



**Independent Accountants' Report
On Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures**

The School Board of Orange County, Florida

Rolling Hills Elementary School – Comprehensive Project



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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS’ REPORT ON APPLYING AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES

Rolling Hills Elementary School – Comprehensive Project

The School Board of Orange County, Florida
 Orlando, Florida

We have performed the procedures enumerated below on the final construction costs and the adjusted guaranteed maximum price of the Rolling Hills Elementary School – Comprehensive Project (the “Project”), as provided by Pirtle Construction Company (the “Construction Manager”).

The School Board of Orange County, Florida (“OCPS” or the “District”) has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose to assist in determining the final construction costs and the adjusted guaranteed maximum price of the Project, as provided by the Construction Manager. This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The procedures performed may not address all the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes.

The procedures and associated findings are as follows:

| PROCEDURES | RESULTS |
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| 1. Inspect a copy of the Standard Management Contract (the “Agreement”), dated November 26, 2018, between OCPS and the Construction Manager, and Amendment #1, dated June 24, 2019 (collectively referred to as the “contract documents”), relative to the construction of the Project. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The contract documents were inspected by Carr, Riggs & Ingram, LLC (“CRI”) without exception. |
| 2. Inquire of OCPS and the Construction Manager as to whether there are any disputed provisions between the two parties, relative to the contract documents or the Project’s costs as provided in 4. below, or if there are any other unresolved disputes. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Construction Manager and OCPS stated there were no disputed provisions between the two parties, relative to the contract documents or the Project's cost. There are no unresolved disputes on the Project. |

| PROCEDURES | RESULTS |
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| <p>3. Inquire of the Construction Manager as to whether there are any disputes between the Construction Manager and its subcontractors.</p> | <p>○ The Construction Manager stated there were no disputes between the Construction Manager and its subcontractors.</p> |
| <p>4. Obtain from the Construction Manager, a copy of the final job cost detail, dated September 17, 2021 (the “final job cost detail”).</p> | <p>○ Obtained the final job cost detail without exception.</p> |
| <p>5. Obtain from the Construction Manager and OCPS, a copy of the final payment application request issued to OCPS, dated March 31, 2021 (“final pay application”).</p> | <p>○ Obtained the final pay application without exception.</p> |
| <p>6. Obtain from the Construction Manager a reconciliation between the final job cost detail and the final pay application.</p> | <p>○ Obtained the Construction Manager's reconciliation. The Construction Manager identified \$6,344 of non-reimbursable costs, which have been reported as adjustments to the adjusted final job costs in Exhibit A.</p> |
| <p>7. From the final job cost detail, select all subcontractors with total costs in excess of \$50,000 (“selected subcontractors”) and perform the following:</p> <p>a. Obtain the subcontract and related change orders, executed between the selected subcontractors and the Construction Manager. Compare the total amount recorded in the final job cost detail to the original subcontract amount plus the related change orders.</p> <p>b. Obtain the appropriate labor and material pricing estimates, vendor invoices, and subcontractor markups (“supporting documentation”) for the subcontractor change orders in 7.a. above. Compare the change order amounts to the supporting documentation.</p> | <p>○ Selected all 20 subcontractors from the final job cost detail with total costs in excess of \$50,000.</p> <p>a. Obtained the subcontract agreements and the related change orders, and totaled the original subcontract amount and the change orders for each of the selected subcontractors. Compared these amounts to the amounts recorded in the final job cost detail for all selected subcontractors without exception.</p> <p>b. Obtained the supporting documentation and compared the supporting documentation to the change order amounts with one exception. A subcontractor included markup for overhead and profit in excess of the amount allowed in the contract documents in the amount of \$29, as reported in Exhibit A.</p> <p>Additionally, CRI noted that 6 change orders, totaling \$25,759, were supported only by lump sum amounts, all of which were approved by the District through contingency and owner change orders.</p> |

| PROCEDURES | RESULTS |
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| <p>(7. Continued)</p> <p>c. Obtain from the Construction Manager, the final lien releases or individual payment lien releases totaling the final subcontract value submitted by the selected subcontractor to the Construction Manager, or a cancelled check for amounts not supported by a lien release, for payments made by the Construction Manager to the selected subcontractor (“payment documentation”). Compare the payment documentation to the final subcontract amount and the final job cost detail.</p> <p>d. Obtain a listing of owner direct purchases (“ODP”) from the District related to each subcontract selected. Compare the ODP amounts to the sum of the deductive ODP change orders, per the selected subcontractor.</p> | <p>c. Obtained payment documentation and compared to the final subcontract amount and the final job cost detail without exception.</p> <p>d. Obtained the listing of ODPs from the District and compared the amount to the sum of the deductive ODP change orders for each of the selected subcontractors without exception.</p> |
| <p>8. If there are reimbursable labor charges included in the final job cost detail, from the total number of Construction Manager employee payroll transactions listed in the final job cost detail, haphazardly select a sample of at least 15 Construction Manager payroll transactions. Each sampled payroll transaction will be for a specific, identified time period of the Project.</p> | <p>○ There were no reimbursable labor transactions identified in the final job cost detail.</p> |
| <p>9. From the final job cost detail, select any non-subcontractor line items that exceed \$50,000 and perform the following:</p> <p>a. Obtain a copy of or access to, the original invoice, pricing document, and a copy of the cancelled check for each item selected. If there are more than 10 entries for the non-subcontractor in the final job cost detail, select a sample of at least 5 items.</p> <p>b. Compare the documents obtained in 9.a. to the amount recorded in the final job cost detail.</p> | <p>○ Selected the 2 non-subcontractor vendors from the final job cost detail with costs in excess of \$50,000.</p> <p>a. Selected five line items for each vendor that was in excess of \$50,000 and obtained the invoices and copies of cancelled checks for each of the selections.</p> <p>b. Compared the supporting documentation obtained in 9.a. to the amounts recorded in the final job cost detail without exception.</p> |
| <p>10. From the final job cost detail, select amounts for payment and performance bond costs and builder’s risk insurance (as applicable) and perform the following:</p> | <p>○ Selected the payment and performance bond charges from the final job cost detail. No builder's risk insurance charges were noted in the final job cost detail.</p> |

| PROCEDURES | RESULTS |
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| <p>(10. Continued)</p> <p>a. Obtain a copy of or access to the original invoices and a copy of the cancelled check or other proof of payment paid directly to a third party. Compare the documentation obtained to the amounts recorded in the final job cost detail.</p> | <p>a. Obtained a copy of the invoice from a third party and a cancelled check relative to the charges for the payment and performance bond. Compared the documentation to the amount recorded in the final job cost detail without exception.</p> |
| <p>11. From the final job cost detail, select amounts for general liability insurance and worker's compensation and perform the following:</p> <p>a. Where applicable, obtain the Construction Manager's internal allocation for general liability insurance and worker's compensation charges.</p> <p>b. Inspect the internal allocation method and calculation. Compare the documentation obtained in 11.a. above to the amounts recorded to the final job cost detail.</p> <p>c. If applicable, obtain third party invoices for internal allocation amounts.</p> <p>d. If applicable, for the general liability insurance allocation, obtain supporting documentation for the allocation base, i.e. annual company-wide revenue for the Construction Manager.</p> | <p>o Selected all general liability insurance and worker's compensation charges from the final job cost detail.</p> <p>a. Obtained the Construction Manager's internal allocation for general liability and worker's compensation insurance charges without exception.</p> <p>b. Inspected the internal allocation method and compared it to the amounts recorded in the final job cost detail without exception.</p> <p>c. Obtained declaration documents and premium information statements from the insurance carriers as evidence of the third party premium rates for general liability insurance and worker's compensation internally allocated amounts without exception.</p> <p>However, relative to general liability insurance, per inquiry of the Construction Manager, there is a company-wide allocation of deductible payment amounts ("Deductible Allocation") internally generated that represents .04% and .03% of the total premium percentage of .2953% and .2767% for 2019 and 2020, respectively. CRI inspected the Construction Manager's calculation of the Deductible Allocation, using the deductible amounts for each type of policy, and recalculated a percentage of .017% as compared to the percentages mentioned above. CRI removed the deductible amount for builder's risk insurance, as OCPS carries that coverage and the Construction Manager is only exposed for the \$5,000 deductible when the builder's risk policy is accessed.</p> <p>d. For the general liability insurance allocation, obtained supporting documentation for the allocation base from the premium information statements from the insurance carriers and confirmed that base does not include ODPs.</p> |

| PROCEDURES | RESULTS |
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| <p>(11. Continued)</p> <p>e. If applicable, recalculate the Construction Manager's internal allocations and compare the recalculation to the amounts in the final job cost detail.</p> | <p>e. Recalculated the Construction Manager's internal allocations for general liability and worker's compensation insurance and compared the recalculation to the amounts in the final job cost detail. The recalculations for general liability insurance and worker's compensation resulted in an adjustment to reduce adjusted final job costs by \$6,215, as reported in Exhibit A.</p> |
| <p>12. Inquire of the Construction Manager to determine if there are any expenditures, in the final job cost detail, to entities related by common ownership or management to the Construction Manager.</p> | <p>o Inquired of the Construction Manager regarding expenditures in the final job cost detail to entities related by common ownership or management to the Construction Manager. The Construction Manager stated there were none.</p> |
| <p>13. From the final job cost detail, haphazardly select at least five transactions determined to be the Construction Manager's internal charges to the Project, and perform the following:</p> <p>a. Obtain Construction Manager calculations for internal charge rates and vendor invoices or verification for component charges in excess of \$100. Recalculate the internal charges.</p> | <p>o Selected 3 cellphone charges and all computer and vehicle charges from the final job cost detail.</p> <p>a. CRI obtained the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer charges – obtained a "Computers and Software Costs per Project Staff Member/Workstation" report from the Construction Manager, which identified the calculation for computer charges. CRI obtained third party verification of all monthly charges in excess of \$100. Additionally, CRI inspected the final job cost detail and observed that all employees listed in report were also included in the final job cost detail. CRI recalculated the Construction Manager's calculation without exception. • Cell phone charges – obtained the calculation of the monthly charges, which are in the form of stipends to certain employees. Traced the payment of the monthly stipends for cell phones to the payroll registers for all 3 employees included in the charges without exception. CRI recalculated the Construction Manager's calculation without exception. • Vehicle charges – the charges are set at \$850 per month for a contractually limited number of vehicles. CRI obtained the schedule of values for the general requirements, which includes the vehicles, for the allowable monthly charge. |

| PROCEDURES | RESULTS |
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| <p>(13. Continued)</p> <p>b. Compare the internal charge rates recorded in the final job cost detail to the supporting documentation obtained in 13.a. above.</p> | <p>b. Compared the internal charges for the vehicles, computer charges and the cell phones in the final job cost detail to the supporting documentation obtained in 13.a. without exception.</p> |
| <p>14. Obtain the Project’s Notice to Proceed (“NTP”) from OCPS and inspect the dates of the charges in the final job cost detail for recorded costs with dates prior to the date on the NTP.</p> | <p>o Obtained the NTP and did not identify any charges in the final job cost detail prior to the NTP date.</p> |
| <p>15. Inquire of the Construction Manager to determine whether they are using a subcontractor default insurance program (“subguard”) for subcontractor bonding requirements. If so, perform the following:</p> <p>a. Inspect the final job cost detail, as well as, subcontracts and change order line items for the selected subcontractors noted in 7. above, for line items described as subcontractor bond costs.</p> <p>b. Obtain an invoice and cancelled checks for the subguard charges found in the final job cost detail, if paid to a third party.</p> <p>c. If the charges for subguard are the result of an internal allocation, obtain the internal allocation calculations that support the amounts in the final job cost detail and compare the calculations to the amounts in the final job cost detail.</p> | <p>o Per inquiry of the Construction Manager, a subguard program was utilized for the Project.</p> <p>a. Inspected the final job cost detail, subcontractor change orders, and subcontract agreements for all selected subcontractors for the inclusion of bond costs and found that 2 subcontractors were not included in the subguard program. Those subcontractors provided separate bonds, and the cost of those bonds was included in the subcontract costs. The bond rates for those two subcontractors were 3% and 2.5%, as compared to the subguard rate of 1.25%. However, per the Construction Manager the cost of those bonds was paid through the subguard program and reduced the net charge for subguard.</p> <p>b. The subguard premiums were not paid to a third party vendor, because the subguard program is self-insured by the Construction Manager. Subguard premiums are charged to the Project based on a third party rate sheet (as further explained in 15.d.), such rate (1.25%) being multiplied by the final subcontract value for each subcontractor enrolled in the program, including the owner direct purchases.</p> <p>c. The subguard charges are calculated as mentioned above in 15.b. The subguard rate is a company-wide rate that is applied to each project based on that particular project's subcontract values. CRI obtained the calculation of the subguard premium without exception.</p> |

| PROCEDURES | RESULTS |
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| <p>(15. Continued)</p> <p>d. If there is a self-insured portion of the premium, inquire regarding the calculation methodology for the self-insured portion of the premium. Obtain third party invoices or documentation for the calculation of the self-insured portion of the premium. Specifically inquire if that portion of the premium is based on actuarial calculations. If so, obtain the actuarial report supporting the calculation.</p> <p>e. If internal allocations are used, recalculate the internal allocations and compare the recalculation to the charges in the final job cost detail.</p> <p>f. Obtain written representation that the subcontractors on the Project, enrolled in subguard, have not included bond costs in their payment applications.</p> | <p>d. Inquired of the Construction Manager regarding the portion of the subguard premium that is self-insured, the Retention Aggregate Rate. CRI received the following response from the Construction Manager: "The Retention Aggregate Rate is not computed by an actuary although the methodology is similar. The rate is computed by the underwriter based on specific client statistical data and the amount of probable risk for the client. The information is privileged. The SDI Program is a benefit and a cost savings that Pirtle provides to OCPS as an option. OCPS instructed Pirtle to utilize the SDI Program to obtain the benefits of the program and the cost savings."</p> <p>e. Recalculated the internal allocations and compared them to the charges in the final job cost detail without exception. While the subguard rate sheet mentioned in 15.b above states a rate of 1.25%, the actual subguard rate reflected in the final job cost detail was calculated at 1.082%.</p> <p>f. Obtained written representation from the Construction Manager that the subcontractors on the Project, that were enrolled in the subguard program, have not included bond costs in their pay applications.</p> |
| <p>16. Obtain all signed and executed change orders between OCPS and the Construction Manager for the duration of the Project.</p> | <p>o Obtained all signed and executed change orders between OCPS and the Construction Manager without exception. Also, included with the change orders is Construction Change Directive #2 ("CCD2").</p> |
| <p>17. Obtain from OCPS, a log of the ODPs plus sales tax savings for the Project and perform the following:</p> <p>a. Recalculate the total ODPs, from the log obtained above, by taking the actual ODPs spent on the Project and comparing them to the original contract value (including ODPs) plus or minus any change orders (not including ODP change orders).</p> | <p>o Obtained the ODP log from OCPS without exception.</p> <p>a. Recalculated the percentage of the total ODPs plus sales tax savings, per the ODP log, as a percentage of the original contract value (including ODPs).</p> |

| PROCEDURES | RESULTS |
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| <p>(17. Continued)</p> <p>b. If the above recalculated percentage is below 25% (as per section 20.3 of the General Conditions to the Agreement), inquire of the District regarding whether it was determined the Construction Manager failed to obtain any tax savings that could have been achieved. If so, inquire if the District will seek to recover the amount of any such missed tax savings from the Construction Manager.</p> | <p>b. The results from the recalculation in 17.a. above indicated that the Construction Manager did not achieve the goal of 25%. CRI observed that the Construction Manager returned \$6,571 of missed sales tax savings in the final owner change order, which was deducted from one of the subcontractor's final contract values.</p> |
| <p>18. Compare the ODP log plus sales tax savings amount obtained in 17. above, to the total signed and executed change order amounts obtained in 16. above relative to ODPs.</p> | <p>o Compared the ODPs plus sales tax savings per the ODP log to the total signed and executed change order amounts relative to ODPs without exception.</p> |
| <p>19. Utilizing the not-to-exceed general requirements detail from the contract documents in 1. above, compare to the general requirements charges noted in the final job cost detail.</p> | <p>o Compared the not-to-exceed general requirements per the contract documents with the actual general requirements charged in the final job cost detail without exception.</p> |
| <p>20. Recalculate the adjusted guaranteed maximum price ("GMP") as follows:</p> <p>a. Obtain the original GMP amount, including any fixed or percentage-based Construction Manager fees or lump sums from the contract documents noted in 1. above.</p> <p>b. Add the original GMP amount (from 1. above) plus additive change orders and minus deductive change orders from 16. above to get the "adjusted guaranteed maximum price".</p> | <p>a. Obtained the original GMP amount without exception.</p> <p>b. The net amount of change orders was deducted from the original GMP amount and is reported in Exhibit A as the adjusted guaranteed maximum price.</p> |
| <p>21. Obtain the final contract value, per the final pay application (noted in 5. above) and compare it to the adjusted GMP amount recalculated in 20.b. above.</p> | <p>o Compared the adjusted guaranteed maximum price to the final contract value, per the final pay application, without exception.</p> |
| <p>22. Recalculate the final construction costs as follows:</p> <p>a. Starting with the final job cost detail, adjust for any reductions identified in the application of the above procedures (i.e. subcontractor markup differences, non-reimbursable items, repair/rework items, etc., as applicable) to reach the "adjusted final job costs".</p> | <p>a. The results of performing this procedure are reported in Exhibit A as adjusted final job costs.</p> |

| PROCEDURES | RESULTS |
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| <p>(22. Continued)</p> <p>b. Utilizing the adjusted final job costs, add any fixed fees or lump sum amounts to reach the “final construction costs”.</p> <p>c. Compare the adjusted GMP amount calculated in 20.b. above to the final construction costs amount from 22.b. above.</p> | <p>b. The results of performing this procedure are reported in Exhibit A as final construction costs. Additionally, CRI recorded a reduction of the construction management fee in the amount of \$2,688 related to reimbursements for material testing.</p> <p>c. The results of this procedure are reported in Exhibit A.</p> |
| <p>23. Using the General Conditions attachment in the contract documents, obtain the raw rates for the Construction Manager’s personnel.</p> <p>a. Obtain from the Construction Manager a listing of the personnel that filled the positions listed in the General Conditions attachment.</p> <p>b. From the listing of Construction Manager personnel that filled the positions in the General Conditions attachment, choose a sample of at least 15 payroll entries and obtain documentation of the selected persons actual pay rate for the period selected.</p> <p>c. Compare the actual pay rate obtained in 23.b. above to the raw rate included in the General Conditions attachment.</p> | <p>o Obtained the raw rates for the Construction Manager’s personnel included in the General Conditions attachment in the contract documents without exception.</p> <p>a. Obtained a listing of the personnel that filled the positions listed in the General Conditions attachment from the Construction Manager.</p> <p>b. From the listing of Construction Manager personnel entries, CRI chose a sample of 15 payroll entries and obtained the “Payroll - Register Report” from the Construction Manager for each of the items selected.</p> <p>c. The results of this procedure indicate the actual pay rate is less than or equal to the raw rate per the General Conditions attachment ("raw rate") in 9 of the 15 samples tested. Overall, the average actual pay rate is 3% under the raw rate for the samples selected.</p> <p>CRI did not see evidence OCPS was notified the labor rates paid were lower than the raw rates, in accordance with Section 5.A.1.d. of the Agreement.</p> |
| <p>24. Obtain, from OCPS and/or the Construction Manager, the Project’s contingency log and usage documents and inspect all contingency usage forms for OCPS’s designated representative’s signature of approval.</p> | <p>o Obtained the Project’s contingency log and usage documents and observed that all the contingency usage forms evidenced approval of an OCPS designated representative.</p> |
| <p>25. Compare the ending balances in the contingency funds, per the contingency logs obtained in 24. above, to the change order amount of the funds returning to OCPS, as obtained in 16. above.</p> | <p>o Compared the ending balance in the contingency funds to the amounts returned to OCPS in the final change order without exception.</p> |

| PROCEDURES | RESULTS |
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| 26. Obtain a listing of assets acquired by the Construction Manager for the Project and verify the assets were turned over to OCPS. | ○ Obtained a listing of assets which indicated the assets not consumed were transferred to another OCPS project without exception. |
| 27. Obtain the Certificates of Substantial Completion, signed by the Architect, and compare the dates of these documents to the time requirements contained in the contract documents. | ○ Obtained the Certificates of Substantial Completion for Phase 1 and Phase 2 without exception. The substantial completion date for Phase 1, as reported on the Certificate, was compared to the time requirements contained in the contract documents. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substantial completion for Phase 1 was achieved on July 28, 2020, in accordance with the requirements of the contract documents. • Substantial completion for Phase 2 was achieved on August 20, 2020, in accordance with the requirements of the contract documents. |
| 28. Obtain the Certificate of Final Inspection, signed by the Architect, and compare the date of this document to the time requirements contained in the contract documents. | ○ Obtained the Certificate of Final Completion ("CFI") without exception. The final completion date, as reported on the CFI, indicated the Construction Manager achieved final completion 138 days after the contractually required date. Final completion is to be achieved within 120 days after the date of substantial completion, which for the Project was December 18, 2020. The CFI was signed by the Project's architect on May 5, 2021. |
| 29. Utilizing the Certificate of Final Inspection obtained in 28. above, inspect the dates of the charges in the final job cost detail for recorded costs with dates subsequent to the date of the Certificate of Final Inspection. | ○ Inspected the dates of the charges in the final job cost detail for recorded costs with dates subsequent to the date of the CFI and noted \$693 of costs occurred after the final inspection date. Per the CM, "These costs were attributable to a mistake made by the Project Manager where Pirtle expended funds to subcontractors above and beyond what was reimbursable from OCPS." CRI made an adjustment which is reported in Exhibit A. |
| 30. Obtain the SAP/Purchase Order reconciliation from OCPS and compare the guaranteed maximum price on the reconciliation to the guaranteed maximum price on the Construction Manager's final pay application, as noted in 5. above. | ○ Obtained the SAP/Purchase Order reconciliation from OCPS and agreed the guaranteed maximum price on the reconciliation to the guaranteed maximum price on the final pay application, without exception. |

We were engaged by The School Board of Orange County, Florida, to perform this agreed-upon procedures engagement and conducted our engagement in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review engagement, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on the final construction costs and the adjusted guaranteed maximum price. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

We are required to be independent of Pirtle Construction Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our agreed-upon procedures engagement.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of The School Board of Orange County, Florida, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified party.

Carr, Riggs & Ingram, L.L.C.

Orlando, Florida
March 4, 2022

**The School Board of Orange County, Florida
Rolling Hills Elementary School – Comprehensive Project**

Exhibit A – Project Costs

Calculation of the final construction costs

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|---|------------------------------------|
| Calculation of adjusted final job costs: | |
| Construction Manager job costs | \$ 10,728,193 |
| Non-reimbursable costs per the Construction Manager | (6,344) |
| Subcontractor markup for overhead and profit in excess of contractual limits | (29) |
| Adjustment to reflect general liability insurance and worker's compensation insurance at actual cost | (6,215) |
| Costs incurred after the date of final completion | (693) |
| Adjusted final job costs | <u>10,714,912</u> |
| Original lump sum general conditions | <u>660,162</u> |
| Calculation of the construction management fee: | |
| Original construction management fee | 675,791 |
| Construction management fee earned on contingency use | 1,754 |
| Reimbursement for material testing | (2,688) |
| | <u>674,857</u> |
| Final construction costs | <u><u>\$ 12,049,931</u></u> |

Calculation of adjusted guaranteed maximum price

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|---|------------------------------------|
| Original guaranteed maximum price | \$ 15,988,088 |
| Construction Change Directive #2 | 100,000 |
| Adjustments from change orders | (4,028,791) |
| | <u>15,059,297</u> |
| Adjusted guaranteed maximum price | <u><u>\$ 12,059,297</u></u> |
| | |
| Construction costs, lesser of final construction costs and adjusted guaranteed maximum price | \$ 12,049,931 |
| Owner direct purchases | <u>3,667,271</u> |
| | <u><u>\$ 15,717,202</u></u> |