	N	269,725	
333	ZANSFORMEP&14TE	303)	5731			5
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CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS GREATER THAN 10K WHERE BOD IS PAST AND ACTUAL SOURCE: CAS EXTRACT FILE

Ξ	RUN DATE: 07/05/83	DOL_AR RANGE	OF AWA?D (\$300)	•		
231 JN30						
PROCDOC	DESCRIPTION	COE	AMARD	MOD AMT CUPPRI-AMARD	CURPRI	MOD NES
	REPRS SAGE PLANT B. JGS. M	820939	122,500	66679	126,503	- 51
1.4	1C 3-3 PHS II	707	65,98	17 30 232	2016	6
-	XTERIOR BLDS #	3023	65,33	15,447	81,74	-05
-	INTEX ROOF	4113	55,30	153,538-	07/10	•13
-	TECTOR PROTEUS	2030	11,40		11,40	•
7	IR/AJTO START B	3051	2,73	91,377	368,777	76-
1,6	WE & REPAIR	4041	53,35		~~~~	
-	DIV. OFFICE	3022	7,50	2.175	105//50	.13
7	834 B473/4	2007	~~ ~	0.000	V 20 - V	
7	COVEROLS	707	000	4.736	74.775	1.
- 1	ds CUNDENSALE		0 4 4 4 0	00.14	163,287	,
2;	0163	7000	0 0 0 0	•	136.201	
2;		1000	20,00	15,649	108,289	- 32
_ :		1000	9.23	r	69,203	-31
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APPENDIX G CONSTRUCTION FIRM FAILURES

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APPENDIX H

SBA and SCORE

BUSINESS ASSISTANCE

	SECTION
COUNSELLING	А
Sometime Small Business Needs Help Georgia SCORE/SBDC directory	
TRAINING	В
Small Business Administration Spring 1988 Train Schedule April-July 1988 SCORE Seminars and Workshops Small Business: The World is Your Market	ning
PUBLICATION LISTS	С
Business Development Booklets Directory of Business Development Publications Directory of Business Development Publications Order Form	
SAMPLE PUBLICATIONS	D
How to Operate a Small Business Legally Georgia Business Plan for Small Construction Firms Should You Lease or Buy Equipment? Selecting the Legal Structure for Your Firm Feasibility Checklist for Starting a Small Business Analyze Your Records to Reduce Cost Budgeting in a Small Service Firm Breakeven Analysis: A Decision-Making Tool	
COUNSELLING NOTES	E
Small Volume Home Building (#108) Paint and Decorating Centers (#128)	
PROCUREMENT AUTOMATED SOURCE SYSTEM (PASS)	F
PASS Information Booklet	



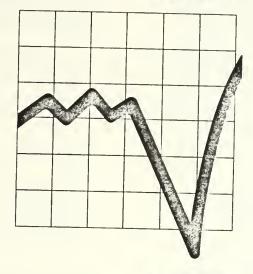
APPENDIX H

Section A

COUNSELLING



SOMETIMES SMALL BUSINESS NEEDS HELP



CALL SCORE



Would you like to talk with someone who has had the same kinds of business problems you have — and who solved them successfully?

Would you like to talk to someone about starting a new business?

Would you like to get this valuable advice at absolutely no charge?

That's what SCORE is all about. Free business counseling by men and women who have had successful business careers as company executives or owners of their own businesses.

They are willing to share their knowledge and experience at absolutely NO CHARGE.

And they are as close as your telephone. SCORE has counselors in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia.

EXPERIENCE YOU CAN'T BUY — BUT IT'S FREE!

Even if you were willing to pay for management counseling, it would be difficult to find the specialized experience to match your particular problems.

But SCORE can fill your needs. SCORE exists only to provide free information and advice on practically every business.

From ladies ready-to-wear retailing to food services and restaurants.

From construction to electronics and computer technology,
From advertising and
marketing to financial control,

From purchasing to . . . Name it and there's a SCORE counselor who talks your language

It is important to organize and manage all the special skills of a business in a way that will make the business operate successfully—

And SCORE counselors have that management ability!

SCORE COUNSELING— ONE PERSON OR A TEAM

The counselor chosen to serve you has the experience that most closely parallels your needs. But no one is an expert in every type of business. So your SCORE counselor may call on other SCORE members for their special expertise.



Your counselor—or team—meets with you personally and as frequently as necessary. They analyze and define your problems. They help you find solutions. They keep checking with you to see how the solutions are functioning. The period of counseling may take as little as a week. Or a year. Whatever length of time needed.

All information learned about your business is CONFIDENTIAL. It is not revealed to anyone outside of SCORE.

A TRADITION OF EXCELLENCE

Nationally, SCORE has helped thousands of small businesses iron out their problems. Many owe their success to the assistance received from SCORE.

Help for you is as near as your telephone. To learn how you can get personal counseling for your business, telephone or stop in at the SCORE office. There is no obligation.

Or, if you wish, you are welcome to attend any of the seminars and workshops SCORE periodically conducts. They cover major considerations for running a business. To find out when and where they are held, call SCORE.





Service Corps of Retired Executives Active Corps of Executives (ACE)

FREE COUNSELING FOR SMALL BUSINESSES

WHAT IS SCORE?

SCORE IS THE SERVICE CORPS OF RETIRED EXECUTIVES.

SCORE IS A NONPROFIT ASSOCIATION PROVIDING FREE BUSINESS COUNSELING.

SCORE IS BRAINS, IDEAS, SKILL AND EXPERIENCE.

SCORE IS 10,000 RETIRED AND ACTIVE EXECUTIVES.

SCORE IS VOLUNTEERS READY TO SHARE THEIR SKILLS.

SCORE IS COUNSELING ON SMALL BUSINESS PROBLEMS.

SCORE HAS A BACKGROUND OF MORE THAN 20 YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL COUNSELING.

SCORE'S COUNSELING SERVICES
ARE FREE.

Georgia SCORE Chapters

Atlanta 1720 Peachtree Rd., N.W. Suite 600-A, North (404) 347-2441

Albany 235 Roosevelt Avenue (912) 888-7007

Augusta c/o Augusta SBDC, Augusta Colleg-1061 Katherine Street (404) 737-1792

Brunswick No Street Address (912) 265-0620

Columbus Heritage Tower, Suite 105 18 Ninth Street (404) 571-7357

Oalton Oalton-Whitfield Chamber of Commerce 524 Holiday Avenue (404) 278-7373

Gainesville .. Gainesville-Hall County Chamber of Commerce 230 Sycamore Street (404) 532-6206

Macon Middle Georgia Area Planning and Oevelopment Commission 600 Grand Building (912) 744-6160

Savannah Federal Bldg., Suite 8-B 125 Bull Street (912) 944-4335

Statesboro ... Federal Building, Rm. 225 52 North Main Street (912) 489-8719

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A University System of Georgie Program

Do you know what the **SMALL** BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTER can offer you?

Georgia's 16 Small Business Development Centers offer free counseling to our state's small businesses. Established in 1977, the SBDC was designed to help you, the small business person.

We can provide you with information linking you with other businesses, industry and government.

Our counselors can provide you with information on:

- · financial planning
- · cash flow projections
- bookkeeping techniques
- · sales techniques
- · display and advertising marketing evaluation
- risk management
- organization structure
- inventory control
- employees & customers
- theft
- refinancing
- exporting
- starting a business

SBDCs are in partnership with the-U.S. Small Business Administration.

(over)

Albany (912) 439-7232 Albany Area Chamber of Commerce 501 N. Slappey Boulevard

Athens (404) 542-7436 University of Georgia, Chicopee Complex 1180 East Broad Street

Atlanta (404) 651-3550 Georgia State University 1 Park Place South, Suite 1055

Augusta (404) 737-1790 Augusta College, 1061 Katherine Street

8runswick (912) 264-7343 Brunswick Junior College, Altama at Eourth

Columbus (404) 571-7433 Heritage Tower, 18 Ninth St., Suite 105

<u>Dublin</u> (912) 272-5546 <u>Dublin-Laurens County Chamber of Commerce</u> 1009 Bellevue Avenue

Gainesville (404) 536-7984 Georgia Mountains Center 1010 Ridge Road

Lawrenceville (404) 963-4902 Gwinnett Technical School 1250 Atkinson Road

Macon (912) 741-8023 Greater Macon Chamber of Commerce

Marietta (404) 423-6450 Kennesaw College

Milledgeville (912) 453-9311
Milledgeville-Baldwin Co. Chamber of Commerce 130 South Jefferson Street

Morrow (404) 961-3440 Clayton State College

Rome (404) 295-6326 Floyd Junior College

Savannah (912) 651-2533 12 West 43rd Street

Statesboro (912) 681-5194 Georgia Southern College

Valdosta (912) 247-8100 Lowndes County Chamber of Commerce 1604 N. Ashley

Warner Robins (912) 922-8585 Warner Robins Chamber of Commerce



APPENDIX H

Section B

TRAINING



SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION TRAINING SCHEDULE, SPRING QUARTER 1988

This is a schedule of small business training programs co-sponsored by the U.S. Small Business Administration. The program details are subject to change. Call to confirm listed information.

SCORE 1720 Peachtree Road, NW Suite 600 Atlanta, Georgia 347-2442 PRE-BUSINESS WORKSHOPS-8:30AM-4:00PM (\$10.00 each) Tuesday, May 10, 1988 (Rm 162) Tuesday, June 14, 1988 (Rm 197-199)

(Free Parking for above workshops, compliments of the Beer Mug across the street) $\,$

SEMINARS - 7:00 - 9:30 PM (\$7.00 each) (Rm 197-199) MARKETING-A STRAIGHT FORWARD AFPROACH

YOUR BUSINESS TAX PLANNING
MONEY SOURCES FOR SMALL BUSINESS
MONDAY, ADT. 25, 1988
START-UP PLANS FOR SMALL BUSINESS
MONDAY, ADT. 23, 1988
INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS IN BUSINESS
MONDAY, June 27, 1988

(Free parking at night at 1720 Peachtree Street. Please enter building 1st floor rear, double glass doors. You may also park across the street, compliments of the Beer Mug).

HOW TO APPLY FOR AN SBA LOAN-9:30-11:30AM (\$5.00 each)

Friday, May 6, 1988 - Room 197-199 Friday, June 10, 1988 - 197-199

(Free parking, compliments of the Beer Mug across the street).

PLEASE NOTE: All courses provide special information for Veterans, Vietnam-Era Veterans and Handicapped Veterans. Facilities are available for the handicapped.

SBA MINORITY SMALL BUSINESS 8(a) PROGRAM 1720 Peachtree Road., NW North Tower 600-0 Atlanta, Georgia 347-7061

EMORY UNIVERSITY Atlanta, Georgia 727-6000 Steve Stoffle

MIOTOWN YWCA 805 Peachtree Street at 5th Street Atlanta, Georgia 892-3476 REQUIREMENTS AND OBJECTIVES OF 8(a)-2:00-3:00PM (FREE) Wednesoays

Apr. 6, 13, 20, & 27, 1988 May 4, 11, 18, & 25, 1988 June 1, 8, 15, 22 & 29, 1988 July 6, 13, 20, & 27, 1988.

STARTING AND MANAGING A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS (\$55) (FOT SIX Weeks)
Wednesday, April 13, 1987, 7:30 - 9:30
HOW TO START AND MANAGE A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS (\$55.00)
Wednesdays, June 22-July 27, 1987, 7:30-9:30 p.m.

HOW TO GET AN SBA LOAN (\$5.00) Tuesday, May 24, 1988, 5:30-7:30 PM

HOW TO FORM A BUSINESS PLAN (\$15)
Tuesday, May 3, 1988, 5:30-7:00 PM
BASIC ACCOUNTING (\$25)
Wednesday, May 18 & 25, 1988, 5:30-8:30 PM
HOW'S YOUR FINANCIAL HEALTH (\$10)
Tuesday, April 26, 1988, 5:30-7:30 PM
Tuesday, May 10, 1988, 5:30-7:30 PM
PROFESSIONAL SELLING (\$15)
Tuesday, May 31, 1988, 5:30-7:00 PM
INTRODUCTION TO LOTUS 1-2-3 \$100)
Saturday, April 23, 1988, 9:00 AM-5:00PM)
INTRODUCTION TO CBASE III \$ \$100)
Wednesday, May 25, 1988, 9:00 AM-4:00 PM)



CLAYTON STATE COLLEGE/SBOC Morrow, Georgia 961-3440 Jim Halloran

HOW TO START A SUCCESSFUL SUSINESS (8-Oart)
(\$50.00) Eight-part series each Tuesday from
7:00 P.M. - 9:00 P. M. starting April 5 through May 24,
1988.
BOOKKEEPING FOR SMALL BUSINESS (\$20.00)
TUES./ThUTS. APRIL 19, 21,1988 6:30 PM-9:30PM
HOW TO START A NEW BUSINESS (\$20.00)
THUTS. APRIL 14, 1988, 6:30 PM-9:30PM (Fayette Co.)
HOW TO START A NEW BUSINESS (\$30.00)
Sat. April 16, 1988 9:30AM-4:30PM
Sat. May 21, 1988, 9:30AM-4:30PM
SALL BUSINESS INSURANCE (\$20.00)
Wed. April 20, 1988, 6:30PM-9:30PM
SMALL BUSINESS TAX WORKSHOP (\$20.00)
THUTS. APRIL 21, 1988, 8:30AM-4:30PM
PREPARING LOAN PROPOSALS (\$20.00)
MON. APRIL 25, 1988, 6:30PM-9:30PM
MAIL ORDER (\$20.00)
THUTS. APRIL 28, 1988, 6:30PM-9:30PM
PERSONAL FINANCIAL PLANNING FOR THE SMALL
BUSINESS OWNER (\$20.00)
THUTS. MAY 12, 1988 6:30PM-9:30PM
INTERNATIONAL SMALL BUSINESS (\$20.00)
THUTS. MAY 12, 1988 6:30PM-9:30PM
LEGAL ASPECTS OF OOING BUSINESS (\$20.00)
Thurs. May 24, 1988, 6:30PM-9:30PM
LEGAL ASPECTS OF OOING BUSINESS (\$20.00)
Thurs. May 26, 1988, 6:30PM-9:30PM.

GEORGIA STATE/SBDC Urban Life Center Atlanta, GA Peter Rassel 651-3550

GEORGIA STATE/SBOC Urban Life Center Atlanta, GA Peter Rassel

NORTH GEORGIA REGIONAL SBOC GAINESVILLE AREA OFFICE 1010 Ridge Road Gainesville, Georgia 30501 404-536-7984

AT: BRENAU COLLEGE 404-536-7984

AT: NORTH GEORGIA TECH

AT: BRENAU COLLEGE 404-536-7984

AT: GAINESVILLE AREA OFFICE 1010 Ridge Road Gainesville, Georgia 404-536-7984

AT: LANIER TECH (404)536-7984 GRASP COURSE II

DEVELOPING YOUR BUSINESS PLAN (\$450.00)

10 Saturdays, Feo. 6, 13, 20, 27, 1988

Mar. 5, 12, 19, 26, 1988, Apr. 16, 23, 1988

HOW TO OPEN YOUR OWN RESTAURANT (\$95.00)
Preregister by Apr. 25, 1988
6:30PM-9:30PM., Apr. 25, 1988, Saturday,
April 30, 1988, 9:00AM to 5:00PM

HOW TO START AND MANAGE A BUSINESS(\$15.00) Tuesday, May 10, 1988 7:00-9:30PM

TELEPHONE ETIQUETTE AND CHOOSING PHONE SYSTEMS TO GROW WITH A BUSILESS (\$25.00) THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1988 6:30-9:00PM

FUTURE ENTREPRENEUR'S DAY (\$25.00 for public; no charge for North Georgia Tech students) Tuesday, April 26, 1988 8:30 AM-3:00PM

HOW TO PREVENT SHOPLIFTING, AVOID BAD CHECKS & CREDIT CARD FRAUD(\$25.00)
Tuesday, May 10, 1988
6:30-9:00PM

HOW TO START AND MANAGE A BUSINESS (\$15.00) Tuesday, May 10, 1988 7:00-9:30PM

FUTURE ENTREMENEUR'S WORKSHOP (\$25.00) for public; (no charge for Lanier Tech students)
Thursday, May 12, 1988
6:30-9:30PM



GEORGIA VETERANS LEADERSHIP PROGRAM-VIETNAM VETERANS (Oirect Loan Proof am)
AT: PRESIDENTIAL HOTEL
4001 Presidential Pxwy.
at I-85 and I-285
off Chamblee-Tucker Road Atlanta, GA
Andy Farris 393-1708
Ron Miller 565-8444

"SBA APPLICATION WORKSHOP" Saturday, June 11, 1988 8:00AM to 4:30 PM Registration: \$25.00 Lunch: \$9.50

IBM CORPORATION

(To be announced)

SMALL BUSINESS PLANNING TODAY FOR A PROFITABLE TOMORROW (\$85)
Week of June 20th, 7:30AM-5:30PM (Oay to be announced)

SOUTHERN BELL
AT: Radisson Hotel Atlanta
Courtland Street and
International Boulevard
Atlanta, Georgia
1-800-331-9046

SMALL BUSINESS: INCREASE PROFITS THROUGH MARKETING (\$99) (Veterans \$49) Thursday, June 9, and Friday, June 10, 1988, 9:30AM-7:00PM

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE 643 M. L. K. Jr. Drive Atlanta, GA 30314 MAKE RESERVATIONS CALL 525-7831 Ext. 157, 159, 235

WORKSHOP ON SMALL AND MINORITY BUSINESS (\$10.00 both days) Wed., Apr. 27, 1988, 1:00-5:00PM (for prospective owners) Thurs., Apr. 28, 1988, 1:00-5:00PM (for business owners)



APRIL - JULY 1988 SCORE - SBA SMALL BUSINESS SEMINARS - WORKSHOPS

MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE FOR THE SMALL BUSINESS

PRE-BUSINESS WORKSHOPS 8:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. Tuesday, Apr. 12, 1988 Tuesday, May 10, 1988 Tuesday, June 14, 1988

> SEMINARS 7:00 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

MONEY SOURCES FOR SMALL BUSINESS Monday, Apr. 25, 1988

START-UP PLANS FOR SMALL BUSINESS Monday, May 23, 1988

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS IN BUSINESS Monday, June 27, 1988

LOCATION 1720 Peachtree Road, N.W. Room 197-199 Atlanta, Georgia 30309

DAYTIME • Free parking compliments of The Beer Mug Restaurant, 1705 Peachtree Rd., NW. Across street from 1720 Peachtree Rd.

EVENING - Free parking at 1720 Peachtree Road, enter building through rear double doors.

All programs provide special information for Veterans, Vietnam-Era Veterans and Handicapped Veterans. Facilities available for the handicapped.

Presented by SCORE
SERVICE CORPS OF RETIRED EXECUTIVES
Co-Sponsored by
U.S. Small Business Administration

HOW TO APPLY FOR AN SBA GUARANTEED LOAN

Regulations Procedures — Criteria (\$5.00 — Pay at the door)

SEMINARS - 9:30 - 11:30 AM FRIDAY - APRIL 8, 1988 FRIDAY - MAY 6, 1988 FRIDAY - JUNE 10, 1988

LOCATION

1720 Peachtree Road, NW Room 197 Atlanta, Georgia 30309 (404) 347-2442

YOUR BUSINESS TAX PLANNING Tuesday, April 5, 1988 9:00-12:00 AM (\$7.00 - Pay at the door) Room 162

Special tax situations will be discussed to assist your tax filing requirements.

ABOUT SCORE

The Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) is a national volunteer group of 12,000 men and women who have successfully completed their own active business careers and who now offer their help to both going and prospective small businesses. SCORE volunteers appreciate the contribution that small business is making to American free enterprise. They offer their talents and experience to those who need help

Atlanta SCORE Chapter 48 has a membership of men and women who counsel several hundred clients each year at no charge. Attendance at 'going into business' workshops and evening seminars on specific business topics numbers over 1,000 participants annually.

Individual counseling sessions are available with SCORE counselors. We recommend that you follow up your participation in the workshops and seminars by discussing your own plans in detail with a counselor. There is no charge. Counselors are available at 1720 Peachtree Rd., N.W., Suite 600A Mondays through Findays from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. No appointment is necessary. You may call (404) 347-2442 for more details.



PRE-BUSINESS WORKSHOPS 8:30 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1988, Rm. 162 TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1988, Rm. 197-99 TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1988, Rm. 162

AGENDA

INTRODUCTION Financial Factors and Sources of Capital Marketing

LUNCH (On Your Own)
Forms of Business Organization
Business Records – Regulations,
Taxes and Insurance
ADJOURN

The inherent uncertainty of the future makes it imperative that management use all information and every technique that can be of assistance in making decisions affecting future operations. The business owner/manager needs to acquire and continually upgrade his or her knowledge and skills so that he will have the best chance of success in today's highly competitive business world.

This course will provide the opportunity for the potential or newly self-employed business person to gain or increase expertise in managing his or her own business.

Experienced management executive specialists will conduct the sessions in each management area

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- 1. To make the small business owner/manager aware of up-to-date ideas which will improve the effectiveness of his or her business operations.
- 2. To give practical techniques which will aid him or her in improving these ideas.
- 3. To prepare him or her to cope successfully with the many changes in the future economic environment.

SEMINARS 7:00 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1988 FINDING MONEY SOURCES FOR YOUR SMALL BUSINESS

Never enough money! You need capital to buy inventory, pay employees, pay taxes, meet operating expenses, and so forth. Do you understand the vanous sources of money available to you? How about capital generated internally? Capital available from trade creditors? Borrowed money? Sale of ownership interest? Do you know which source is best suited to the needs of your business? A financial plan will give you time to secure capital on the best possible terms before a crisis forces you into an emergency cash shortage.

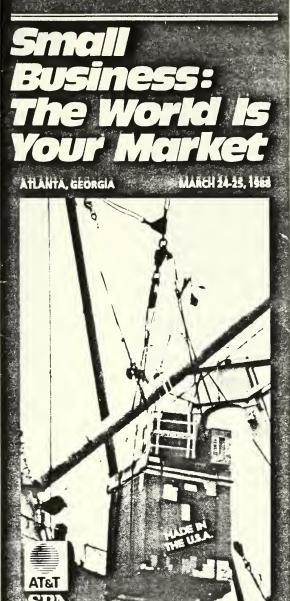
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1988 START-UP PLANS FOR A SMALL BUSINESS

Starting a small business requires advance planning and a review of principles of successful management. Start-up capital and other financial requirements are key considerations. Commercial space needed, record keeping systems, busines licenses, tax and legal requirements, credit policies, and market analysis are a few of the matters to be considered at this seminar.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1988 INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS IN BUSINESS

A computer and accounting professional with over 15 years experience in mainframe computers, minicomputers and microcomputers will discuss microcomputers in small businesses. The discussion will be oriented towards potential business microcomputer buyers and recent purchasers. Topics will include potential applications, the benefits to expect from a computer system, how to decide whether you need a computer, peripheral equipment, the computer purchasing decision, and the dollar and non-dollar costs of owning and using a business microcomputer system.





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U.S. Small Business Administration 1720 Peachtree Rd., N.W. Suite 600

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300

Atlanta, GA 30309

Bulk Rate
Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Small Business Administration
Permit No. G-82







Dear Small Business Executive:

There is an urgent need to transfer the spirit of entrepreneurship into the global marketplace. Small business exporters hold the key to significantly reducing America's trade deficit. Participation by small business in new international markets will mean prosperity to thousands of small business owners and work for many Americans. Every one billion dollars in exports creates over 25,000 jobs. In response to these compelling facts, the Small Business Administration (SBA) has made promotion of exporting a top priority. AT&T recognizes the importance of small business in ensuring the continued growth and expansion of the American economy and is committed to supporting the SBA's export promotion efforts. In cooperation with AT&T, SBA has developed a series of trade forums to inform small business owners of the challenges and opportunities of trading outside our boarders.

We hope that you will attend the International Trade Forum to learn how exports can increase your profits and why for Small Business: The World Is Your Market.

James Abdnor Administrator U.S. Small Business

Administration

John E. Berndt Senior Vice President AT&T International Division

NATIONAL SPONSORS U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AT&T

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We particularly thank the Georgia District of the U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service, the Georgia Department of Industry & Trade, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, SCORE Chapter #48 of Atlanta, the International Trade Development Center of the University of Georgia's Small Business Development Center, and SBA's Atlanta District Office for their assistance in the planning, execution and delivery of this conference.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS:

Contact the Radisson Hotel Atlanta at (404) 659-6500. Be sure to mention the SBA-AT&T conference to obtain a special rate of \$85/night.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION:

Space is limited! Register early! Preregistration is \$85. On-site registration is \$99.

For more information contact your nearest SBA office or call (404) 347-4948

Complete the "Registration Form" and "Course Pre-Selection"card. Return these with your check to:

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Make checks payable to "SCORE Chapter 48". (No refunds will be issued after March 17.)

HANDICAPPED: Special arrangements will be made upon request.



-----AGENDA - THURSDAY, MARCH 24------

7:30 AM - Registration
7:45 AM - 8:30 AM Coffee & Continental Breakfast
8:30 AM - 9:20 AM Welcoming & Opening Session

"The World Is Your Market"
James Abdnor, Administrator,
U.S. Small Business Administration

9:30 AM - 10:30 AM 10:45 AM - 11:45 AM 12 NOON - 1:00 PM Series I Courses Series II Courses Luncheon

"The World of Exporting"
Judith Sans, President

Judith Sans Internationale

1:00 PM - 2:00 PM Series III Courses
2:15 PM - 3:15 PM Series IV Courses

2:15 PM - 3:15 PM 3:30 PM - 4:30 PM

Series V Courses

4:30 PM - 6:30 PM

Reception And Exhibits*

----AGENDA - FRIDAY, MARCH 25----

7:30 AM - 8:30 AM 8:30 AM - 9:30 AM Registration Series VI Courses

9:45 AM - 10:45 AM 11:00 AM - 12 NOON Series VII Courses Series VIII Courses Series IX Courses

12:15 PM - 1:15 PM 1:15 PM - 2:45 PM

Luncheon & Panel Session

"Successful Exporters"
Moderator: George Trabue, President
Eastman Chemical Products, Kingsport, TN

Panelists:

Cliff Hilburn, President
Hilburn Custom Marine
Tunnelhill, GA
Ralph Howard, President
Kleentex, Inc.
LaGrange, GA
Robert J. Broadwater, Senior Vice President(Retired)
Coca-Cola

Atlanta, GA
Michael Jones, President
HMA International
Business Development, Ltd.
Greensboro, N.C.

*Exhibits open from 12 Noon Thursday-4:30 PM Friday

THE CORE CURRICULUM

- "WIIO CAN HELP.?" SOURCES OF EXPORT ASSISTANCE
 P. Douglas Wexler, Associate, International Trade Consultants, Inc., Adanta, GA
- B. "DIFFERENT STROKES..." CULTURAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADING
 Gordon Harrison, President, World Technology Center,
 Maricua, GA
 Pamela Mobley, Cross Cultural Manager, World
 Technology Center, Maricua, GA
- C. "WHERE IN THE WORLD?" PERSPECTIVE ON THE WORLD MARKET Carlos Mantel, President, The Multisource Group Inc., Adanta, GA
- D. DISTRIBUTION: FINDING BUYERS, AGENTS & DISTRIBUTORS

 Scou Seydel, President, The Seydel Companies, Adlanta, GA
- E. INTERNATIONAL TIELECOMMUNICATIONS: ITS
 INPLICATIONS FOR SMALL BUSINESS
 Brends Pruets, Seminar Leader, Communications Planning
 Center AT&T, San Francisco, CA
- F. DISTRIBUTION: EXPORT MANAGEMENT & TRADING COMPANIES
 Eric Joiner, Vice President-Marketing, AJC International Inc., Atlanta, GA
- G. LEGAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE William C. Poole, Chamberlain, Hrdlicka, White, Johnson & Williams, Atlomeys-at-Law, Atlanta, GA
- H. ANSWERING INQUIRIES: PRICING & THE PRO-FORMA INVOICE Treg S. Brown, Manager, Ernst & Whinney, Adanta, GA Essie Stewart, Air, Land, Ocean International Services, Adanta, GA
- MINIMIZING FOREIGN PAYMENT RISKS William S. Edwards, Vice President, First Wachovia Corporate Services, Atlanta, GA



SPECIAL INTEREST CURRICULUM

- TRADE SHOWS & TRADE MISSIONS = SALES SUCCESS Mark Henricks, Henricks Technologies Inc., Atlants, GA, Frank Scheidler, Area Manager, Neptune International, Atlants, GA
- K. JOINT-VENTURES & LICENSING OVERSEAS John E. Yates, Esq., Corporate/Technology Group, Morris, Manning & Martin, Attorneys-at-Law, Atlanta, GA
- L. FOCUSING ON INTERNATIONAL MARKETS: ADVERTISING OVERSEAS Hugh Hyde, Jr., Vice President, Johnston International Publishing Corp., New York City, NY
- M. EXPORT LICENSING: COPING WITH THE RED TAPE
 Luba Czura, Corporate/Technology Group, Morris Manning, &
 Martin, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta, GA
- N. TRADEMARKS, PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS OVERSEAS Henry W. Jones, III, Corporate/Technology Group, Morris, Manning & Martin, Attorneys-at-Law, Atlanta, GA
- O. EXPORT MARKETING: THE U.S. & FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SERVICE George Norton, Director, U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service, Atlanta, Ga
- P. REDUCING RISKS AND FACILITATING FINANCING: REVIEW OF EXPORT/IMPORT BANK AND F.C.I.A. SERVICES Gail Wilson, Assistant Vice President, The Frank B. Hall Company of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga Gerald D. Solomon, Senior Marketing Manager, Export-Import Bank of the United States, Washington, D.C.
- Q. SOURCES OF EXPORT WORKING CAPITAL William C. Cummins, Vice President-Trade Finance, SouthTrust Bank of Alabama, Birmingham, AL Marie Glover, Loan Officer, Finance Division, SBA District Office - Atlanta, GA
- R. TAX ADVANTAGES OF EXPORT: THE FOREIGN SALES CORPORATION John Thomson, Vice President, Global Trade Associates Inc., Boston, MA
- S. SELLING ABROAD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES
 T. Edgar Vance, Regional International Trade Representative,
 SCORE, Kingsport, TN
- T. THE EXPORT INSTRUMENT: THE LETTER OF CREDIT Graham Martin, Manager-International Division, Barnett Bank of Jacksonville, FL
- U. ROUNDTABLE: EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON TRADE TOPICS
 Tom Watson, Industry Sector Advisory Committee on Small & Minority Business for Trade Policy Matters Carol Merck, SBA National Advisory Council Duane Hunter, SBA Atlanta Regional Advisory Council Fred Kress, Georgia District Export Council

WORLD MARKET CURRICULUM

- V. TRADING WITH JAPAN
 Shusaku Hirano, Executive Director, Japanese
 External Trade Organization (JETRO), Atlanta, GA
- W. WORLD MARKETS FOR FOREST PRODUCTS
 Tom Hammet, Forest Products Specialist,
 International Trade Center, Athens, GA
 Don Jefferson, International Sales Manager,
 T&F Hardwood, Inc. Milledgeville, GA
 Rhett Willis, President, Construction Exports, Inc.,
 Savannah, GA
- X. WORLD MARKETS FOR SOFTWARE Don Nay, Trade Specialist, U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service, Atlanta, GA Charles Van Wickle, V.P.-Sales & Marketing, The Brill Corporation, Norcross, GA
- Y. TRADING WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA Sung Ho Cho, Executive Director, Korean Trade Promotion Center, New York, N.Y.
- Z. TRADING WITH TAIWAN Tony Lee, Deputy Director, China External Trade Development Corporation (CETDC) New York, NY
- AA. WORLD MARKETS FOR MEDICAL PRODUCTS
 Michael Jones, President, HMA International
 Business Development Ltd., Greensboro, NC
- BB. WORLD MARKETS FOR INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, FIBERS & PLASTICS George Trabue, President, Eastman Chemical Products, Kingsport, TN
- CC. TRADING WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM Michael Jones, President, HMA International Business Development Ltd., Greensboro, NC

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APPENDIX H

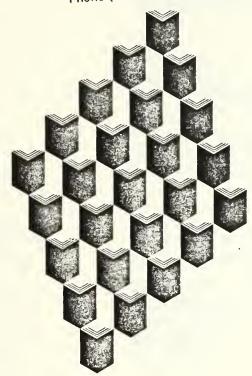
Section C

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- Ratio Analysis for Small Business
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 Guides for computing and using the breakeven point, the
- level of gross profit, and the rate of return on investment

 29. Management Audit for Small Manufacturers

 A questionnaire for manufacturers.
- 30. Insurance and Risk Management for Small Business
- 31. Management Audit for Small Retailers 149 questions to review husiness operations.
- 32 Financial Recordkeeping for Small Stores
- 33. Small Store Planning for Growth
 Covers merchandising, advertising and display, and provides checklists to increase sales.
- 35. Franchise Index/Profile Presents an evaluation process that may be used to investigate franchise opportunities
- Training Salesmen to Serve Industrial Markets
- 37. Financial Control by Time-Absorption Analysis

- 38. Management Audit for Small Service Firms A questionnaire for service firms
- 39 Decision Pointa in Developing New Products
 Provides a path from idea to marketing plan for the small maoufacturing or R & D firm
- 41. Purchasing Management and Inventory Control for Small
- 42 Managing the Small Service Firm for Growth and Profit
- Credit and Collections for Small Stores
- 44. Financial Management: How to Make a Go of Your Business

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This series is designed to help the small entrepreneur "to look before leaping" into a business.

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 Starting and Managing a Small Service Business
 Starting and Managing a Small Business from Your Home
- 103 Small Business Incubator Handbook: A Guide for Start-up and Management

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1001 The Profit Plao

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1003 Understanding Money Sources

1004 Evaluating Money Sources

1005 Asset Maoagement

1006 Managing Fixed Assets 1007 Understanding Costs

1008 Cost Control

1009 Marketing Strategy

Continued on Back Panel



Business Basics (continued)

No.	
1010	Retail Buying Function
1011	Inventory Management—Wholesale/Retail
1012	Retail Merchandise Management
1013	Consumer Credit
1014	Credit and Collections: Policy and Procedures
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1019	Managing Retail Salespeople
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115B (2-87)

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1

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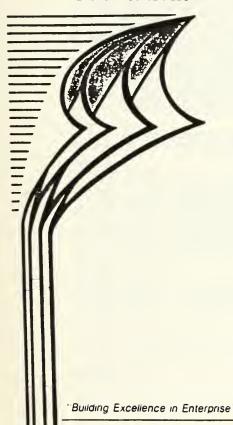
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MA 4.023	_	1.00	
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MA 5.009		1.00	
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MA 7.007		.50	
SBIR-TI		1.00	
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Directory of Business Development SBA **Publications**

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MA 2.025-GOING INTO BUSINESS-$.50°

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MA 6.004-SELECTING THE LEGAL STRUCTURE FOR YOUR BUSINESS-\$.50

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MA 2.031 BUYING FOR RETAIL STORES-\$1.00

MA 2.032 SMALL BUSINESS OECISION MAKING-\$1.00

MA 2.033 BUSINESS CONTINUATION PLANNING-\$1.00

MA 2.035 OEVELOPING A STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN-\$1.00

MA 3.005 INVENTORY MANAGEMENT-\$.50

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MA 4.005 IS THE INDEPENDENT SALES AGENT FOR YOU(?)-\$.50

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"Building Excellence in Enterprise"

U.S. Small Business Administratio Office of Business Development



APPENDIX H

Section D

SAMPLE PUBLICATIONS

N. RESKSTAN

SAMPLE PUBLICATIONS





How to operate a business legally in Georgia

Imost everyone who starts a new business is aware that a business license is necessary to operate in Georgia, but what other legal requirements does the state and federal government have? What does the owner need to know about withholding tax, building occupancy permits and sales and use tax?

Finding out this information can be difficult, since it means talking to several different agencies at the federal, state and local levels. This information is not all-inclusive and should not be considered a substitute for legal assistance from a qualified attorney. Also, since the requirements are subject to change, prospective businesspeople should contact the individual departments for the latest information.

Probably the best place to start in assimilating all this information is with the business license. Everyone is generally aware of the need for one, but not everyone knows where to get it. If located within an incorporated city limit, a license must be obtained from the city; if outside the city limits, then from the county

Business Licenses:
City of Atlanta — 658-6323
City of Decatur — 377-9911
City of Jonesboro — 478-7407
City of Lawrenceville — 963-2414
City of Marietta — 429-4281
Clayton County — 477-3565
Cobb County — 426-3611
DeKalb County — 371-2461
Fulton County — 572-3226
Gwinnett County — 995-6480

Also, those who are planning to occupy a new building or use an existing one for a new business, may have to apply for a Certificate of Occupancy from the appropriate city or county zoning department.

city or county zoning department.
Planning and Zoning Departments:
City of Atlanta — 658-6336
Clayton County — 477-3678
Cobb County — 429-7000
DeKalb County — 371-2155
Fulton County — 586-4930
Gwinnett County — 995-2600
Businesses involved in food processing or

grocery sales need a food sales establishment license from the Georgia Department of Agriculture before starting. An inspection is also required and may be requested by phone. An application for business will be accepted if the inspection shows that the establishment meets the department's requirements. Help can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture in preparing for the inspection. It is advised that business owners contact the department before investing in any renovation, equipment or plans. For information, contact: Georgia Department of Agriculture, Consumer Protection Division, Field Forces Office, Agriculture Building, Room 648, Atlanta, Ga. 30334; 656-3627

Firms engaged in cooking or preparation of food to be served, including restaurants, hotels and nursing homes, are licensed by the county environmental health departments.

ients.
Environmental Health Departments:
Clayton County — 477-8445
Cobb County — 423-4803
DeKalb County — 292-1979
Fulton County — 572-2255
Gwinnett County — 963-5132

Categories of business that concern the public interest also are subject to special permits, licensing and inspection. This includes schools, nurseries, motor transport, public entertainment, employment agencies, securities dealers and financial institutions. Contact the State of Georgia Information Line at 656-2000 for the number of the correct agency.

Businesses which sell alcoholic beverages must have a state alcoholic beverage license and a local license which is obtained from either the city or county in which the store is located. The application forms for the licenses must be completed before the business is opened. Local authorities and the Department of Revenue can be of assistance in preparing the application. For information and application forms from the state contact: Department of Revenue, Alcohol and Tobacco Unit, 801 Trinity-Washington Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30334: 656-4260.

Taxes cannot be ignored, of course. Business owners are required by law to withhold the following from the wages paid to employees: federal income taxes, state income taxes and FICA (Social Security) insurance.

Income taxes will also be levied by the federal and state governments on earnings of any business. Therefore, each business must file an income tax return with both agencies. Businesses may be required to file estimated tax returns and pay estimated taxes on a quarterly basis.

For federal tax information, contact: U.S. Internal Revenue Service, 275 Peachtree Street N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30303; 522-0050. State tax information can be obtained from: Georgia Department of Revenue, Georgia Income Tax Division, P.O. Box 38067, Atlanta, Ga. 30334; 656-4180.

If you plan to own a business in Georgia, the door is wide open. But first, think about complying with the numerous regulations. You must conform to the rules, or your business will have its door slammed in a hurry.

The IRS has a number of publications that are available upon request to small businesses. One of the most helpful is Your Business Tax Kit, which includes data and forms for a Federal Employer Identification Number and a tax guide for small businesses. That can be ordered by calling Forms and Publications at 1-800-424-3676 or through a visit to the I.R.S. office.

In Georgia there is a 3 percent sales and use tax which applies to the retail purchase, retail sale, rental, storage, use or consumption of tangible personal property and certain services. In other words, sales tax must be collected on just about every tangible item sold, except for the exempt categories of prescription drugs, eyeglasses and contact lenses.



A sales tax number is required for each business before opening. The number plus instructions for collecting, reporting and remitting the money to the state on a monthly basis can be obtained from: Georgia Department of Revenue, Sales and Use Tax Division, Registration Section, 310 Trinity-Washington Building, Alanta, Ga. 30334; 656-4060.

In addition, some of the metro Atlanta counties have exercised local option issues to increase their sales and use tax to pay for certain civic projects. In Cobb, Gwinnett and DeKalb Counties the sales tax is 4 percent, while in Fulton it's 5.

Businesses are required by the state to pay unemployment insurance tax if the company has one or more employees for 20 weeks in a calendar year or it has paid gross wages of over \$1,500 in a calendar quarter. The taxes are payable at a rate of 2.7 percent on the first \$7,500 in annual wages of an employee. Unemployment insurance must be reported and returns made to the state. For information, contact: Georgia Department of Labor, Adjudication Section, Sussex Place, 148 International Blvd., Room 727, Atlanta, Ga. 30303; 656-5590.

If a business employs three or more, workers' compensation insurance must be carried to provide protection to those injured in onthe-job accidents. The State Board of Workers' Compensation aids people who need claims assistance. For information on how to obtain the insurance, contact: State Board of Workers' Compensation, Suite 1000. South Tower, 1 CNN Center, Atlanta, Ga. 30303-2705; 656-3875.

Every owner needs to be aware of the federal and state laws concerning minimum wages. Even if a business is not covered by federal minimum wage laws, it is still subject to the Georgia requirements. Federal information can be obtained from: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division, Room 105, 1371 Peachtree St. N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30367; 347-2818. Georgia information comes from. Georgia Department of Labor, Inspection Division. I.B.E.W. Building, Room 525, 501 Pulliam St. S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30312; 656-3018.

Incorporating a business allows a firm to take advantage of the limited liability of a corporation. A corporation is usually a tax-payer separate from its owners, unless the company decides it wants to be an "5" corporation for special tax consideration. Contact an attorney or accountant for information on just what each designation can mean to the firm

Legal assistance will be needed to incorpo-

rate. Basically, this involves checking with the Secretary of State to see if the name chosen for the business is available. Typed Articles of Incorporation must then be submitted, along with a fee. Additionally, a notice of incorporation must be published in the official legal newspaper for the county. There is also a fee for this printing. Each business must submit a consent from a person who will act as registered agent for service of process on the corporation. This consent must be filed along with the Articles of Incorporation. The Articles must name at least three directors, unless the corporation will have two or fewer shareholders. For more information, contact: Secretary of State, Corporations Division, 306 West Tower, Floyd Building, Two Martin Luther King Jr. Drive S.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30334; 656-2185.

Trademarks and service marks may be registered under federal laws or state laws. In Georgia, an application form should be filed, along with a \$15 fee and copies of the trademark or service mark. Registration is then good for 10 years. In Georgia, contact: Special Services Division, Secretary of State, Corporations Division, Secretary of State, Corporations Division, Mest Tower, Floyd Building, Two Martin Luther King Jr. Drive S.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30334, 656-2861. For federal information, contact: U.S. Department of Commerce, Trademark Office. 2021 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202; (703) 557-3881.

Businesses that use any name other than the owner's, must register this fictitious name with the county as required by the Trade Name Registration Act. This registration requirement does not apply to corporations doing business under their corporate names or to those practicing any profession under a partnership name. For information, contact the Clerk of the Superior Court for the county in which the business is located.

Clerk of the Superior Court: Clayton County — 477-3389 Cobb County — 429-3110 DeKalb County — 371-2836 Fulton County — 572-2411 Gwinnett County — 962-1595

And last but not least, if an established business is to be bought, the purchaser must comply with the Bulk Sales Law. This law requires that at least five days before the actual purchase, each creditor must be personally notified of the proposed sale. In counties of more than 200,000 population, this intent must be published at least one time in the county legal newspaper not less than seven days prior to completion of the purchase. An attorney should be consulted about this procedure

Small Business Directory

Starting a business is a tremendous responsibility, but the load be lightened by taking advantage of the many resources available to small-business people in the metro Atlanta area. These resources are too numerous to describe in detail, but in addition to the SBA, it includes the Small Business Development Centers, and the Service Corps of Retired Executives.

Listed here is a telephone directory for more information for the small-business person.

Government Agencies

Department of Commerce — 347-4873 U. S., Government Bookstore — 331-6947 Federal Information Center — 331-6891 Georgia Department of Industry & Trade — 656-3345

5mall Business Administration — 347-2441 Chambers of Commerce

Atlania — 586-8400 Clayton — 478-6549

Cobb — 980-2000 DeKalb — 378-8000 Gwinnell — 963-5128

Management/Technical Assistance

Atlanta Economic Development Corporation (AEDC) — 658-7000 Business Council of Georgia — 223-2264 Georgia Tech's Economic Development

Laboratory — 894-3841
National Federation of Independent
Business (NFIB) — 876-8516
Atlanta Regional Commission — 656-7715

Minority Business Development

Atlanta Business League — 584-8126 Atlanta Minority Business Development Center — 586-0973

National Alliance of Business (NAB) — 522-9350

Office of Minority Business Development Agency — 347-4091

Startups and Expansions

GA Department of Community Afficient

GA Department of Community Affairs (DCA) — 656-3836

GA Tech's Advanced Technology
Development Center (ATDC) — 894-3575
GA Vietnam Veterans Leadership Program

(GVVLP) — 565-8444 Greater Atlanta Small Business Project

(GRASP) — 572-2897 Service Corporation of Retired Executives (SCORE) — 347-2441

GA Tech's Procurement Counseling Center — 894-6121

Small Business Development Centers Georgia State University — 651-3550 Kennesaw College — 423-6450 Clayton State College — 961-3440 Cwinnett Technical School — 963-4902

Miscellaneous

Better Business Bureau — 688-4910 Credii Bureau of Atlanta — 329-1700 Dun & Bradstreet — 436-7222 NCR Corporation — 321-8800

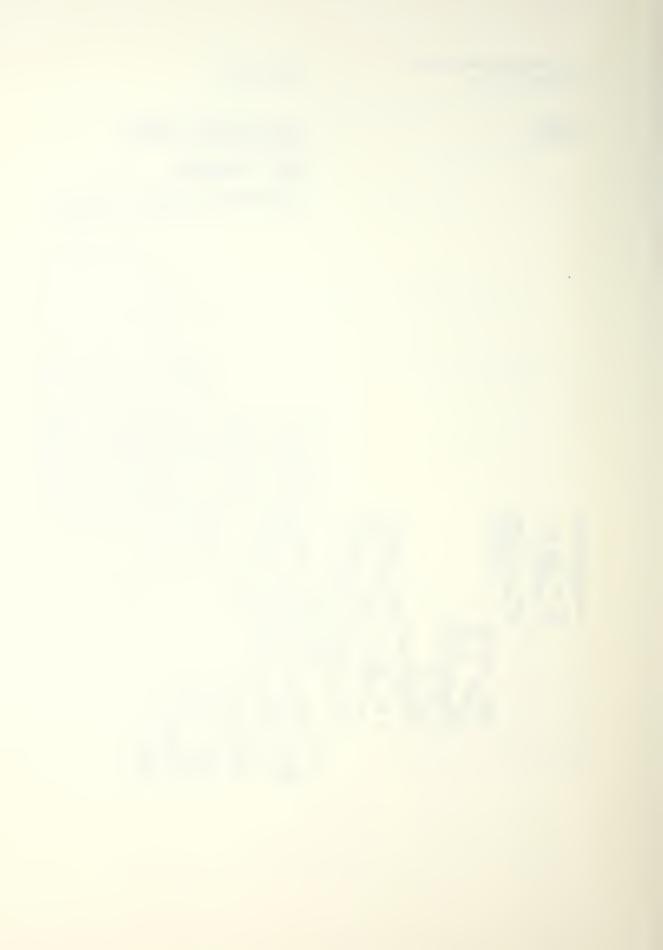


U.S. Small Business Administration Management Assistance Support Services Management Aids Number 2.008

SBA

Business Plan for Small Construction Firms





Summary

A business plan can provide the owner-manager or prospective owner-manager of a small construction firm with a pathway to profit. This Aid is designed to help an owner-manager in drawing up a business plan.

In building a pathway to profit you need to consider the following questions: What business am I in? What do I sell? Where is my market? Who will buy? Who is my competition? What is my sales strategy? How much money is needed to operate my firm? How will I get the work done? What management controls are needed? How can they be carried out? When should I revise my plan? Where can I go for help?

No one can answer such questions for you. As the owner-manager you have to answer them and draw up your business plan. The pages of this Aid are a combination of text and workspaces so you can write in the information you gather in developing your business plan—a logical progression from a commonsense starting point to a commonsense ending point.

A Note On Using This Aid

It takes time and energy and patience to draw up a satisfactory business plan. Use this Aid to get your ideas and the supporting facts down on paper. And, above all, make changes in your plan on these pages as that plan unfolds and you see the need for changes.

Bear in mind that anything you leave out of the picture will create an additional cost, or drain on your money, when it unexpectedly crops up later on. If you leave out or ignore too many items, your business is headed for disaster.

Keep in mind, too, that your final goal is to put your plan into action. More will be said about this step near the end of this Aid.

What's In This For Me?

The hammer, trowel, pliers, and wrench are well known tools of the construction industry. They have their various uses and are needed to get the work done. Management is another tool that the owner-manager of a construction firm must use. Each job must be planned and organized if the firm is to run smoothly and efficiently. The business plan will help you increase your skill as a manager.

Because of the diversification in the construction industry, you may be engaged in residential, commercial, or industrial construction. You may be either a general or specialty contractor. But, the same basic managerial skills are needed. This plan will serve as a guide to the various areas that you as a manager will be concerned with. As you work through this plan, adapt it to your own particular needs.

When complete, your business plan will help guide your daily business activities. When you know where you want to go, it is easier to plan what you must do to get there. Also, the business plan can serve as a communications device which will orient key employees, suppliers, bankers, and whoever else needs to know about your goals and your operations.

Whether you are just thinking about starting your own firm or have already started, the business plan can help you. As your skill as a manager increases so will the number of jobs you can effectively control. The careful completion of this plan may point out your limitations. This is important. To be a successful contractor you must not only know your business thoroughly, but must also know your limitations and seek professional advice in these areas.

Why Am I In Business?

Most contractors are in business to make money and be their own boss. Very important reasons. But, don't forget, no one is likely to stay in business unless you also satisfy a consumer need at a competitive price. Profit is the reward for satisfying consumer needs in a competitive economy.

In the first years of business, your profits may seem like a small return for the long hours, hard work, and responsibility of being the boss. But there are other rewards associated with having your own business. For example, you may find satisfaction in helping to put groceries on your employees' tables. Or, maybe your satisfaction will come from building a business you can pass on to your children.

Why	are	you	in	business?	

What Business Am I In?

At first glance this may seem like a rather silly question. You may say, "If there is one thing I'm sure of, it's what business I'm in." But wait. Let's look further into the



question. Suppose you say, "I build houses." Are you a speculative or custom builder? Are you a remodeler? Are you a subcontractor? Can you schedule a complete job and make money? By planning according to this decision, you should realize the value of this type of thinking in dollars.

Consider this example. Bob Rogers* started a small construction business shortly after World War II. Because of Mr. Rogers' skill and talent for design, he directed all his activity toward building taverns. There was enough call for this type of building to keep him and his crew busy until the early 60's. Then sales began to fall off.

By moving his shop to smaller quarter with less overhead and by laying off half his crew, he was able to maintain his business to his satisfaction the rest of his life. After his death, his son examined the situation and decided that he wasn't really in the business of building commercial bars. He was in the business of custom finishing.

Today his business is prospering. He is building cabinets and small bars for private homes. His company also does other finishing work which requires the craftsmanship his crew is capable of.

In the space below, state what business you're really in.

What are your reasons for this opinion?

Marketing

When you have decided what sort of construction business you're really in, you have made your first marketing decision. Now, in order to sell your service or product, you must face other marketing decisions.

Your marketing objective is to find enough jobs at the right times to provide a profitable continuity for your business. Your job starts must be coordinated to eliminate the down time between jobs. In other words, you want to get enough jobs, starting at the right times, to keep from being broke between jobs.

Unless an individual can come up with enough ideas to keep a crew working 12 months a year, maybe he or she is not ready for a construction business.

*All names in Aids are fictitious.

Where Is Your Market?

Describe your market area in terms of customer profile (age, school needs, income, and so on) and geography. For example, if you are a custom builder, you may decide to build homes in the \$80,000 to \$130,000 price range. This would mean that your customers will have to have incomes in the middle to upper-middle class ranges. You may also decide that you can profitable build these homes on the owner's lot if it is located within a radius of 30 miles from your office. (The significance of a customer profile is that it will help you narrow your advertising to those media that will reach the potential customer you have profiled.) In the space below describe your market in terms of customer profile and geography.

My Product Types of Customers Location of Customers

Now that you have described what you want in terms of customer and location, what is it about your operation that will make these people want to buy your service? For instance, quality work, competitive prices, guaranteed completion dates, effective advertising, unique design, and so on.

Write your answer here.

Advertising

You have determined what it is you're marketing, who is going to buy it, and why they're going to buy it. Now you have to decide on the best way to tell your prospective customers about your product.

What should your advertising tell prospective customers?

What form should your advertising take? Ask the local media (newspapers, radio and television stations, and printers of direct mail pieces) for information about their services and the results they offer for your money.

How you spend advertising money is your decision, but don't fall into the trap that snares many advertisers. As one consultant describes this pitfall: It is amazing the way many business managers consider themselves experts on advertising copy and media selection without any experience in these areas.



The following workblock should be useful in determining what advertising is needed to sell your construction service.

Form of Advertising	Frequency of Use		Cost of A single ad		Estimated Cost
	 	x \$		-	\$
	 	x \$			\$
	 	x \$		-	\$
	 	x \$		-	\$
			Tot	al	\$

Competition

The competition in the construction industry often results in low profit margins. However, if you are just starting or are a relatively small firm, this does not put you at a disadvantage. The smaller firm can often compete with the bigger outfit because of lower overhead expense. For example, your office may be in your home, saving that expense. You can often work right out of your truck, saving the expense of a field office.

Competition is largely price competition, although a good reputation for quality and efficiency is beneficial. But, the result of any competition is a high failure rate for poor planners and poor performers. This points out the need for careful planning, particulary in the areas of estimating and bidding.

In order to see what you are up against competitionwise, answer the following questions so you can plan accordingly.

Who	will be	your majo	r competitors?	
How	will yo	u compete	against them?	

Sales Strategy

The market for the construction industry is unique in many ways. As a contractor you will find your market to be dependent on such variables as the state of the economy, local employment stability, the seasonality of the work, labor relations, good subcontractors and interest rates. Also, as a contractor, you will find that you are unavoidably dependent on others, such as customers or financing institutions for payment, and other contractors for performance of their work. You will also want to take your cash flow into consideration when you estimate and bid on a job. The money must come in time to meet your own obligations.

Estimating

Whether an owner-manager in the construction business succeeds—makes a profit or not—depends to a great extent on bidding practices. Therefore, you must make careful and complete estimates.

Many of the more successful contractors attribute their success to their estimating procedures. They build the job on paper before they submit a bid. In doing this, they break the job down into work units and pieces of material. Then, they assign a cost to each item. The total of these costs will be the direct construction cost. You must also figure on the indirect costs of a job. For instance, you will have overhead expenses such as the cost of maintaining your office, trucks, license fees, and so on. The estimate should also consider any interest charges you will pay on money you borrow to get the job under way. You have insurance fees to pay, surety bond premiums, travel expenses, advertising costs, office salaries, lawyer's fees, and so on. These must also be paid out of your gross income.

Trade associations, as one of their services, often provide their members with a package of business forms. The cost estimate form would be included in this package. The obvious advantage in using these forms is that they are specifically designed for the particular trade.

Regardless of what estimate form you use, it should include such headings as "activity," "material," "labor," "subcontracts," and "estimated cost." And it should have areas for direct construction costs, indirect construction costs, overhead, and profit.

In addition, a column for the actual cost compared to the estimated cost of a specific work item will make this form an invaluable record. Here you would have a handy reference to evaluate the profitability of a joh after it is complete. It would show you where your estimate was high or low, and enable you to adjust future bids on similar projects. This added column will also be necessary when it comes time for your financial accounting.

Bidding

Your decision to bid or not to bid on a particular job should be determined by several factors. First, do you have the capacity to complete the job on schedule and according to specifications. Beware of overextending yourself out of business. You have to operate within your known capabilities. On any job, you must follow all the details of the work yourself, or find competent supervision.



Bonding

The practice of bonding has been a traditional way of life for anyone engaged in contract construction. Bonding companies provide bonds for a certain percentage of the contract price. There are three main types of bonds:

- (1) Bid bonds assure that the bidder is prepared to perform the work according to the terms of the contract if successful in the bid.
- (2) Performance bonds assure completion of the job according to plans and specifications.
- (3) Payment bonds assure anyone dealing with the bonded contractor that they will be paid.

The effect that bonding companies have had on contractors is evident in the area of competition. The customer, by requiring that the contractor is bonded, is more or less assured of adequate completion of the job.

Therefore, contractors are compared on a basis of price. Also, banks are often more lenient to bonded contractors.

Bonding companies usually require the contractor to have proven experience and the organizational financial capacity to complete the project. This can be a real stumbing block to the new construction firm.

With the widespread use of bonding requirements, the competition that is generated often leads the inexperienced contractor to submit bids that are unrealistically low. One or two such mistakes often can spell bankruptcy.

Will you need bonding often, occasionally, seldom?
Where will you get your bond?
What will the terms be?

The Small Business Administration has a surety bond program designed to help small and emerging contractors who might have previously been unable to get bonding. SBA is authorized to guarantee up to 90 percent of losses incurred under bid, payment, or performance bonds on contracts up to \$500,000. Application for this assistance is available from any SBA field office.

Planning the Work

When your marketing efforts result in jobs to be done, the problem becomes one of production. How will you plan the work so that the job gets done on time?

No matter how you plan the work, your plan should assist you in two specific ways: (1) it should help you maintain your production schedule, and (2) it should allow you to adjust production to meet changed conditions, such as bad weather.

In planning the work, keep in mind two things: (1) the timing of starts, and (2) the timing of the various steps in the construction of your company. If you have sufficient help and sufficient supervisory personnel, it will be possible for you to engage in as many projects as you can control. The size and nature of the job must be considered here also.

The timing of the steps of constructions (the work scheduling) will show the various operations in sequence and assign a working day designation to each with a space for the calendar day designation. Several operations may be in progress simultaneously. Such a work schedule will show at a glance whether the work is progressing at the right time. Many companies offer commercial scheduling boards designed for this purpose.

Below is a partial work schedule to demonstrate how yours may be set up. Note that there is a column that can be filled in with either a solid mark or an "X" to indicate either partial or completed work. When you look at a particular calendar day, an "X" next to it would indicate that you're on schedule. An open square indicates a delay. Here, then, is a convenient way to see trouble spots that are causing delays and it gives you an opportunity to take corrective action.

Working Day

Activity	Start	Finish	Calendar Day	Complete
1. Layout	1	1	15	⊠
2 Foundation Forms	1	2	16	\boxtimes
3. Foundation Pour	3	3	19	Ø
			(indicates	% complete)

You should save your work schedules. They will form the basis for future estimates. For example, if you are estimating a particular job, you have information on the steps of production, an indication of what materials you'll need and when you'll need them, an indication of how long the job will take, and any peculiarities that may affect the completion of the job. When you consider all these things, you'll be more likely to submit an accurate bid.



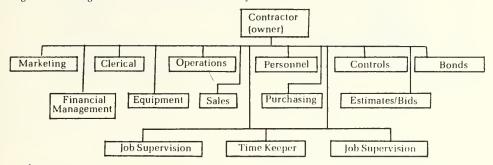
By carefully keeping such records, you will also have an indication of how many workers you will need. Perhaps, if the work falls behind schedule, you may need to bring more workers to the job to assure scheduled completion and avoid a possibly larger financial loss from penalization, if that is called for in your contract. Also, such records will give you an indication of the organizational structure you may need for your firm.

company grows you will not be able to do all the work. You have to delegate work, responsibility, and authority The organization chart is a useful device in getting this done. It shows quite clearly who is responsible for the major activities of your business.

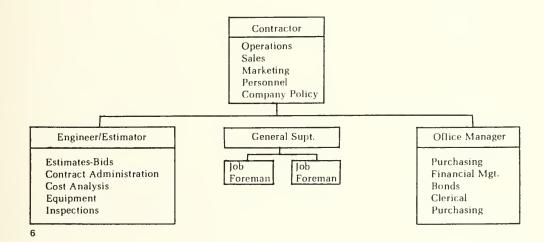
At first, many construction companies are one man shows. It is up to the owner to do almost everything. In this case the organization chart might look something like this:

Getting the Work Done

If your firm is going to run efficiently, you will need organization. Organization is essential because as your

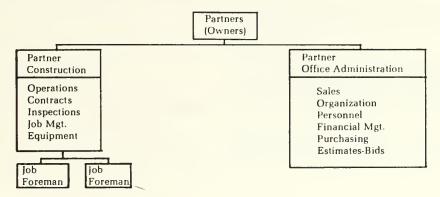


As the company grows, perhaps specialists are added, such as an engineer/estimator, an office manager, and a general superintendent. The organization chart then begins to look something like this:





Often, people with complementary experience and skills, such as work experience and office experience will form a partnership. The organization chart will look like this:



Draw an organization chart for your company.



What are Your Personnel Requirements? as carefully as the actual construction. The payment for each job must cover the direct and indirect construction costs as well as the allocated share of overhead. Will you carry a permanent crew or hire workers as the need arises? Accounting requirements will vary from company to Will you use union or nonunion lahor? company and from trade to trade. Your accountant will help you set up the accounting system which will best meet your needs. How many workers will you need? _____ What is the hourly rate you will pay? However, you must make the overall plans yourself. You must develop the goals necessary to guide and manage What will fringe benefits cost? _____ your business. This overview will prove invaluable in establishing a good working relationship with your Will you supervise the work yourself or hire a foreman? banker (or other lender) and bonding company. If you hire a foreman, what will this salary be? _____ In your financial planning, the first consideration is where the dollars will come from. In dollars, how much Will you need clerical help? ____ What will it cost? __ husiness (sales) will you be able to do in the next 12 months? \$ _ **Expenses Equipment** In connection with annual sales volume, you need to think about expenses. For example, if you plan to do What special equipment will you need (assuming that \$100,000 worth of work, how much will it cost you to your work force will supply their own hand tools)? do this amount of business? And even more important, what will be left over as profit at the end of the year? Equipment Rent Your Cost Buv Profit is your pay. Even if you pay yourself a salary for living expenses, your business must make a profit if it is to continue year after year and pay hack the money and ____\$____ time you invest in it. Profit helps your firm to be strong-to have a financial reserve for any lean periods. The "Expenses Worksheet" is designed to help you _____\$ _____ figure your yearly expenses. To use this worksheet, you need to get one set of figures—the operating ratios for your line of business. If you don't have these figures, check with the trade association which serves your area Will you need an office or use your home? ____ of the construction industry. If you will need an office, what will the rent and other Matching Money and Expenses expenses cost? _____ After you have planned for your month to month expenses, the next question is: Will there be enough money coming in to meet these expenses and to sustain your company in the event that there is down time until your next job?

The cash forecast is a management tool which can

eliminate much of the anxiety that can plague you dur-

Forecast," or ask your accountant to use it, to estimate

ing lean month. Use the worksheet "Estimated Cash

Put Your Plan Into Dollars

Just as with the other aspects of managing a construction business, the basic unit of financial management is the job. The financial aspects of a job must be planned



the amounts of cash that you expect to flow through your business during the next 12 months.

Remember that the expenses of buying the materials and supplies for a particular job may occur a month or two before a payment is made. The "Estimated Cash Forecast" should show this.

Estimated Cash Forecast	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Expected Available Cash												
Cash Balance												
Expected Receipts												
Job A												
Job B												
Job C												
Bank Loans												
Total Expected Cash												
Expected Cash Requirements												
Job A												
Job B												
Job C												
Equipment Payments												
Taxes				_								
Insurance (including surety bond payments)												
Overhead												
Loan Repayments												
Total Cash Required												
Cash Balance												
Total Loans Due to Bank												



Your Dollars Dec						11
Your Dollars	1		1			
Your Dollers Oct	1					
Year Bollare Sep						
Vine Dollars Aug			1			\parallel
Your Dollars		1	1	ШШШ		
Your Dallers Jun						
Vitur Dollara May						
Yeur Dollara Apr	1	1	1	1111111111		
Your Dollers Mar		-				
Your Dollare Feb	1					
Your Dollars Jan						
Your Annual Sales (Sollar		-				
Nour Nation	100 DH*	1				
Sample Frantes for Specially Contractors	Print 100	44 45	95 55	115 2 34 22 78 22 78 22 4 204 0 10 115 31 55	100 141 16 8 16 16 16 16 16	37.74
	Sales	Cost of Sales	Gross Profit	Controllable expenses Ourside labor Operating supplies Gross wages Repairs and maintenance Advertising Administrative and legal Administrative and legal Mixedianeous expenses Trial controllable expenses	Fired expenses Ren Uthlines Insurance Tases and iterases Depreciation Total fixed expenses	Total exponses Net profit (hefore income tax)

"These percentages are taken from Burumeter of Small Business, Accounting Corporation of America. These figures are presented only of a somple and relief to see olds onter the within an amold gross oldnine. They call to onter these within annual gross oldnine between \$60 twind Egy text. They per ordiges such from one business to another.



Is Additional Money Needed?

In your planning you may find periods when you will be short of cash. For example, when you start a job you will need materials and supplies. Perhaps it may be a month or two before your first payment. What do you do in the interim if trade credit will not completely satisfy your cash needs?

Your bank may be able to help with a short term loan. If a banker is to lend you money on either a short or long term, he or she will want to know whether your company's financial condition is weak or strong. The bank officer will ask to see a balance sheet.

A blank balance sheet is included. Even if you don't need to borrow, use it. Or, have your accountant use it to draw the "picture" of your firm's financial condition. Moreover, if you don't need to borrow money, you may want to show your plan to the bank that handles your company's account. It is never too early to build good relations with your banker. For the time may come when you will have to borrow.

Curre	nt	Ral	and	e S	heet

for

(name of your firm)

as of _____ (date)

Assets

Current Assets	\$
Cash	\$
Receivables	\$
Cost of jobs in progress	\$
Inventories of supplies and tools	\$
Total Current Assets	\$
Fixed Assets	\$
Other Assets	\$
Total Assets	\$

Liabilities

Current Liabilities	
Notes payable	\$
Accounts payable	\$
Miscellaneous current liabilities	\$
Total Current Liabilities	\$
Equipment Contracts	\$
Owner's equity	\$
Total Liabilities	\$
11	

Control and Feedback

To make your plan work you will need feedback at the various stages of your management process. When you approach a job as a manager, you will need to plan the job, direct the job, and control the job. Throughout this process, you will need adequate financing. Thus, the management controls you set up should supply you with the information you need to keep your operation "on the money."

During the planning stage, you will need to carefully calculate your bid estimate. To direct the job, you will need your job cost analysis to make sure that the job is going to make a profit. And, to control the job, your forces must be organized. This requires the organized production of any given job (work schedule), competent personnel, and your personal follow-up to insure efficient performance.

Is Your Plan Workable?

Now that you've planned this far, step back and take a look at your plan. It is realistic? Can you do enough business to make a living.

Now is the time to revise your plan if it isn't workable, not after you've invested your time and money. If you feel that some revisions are needed before you start your own business, then make them. Go back to the cash flow and adjust the figures. Better, show your plan to someone who has not had a hand in making out your business plan. Your banker, contact man at SBA, or any outside advisor may be able to point out your strong points which if emphasized could turn into dollars.

If you have strong doubts about your business or your ability to run it, it might be better to delay going into business until you feel as comfortable with the tools of management as you are with the tools of your trade.

Keeping Your Plan Up To Date

How many people in this world can predict the future? Very few indeed! You can expect things to change. You can expect circumstances to be different from what you expected. This is only natural. The difference between successful and unsuccessful planning is often only the ability to keep alert and watch for changes. Stay on top of changing conditions and adjust your plan accordingly.

In order to adjust your plan to account for changes, an owner-manager must:



- 1. Be alert to the changes that come about in your industry, your market, and in your customers.
- 2. Check your plan against these changes.
- 3. Determine what revisions, if any, are needed in your plan.

Whatever methods you use to keep up with changing conditions is up to you. Once a month or so, go over your plan. See whether it needs adjusting. If revisions are needed, make then and put them into action.

Put Your Plan Into Action

When your plan is as near on target as possible, you are ready to put it into action. Keep in mind that action is the difference between a plan and a dream. If a plan is

not acted upon, it is of no more value than a pleasant dream that evaporates over the breakfast coffee.

The first action step would be acquiring enough capital to get started. Do you already have the money? Will you borrow it from friends, relatives, or a bank? Where and when will you hire competent employees?

What else needs to be done? Look for positive action steps that will get your business rolling. For example, where and how will you get whatever licenses you need to be a contractor? (These requirements differ from state to state. A summary of licensing, prequalification, and tax information may be found in Summary of State Regulation and Taxes Affecting General Contractors, published annually by the American Insurance Association.)

In the following space, list the things that you must do to get your business off the drawing board and into action. Give each item a date so that it can be done at the right time.

Action	Completion Date				

÷U.S. GPO 1984-461-423/10084

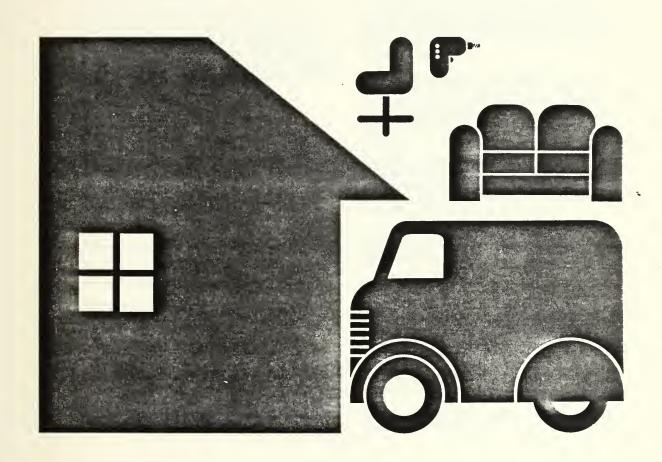


U.S. Small Business Administration Management Assistance . Support Services Management Aids Number 2.014

SBA

Should You Lease or Buy Equipment?

By Paul Lerman Professor of Business Administration Fairleigh Dickinson University Rutherford, New Jersey





Summary

Small businesses have difficulty raising capital—that's no secret. This difficulty (among other reasons) has caused many to look at leasing as an alternative financing arrangement for acquiring the use of assets. All types of equipment leasing—from motor vehicles to computers, from manufacturing machinery to office furniture—have become more and more attractive.

This Aid describes various aspects of the lease/buy decision. It lists advantages and disadvantages of leasing and provides a format for comparing costs of the options.

What Is a Lease?

A lease is a long term agreement to rent equipment, lend, buildings, or any other asset. In return for most—but not all—of the benefits of ownership, the user (lessee) makes periodic peyments to the owner of the asset (lessor). The lease peyment covers the original cost of the equipment or other asset and provides the lessor a profit.

Types of Leases

There are three mejor kinds of leeses: the financial lease, the operating lease, and the sale and leeseback.

Financial leases ere most common by fer. A finencial leese is usually written for e term not to exceed the economic life of the equipment. You will find that a financial lease usually provides thet:

Periodic peyments be mede,

Ownership of the equipment reverts to the lessor et the end of the leese term,

The lease is noncancellable end the lessee hes a legel obligation to continue payments to the end of the term, and

The lessee agrees to maintain the equipment.

The operating lease, or "meintenance lease," can usually be cancelled under conditions spelled out in the lease agreement. Maintenance of the asset is usually the responsibility of the owner (lessor). Computer equipment is often leased under this kind of lease.

The sale and leaseback is similar to the finencial leese. The owner of an esset sells it to another perty and simultaneously leases it back to use it for e specified term. This arrengement lets you free the money tied up in en asset for use elsewhere. You'll find thet buildings are often leased this way.

You mey elso heer leeses described es net leeses or gross leeses. Under a net lease the lessee is responsible for expenses such es those for meintenance, taxes, end insurence. The lessor pays these expenses under a gross lease. Finencial leeses are usuelly net leases.

Finally, you might run across the term full payout lease. Under a full peyout lease the lessor recovers the original cost of the asset during the term of the lease.

Kinds of Lessors

As the use of leesing has increased as a method for businesses to acquire the use of equipment and other assets, the number of compenies in the leesing business hes increesed dramatically. Leasing is now a billion doller industry.

Commerciel benks, insurence companies, and finence compenies do most of the leasing. Many of these organizations have formed subsidieries primarily concerned with equipment leasing. These subsidiaries are usually cepeble of making lease arrangements for almost anything.

In eddition to finencial organizations, there are companies which specialize in leasing. Some are engaged in general leesing, dealing with just about any kind of equipment. Others specialize in perticular equipment, such as trucks or computers, for example.

Equipment manufacturers are also occesionelly in the leesing business. Of course, they usually leese only the equipment they manufecture.

Advantages of Leasing

The obvious adventege to leasing is acquiring the use of en esset without meking a lerge initial cesh outlay. Compered to a loen errengement to purchese the same equipment, a leese usuelly:

Requires no downpeyment, while e loan often requires 25 percent down;

Requires no restriction on a compeny's financial operations, while loans often do;



Spreads peyments over a longer period (which means they'll be lower) than loans permit; end

Provides protections against the risk of equipment obsolescence, since the lessee cen get rid of the equipment at the end of the leese.

There mey also be tax benefits in leesing. Leese payments ere deductible es opereting expenses if the arrangement is a true leese (and the internal Revenue Service agrees it is). Ownership, however, usually hes greeter tax advantages through the investment tax credit and depreciation. Naturally, you need to heve enough income and resulting tax liebility to take advantage of those two benefits.

The investment tax credit mey work to the benefit of the lessee as well as the lessor. The credit is a dollar for dollar reduction in federel income taxes, equal to 10 percent of the cost of the equipment in the yeer the equipment is put into use. While the lessor usuelly tekes the tax credit, it mey pess pert of the benefit on to the lessee in the form of a reduced lesse payment.

Leesing bas the further adventege that the leesing firm has acquired considerable knowledge about the kinds of equipment it leeses. Thus, it can provide expert technical advice based on experience with the leesed equipment.

Finelly, there is one further adventege of leesing thet you probably bope won't ever be of use to you. In the event of bankruptcy, cleims of the lessor to the assets of a firm are more restricted then those of general creditors.

Disadvantages of Leasing

In the first plece, leasing usually costs more because you lose certain tax adventeges that go with ownership of an asset. Leasing mey not, bowever, cost more if you couldn't take advantage of those benefits because you don't have enough tax liebility for them to come into play.

Obviously, you also lose the economic value of the asset at the end of the lease term, since you don't own the asset. Lessees bave been known to grossly underestimate the salvege value of an esset. If they bad known this value from the outset, they might heve decided to buy instead of lease.

Further, you must never forget that a leese is a longterm legal obligation. Usually you can't cancel e leese agreement. So, it you were to end an operation that used leased equipment, you might find you'd still have to pay es much es if you had used the equipment for the full term of the lease.

Federal Tax Treatment of Leases

Full leese peyments are deductible es operating costs. You can meke these deductions only if the Internal Revenue Service finds thet you heve e true lease. You cannot teke e full deduction for e "leese" thet's really an installment purchese.

Although eech leese arrengement may be different, there ere some general guidelines to meet:

In no wey should any portion of the peyment be construed as interest.

Leese payments must not be lerge compered to those thet would be required to echieve ownersbip.

Any renewel option et leese end must be on terms equivalent to whet a third party would offer.

Purchase options must be at amounts comparable with feir merket value.

Accounting Treatment of Leases

Historicelly, finenciel leeses were "off the balance sheet" financing. Thet is, lease obligations often were not recorded directly on the balance sheet, but listed in footnotes, insteed. Not explicitly eccounting for leases frequently resulted in e feilure to stete operational assets and liebilities feirly.

in 1977 the Finenciel Accounting Standerds Boerd (FASB), the rule-meking body of the accounting profession, required thet capital lesses be recorded on the balence sheet es both en asset and a liebility. This was in recognition of the long-term nature of a lease obligation.

Cost Analysis of Lease v. Loan/Purchase

You can enelyze the costs of the lease versus purchase problem through discounted cash flow analysis. This enalysis compares the cost of eech alternetive by considering: the timing of the peyments, tax bentfits, the in-



terest rete on a loen, the lease rete, and other financial arrangements.

To make the analysis you must first make certain essumptions about the economic life of the equipment, salvage value, and depreciation. The essumptions for the sample problem in this Aid are shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 is the enelysis of the leese alternative, and Figure 4 is an analysis of the borrow and buy option.*

Figure 1
Example Assumptions

Equipment Cost: \$60,000

Estimated Economic Life: 10 yeers

Lease Tarms: 8 ennual* peyments of \$10,383.94 (Apr 10.5%). First peyment due upon delivery. Investment tax credit to lessor. Lessee maintains equipment.

Loan Terms: 5 years, 75% financing et 10% (Apr). 5 ennual* payments of \$11,870.89. First payment due et end of first yeer.

Taxes: Lessee tax rete 50%. Method of depreciation for tax purposes is streight line.

Other: Equipment needed for term of leese, 8 yeers. If firm purcheses equipment, it can be sold et end of 8 years for book value. Average efter tax cost of cepital for lessee is 9%.

Figure 2

Evaluation of Lease Cost

(1) End of	(2) Leese	(3) (0.50x2)	(4) (2-3)	(5) Discount	(6) (4x5)
Yeer	Payment	Tax Seving	Net Cesh Outlay	Factor	Net Present Velue
0	\$10,363.94	\$5,181.97	\$5,181.97	1.000	\$5,181.97
1	10,363.94	5,181.97	5,181.97	0.952	4,933.24
2	10,363.94	5,181.97	5,181.97	0.907	4,700.05
3	10,363.94	5,181.97	5,181.97	0.864	4,477.22
4	10,363.94	5,181.97	5,181.97	0.823	4,264.76
5	10,363.94	5,181.97	5,181.97	0.784	4,062.66
6	10,363.94	5,181.97	5,181.97	0.746	3,865.75
7	10,363.94	5,181.97	5,181.97	0.710	3,684.38
8	_	_	_	_	_

Net Present Value of Costs of Leasing

\$35**,170**.03

To evaluate e leese you must first find the net cesh outlay (not cash flow) in eech yeer of the lease term. You find these emounts by subtracting the tax sevings (which in the exemple ere 50 percent of the peyment) from the leese peyment (see column 3 of Figure 2). This celculetion gives you the net cash outley for eech yeer of the leeses (column 4, Figure 2).

Eech yeer's net cesh outlay must next be discounted to teke into eccount the time velue of money. This discounting gives you the present value of each of the amounts.

The present value of an emount of money is the sum you would have to invest todey at a stated rete of interest to heve thet emount of money at a specified future date. Say someone offered to give you \$100 five years from now. How much could you teke todey end be as well off?

Common sense tells you you could teke less than \$100, beceuse you'd have the use of the money for the five yeer period. Naturally, how much less you could take depends on the interest rete you thought you could get if you invested the lesser emount. For exemple, to heve \$100 five yeers from now et six percent compounded annually, you'd have to invest \$74.70 today. At 10 percent, you could teke \$62.10 now and have the \$100 et the end of five yeers.

Thus, the present velue of the net outlay under the leese (\$5,181.97 after tax sevings) et the end of yeer six of the

A straight cesh purchese using e firm's existing funds will almost alweys be more expensive than the leese or loen/bvy options because of the loss of use of the funds. Besides, most small firms don't have the lerge emounts of cash needed for major capital asset acquisitions in the first place.

Peyments heve been ennualized to simplify calculations. Peyments are usually made monthly.



lease term, for exemple, is something less than \$5,181.97. For the exemple in this Aid the eppropriete interest rate for discounting the leese peyment is the efter tax cost (50 percent tax rate, remember) of the loen (set at 10 percent)—or five percent (.50 x 10% = 5%).

This low rete of interest is used because of the certein nature (you know exactly what they'll be) of the payments under a lease contract. So, et en ennually compounded five percent interest rate, you would have to invest \$3,865.75 todey to have \$5,181.97 et the end of six-yeers.

Fortunetely there ere tebles (Figure 3 is e very modest exemple) which provide the discount fectors for present value calculations. In Figure 3 you will note that the fector for the present value of \$1 six years from now et five percent is .746. This fector (.746) times the after tax leese peyment outlay (\$5,181.97) equals \$3,865.75, or exectly the amount you would heve to invest today at five percent interest compounded annually to heve \$5,181.97 six years hence. There ere elso reletively inexpensive special purpose pocket celculetors progremmed to meke these calculetions.

Figure 3
Present Value of \$1

Year	,	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%
	1	.990	.960	.971	.962	.952	.943	.935	.926	.917	.909
	2	.960	.961	.943	.925	.907	.690	.673	.657	.642	.626
	3	.971	.942	.915	.669	.664	.640	.616	.794	.772	.751
	4	.961	.924	.669	.655	.623	.792	.763	.735	.706	.683
	5	.951	.906	.663	.622	.764	.747	.713	.681	.650	.621
	6	.942	.666	.636	.790	.746	.705	.666	.630	.596	.564
	7	.933	.671	.613	.760	.711	.665	.623	.583	.547	.513
	В	.923	.853	.769	.731	.677	.627	.562	.540	.502	.467
	Θ	.914	.837	.766	.703	.645	.592	.544	.500	.460	.424
1	0	.905	.620	.744	.676	.614	.556	.508	.453	.422	.386

Periods can be any time period; they do not have to be years.

Why bother with meking these present velue celculetion? Well, you've got to meke them to compere the ectual cash flows over the time periods. You simply cen't realisticelly compare methods of finencing without teking into account the time velue of money. It mey seem confusing end complex et first, but if you work through the exemple, you'll begin to see thet the technique isn't difficult—just sophisticeted.

Figure 2 shows you the present velue calculations over the full term of the proposed leese. The sum of the discounted cash flows, \$35,170.03, is celled the net present value of the cost of leasing. It is this figure thet will be compered with the finel sum of the discounted cesh flows for the loan end purchase alternative. Evaluation of the borrow/buy option is a little more complicated beceuse of the tax benefits that go with ownership through the investment tex credit, loan interest deductions, end depreciation. In Figure 4, the steps in the celculetion ere shown ebove eech column head. The interest portion of each loen peyment is found by multiplying the loan interest rete (10% here) by the outstanding loen belence for the preceding period.

Note that in the lest three yeers of the enalyzed period the cash flow is positive, coming from the tax seving on depreciation end, in the eighth year, from depreciation end the essumption that the asset could be sold for e salvage value of \$12,000. Since these emounts in the last three years ere coming in, they are subtracted efter discounting from the amounts in the first five years (cesh flowing out) to get the net present value of costs of purchasing.

As noted earlier, the salvage value is one of the advanteges of ownership. It must be considered in making the comparision; however, it is discounted et e higher rate (the firm's essumed average cost of cepital, 9%). This rete is used beceuse the selvage value is not known with eny certeinty, as ere the loen peyment, depreciation, end interest peyments.

When you compere the two alternetives you see that, purely on the basis of the numbers, the buy option looks like the least costly epproech. The mejor difference in cost, of course, comes from the salvage value. If you ignore that velue (a highly conservetive approach), the elternetives ere very close in their net present value of costs. Neturelly, it's possible that salvege costs for reel esset could be very high or be next to nothing. Selvege value essumptions need to be made cerefully.

Thus, while this sort of enelysis is useful, you cen't make e leese/buy decision solely on cost enelysis figures. The edventeges end disedventeges discussed earlier in this Aid, while tough to quelify, mey outweigh differences in cost—especially if costs ere reesonably close.

Look Before You Lease

A lease egreement is e legal document. It cerries e longterm obligation. You must be thoroughly informed of just what you're committing yourself to. Find out the lessor's finencial condition end reputetion. Be reesonebly sure that the leese arrangements ere the best you cen get, thet the equipment is what you need, and thet the term is what you went. Remember, once the



agreement is struck, it's just about impossible to change

The lease document will spell out the precise provisions of the agreement. Agreements may differ, but the major items will include:

The specific nature of the financing agreement,

Payment amount,

Term of agreement,

Disposition of the asset at the end of the term,

Schedule of the value of the equipment for insurance and settlement purposes in case of damage or destruction,

Who gets the investment tax credit,

Who is responsible for maintenance and taxes,

Renewal options,

Cancellation penalties, and

Special provisions.

Figure 4
Evaluation of Loan Cost

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(8)	(7)	(6)	(9)	(10)
			(2 - 3)	(5 - 4)		.05 × (6+3)	(2 - 7)		(8 x 9)
End of Year	Payment	Interest	Principal Rapay- ment	Outsten- ding Balanca	Dapreciation	Tax Sav- ings	Nat Cash Flow	Discount Factor	Nat Pre- sent Valua
0	\$ 15,000.00			\$45,000.00		\$8,000.00°	\$ 9,000.00	1.000	\$ 9,000.00
1	11,670.89	\$4,500.00	\$ 7,370.69	37,629.11	\$6,000.00	5,250.00	8,820.69	0.952	5,303.09
2	11,870.89	3,726.91	6,107.96	29,521.13	6,000.00	4,681.48	6,989.43	0.907	8.339.41
3	11,670.69	2,952.11	6,918.76	20,602.35	6,000.00	4,476.06	7,394.83	0.664	6,369.13
4	11,870.89	2,060.24	9,810.68	10,791.69	6,000.00	4,030.12	7,840.77	0.623	6,452.95
5 6 7 6	11,670.68	1,079.17	10.791.69		6,000.00 6,000.00 8,000.00 6,000.00	3,539.59 3,000.00 3,000.00 3,000.00	6,331.27 (3,000.00) (3,000.00) (3,000.00) (12,000.00)	0.784 0.748 0.711 0.877 0.502 •••	6,531.72 (2,236.00) (2,133.00) (2,031.00) (6,024.00)
					Net Present V	alue of Cost			\$28,590,30

[•] Invastment tax credit = 0.10 x \$60,000 - \$6,000. • *Salvaga valua = book valua = \$60.000 - 8 x \$6,000 - \$12,000.

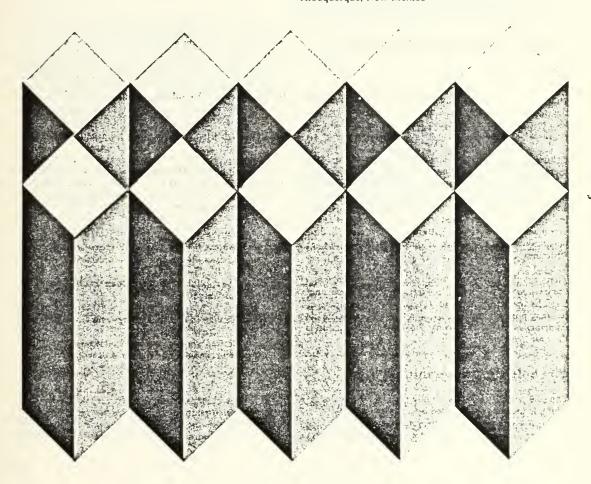
^{***}Discount factor using average after tax cost of capital.



SBA

Selecting the Legal Structure for Your Firm

By Antonio M. Olmi Business Management Specialist Small Business Administration Albuquerque, New Mexico





There are many reasons today for owner-managers of small businesses to look at the legal structure of their firms. The changing tax laws and fluctuating availability of capital are just two situations which require alert managers to review what legal structures best meets their needs.

Each form of business organization has its advantages and disadvantages. This Aid seeks to briefly identify them for the owner-manager who wants to know "what questions to ask" when seeking the proper professional advice.

If you were to make an analogy between starting a business and playing a card game, you might say, "The game is just for fun, but business is business." Well, you would be right. But let's consider some important similarities.

The game requires skill, strategy, planning, and, most important, a thorough knowledge of the rules. Going into business requires skill (the knowledge of your craft or trade), and it also requires strategy and planning. Most important, to be successful in business, you must understand the rules (or the laws) by which you must conduct your business. All planning and strategy must consider the multitude of local, state, and federal laws and business practices that govern the operation of the business.

Before you enter the complex arena of business and the myraid of laws which influence your freedom of choice and mobility of action, you must first choose the legal structure for your business that will best suit your needs and the needs of your particular business. In order to intelligently select the legal structure for your business, you must ask yourself, "What are my alternatives?" So, let's now look at the nature of various legal business structures.

There are three principal kinds of business structures: the proprietorship, the partnership, and the corporation. Each has certain general advantages and disadvantages, but they must all be weighted to reflect your specific circumstances, goals, and needs. The sole proprietorship is the first firm we'll consider.

The Sole Proprietorship

The sole proprietorship is usually defined as a business which is owned and operated by one person. To establish a sole proprietorship, you need only obtain whatever licenses you need and begin operations.

Hence, it is the most widespread form of small business organization.

Advantages of the Sole Proprietorship

Ease of formation. There is less formality and fewer legal restrictions associated with establishing a sole proprietorship. It needs little or no governmental approval and is usually less expensive than a partnership or corporation.

Sole ownership of profits. The proprietor is not required to share profits with anyone.

Control and decision making vested in one owner. There are no co-owners or partners to consult. (Except possibly your spouse.)

Flexibility. Management is able to respond quickly to business needs in the form of day to day management decisions as governed by various laws and good sense.

Relative freedom from government control and special taxation.

Disadvantages of the Sole Proprietor

Unlimited liability. The individual proprietor is responsible for the full amount of business debts which may exceed the proprietor's total investment. This liability extends to all the proprietor's assets, such as house and car. Additional problems of liability, such as physical loss or personal injury, may be lessened by obtaining proper insurance coverage.

Unstable business life. The enterprise may be crippled or terminated upon illness or death of the owner.

Less available capital, ordinarily, than in other types of business organizations.

Relative difficulty in obtaining long-term financing.

Relatively limited viewpoint and experience. This is more often the case with one owner than with several.

NOTE: A small business owner might very well select the sole proprietorship to begin with. Later, if the owner succeeds and feels the need, he or she can form a partnership or corporation.



The Partnership

The Uniform Partnership Act, adopted by many states, defines a partnership as "an association of two or more persons to carry on as co-owners of a business for profit." Though not specifically required by the Act, written Articles of Partnership are customarily executed. These articles outline the contribution by the partners into the business (whether financial, material or managerial) and generally delineate the roles of the partners in the business relationship. The following are example articles typically contained in a partnership agreement:

Name, Purpose, Domicile

Duration of Agreement

Character of Partners (general or limited, active or silent)

Contributions by Partners (at inception, at later date)

Business Expenses (how handled)

Authority (individual partner authority in conduct of business)

Separate Debts

Books, Records, and Method of Accounting

Division of Profits and Losses

Draws or Salaries

Rights of Continuing Partner

Death of a Partner (dissolution and winding up)

Employee Management

Release of Debts

Sale of Partnership Interest

Arbitration

Additions, Alterations, or Modifications of Partnership Agreement

Settlements of Disputes

Required and Prohibited Acts

Absence and Disability

Some of the characteristics that distinguish a partnership from other forms of business organization are the limited life of a partnership, unlimited liability of at least one partner, co-ownership of the assets, mutual agency, share of management, and share in partnership profits.

Kinds of Partners

Ostensible Partner. Active and known as a partner.

Active Partner. May or may not be ostensible as well.

Secret Partner. Active but not known or held out as a partner.

Dormant Partner. Inactive and not known or held out as a partner.

Silent Partner. Inactive (but may be known to be a partner).

Nominal Partner (Partner by Estoppel). Not a true partner in any sense, not being a party to the partner-ship agreement. However, a nominal partner holds him or herself out as a partner, or permits others to make such representation by the use of his/her name or otherwise. Therefore, a nominal partner is liable as if he or she were a partner to third persons who have given credit to the actual or supposed truth of such representation.

Subpartner. One who, not being a member of the partnership, contracts with one of the partners in reference to participation in the interest of such partner in the firm's business and profits.

Limited or Special Partner. Assuming compliance with the statutory formalities, the limited partner risks only his or her agreed investment in the business. As long as he or she does not participate in the management and control of the enterprise or in the conduct of its business, the limited partner is generally not subject to the same liabilities as a general partner.

Advantages of the Partnership

Ease of formation. Legal informalities and expenses are few compared with the requirements for creation of a corporation.

Direct rewards. Partners are motivated to apply their best abilities by direct sharing of the profits.



Growth and performance facilitated. In a partnership, it is often possible to obtain more capital and a better range of skills than in a sole proprietorship.

Flexibility. A partnership may be relatively more flexable in the decision making process than in a corporation. But, it may be less so than in a sole proprietorship.

Relative freedom from government control and special taxation.

Disadvantages of a Partnership

Unlimited liability of at least one partner. Insurance considerations such as those mentioned in the proprietorship section apply here also.

Unstable life. Elimination of any partner constitutes automatic dissolution of partnership. However, operation of the business can continue based on the right of survivorship and possible creation of a new partnership. Partnership insurance might be considered.

Relative difficulty in obtaining large sums of capital. This is particularly true of long term financing when compared to a corporation. However, by using individual partners' assets, opportunities are probably greater than in a proprietorship.

Firm bound by the acts of just one partner as agent.

Difficulty of disposing of partnership interest. The buying out of a partner may be difficult unless specifically arranged for in the written agreement.

The Corporation

The corporation is by far the most complex of the three business structures. For the purpose of this Aid, we shall discuss only the general characteristics of the corporation, not its intricacies.

As defined by Chief Justice Marshall's famous decision in 1819, a corporation "is an artificial being, invisible, intangible, and existing only in contemplation of the law." In other words, a corporation is a distinct legal entity, distinct from the individuals who own it.

Formation of the Corporation

A corporation usually is formed by the authority of a state government. Corporations which do business in more than one state must comply with the Federal laws regarding interstate commerce and with the state laws, which may vary considerably.

The procedure ordinarily required to form a corporation is that, first, subscriptions for capital stock must be taken and a tentative organization created. Then, approval must be obtained from the Secretary of State in the state in which the corporation is to be formed. This approval is in the form of a charter for the corporation, stating the powers and limitations of the particular enterprise.

Advantages of the Corporation

Limitations of the stockholder's liability to a fixed amount of investment. However, do not confuse corporate liability with appropriate liability insurance considerations.

Ownership is readily transferable.

Separate legal existence.

Stability and relative permanence of existence. For example, in the case of illness, death, or other cause for loss of a principal (officer or owner), the corporation continues to exist and do business.

Relative ease of securing capital in large amounts and from many investors. Capital may be acquired through the issuance of various stocks and long term bonds. There is relative ease in securing long term financing from lending institutions by taking advantage of corporate assets and often personal assets of stockholders and principals of guarantors (Personal guarantees are very often required by lenders.)

Delegated authority. Centralized control is secured when owners delegate authority to hired managers, although they are often one and the same.

The ability of the corporation to draw on the expertise and skills of more than one individual.

Disadvantages of the Corporation

Activities limited by the charter and by various laws. However, some states do allow very broad charters.

Manipulation. Minority stockholders are sometimes exploited.

Extensive government regulations and required local, state, and federal reports.

4



Less incentive if manager does not share in profits.

Expense of forming a corporation.

Double tax - income tax on corporate net income (profit) and on individual salary and dividends.*

"You should be aware, also, of the possibility of selecting subchapter S status (IRC 1371-1379). The purpose of subchapter S is to permit a "small business corporation" to have its income taxed to the shareholders as if the corporation were a partnership One objective is to overcome the double tax feature of our system of taxing corporate income and stockholder dividends. Another purpose is to permit the shareholders to have the benefit of offsetting business losses incurred by the corporation against the income of the shareholders.

Among the conditions for the making and maintenance of subchapter S election are that the corporation have ten or fewer shareholders, all of whom are individuals or estates, that there be no nonresident alien shareholders, that there be only one class of outstanding stock, that all shareholders consent to the election, and that a specific portion of the corporation's receipts be derived from active business rather than enumerated passive investments. No limit is placed on the size of the corporation's income and assets.

In summary, review the following eight questions:

- What is the size of the risk? That is, what is the amount of the investors' liability for debts and taxes?
- 2. What would the continuity (life) of the firm be if something happened to the principal or principals?
- 3. What legal structure would insure the greatest adaptability of administration for the firm?
- 4. What are the influence of applicable laws?
- 5. What are the possibilities of attracting additional capital?
- 6. What are the needs for and possibilities of attracting additional expertise?
- 7. What are the costs and procedures in starting?
- 8. What is the ultimate goal and purpose of the enterprise, and which legal structure can best serve its purposes?

The small businessowner is required to wear many hats, but none can be expected to be a lawyer, certified public accountant, marketing specialist, production engineer, environmental specialist, etc. Therefore, you should get the facts before making decisions. When necessary and if possible, you should also get professional counsel to help you avoid misunderstanding technical or legal issues and avoid making bad decisions and false starts that require backtracking and added expense. This is especially true when you are deciding what legal form to adopt. This *Aid* has presented an introduction to the options and guidelines for selecting the best legal structure for your business.

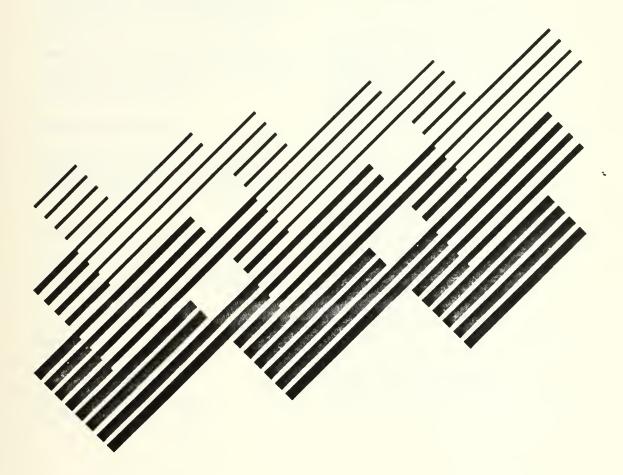


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SBA

Feasibility Checklist for Starting a Small Business

By Dr. Janelle C. Ashley
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Mississippi State, Mississippi





This AID is a checklist for the owner/manager of a small husiness enterprise or for one contemplating going into business for the first time. The questions concentrate on areas you must consider seriously to determine if your idea represents a real business opportunity and if you really know what you are getting into. You can use it to evaluate a completely new venture proposal or an apparent opportunity in your existing husiness.

Perhaps the most crucial problem you will face after expressing an interest in starting a new business or capitalizing on an apparent opportunity in your existing business will be determining the feasibility of your idea. Getting into the right husiness at the right time is simple advice, but advice that is extremely difficult to implement. The high failure rate of new husinesses and products indicates that very few ideas result in successful business ventures, even when introduced hy well established firms. Too many entrepreneurs strike out on a husiness venture so convinced of its merits that they fail to thoroughly evaluate its potential.

This checklist should he useful to you in evaluating a husiness idea. It is designed to help you screen out ideas that are likely to fail before you invest extensive time, money, and effort in them.

Preliminary Analysis

A feasibility study involves gathering, analyzing and evaluating information with the purpose of answering the question: "Should I go into this business?" Answering this question involves first a preliminary assessment of both personal and project considerations.

General Personal Considerations

The first seven questions ask you to do a little introspection. Are your personality characteristics such that you can both adapt to and enjoy small business ownership/management?

	162	140
 Do you like to make your own 		
decisions?		
2. Do you enjoy competition?		
3. Do you have will power and self-		
discipline?		
4. Do you plan ahead?		
5. Do you get things done on time?		
6. Can you take advise from others?		

	Yes	No
7. Are you adaptable to changing conditions?		
The next series of questions stress the physemotional, and financial strains of a new but		
8. Do you understand that owning your own business may entail working 12 to 16 hours a day, probably six days a		
week, and maybe on holidays? 9. Do you have the physical stamina to handle a business?	_	
10. Do you have the emotional strength to withstand the strain? 11. Are you prepared to lower your	_	_
standard of living for several months or years?	_	_
12. Are you prepared to lose your savings?	_	_
Specific Personal Consideration	S	
Do you know which skills and areas of expertise are critical to the success		
of your project? 2. Do you have these skills?	—	—
3. Does your idea effectively utilize your		
own skills and abilities?		
4. Can you find personnel that have the		
expertise you lack?	—	—
5. Do you know why you are considering this project?		
6. Will your project effectively meet		
your career aspirations?		
The next three questions emphasize the point few people can claim expertise in all phase feasibility study. You should realize your pelimitations and seek appropriate assistance necessary (i.e., marketing, legal, financial).	s of a ersonal	
7. Do you have the ability to perform the feasibility study?		
8. Do you have the time to perform the		
feasibility study? 9. Do you have the money to pay to have		
the feasibility study done?		
General Project Description		

enerai Project Description

1. Briefly describe the business you want to enter.



2. List the products or services you want to sell.	Yes No
3. Describa who will use your products/services.	4. Are there potential detrimental
5. Describe who will use your products/services.	environmental effects?
4. Why would someone buy your product/service?	effective marketing?
5. What kind of location do you nead in terms of type of neighborhood, traffic count, nearby firms?	polo II acce
6. List your product/services suppliers	Desired Income
6. List your product/sal vices suppliers.	The following questions should remind you that you
7. List your major compatitors—those who sell or provide like products/services	must seek both a return on your investment in your own business as well as a reasonable salary for the time you spend in operating that business.
8. List the labor and staff you require to provide your	
products/sarvices.	1. How much income do you desire?
	2. Are you prepared to earn less income in the first 1-3 years?
	3. What minimun income do you require?
Requirements for Success	4. What financial investment will be required for your
To determine whether your idea meets the basic	business? 5. How much could you earn by investing this money?
requirements for a successful new project, you must be able to answer at least one of the following questions	6. How much could you earn by working for someone else?
with a "yes."	7. Add the amounts in 5 and 6. If this income is greater
Von No	than what you can realistically expect from your
Yes No 1. Does the product/service/business	business, are you prepared to forego this additional
serve a presently unserved need?	income just to be your own boss with only the prospects of more substantial profit/income in future years?
2. Does the product/service/business	8. What is the average return on investment for a
serve an existing market in which	business of your type?
demand exceeds supply?	
3. Can the product/service/business	
successfully compete with existing competition because of an	Preliminary Income Statement
"advantageous situation," such as	Tremmary mediae Statement
better price, location?	Besides return on investment, you need to know the
• •	income and expenses for your business. You show profit
3.6 1 121	or loss and derive operating ratios on the income
Major Flaws	statement. Dollars are the (actual, estimated, or
A "Yes" response to questions such as the following	industry average) amounts for income and expense categories. Operating ratios are expressed as
would indicate that the idea has little chance for	percentages of net sales and show relationships of
success.	expenses and net sales.
	•
1. Are there any causes (i.e.,	For instance \$50,000 in net sales equals 100% of sales
restrictions, monopolies, shortages) that	income (revenue). Net profit after taxes equals 3.14% of
make any of the required factors of production unavailable (i.e.,	net sales. The hypothetical "X" industry average after tax net profit might be 5% in a given year for firms
unreasonable cost, scarce skills, energy,	with \$50,000 in net sales. First you estimate or forecast
material, equipment, processes,	income (revenue) and expense dollars and ratios for
technology, or personnel)?	your business. Then compare your estimated or actual
2. Are capital requirements for entry or	performance with your industry average. Analyze
continuing operations excessive?	differences to see why you are doing better or worse
3. Is adequate financing hard	than the competition or why your venture does or
to obtain?	doesn't look like it will float.
	3



These basic financial statistics are generally available for most businessas from trade and industry associations, government agencies, universities, and private companies and banks (Dun & Bradstreet, Robert Morris Associates, Accounting Corporation of America, National Cash Register Company, Bank of America, Faderal Trade Commission, and Securities and Exchanga Commission).

Forecast your own income statement. Do not ba influenced by industry figures. Your estimates must be as accurate as possible or else you will have a false impression.

- 1. What is the normal markup in this line of business. i.e., the dollar difference between the cost of goods sold and sales, expressed as a percentage of sales?
- 2. What is the average cost of goods sold percentage of
- 3. What is the average inventory turnover, i.e., the number of times the average inventory is sold each year?
- 4. What is the average gross profit as a percentage of sales?
- 5. What are the average expenses as a percentage of sales?
- 6. What is the average net profit as a percent of sales?
- 7. Take the preceding figures and work backwards using a standard income statement format and determine the level of sales necessary to support your desired income level. _
- 8. From an objective, practical standpoint, is this level of sales, expenses and profit attainable? _

ANY SMALL BUSINESS, INC. Condensed Hypothetical Income Statement				
For year ending Decem	ber 31, 19			
		Ralio		
	mount	Percent		
Gross sales\$773,888				
Less returns, allowances, and cash discounts 14,872				
Nel sales	\$759,016	100.00		
Cost of goods sold	589,392	77.65		
Gross profit on sales	\$169,624	22.35		
Selling expenses 41,916		5.52		
Administrativa expenses 28,010		3.69		
General expenses 50.030		6.59		
Financial axpenses 5.248		0.69		
Total expenses	125.204	16.50		
Operating profit	44.420	5.85		
Extraordinary expanses	1,200	0.16		
Net profit before taxes	\$43,220	5.69		
Federal, state, and local taxes	19.542	2.57		
Net profit after taxes	\$23.678	3.12		

Market Analysis

The primary objective of a market analysis is to arrive at a realistic projection of sales. After answering the following questions you will be in a better position to answer question eight immediately above.

r	opu!	a	lioi	n
4	De	. :		4

Define the geographical areas from which you can realistically expect to draw customers.
realistically expect to draw customers.
2. What is the population of these areas?
3. What do you know about the population growth
trend in these areas?
4. What is the average family size?
5. What is the age distribution?
6. What is the per capita income?
7. What are the consumers' attitudes toward business
like yours?
8. What do you know about consumer shopping and
spending patterns relative to your type of business?
9. Is the price of your product/service especially
important to your target market?
10. Can you appeal to the entire market?
11. If you appeal to only a market segment, is it large
enough to be profitable?
Competition
Who are your major competitors?
2. What are the major strengths of each?
2. What are the major strengths of each:
3. What are the major weaknesses of each?
or what are the major weaknesses or each.
4. Are you familiar with the following factors
concerning your competitors:
Price structure?
Product lines (quality, breadth, width)?
Location?
Promotional activities?
Sources of supply?
Image from a consumer's viewpoint?
5. Do you know of any new competitors?
6. Do you know of any competitor's plans for
expansion?
7. Have any firms of your type gone out of business
lately?
8. If so, why?
9. Do you know the sales and market share of each
competitor?
10. Do you know whether the sales and market share o

each competitor are increasing, decreasing, or stable? 11. Do you know the profit levels of each competitor?



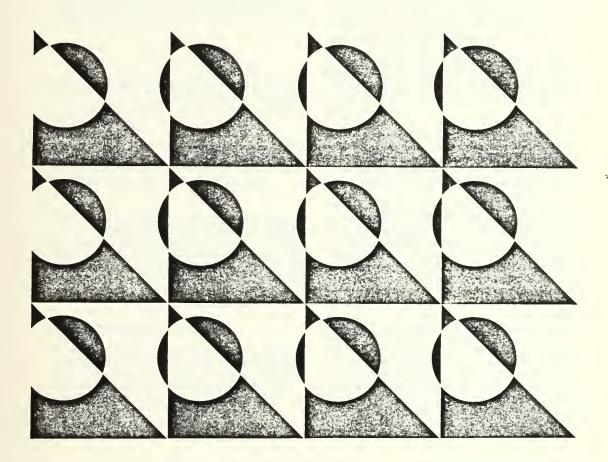
12. Are your competitors' profits increasing,		Yes	No
decreasing, or stable?	5. Do you know about the delivery		
13. Can you compete with your competition?	schedules for each supplier?		
	6. Do you know the sales terms of each		
Sales	supplier?		
1. Determine the total sales volume in your market	7. Do you know the credit terms of each		
area.	supplier?		
2. How accurate do you think your forecast of total	B. Do you know the financial condition		
sales is?	of each supplier?		
3. Did you base your forecast on concrete data?	9. Is there a risk of shortage for any		
4. Is the estimated sales figure "normal" for your	critical materials or merchandise?		
market area?	10. Are you aware of which supplies		
5. Is the sales per square foot for your competitors	have an advantage relative to		
above the normal average?	transportation costs?		
6. Are there conditions, or trends, that could change	11. Will the price available allow you to		
your forecast of total sales?	achieve an adequate markup?		
7. Do you expect to carry items in inventory from	acineve an adequate markap.		
season to season, or do you plan to mark down products			
occasionally to eliminate inventories? If you do not	Expenses		
carry over inventory, have you adequately considered	1. Do you know what your expenses will be		
the effect of mark-down in your pricing? (Your gross	wages, insurance, utilities, advertising, inte		
profits margin may be too low.)	2. Do you need to know which expenses ar	e Direc	t,
8. How do you plan to advertise and promote your	Indirect, or Fixed?		
product/service/business?	3. Do you know how much your overhead v		
9. Forecast the share of the total market that you can	4. Do you know how much your selling exp	enses v	vill
realistically expect—as a dollar amount and as a	be?		
percentage of your market.	A # 11 0 =		
percentage of your morken	Miscellaneous		
10. Are you sure that you can create enough	Are you aware of the major risks		
competitive advantages to achieve the market share in	associated with your product?		
your forecast of the previous question?	Service? Business?		
11. Is your forecast of dollar sales greater than the	2. Can you minimize any of these major		
sales amount needed to guarantee your desired or	risks?		
minimun income?	3. Are there major risks beyond your		
12. Have you been optimistic or pessimistic in your	control?		
	4. Can these risks bankrupt you? (fatal		
forecast of sales?	flaws)		
13. Do you need to hire an expert to refine the sales			
forecast?	Venture Feasibility		
14. Are you willing to hire an expert to refne the sales	 Are there any major questions 		
forecast?	remaining about your proposed venture?		
	2. Do the above questions arise because		
Supply Yes No	of a lack of data?		
1. Can you make a list of every item of	3. Do the above questions arise because		
inventory and operating supplies	of a lack of management skills?		
needed?	4. Do the above questions arise because		
2. Do you know the quantity, quality,	of a "fatal flaw" in your idea?		
technical specifications, and price	5. Can you obtain the additional data		
ranges desired?	needed?		
3. Do you know the name and location	6. Can you obtain the additional		
of each potential source of supply?	managerial skills needed?		
4. Do you know the price ranges	7. Are you aware that there is less than		
available for each product from each	a 50-50 chance that you will be in		
supplier?	business two years from now?		
	odomicoo two jedro mon now.		



SBA

Analyze Your Records to Reduce Costs

By Alfred B. Abraham, CPA Managing Director Business Diagnostics New York, NY





Increasing profits through cost reduction must be based on the concept of an organized, planned program. Unless adequate records are maintained through a proper accounting system, there can be no basis for ascertaining and analyzing costs.

Cost reduction IS NOT simply attempting to slash any and all expenses unmethodically. The owner-manager must understand the nature of expenses and how expenses inter-relate with sales, inventories, cost of goods sold, gross profits, and net profits.

Cost reduction does not mean only the reduction of specific expenses. You can achieve greater profits through more efficient use of the expense dollar. Some of the ways you do this are by increasing the average sale per customer, by effectively using display space and thereby increasing sales volume per square foot, by getting a larger return for your advertising and sales promotion dollar, and by improving your interal methods and procedures.

Profit is in danger when good merchandising and cost control do not go hand in hand. A big sales volume does not necessarily mean a big profit, as one small retailer, Carl Jones*, learned.

Jone's pride was stocking stylish and well assorted lines of merchandise. Each year, sales volume increased. This increase was attributed to good merchandising which Jones felt took care of the steady rise in expenses.

But Mr. Jones began to have doubts when he found it necessary to get bank loans more often than had been his practice. When he discussed the problem with his banker, Jones was advised to check expenses. As the banker said, "A large and increasing sales volume often creates the appearance of prosperity while behind-the-scene expenses are eating up the profit."

Paying The Right Price

Your goal should be to pay the right price for prosperity. Determining that price for your operation goes beyond knowing what your expenses are. Reducing expenses to increase profit requires you to obtain the most efficient use of the expense dollar.

*Names are fictitious in Aids.

Look, for example, at the payroll expense. Salesclerks are paid to sell goods, and their productivity is the key to reducing the payroll cost.

If you train a salesclerk to make multiple sales at higher unit prices, you increase productivity and your profits without adding dollars to your payroll expenses. Or if four salesclerks can be trained to sell the amount previously sold by seven, the payroll can be cut by three persons.

An understanding of the worth of each expense item comes from experience and an analysis of records. Adequate records tell what has happened. Their analysis provide facts which can help you set realistic cost and profit goals. When you attain these goals, you are paying the right price for your store's prosperity.

Analyze Your Expenses

Sometimes you cannot cut an expense item. But you can get more from it and thus increase your profits. In analyzing your expenses, you should use percentages rather than actual dollar amounts.

For example, if you increase sales and keep the dollar amount of an expense the same, you have decreased that expense as a percentage of sales. When you decrease your cost percentage, you increase your percentage of profit.

On the other hand, if your sales volume remains the same, you can increase the percentage of profit by reducing a specific item of expense. Your goal, of course, is to do both: to decrease specific expenses and increase their productive worth at the same time.

Before you can determine whether cutting expenses will increase profits, you need information about your operation. This information can be obtained only if you have an adequate recordkeeping system. Such records will provide the figures to prepare a profit and loss statement (preferably monthly for most retail businesses), a budget, break-even calculations, and evaluations of your operating ratios compared with those of similar types of business.

Break-even. A useful method for making expense comparisons is break-even analysis. Break-even is the point at which gross profit equals expenses. In a business year, it is the time at which your sales volume has become sufficient to enable your over-all operation to start showing a profit. The two condensed profit and loss statements, in the accompanying example, illustrate the point. In statement "A", the sales volume is at the break-even point and no profit is made. In Statement



"B" for the same store, the sales volume is beyond the break-even point and a profit is shown. In the two statements, the percentage factors are the same except for fixed expenses, total expenses, and operating profit.

	A		В		
	Break-Eveo Amount	Perceol of Sales	Profil Amount	Percent of Sales	
Sales	\$500,000	100	\$600,000	100	
Cost of Sales	300,000	60	360.000	60	
Gross Profit Operating	200,000	40	240,000	40	
Expenses					
Fixed	150.000	30	150,000	25	
Variable	50.000	10	60.000	10	
Total	200,000	40	210,000	35	
Operating					
Profit	\$ NONE	0	\$ 30.000	5	

As shown in the example, once your sales volume reaches the break-even point, your fixed expenses are covered. Beyond the break-even point, every dollar of sales should earn you an equivalent additional profit percentage.

It is important to remember that once sales pass the break-even point, the fixed expenses percentage goes down as the sales volume goes up. Also the operating profit percentage increases at the same rate as the percentage rate for fixed expenses decreases—provided, of course, that variable expenses are kept in line. In the illustration, fixed expenses in Statement "B" decreased by 5 percent and operating profit increased by 5 percent.

Locating Reducible Expenses

Your profit and loss (or income) statement provides a summary of expense information and is the focal point in locating expenses that can be cut. Therefore, the information should be as current as possible. As a report of what hos already been spent, a P and L statement alerts you to expense items that bear watching in the present business period. If you get a P and L statement only at the end of the year, you should consider having one prepared more often. At the end of each quarter might be often enough for some firms. Ideally, you can get the most recent information from a monthly P and L.

Regardless of the frequency, for the most information, two P and L statements should be prepared. One statement should report the sales, expenses, profit and/or loss of your operations cumulatively for the current business year to date. The other should report on the same items for the last complete month or quarter. Each of the statements should also carry the following

information: (1) this year's figures and each item as a percentage of sales. (2) last year's figures and the percentages, (3) the difference between last year and this year—over or under. (4) budgeted figures and the respective percentages. (5) the difference between this year and the budgeted figures—over and under. (6) average percentages for your line of business (industry operating ratio) when available, and (7) the difference between your annual percentages and the industry ratios—under or over.

This information allows you to locate expense variation in three ways: (1) by comparing this year to last year, (2) by comparing expenses to your own budgeted figures, and (3) by comparing your percentages to the operating ratios for your line of business.

The important basis for comparison is the percentage figure. It represents a common denominator for all three methods. When you bave indicated the percentage variations, you should then study the dollar amounts to determine what kine of corrective action is needed.

Because your cost cutting will come largely from variable expenses, you should make sure that they are flagged on your P and L statements. Variable expenses are those which fluctuate with the increase or decrease of sales volume. Some of them are: advertising, delivery, wrapping supplies, sales salaries, commissions, and pavroll taxes. Fixed expenses are those which stay the same regardless of sales volume. Among them are: your salary, salaries for permanent non-selling employees (for example, the bookkeeper), depreciation, rent, and utilities.

Taking Action

When you have located a problem expense area, the next step obviously is to reduce that cost so as to increase your profit. A key to the effectiveness of your cost-cutting action is the worth of the various expenditures.

As long as you know the worth of your expenditures, you can profit by making small improvements in expenses. Keep an open eve and an open mind. It is better to do a spot analysis ence a month than to wait several months and then do a detailed study.

Take action as soon as possible. You can refine your cost-cutting action as you go along.

Be persistent. Sometimes results may be slower than you might like. Keep in mind that only persistent analysis of your records and constant action can keep expenses from eating up profit.



SBA

Budgeting in a Small Service Firm

By Phyllis A. Barker Associate Professor of Accounting, Indiana State University Terre Haute, Indiana





Budgeting is a tool for dealing with the future. It helps you turn expectations into reality.

An increase in profit should be the first consideration when you think about the prospects for your small service business in the next year. Working up a budget helps you to determine whether or not your profit goal is within reach.

When the figures are all together, you have answers to questions such as: What sales will be needed to achieve the desired profit? What fixed expenses will be necessary to support these sales? What variable expenses will be incurred in producing the services?

Because small business is not a cut-and-dried affair, the first budget often will uncover problems and suggest choices. Working up additional budgets will help you decide what changes to make in order to have a workable plan for next year.

Many owner-managers run their businesses without a planned goal. In trying to survive from week to week and from month to month, such owner-managers overlook an important management tool-budgeting. Whether the plan is for next year, for the next 3 years, or for the next 5 years, budgeting can help just as a map helps you to keep on the right road.

Why Budget

A budget is a plan that enables you to set a goal and list the steps which are necessary to reach that goal. Thus, a budget helps you think about what you want your business to do in the futura. By planning, you are in a better position to act to prevent crises.

In its simplest form a budget is a detailed plan of futura receipts and expenditures—a projected profit and loss statement. Thus once the period for which you have budgeted is complated, you can compare actual results with anticipated goals. If some of your expanses, for axample, are higher than you expected, you can start looking for ways to cut them. Conversely, if you have fallen short of your goal, you may want to look for ways to increase your income.

Budget makers can start either with a forecast of sales and work down or with a forecast of profits and work up. Most small sarvice businesses us the latter method. In other words, you decide what profit you want to make and then list the expenses that you will incur in order to make that predetermined profit.

A Plan For Increased Profit

Before you can use a budget as a plan for increased profit, you have to be sure that your present profit is what it should be. In a service business, the year-end profit should be large enough to make a return on your investment and a return on your own work-pay you a salary.

Value Of Owner's Service. Skilled crafts people who own service businesses are kidding themselves if their firms' profits are less than they can earn working for someone else. Your net profit after taxes should be at least as much as you can earn if you worked at your trade for a weekly pay check.

Return On Investment. The year-end profit is too low if it does not also include a return on the owner-manager's investment. That investment includes the money you put into the firm when you started it and the profit of prior years which you left in the firm-retained earnings. You should check to be sure that the rate of return on your investment is what it should be. Your trade association should be able to provide guidelines about the rate of return on investment in your line of business. Your accountant and banker are also sources of help.

Your Targeted Income. After you know what you made last year, you can set a profit goal for next year. Be sure that your goal includes a return on your services and a return on your investment. Your goal should also include an amount for State and Federal taxes. For example, if you want to make \$10,000 after taxes, your goal before taxes should be about \$13,333. You have to add this \$3,333 to take care of State and Federal taxes. Keep in mind that the larger your goal, the larger the amount which will have to be added to account for taxes. Your accountant can help you determine that amount.

Can You Reach The Goal

Once you have decided on your profit target, the next step in preparing a budget is to determine whether you can achieve it. To do this, you must project your fixed costs and your variable costs. From these three figuresprofit, fixed expenses, and variable expenses—you can determine your "hoped for" total income.

In gathering figures, keep in mind that without accurate information planning becomes guessing. The owner-manager who has never budgeted should talk with an accountant about a recordkeeping system. Changes may be needed to provide the necessary budget information. It may be that your present system does not break costs down into fixed and variable expenses, or it may be that



you need to have a profit and loss (or income) statement at more frequent intervals to determine the seasonal fluctuations of your revenues and expenses.

Fixed Expenses. Regardless of sales, fixed expenses stay the same. Several examples of fixed expenses are insurance, rent, taxes on property, wages paid to salaried employees, depreciation of equipment, interest on borrowed money, building maintenance costs, office salaries, and office expenses.

Variable Expenses This type of expense varies with sales. In some service businesses, the cost of labor is the biggest factor. Sales commissions, payroll taxes, insurance, advertising, and delivery expenses are other examples of variable expenses.

Determine Your Expected Service Income Your expected service income contribution is the difference between sales and the variable expenses that are necessary to produce these sales. When this difference equals fixed expenses and the desired profit, you have a workable budget.

Lucy's Beauty Shop

Lucy's Beauty Shop* illustrates the principals of budgeting in a small sevice business. The owner-manager is Mrs. Lucy Doe. The shop's income is from two sources: (1) from beauty services which are performed by three operators and (2) from cosmetics and perfumes which are sold by the receptionist. The receptionist also answers the telephone, keep's the shop's daily records, and prepares the checks for Mrs. Doe to sign.

Targeted Income In making a budget, Mrs. Doe decided that she wanted to increase her net profit after taxes. She set the goals at \$10,000 for net profit after taxes. This figure meant that the shop's profit before taxes had to be about \$13,333 because she figured that her taxes would amount to about \$3,333.

This goal was an ambitious one because her previous year's net profit before taxes was \$8.390. For details on that year see page four. "Lucy's Beauty Shop—Profit and Loss Statement."

Determining Fixed Expenses. As shown in the table, "Lucy's Beauty Shop-Profit and Loss Statement," the shop's fixed expense items are: depreciation of equipment, receptionist's salary, insurance, rent, interest on equipment obligations, and utilities (heat and air conditioning). In addition, about one half of the laundry and shop maintenance expense is fixed. In budgeting her fixed expenses for next year, Mrs. Doe took into account:

(1) the raise she intended to give the receptionist, (2) a change in amount of interest, and (3) a change in her insurance expense.

She estimated that her fixed expenses for next year would be \$11,000.

Determining Variable Expenses. In Mrs. Doe's beauty shop, the variable expenses—those that vary with sales—are cost of cosmetics sold, shop supplies, payroll taxes and costs, utilities (water and electricity), about one-half of laundry and shop maintenance, and operator's salaries. These salaries are variable because each operator receives one-half of the total price charged the customer.

When determining variable expenses, Mrs. Doe uses her trade journals for information on budgeted percentages. For budgeting purposes, all costs are expressed as a percentage of the sales dollar. In her case, the percentages are: beauty shop supplies 10; laundry, including uniforms 3; water and variable utilities 1; and payroll costs 5.

^{*}Names in Aids are Ficilious



Lucy's Beauty Shop Profit And Loss Statement For the Year Ended December 31, 19____

Revenue:	
Merchandise	\$12,000
Beauty Shop Service	42,000
Total Revenue	\$54,000
Cost of Merchandise Sold	6,000

Gross Margin				\$48,000
Expenses	Variables	Fixed	Total	
Depreciation	•	300	300	
Salaries and wages	21,000	2,700	23,700	
Supplies	4,200		4,200	
Insurance		110	110	
Rent		4,800	4,800	
Payroll taxes and				
Costs	2,370		2,370	
Interest		250	250	
Utilities	420	1,000	1,420	
Laundry and Shop				
maintenance	1,260	1,200	2,460	
	29,250	10,360		\$39,610
Net Income Before Taxes				\$8,390

She estimates her total payroll costs at 5 percent of gross revenue from service or 10 percent of salaries. Payroll taxes both-State and Federal-account for 7.9 percent of the 10 percent, and payment's for workers' compensation and other employee insurance account for 2.1 percent.

Determining Expected Service Income. The next step in preparing a budget for Lucy's Beauty Shop is to determine the expected service income contribution. The basis for estimating this income for next year is the average revenue for each operator's appointment with one customer. This figure is \$4. See the following table, "Service Income Contribution."

One half of the \$4 belongs to the operator. Other variable expenses take 76 cents. Thus, from each \$4 unit of services that is sold, \$1.24 is left for service income contribution.

The service revenue for 12 months is shown in the table, "Determination of Total Service Contribution." Mrs.

Doe arrived at these estimates as follows:

 From the appointment book, she learned that each operator averages 15 appointments a day.

- 2. The shop's income from each operator is \$30 a day (15 times \$2).
- 3. Each operator works 5 days a week.
- Each operator contributes \$630 a month to the shop's income (21 days times \$30).

Service Income Contribution Expressed as a Percent of Sales Dollar

Average Service			
Revenue		\$4.00	100%
Wastable Forences			
Variable Expenses			
Operator salaries	\$2.00		50%
Beauty supplies	.40		10%
Laundry and uniforms	.12		3%
Water	.04		1%
Payroll costs	20		5%
Total Variable Expenses		2.76	69%
Income Contribution			
From Services		\$1.24	31%



On this \$630, the shop clears \$390.60 because 76 cents of each \$2 that the shop receives from an operator's work goes for variable expenses (see the table, "Service Income Contribution").

The shop's cosmetic sales contribute a net revenue of 50 cents on the sales dollar. Mrs. Doe estimated, based on past experience, that she could get a 50 percent increase in the sales of cosmetics without additional advertising.

Comparing Revenue and Cost. After Mrs. Doe determines her variable expenses, fixed expenses, and the service income contribution, she is ready to test her budget. She does this by adding her total fixed expenses of \$11,000 and the desired gross profit of \$13,333. This total comes to \$24,333.

But her estimated service revenue (see the table, "Determination of Total Service Contribution,") is only \$23,061. It will not cover her fixed expenses and desired profit. Resources will be about \$1,300 short of the desired goal.

Determination Of Total Service Contribution

Revenue Per Operator For The Year (\$1,260 per month x 12 months)	\$15,120
Service Income Contribution Per Operator (\$390.60 x 12 months)	4,687
Total Service Contribution From Beauty Shop (3 operators x \$4,687)	14,061
From Cosmetic Sales (\$18,000 x 50%)	9,000
Total Service Contribution Based On Present Outlook	\$23,061

^{*}Figures are rounded to the neerest dollar.

Where Can She Go?

Because resources are not enough to cover fixed expences and the desired profit, Mrs. Doe has to adjust her budget. She can go in at least three directions. One possibility is to add another operator. Another is to try to increase cosmetic sales. A third solution is to reduce her expected profit. In order to decide what to do, Mrs. Doe needs answers to several questions about each possibility. She may have to work up several tentative budgets to determine what to do.

Add Another Operator. This possibility poses the following questions: Is the relationship between fixed expenses and revenue in line with industry trends? Is there space for an additional booth? What additional fixed expenses will be incurred? Can another operator be

kept busy? If so, the additional revenue can help to offset Mrs. Doe's rent which is slightly higher than the average for her line of business. That average is 10 percent of gross beauty service income. The shop has sufficient space for another booth. However, if a booth is added, fixed expenses will increase because equipment for the new booth will mean additional financing costs.

Increase Cosmetic Sales. This possibility seems to be a logical way to increase income because each dollar of sales will increase the revenue by 50 cents. The first question is how much of an increase in cosmetic sales will be needed? Mrs. Doe calculated that these sales must be increased by about 95 percent rather than by 50 percent as she originally planned. Other questions to answer here are: By what method will sales be increased? By what additional advertising? By offering the receptionist and operators a commission on cosmetic sales? By reducing prices? What effect will these methods have on revenue? How much additional inventory will be needed? How will it be financed? Is storage and display space sufficient to accommodate increased sales?

Reduce Expectations. Sometimes the only practical solution is to reduce the expected profit. Mrs. Doe decided that \$10,000 net profit after taxes was not in the picture next year. Based on her knowledge of the beauty shop business, she felt that her shop was not quite ready to add another operator. For one thing, she foresaw the possibility of personnel trouble if a new operator was not kept busy.

She also felt that trying to push cosmetic sales up by more than 50 percent could cause customer dissatisfaction. She reminded herself that customers regarded the shop's beauty service highly and decided that any major growth in sales must come from that end of the business. Another oparator and \$10,000 or more net profit after taxes might be feasible the year after next. She would keep the possibility in mind as she moved into next year.

Periodic Feedback And Control

A budget provides a tool for control. You start building this facility when your budget for 12 months is completed. Break it down into quarters. Such a breakdown allows you to check for any discrepancies that may not show up readily in a 12 month budget. When many items are added together, it is easy for an error to creep into the totals.

During the year, this quarterly division provides a handle for getting a hold on expenses and other activities.



For example, by looking at next quarter's budget you can anticipate peak periods and schedule stock and labor to handle peak sales volume. You can plan vacations, special promotions, and inventory taking for the slow periods.

A monthly or quarterly profit and loss statement allows you to keep the items in your budget in line with operations. Ask your accountant to show the actual and the planned revenues and expenses on the income statement so you can compare them. Thus, you can pinpoint and work on the problems that have occured during the month or the quarter. Your objective is to guide your activities toward the most profitable type of operations.

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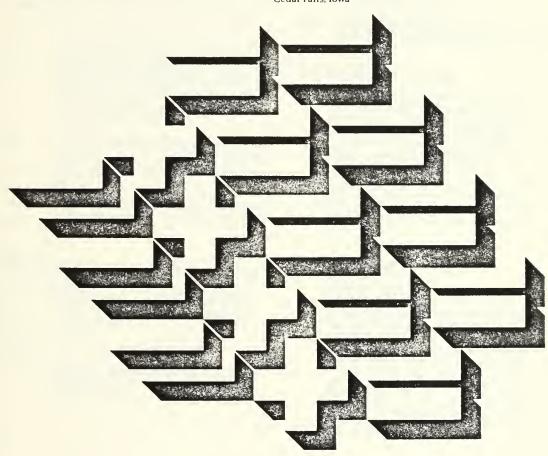


SBA

Breakeven Analysis: A Decision-Making Tool

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Summary

Breakeven analysis is not a panacea. It's only one of the many tools available to the business decision maker. But it's a good tool with which to begin to approach decision problems.

Through first a simplified and then a detailed illustration, this Aid illustrates ways in which breakeven analysis can be applied to sales, profit, cost, and selling price problems and how it can be used to help make sound decisions for employing idle plant capacity, planning advertising, granting credit, and expanding production.

Part One

This illustration, as a conversation between a business counselor (C) and the owner-manager of a small store (O-M), discusses a simplified method of calculating the breakeven point for a small retail operation. While this method is not appropriate for manufacturers or large retailers, it provides a financial planning takeoff point for small stores.

- O-M
 i'm ready to expand i've just had a great fourth quarter. i've got a chance to move to a larger store in a good location. I really think i'm on my way. Still, though, I don't want to take any unnecessary chances and lose what I've built up these first three years. What do you think I should do?
- C: Let me answer your question with a question: What's your breakeven point now and what will it be if you assume the added expansion cost?
- O-M: i'm not exactly sure, but after that last quarter live got money in the bank and i'm paying all my bills on time.

What Bank Balances May Not Reveal

- C: I'm glad to hear you're in good shape, but you can't make an intelligent expansion decision based on your bank balance at a given moment.
- O-M: You ought to know, but why not?
- C: Take your balance now, for example. It's a lot better than it was at the end of the first quarter, isn't lt?

- O-M: Sure, but the first quarter's usually slow. It's a fact of retail life.
- C: And the fourth quarter is usually good, right?
- O-M: Yes, that's a fact, too. But mine was outstanding—it was the best I've ever had.
- C: I'm sure it was, but it can distort the picture. If you're relying on your bank balance for a feel for your breakeven point, you may just be guessing. Many things influence your bank balance that may not necessarily have a direct bearing on the breakeven point for you store. Seasonal fluctuation is just one of them.
- O-M: There are more?
- C: Sure, capital expenditures, extraordinary repairs, unusual outlays . . .
- O-M: Okay, I get the point. My bank balance is meaningless. What about this breakeven thing?

What Breakeven Means

- C: Breakeven is simply the point where costs equal what you're taking in—no profit, no loss—over a relevant sales range. To calculate this point you must work with only two factors, fixed expenses (like insurance or rent) and variable costs (like cost of goods or sales commissions).
- O-M: i sure wish my costs were fixed. Everything goes up for me. My insurance, for example, looks likes it's going up 25 percent over last year.

Fixed and Variable Costs

C: Well, actually "fixed costs" is something of a misnomer. Sure, rents, property taxes, insurance, even the salary you pay yourself may fluctuate—but on a yearly basis and not in relation to sales. For the purpose of break-even analysis every cost that doesn't vary in relation to sales is call "fixed." Your rent, for instance, stays the same for the year whether you sell \$250,000 or \$2.50 worth of goods, though we know some rents are tied to volume and vary. The same is usually true of utilities, depreciation, and similar expense items.



O-M:	I see the point. Variable costs, then, are	Expens	es:		
	basically my cost of sales? I have to buy more	Ren	t \$ 1,8	00	
	if I sell more. If I paid commissions, I'd be	Wag	es 12,6	00	2
	paying more for more sales, and that sort of	Utili	ities 2,4	00	4
	thing.	Insu	rance 1,2	00	
	uning.	Taxe	es 6	00	
C:	That's right. There can be other variable	All (Other 6	00	
O.	costs, but we're simplifying. In addition,	Tota	l Expenses 19,2	00	3:
	you'll probably find costs that seem to be		· C. · D. · t. · I	(0.4.000)	
	part variable, part fixed.	Loss	for Period	(\$ 1,200)	(2
0-м:	You mean they're "semi-variable" or "semi-fixed?"				
		O-M:	B-E doesn't see	e <mark>m</mark> to have broken ev	en.
C:	Yes, they're costs that remain fixed up to a	C:	Correct Let's	find out what kind o	f color
	certain sales volume and then jump as that volume is exceeded. For example, office costs, or delivery expenses may fit in this category.	C:	volume B-E ne year. For simp again) let's co	tind out what Find of eeded to break even i plicity (there's that w nsider cost of sales (sales) as the total va	n that ord which is
О-М:	How do I treat them?		costs and the	expense items of \$19 . We calculate the b	,200 as
				an algebraic formu	
C:	Use your good business judgment and split		point by waring	, an argebraic formu	
	them between fixed and variable costs in	O-M:	A simple one,	1 hone	
	what you consider a reasonable proportion.	O-M1.	A simple one,	r nope.	
	The Important thing to hold in mind for	C:	Of source 14's	in C F . Vh	
	simple breakeven analysis is to keep it sim-	C:		just S = F + V, who	ere:
	ple. Oversimplicity is, of course, a drawback			he break-even point,	
	of this method. But simple break-even		F = Fixed exp		
	analysis really helps you to see your way in- to a planning problem and to establish its		cent of sales.	costs and expenses a	s a per-
	perimeters.				1.6
		O-M:		now B-E's variable ar	id fixed
O-M:	I like the idea of simplicity, but I don't think		costs. How do	we get sales?	
O MI.	break-even sounds simple so far.				
	orean even sounds simple so lat.	C:	Let's plug in the		
C:	I think you'll one how once It is if we work		S = \$19,200 +		
C:	I think you'll see how easy It is if we work		10S = \$192,00	0 + 7S	
	through an example. Here, take a look at				
	this hypothetical income or profit and loss statement for the B-E Retail Store.	O-M:	Excuse me. 103	S?	
		C:	I multiplied th	e whole equation by	10 to get
			•	mal fraction, becaus	-

B-E Retail Store Income Statement For the year ending December 31, 19____

Item	Amount	Percent	
Sales	\$60,000	100	0-1
Cost of Sales	42,000	70	
Gross Profit	18,000	30	

·M: B-E needed \$64,000 total sales to break even? Anything less, they'd have a loss; anything more they'd make a profit?

Anyway, we get: 10S - 7S = \$192,000 3S = \$192,000 S = \$64,000

It's easier to work with whole numbers.



C: You've got it. Let's check it, though, just to confirm it:

Sales \$84,000

Less Cost of Sales -\$44,600 (70% of sales)

Gross Profit \$19,200
Less Expenses -\$19,200
Profit or Loss \$0

O-M: Okay, so B-E has broken even. But what about my problem?

Breakeven Analysis for Planning

C: Break-even analysis is just what you need.

It's primarily a planning tool. I've looked at your Income Statement and divided it into fixed and variable costs. As I see it, your cost of sales, which we'll consider as your total variable costs, comes to about 60 percent of sales. Your fixed expenses ran about \$60,000. So for last year:

S = \$60,000 + .60S

10S = \$600,000 + 6S

4S = \$600,000

S = \$150,000 You had to sell only \$150,000 worth of merchandise to break even.

O-M: As you can see, I sold \$200,000 worth, but I didn't make a \$50,000 profit.

C: Right, you made a \$20,000 profit just as the bottom line indicates. Remember, you still had those variable costs on sales even after all of your fixed expenses were covered at the \$150,000 level.

O-M: Oh, I see, it's like this: S = F + V + Profit S = \$60,000 + .60S + \$20,000 10S = \$600,000 + 6S + \$200,000 4S = \$800,000 S = \$200,000

C: Now you've got it. Let's consider your expansion question. How much will your rent increase?

Using Breakeven Analysis to Examine Expansion Feasibility

O-M: It would be about \$5,000 more. I figure the utilities for the larger space will be \$2,000 more than I paid last years. Taxes, the "fixed" ones. I expect to run about \$1,000 more and my insurance will increase about \$500. I also think I may need to hire another sales person.

C: Let's say you do. What do you plan to pay?

O-M: I'd pay an experienced sales clerk about \$9,000. I'm toying with the idea of instituting a 2 percent commission on sales as an incentive, too.

C: All right. We know it's not as simple as we'll lay it out, but I think the analysis will give you an idea of whether or not to explore the expansion idea more carefully and in greater detail.

O-M: Fine.

C: Your fixed expenses will rise by \$17,500, if you include hiring another employee. That brings them to \$77,500, assuming no other increases from last year's \$60,000. For simplicity's sake let's assume your cost of sales (your variable costs) will increase only by the 2 percent commission. That means 62 percent of sales for variable costs. So:

S = \$77,500 + .62S

100S = \$7,774,000 + 62S (multiplied by 100 to eliminate fraction)

36S = \$7,775,000

S = \$205,000 (approximately)

O-M: Only \$5,000 more than I did last year? I can do that easily.

C: And be \$20,000 in profits worse off than last year. Let's put last year's \$20,000 profit in—in an expansion you still might want to do at least as well:

S = \$77,500 + .62S + \$20,000

100S = \$7,750,000 + 62S + \$2,000,000

36S = \$9,750,000

S = \$257,000 (approximately)

O-M: Hm, that's approximately a 25 percent sales increase just to make the same profit as last year.



Business Judgment Still Necessary

- C: Do you think you can boost sales by that much? Perhaps you see long range benefits from expansion that justify sacrificing some profit for the short run.
- O-M: I'm not sure. I'll have to give it more thought, look at the trends in my business and in this area. My pricing policy may need adjustment. Maybe I can cut some costs. But now at least I've got a starting point, a dollar figure I can work with and from. Most importantly of all, I have a technique to help me attack my problem and help point me toward a rational decision.
- C: That's what breakeven analysis is all about.

Part Two

Breakeven analysis can be more than a simple tool. It can be an approach for dealing intelligently with uncertainly. There are always difficulties in estimating uncertain variables such as demand, but by specifying the levels of other variables like costs or profit that affect the income of a firm, a required—or minimum—level can be found for the unknown quantity. Any problem requiring income estimation can be set up so that the most difficult variable to estimate is isolated for solution.

Imagine a firm, the Acme Company. Acme has a vacant plant equipped sufficiently to produce a number of new products. Fixed costs for this facility are \$250,000. Acme is looking at a potential new product for production in this plant. The product, an electric fork, will sell for \$10 apiece and has variable cost for materials, labor, overhead, and other items of \$7.50 per unit.

At present management feels certain that the market for this product is 2 million units per year. The physical capacity of the plant is 15,000 units per month or 180,000 per year.

Simple Breakeven Analysis

Should Acme make electric forks in its vacant plant? To begin to answer we need to find the contribution margin (CM) for the product. Contribution margin is simply what's left of revenue to cover fixed costs and profits after direct out-of-pocket (i.e. variable) costs have been subtracted; that is:

CM = Revenue - Variable Costs (VC)

When you subtract fixed costs (FC) from the contribution margin, you get earnings (before interest and taxes). You can then calculate the breakeven level by dividing fixed costs by CM. If CM is expressed on a per unit basis, the breakeven volume will be expressed in units. If it's expressed as a percent of revenue, the breakeven volume will be in dollars.

Let's look at Acme's electric fork project to see how this works.

Contribution on a Per Unit Basis

Contribution
as a Percent of Revenue

Note that you can get the breakeven dollar total by multiplying the breakeven volume in units by the selling price or the number of units by dividing total revenue dollars at breakeven by price.



What's the answer to Acme's question? Well, the simple answer is that it should go ahead with the project. To breakeven they need to capture only 100,000 units worth or 5% of the estimated market of 2 million units per year. Second, they'll be operating well under the plant's physical capacity of 180,000 units per year at breakeven. Acme ought to be able to make a good profit using the vacant facility, if they can capture more than 5% of the market. With production and sales at capacity it looks like they'd make a profit of \$200,000 before taxes (80,000 units x \$2.50 = \$200,000), since all fixed costs will be covered at the 100,000 unit level.

Unfortunately, this is the simple answer. There are some difficulties with this easy as pie approach to Acme's product question.

Some Shortcomings of Breakeven Analysis

The major problem is that no project really exists in isolation. There are alternative uses for the firm's funds in every case. For example, in Acme's case the vacant plant could be leased to another company for some return. It could also be used for another product. We must, therefore, always consider not only the value of an individual project, but how it compares to other uses of the funds and facilities.

Nor does breakeven analysis permit proper examination of cash flows. It's generally accepted in basic financial theory that the appropriate way to make investment or capital decisions is to consider the value of a proposed project's anticipated cash flows. If the discounted value of the cash flows exceeds the required investment outlay in cash, then the project is acceptable.

There are other objections. Breakeven analysis makes many restrictive assumptions about cost-revenue relationships; in normal use it's basically a negative technique, defining constraints rather than looking at benefits; and it's essentially a static tool for analyzing a single period. What all this theory boils down to is that breakeven analysis is too simplistic a technique to be used to make final investment decisions.

You might well ask then: If that's true, what is breakeven analysis good for?

Some Basic Uses for Breakeven

1. It's a cheap screening device. Discounted cash flow techniques require large amounts of expensive-to-get

data Breakeven can tell you whether or not it's worthwhile to do more intensive (and costly) analysis.

2. It provides a handle for designing product specifications. Each design has implications for cost. Costs obviously affect price and marketing feasibility. Breakeven permits comparison of possible designs before the specifications are frozen.

For example, in many small businesses a new product with an uncertain volume is often more feasible if it's made with temporary hand tools and jigs rather than with expensive production tooling. The first method typically has higher variable costs, but lower fixed costs. This often results in a lower breakeven for the project—and lower risks and potential profits. The more automated approach, on the other hand, raises the breakeven, but also raises the risks and profit potential for the company. Breakeven lets you examine these trade-offs

3. It serves as a substitute for estimating an unknown factor in making project decisions. In deciding whether to go ahead on a project or to skip it, there are always variables to be considered: demand, costs, price, and miscellaneous factors. When most expenses can be determined, only two missing variables remain, profit (or cash flow) and demand. Demand is usually tougher to estimate. By deciding that profit must at least be zero (the breakdown point), you can then fairly simply find the demand you must have to make the project a reasonable undertaking.

You still have to compare the demand figure at breakeven with the market share you think you can capture to judge the worthiness of the project, and you'll have to use your business sense here. But breakeven gives you a way to attack uncertainty, to get onto the target if not into the bull's-eye. Let's look at some examples.

Breakeven Applied to Uncertainty

Profit Margin. The typical breakeven approach develops the volume needed for producing no profit. What if you think you're in business to make a profit?

Using the Acme example, let's say we'd like a 10% profit margin on the project. The original contribution margin for the electric fork was 25%, but that was at zero profit. In effect, our 10% profit acts like a variable cost, so we must adjust CM % accordingly: 25% - 10% = 15%. Now we can calculate breakeven (BE) using the percent of revenue approach:



$$BE = \frac{FC}{CM \%}$$

- = \$250,000 15 %
- = \$1,886,887 (or 166,667 units at \$10 each)

This is still below plant capacity. Acme can now look at the market and make a judgment on the probability of selling that many electric forks.

Dollar Profit. What if Acme wants a fixed dollar profit of \$150,000? Here we treat the profit as a fixed cost, so we've got to add it to the fixed cost established for the plant: \$150,000 + \$250,000 = \$400,000. We can now calculate the breakeven volume using the per unit approach:

$$BE = \frac{FC}{CM}$$

$$= \frac{\$400,000}{(\$10 \cdot \$7.50)}$$

$$= \$400,000$$

\$2.50

= 160,00 units (or \$1,600,000)

Again this is below capacity. And again somebody has to make a judgment on the likelihood of selling this many units.

Maximum Out-Of-Pocket Cost. Suppose Acme's management can forecast sales with a degree of assurance. They judge that they can sell 150,000 of the new electric forks each year. What out-of-pocket expenses can they incur and still breakeven? First, We've got to change the breakeven formula around a little:

$$BE_{VOL} = \frac{FC}{CM}$$

$$CM = \frac{FC}{BE_{VOL}}$$

Now we can find the CM for these circumstances

Subtracting the CM of \$1.67 from the selling price of \$10, we get \$8.33, the variable cost Acme can incur on each unit and still break even. Similarly, if a \$200,000 profit is desired at the proposed volume, we find that the contribution margin equals \$450,000 divided by

150,000 units or \$3. At this level of desired profit, variable costs must be held to \$7/unit.

This example shows how to use breakeven analysis to help set product specifications. By isolating the allowed cost structure, the right product structure restrictions can be determined and the product engineered to the cost requirements or abandoned.

Selling Price. Assume again that variable costs for producing the fork are \$7.50/unit and there are \$250,000 in fixed costs. Add to those data the known sales volume of 150,000 forks and a desire to make a profit of \$100,000 per year. What's the selling price?

$$CM = \frac{FC}{BE_{VOL}}$$

- = \$250.000 + \$100,000 150,000 units
- = \$350,000 150,000
- = \$2.33

The price must equal variable cost plus fixed cost: \$7.50 + \$2.33 = \$9.83. This \$9.83 selling price can now be compared to the existing market price to determine if the Acme fork has a good chance of selling or if the specifications must be altered to get the price down. This approach works well for bidding.

Advertising Decisions Advertising is essentially a fixed cost. Any added fixed costs raise a firm's breakeven point and thus require added revenue (or lowered variable costs) to pay for them. The money for fixed costs comes from the contribution margin.

In the Acme electric fork example CM % is 25 % . Thus, four additional dollars of revenue are required to cover each additional dollar of fixed cost: \$1 $-25\,\% = $4.$ (If the Acme project's CM % were 40 % , it would take \$2.50 to cover each additional fixed cost dollar, \$10 if the CM % were 10 %)

So, if Acme is considering a \$2500 expenditure for an ad, it knows it will need 4 × \$2500 or \$10,000 in extra sales just to cover the cost of the ad. Here management isn't trying to guess how much in sales they'll get from the ad. Instead, they know how much they must get to be only as well off as they would be without any advertising. This approach provides a huilt-in standard for judging the results of advertising. If after an appropriate period added sales aren't enough to justify the cost of the ad, it can be abandoned as an approach.



Granting Credit. Suppose Acme is examining a prospective electric fork distributor as a potential credit customer. The distributor expects to buy 500 units per month from Acme. Terms will be net 30 days and it's conservatively estimated the account will turn over eight times per year. What should Acme do?

First of all, when a new account is taken on, the potential loss for the supplier of credit is the variable cost of the balance carried. In addition, the creditor incurs the costs of carrying and administering the account.

Assume in this case that carrying costs amount to 10% of the average balance and administrative costs are fixed at \$500 per year for the new account. The average expected balance is found by taking total sales and dividing by turnover.

Fixed costs for taking on this account are, therefore, 10% of this average balance plus the administrative cost: $FC = (\$7500 \times 10\%) + \$500 = \$1250$.

To these fixed costs must be added the variable cost of the average balance, 75% of \$7500 in this instance. (That's the \$7.50/unit variable cost divided by the \$10 price—Acme incurs the \$2.50/unit fixed cost up to breakeven regardless of granting credit or, indeed, selling forks.) So, the potential total cost, including possible loss of the outstanding balance, is:

Taking into account that with the fork's CM % of 25 % . \$4 of revenue is needed to cover \$1 of additional cost:

$$BE_{\text{account}} = $6875 \times 4$$

= \$27,500

Thus, Acme needs \$27,500 in sales to the distributor to insure that the account at least breaks even. Since expected yearly sales are \$60,000, the account should hit that volume in under six months. Again, we've reached the point that managerial judgment must be brought into play.

This is not the most sophisticated approach to credit granting ever proposed, but it does show the expected exposure to loss the account would add. The smaller the contribution margin and the slower the turnover, the higher the risks will be. Knowing the financial circumstances of the firm seeking credit, management can usually judge easily whether or not that firm can pay its bills for six months or whatever the breakeven period turns out to be. This is the creative treatment of risk analysis.

Labor Costs. So far the examples have been simple and straightforward. Business life, alas, isn't. In the traditional version of breakeven analysis variable costs generally include items such as material, labor, and overhead. In reality, however, some of these costs may not be variable over the operating range of the company.

Here are the figures from the original Acme example in more detailed form:

Product Price		\$10 00/unil	
Variable	e Costs		\$ 7.50/unit
From:	Material	\$4.50/unit	
	Overhead & Other	\$.50'unit	
	Labor	\$2.50/unit	
Fixed C	osls		\$250,000/vear

The labor cost is based on five crews of five people each at \$10.000 per person per year with each crew producing 20,000 forks annually.

For simplicity we assumed originally that at any level of production total variable costs were \$7.50/unit. People, however, cannot in reality be shifted that smoothly. Thus, in a narrow range of production some labor costs become fixed in effect. This fact can change the breakeven point of the firm. It also affects the contribution margin and pricing, promotion, and similar decisions.

Using the traditional approach it looked as though the breakeven point was 100,000 units. It also appeared that, if another 10,000 units were made and sold. Acme would make a profit of \$25,000 [10,000 unit × \$2.50 contribution margin per unit). In reality, however, the original breakeven represents the effective capacity of the firm. An extra 10,000 units could be produced only if a new crew is put on at a cost of \$50,000. At the 110,000 unit level we actually fund:

	Profit	0
	Fixed Costs	250.000
	Labor: 6 crews	300,000
	Overhead @ \$ 50/unil	55.000
Less	Material @ \$4.50/unit	495,000
Sales	110.000 units @ \$10/unit	\$1,100,000



The firm is merely breaking even.

Here, labor has essentially become a fixed cost; overhead and material costs are the only true variable expenses. The CM for the product has changed:

Fixed costs are the facility costs plus the labor costs for six crews: FC = \$250,000 + (6 x \$50,000) = \$550.000. So now.

$$BE_{VOL} = \frac{FC}{CM}$$

$$= \frac{$550,000}{$5.50}$$

$$= 110,000 \text{ units (or $1,100,000)}$$

Where does that get us? In general, it tells us that the important thing to keep in mind when using breakeven analysis is the true nature of the firm's cost structure. Some firms have a flexible labor force and standard analysis works well.

In many service businesses, however, such as restaurants where idle labor cannot be manipulated smoothly, management must treat such costs differently. In many small businesses certain skilled workers can't be laid off without being lost to competitors. A small printing company with a good press operator or typesetter, for example, can't afford to lay off these key people when business is slow without the risk of losing them permanently. The key to success is to increase revenue to help cover their costs. Pricing these necessary extra sales and making sound advertising and promotion decisions can be greatly aided by using the variations of breakeven analysis discussed.

Breakeven analysis requires above all realistic definition of costs, both in amount and type. For many small businesses nearly all costs are fixed. Key people can become fixed costs. To deal with slow periods owner-managers must try to get new business by pricing favorably—marginally. Their products can be sold at a small margin over variable costs, offsetting some fixed costs.

If Acme in the example above were to produce the 10,000 additional forks for which it has available labor capacity and sell them at something above the \$5/unit variable costs, it would make a profit. As long as new business is added to an existing vacancy in capacity, any contribution to covering fixed costs will increase profits or at least reduce losses.



APPENDIX H

Section E

COUNSELLING NOTES

Small Business Administration

COUNSELING NOTES

No.

Small Volume Home Building

(By David J. Rollison, Director of Business Management, National Association of Home Builders)

The home building business in the past has offered an attractive opportunity for small businesspeople. Over half of the new single-family homes provided in the United States have been constructed by small volume builders. The small volume builders constructs an average of 20 homes a year, many are built on site for specific buyers. Others are constructed, or "spec" built in anticipation of a buyer.

Traditionally, small builders learn the business from experience in the building and construction trades. However, in today's housing industry abilities beyond trade skills are needed. Marketing, finance, land acquisition, negotiation, work coordination (including planning, forecasting, and subcontracting), accounting, and other skills are required. It is also important that builders keep up with the latest industry developments in cost saving devices, federal housing programs, and local construction regulations. Builders must be familiar with interest rate trends: and mortgage market developments. The small builder must be aware of all national forces that eventually will effect local housing markets.

There are basically two types of single-family builders, the custom builder and the speculative or tract builder. Basically both operate out of homes or small offices. The custom builder obtains a contract to build a house for a fixed fee or percentage over cost. The builder may use subcontractors on every phase of construction.

The "spec" builder who builds in hope of finding a buyer should plan to have enough working capital to live on for two years. The "spec" builder will need down payment for land, which usually cost 20 percent of the house sales price. Builder will need to arrange for a construction loan in order to build the "spec" house. A good credit rating is essential because builders are personally liable on all loans and notes. Ideally, the home builder should make a net profit before taxes of 10 percent.

Equipment needs vary with the scale of a builder's operation. Most builders need a pick-up truck, electric generator, storage space, possibly a heating device, and eventually an office and associated equipment.

Small businesspeople have been the backbone of the single-family home building industry. In recent years, however, changes such as rising materials costs, higher interest rates, rising land prices, and inadequate cash flow have reshaped those elements that in the past brought builders success.



As a result of these changes, the successful builder must conduct some form of market research before beginning a new project. Basically, market research is defining the housing needs of the region the builder services (or market) in terms of price and specified types of housing people desire. Typical marketing research endeavors would include analyzing the reasons for the success or failure of a competitor's recent project, researching the age and income distributions of the population in an area and from it predicting future trends. For example: If an increasing number of young married couples are moving into a community, the housing needs of the community will rise. A builder might then try to learn the income distribution of this group. This data will then give a contractor a clue to the specific type of housing and price range that will respond to the needs of these young couples. When the builder feels a survey has correctly been completed, plans can then be developed for both the types of housing to be constructed and also the sales promotion activities to follow.

Builders may be required to be licensed and to follow local building codes. Specific information in these areas generally can be obtained from local authorities. The latest mortgage and Federal agency information is available from the National Association of Home Builders, Mortgage Bankers Association, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and local savings and loan associations.

The sources of information shown below may be helpful to anyone planning to enter the small volume home building industry.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board 101 Indiana Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20552

Mortgage Bankers Association of America 1125 15th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

National Association of Home Builders 15th and M Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

How to Start Your Own Small Business, Drake Publishers, Inc., New York, 1973.

Construction Company Organization and Management, George E. Deatherage, McGraw Hill, 1964.

"Business Plan for Small Construction Firms," Management Aid No. 221. Small Business Administration, U.S. Government Publications (Free)

"Starting and Managing a Small Business of Your Own," <u>Starting and Managing</u> Series No. 1:15:1, Small Business Administration, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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Roofing Contractors

By Fred C. Good National Roofing Contractors Association Oak Park, Illinois

Roofing contracting is a part of the construction industry. The roofing contractor often acts as both a sub-contractor and as a direct or general contractor. In performing sub-contract work, the roofing contractor may be employed by a general contractor or a home remodeler and bid work to the general contractor. Essentially, work is performed for the general contractor. In the field of direct contracting, the roofing contractor may work directly for the building or home owner. In either case the owner of the business is involved in the construction process. The contractor must be prepared to estimate and bid for work; have labor available to perform the work; to be able to effectively purchase materials to be installed; and to see that the work is completed efficiently, according to specification, and within a prescribed period of time.

Long hours-often 12 to 14 a day-are common. A contractor takes great pride in work that is acceptable and feels a definite part of the community as he/she is a part of the construction process.

To be a successful small business person, it is important that the individual has some experience with the process of roof construction, including knowledge of the materials used, types of construction involved, management of labor, and coordination with other building trade contractors that may be involved in the process.

In the roofing/contracting business, there are firms that pursue only the large industrial/commercial type of construction. There are many smaller firms that pursue residential shingling and remodeling roofing types of work. The capital requirements of the person beginning in the roofing business will, of course, vary, depending on the type of work pursued. A person starting a small business will do some residential contracting and perhaps some maintenance and repair work on homes and smaller two, four and six-flat apartment buildings. Estimated capital requirements would be \$10,000 to \$20,000. Purchases would require at least one truck and some equipment for the handling of materials, including a hoist and trailer, a kettle and some brooms, shovels, and buckets. These can often be purchased second-hand

or, if purchased new, can be financed over a three-year period.

A suitable location from which to operate the business and some storage space for working materials and equipment will be required. For dealings with the supply houses, the small roofing contractor should have established a good credit rating, or have adequate cash on hand for materials until a good relationship with supplier is formed.

The small business owner will need to investigate the various legal and regulatory requirements necessary for business. Insurance is mandatory and bonding should be available for some work projects. Workers compensation insurance for the work force will be required and business licenses and permits, depending on the particular locality in which the work is being performed. There must be compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), and should the contractor perform any work involving the use of Federal funds, there has to be compliance with the equal employment and affirmative action programs. This of course will apply to contracting work done for all levels of Government, for instance a small repair on a local school or on a municipal building.

On the limited capital investment that has been proposed, the contractor should anticipate doing a volume of \$50,000 to \$60,000 annually in sales. This sales volume should guarantee a salary to the owner/manager of about 20 percent of annual sales and should allow a small return on capital investment. As business continues, contractor should plan to increase sales to a volume of \$100,000 to \$150,000 annually, which should increase the return on investment and allow purchase of additional equipment and additional sources of business.

One of the advantages of a profession in the roofing industry is the relative stability of the industry. There is always need for basic shelter and for roofing on all types of new construction. Additionally, there is always a need to repair and maintain existing structures. The roofing contracting business is an industry that can



survive periods of recession. The business is often thought to be seasonal. While it is true that outside work can only be done in suitable weather, inside repairs and estimating work can be carried on continuously.

For Further Information:

National Roofing Contractors Association 1515 North Harlem Avenue Oak Park, Illinois 60302 Publications: The Roofing Spec; Action Information (bulletin)

United Union of Roofing Waterproofing and Allied Workers (RWA) 1125 17th Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036



Small Business Administration

COUNSELING NOTES

No.

Paint and Decorating Centers

(By Professor John E. Trotter, Concord College, Athens, W. Va., in consultation with the National Decorating Products Association, St. Louis, Mo.)

Paint and wallcovering stores have evolved into more than 14,000 Decorating Centers in the United States, many of which are a part of large corporation—owned chains. Despite the competition from large corporations, the independent decorating center has flourished over the past decade. The greatest strength of the independent decorating center is in small town and rural America, yet many have been highly successful in big cities. The key to this success is long hours and product knowledge.

Much of the independent decorating center's business results from the ability of the store personnel to counsel with their customers. It is important to know what type of paint should be used on what type surface, how the surface should be prepared before painting or hanging wallcoverings, what type adhesive is used with what type wallcovering, what type paint applicator should be used on various jobs, and so forth. Many store owners either attend or send employees to decorating and interior designer schools so that they can advise customers on the total decorating job. Unlike most retail stores, decorating centers have not gone to check-out counters because this destroys the personal relationship with customers.

Equipment Selection

Decorating Centers have broadened their product line by moving into such fields as art materials, wall decorations, floorcoverings, window treatments, picture frames, and spray equipment. Today, the average Decorating Center does approximately 75 percent of total sales in the paint and wallcoverings departments and 25 percent in other product lines. The growth trend in the "other product category" is still continuing, especially the window treatments department.

Capital Requirements and Operating Patios

The investment required to open a Decorating Center will vary from one area of the country to another and from one part of town to another, depending upon the occupancy costs and salary rates. In addition to these expenses, store fixturing, signs and inventory stock represent an investment of \$50,000 to \$70,000. Many paint manufacturers, since theirs is the largest volume line in most stores, are willing to help with initial financing or to offer 60-90 day billing on the paint inventory. This is particularly true in the case of a decorating store manager with proven sales ability and knowledge.



Often a Decorating Center requires 9 to 15 months to reach the break-even point. Sales should reach \$150,000 by the end of the second year, and \$200,000 by the end of the third, with a net profit of about 15 percent before taxes. The general gross profit margin on decorating products is 40 percent before expenses. As a rule, one employee is required for each \$50,000 to \$60,000 in sales.

Store Operations and Marketing

The paint manufacturer can be of great help within the scope of operations and marketing. Many paint companies have a special department devoted entirely to site selection, store layout and design, and inventory selection. Other companies have salespeople or regional managers in these areas. Also, most paint manufacturers offer a co-op advertising program. This program will include payment of part of the advertising expenses, layout for newspaper advertising, radio commercials, and store display material.

All State and Federal regulations regarding the operation of a retail business apply.

Sales growth for Decorating Centers has been at the rate of 15 percent per year in recent years and this is expected to continue.

Information Sources

National Paint, Coatings Association 1500 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Washington, DC 20005

National Decorating Products Association 9334 Dielman Industrial Drive Saint Louis, No. 63132

Wallcoverings Manufacturing Association Wallcoverings Information Bureau P.O. Box 359
Springfield, NJ 07081



APPENDIX H

Section F

PROCUREMENT AUTOMATED SOURCE SYSTEM

(PASS)

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PROCUREMENT A STOMATED SOURCE SYNTEM

U.S. Small Business Administration Office of Procurement Assistance



For Buyers and Suppliers--

Get the **PASS** to sales and purchasing opportunities.



What Is PASS?

Every work day, businesses and governments award contracts and subcontracts for supplies and services valued at millions of dollars. In 1977, U. S. Small Business Administration (SBA) established the Procurement Automated Source System (PASS) to assist small businesses in competing for these opportunities.

PASS is a national automated directory of small suppliers of goods and services. Presently, it lists profiles of almost 150,000 companies, including over 26,000 minority-owned and 27,000 women-owned firms.

PASS provides benefits to both buyers and suppliers. It enables procurement offices to quickly identify small companies meeting their procurement needs. At the same time, it provides small businesses with a valuable marketing avenue for entering the Federal marketplace or expanding their existing Federal contracts.



SUPPLIERS - Why List Your Company In PASS ?

By listing your firm in PASS, you can increase your marketing opportunities. PASS is actively used by purchasing officials from private industry and the public sector to find potential suppliers of goods and services. Although no one can guarantee new business, listing your firm in PASS is an effective addition to your regular marketing and sales efforts.

WHAT DOES IT COST?

Listing your company in PASS is free. Increasing the number of companies in the directory makes PASS more valuable to its users--and, ultimately, to you.

WHO CAN APPLY?

To qualify for PASS, your firm must be an established, independently-owned small business that is operated for profit in the United States.

HOW TO LIST YOUR COMPANY

To list your company's profile in PASS, obtain a PASS COMPANY PROFILE form from your nearest local SBA office or by writing to the address shown below. Fill out the form as completely as possible. Your company will be listed under the goods, services, special capabilities, and general categories that you write on the form. Then return the postage-paid form to:

U.S. Small Business Administration PASS Program--Room 600 1441 L Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20416



BUYERS - Why Use PASS?

PASS saves you time and money. Below are just a few of the system's features:

PASS is FAST

Why waste frustrating hours leafing through phone books, old catalogues, files, and scraps of paper? Simply enter your purchasing criteria to the computer, and get a list of profiles for small businesses that provide the needed goods or services.

PASS is FLEXIBLE

If the listing is too long or too short, simply alter the criteria for a new list of business profiles. PASS offers a wide variety of search criteria, such as the company's product or service, geographic location, labor surplus area, and type of business (e.g., minority-owned). The system will also allow searches by SIC Codes and Federal Supply Codes. Information about a firm's Quality Assurance program and DUNS number will also be available.

PASS is COMPREHENSIVE

PASS is the most comprehensive data base of small business suppliers now available. Presently, PASS lists profiles for almost 150,000 companies and more businesses are continually being added. Up to 200 profiles can be printed at once.

PASS is ACCURATE

Maintaining an accurate data base is a top priority for the PASS system. Annually, each business listed in PASS is sent an update form. If no response is received, the business is dropped from the system.

PASS is EASY to LEARN and USE

Learning and using PASS is simple and straightforward. Periodically, SBA schedules special training support around the country. However, for people who have a basic familiarity with personal computers, SBA provides a self-instructional training package, including a training diskette and a users manual. In most cases, this is all that is necessary to learn PASS quickly.

PASS includes technical SUPPORT

SBA's PASS contractor provides a free HOTLINE to assist you in learning and using PASS. This service is available during business hours throughout the country and provides quick support for PASS users.

PASS is EASY to INSTALL

PASS can be easily installed on almost any computer capable of connection to a 300-1200 baud modem. This computer, or terminal, with a modem and a good quality telephone line is required for direct access. Chances are the equipment you already have will work. If you have questions, the PASS contractor will provide the necessary technical assistance.

PASS is REASONABLY PRICED

The cost of installation varies with the type of terminal/computer you use, the features you require, etc. The PASS contractor will advise you. The charge for using PASS, which is determined by the amount of "on-line" use, is reasonable. There are no registration fees or minimum use requirements. Bills are issued quarterly.









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