814-Other fixed expenses

- 814.1 Bonds (maintenance and construction)
 - .2 Permits and licenses, boiler inspection
 - .3 Fire insurance
 - .4 Legal services
- .5 Burglar insurance
- .6 Association dues
- .7 Advertisements
- .8 Floor tests
- .9 Ring tests

816—Temporary structure (labor and material)

- 816.1 Offices
 - .2 Toilets
 - .3 Toolhouse, blacksmith shops, storage sheds, etc.
 - .4 Stairs and ladders
 - .5 Fences, sidewalks, covers and other enclosures
- .6 Temporary platform and driveways
- utilities

818—Temporary light, heat and power .3 Power

818.1 Light .2 Heat

819—General cleaning 819.1 Labor .2 Teaming

820-Extra work

821.1 Use as many numbers as account charged

- 831 Wrecking, excavating, 831.1 Wrecking, contract
- shoring, etc.
- 832—Heating, plumbing, wiring, elevators, etc.
- 832.1 Sub-heading for each kind of subcontract
- 833—Interior construction 834—Painting and glazing
- 835—Millwork
- 836—Roofing
- 837—Fireproof doors and windows
- 838-Interior finish 839—Structural steel
- 840—(Extra work) subcontracts.
- 841 Sub-headings for each kind of work done
- Repair contracts (for small jobbing contracts)
- 890—Company expense (not charged to owners)
- 891 Sub-headings for each kind of expense

Statement of Construction Cost

At stated periods we take from the cost records a summary and detail statement of construction costs in the following form:-

Name Cost of Acct. Item Amount Unit Cost Diff. The last column is in black or red; naturally the red items will have eareful scrutiny to ascertain why costs are running above estimate. This statement is primarily for our own use, but the owner may have a copy if he wishes.

Owner Knows Total Expenditure

Under contract, the owner generally the cost-plus-fixed-fee furnishes the funds to finance the contract. We maintain an entirely separate bank account for each costplus contract, representing the owner's funds, and where agreeable to

- .8 Repairs and protection
- .9 Protection to public
- to adjacent property
- - .2 Excavation, contract .3 Shoring, contract

the owner, we arrange for the owner's representative to countersign all checks drawn by us on this account. At the start of the work we furnish to the owner an estimate of the anticipated amount of labor and material bills covering an initial period of two weeks or more, and the owner then advances the funds to cover these requirements. When the owner's receipted copies of vouchers covering this period are returned from the vendors, a statement is given to the owner showing amounts actually paid for payrolls, materials and sub-contract work, with receipted vouchers attached. That total is then credited to us by the owner on account of contract.

The advantages of having all accounts handled at the job are apparent. The distribution, if not clear from the purchase order, can be referred to the superintendent and the fact that the books of accounts are at all times open for the owner's inspection, is an assurance to him of honest treatment. The fact that he approves purchases of materials before made and again has the opportunity of questioning invoices prior to payment, leaves the control with him and prevents the accumulation of minor, disputed items, which if left for settlement until the completion of the contract, might not be readily explained.

But a system of accounts, no matter how perfect, cannot influence the cost of work except as it points out from time to time divergence from the preliminary estimate, the assumption being made that such differences are promptly taken in hand, the reasons investigated and the remedy applied. The success of work under the cost-plus contract



