

PROJECT CASH FLOW

Objective

- **Perform** cash flow analysis without and with advance payment.

Agenda

- Cash Flow
- Cash Flow Projection
- Cash Flow to the Contractor
- Overdraft Requirements

Cash Flow

According to *Wikipedia*, the free encyclopedia:

“**It** is an accounting term that refers to the amounts of cash being *received* and *spent* by a business during a defined period of time, sometimes tied to a specific project.”

Cash Flow (Cont'd)

- Contractor incurs cost before receiving monthly payments from Owner.
- The difference between income & expense is financed
- Advanced payments reduce financing cost
- Projects create a “Financing Envelope” that limits the contractor’s ability to bid.

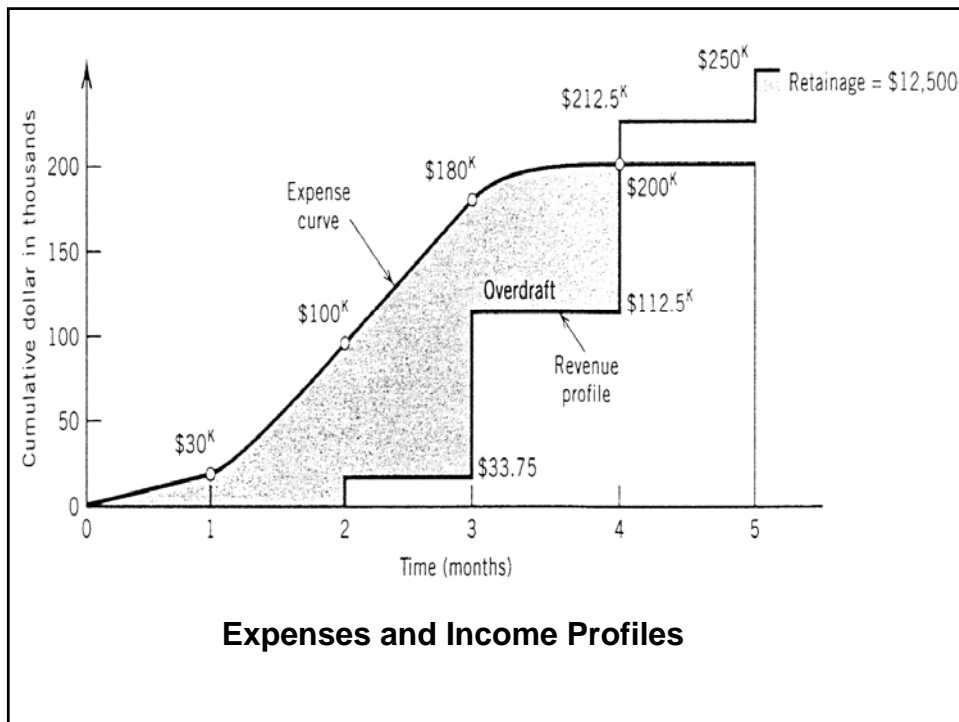
Cash Flow Projection

- The projection of income and expense during the life of a project can be developed from several time-scheduling aids used by the contractor.
- Example: **See Figure 9.1**

| | Month #1 | Month #2 | Month #3 | Month #4 |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A | 50,000 | | | |
| B | | 40,000 | | |
| C | | | 60,000 | |
| D | | | 30,000 | |
| Monthly direct cost | 25,000 | 65,000 | 75,000 | 15,000 |
| Monthly indirect cost | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total monthly costs | 30,000 | 70,000 | 80,000 | 20,000 |
| Cumulative monthly costs | 30,000 | 100,000 | 180,000 | 200,000 |

Cash Flow to the Contractor

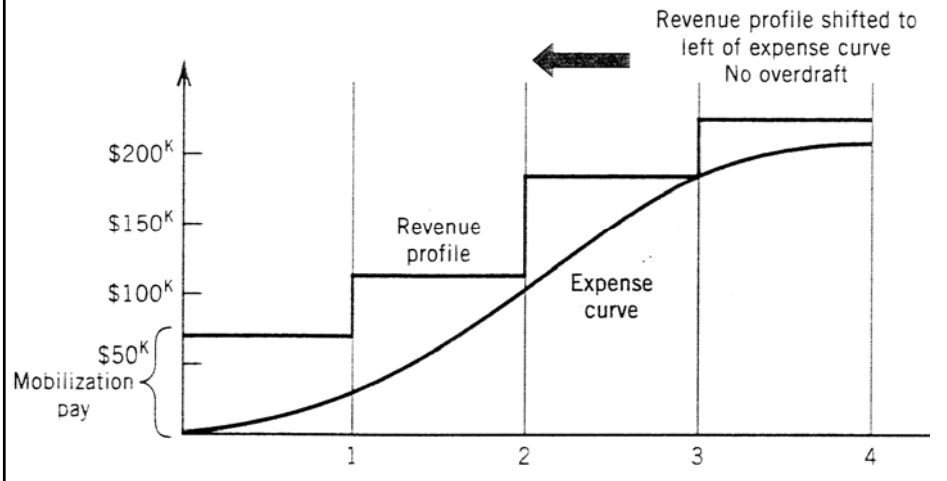
- The flow of money from the owner to the contractor is in the form of progress payments.
- Because of the delay in payment of billings by the owner and the Retainage withheld, the revenue profile lags behind the expense S-curve (Overdraft).
- See Figure 9.2.



Cash Flow to the Contractor (Cont'd)

- Contractors offset the overdraft borrowing requirement by requesting front or mobilization money (*Advance Payment*) from the owner.
- This shifts the position of the income profile so that no overdraft occurs.
- See Figure 9.3.

Influence of front, or mobilization payment on expense and income profile



Overdraft Requirements

- In order to know how much credit must be made available at the bank, the contractor needs to know what the maximum overdraft will be during the life of the project.
- See Table 9.1 & Figure 9.4

Overdraft Calculation

1. Calculate total price of work performed at end of each billing period.
2. Calculate total amount billed at end of each billing period.
3. Calculate amount of payment received.
4. Calculate Overdraft at end of month.

| | Month | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|--------|----------|
| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 |
| | OUT | IN | OUT | IN | OUT | IN | OUT | IN | OUT | IN | IN |
| Direct Cost | 25,000 | | 65,000 | | 75,000 | | 15,000 | | | | |
| Indirect Cost | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | | | |
| | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | | | |
| Subtotal | 30,000 | | 70,000 | | 80,000 | | 20,000 | | | | |
| Profit (25%) | 7,500 | | 17,500 | | 20,000 | | 5,000 | | | | |
| | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | | | |
| Total Billed | 37,500 | | 87,500 | | 100,000 | | 25,000 | | | | |
| Retainage Withheld (10) | 3,750 | | 8,750 | | 0 | | 0 | | | | |
| | | ---- | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | | |
| Payment Received | | 0 | | 33,750 | | 78,750 | | 100,000 | | 37,500 | |
| Overdraft End of Month | 30,000 | | 100,300 | | 147,553 | | 90,279 | | (8,819) | | (46,319) |
| Interest on Overdraft balance (1% per Month) | 300 | | 1003 | | 1,476 | | 903 | | 0 | | |
| | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | |
| Total Amount Financed | 30,300 | | 101,303 | | 149,029 | | 91,182 | | (8,819) | | |

Overdraft At end of month 2 = 30,300+70,000=100,300

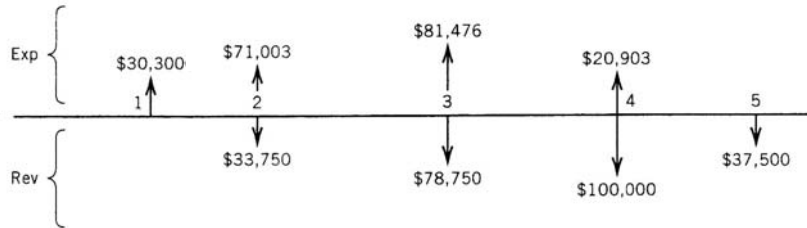
Overdraft At end of month 3 = 101,303+80,000-33,750=147,553

Overdraft At end of month 4 = 149,029+20,000-78,750=90,279

Overdraft At end of month 5 = 91,181+0-100,000= -8,819

Overdraft At end of month 6 = -8,819 +0-37,500= -46,319

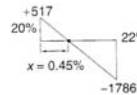
Cash Flow No Advance Payment



ROR Calculation No Advance Payment

Table 9.2 ROR Calculations for Small Project

| N | NET ^a | PWF ^b @ 20% | Total @ 20% | PWF @ 25% | Total @ 25% | PWF @ 22% | Total @ 22% |
|---|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 | -30300 | .8333 | -25249 | .8000 | -24240 | .8196 | -24834 |
| 2 | -37253 | .6944 | -25868 | .6400 | -23842 | .6719 | -25030 |
| 3 | -2726 | .5787 | -1577 | .5120 | -1396 | .5507 | -1501 |
| 4 | 79097 | .4822 | 38140 | .4096 | 32398 | .4514 | 35704 |
| 5 | 37500 | .4019 | 15071 | .3277 | 12289 | .3700 | 13875 |
| | | | $\Sigma = +517$ | | $\Sigma = -4971$ | | $\Sigma = -1786$ |



$$\frac{X}{2\%} = \frac{517}{(1786 + 517)}$$

$$X = 0.45\%$$

$$\text{ROR} = 20\% + 0.45\%$$

$$= 20.45\%$$

^aA negative net value indicates expenses exceed revenue for this period.

^bPWF = Present Worth Factor.

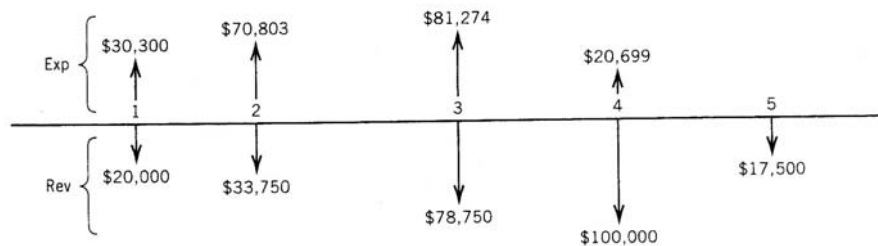
In case there is an Advance Payment of 20,000

See Table 9-3

| | Month | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|----------|--------|----------|--|
| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | |
| | OUT | IN | OUT | IN | OUT | IN | OUT | IN | OUT | IN | IN | |
| Direct Cost | 25,000 | | 65,000 | | 75,000 | | 15,000 | | | | | |
| Indirect Cost | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | 5,000 | | | | | |
| | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | | | | |
| Subtotal | 30,000 | | 70,000 | | 80,000 | | 20,000 | | | | | |
| Profit (25%) | 7,500 | | 17,500 | | 20,000 | | 5,000 | | | | | |
| | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | | | | |
| Total Billed | 37,500 | | 87,500 | | 100,000 | | 25,000 | | | | | |
| Retainage Withheld (10) | 3,750 | | 8,750 | | 0 | | 0 | | | | | |
| | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | | | |
| Payment Received | | 20,000 | | 33,750 | | 78,750 | | 100,000 | | 17,500 | | |
| Overdraft End of Month | 10,000 | | 80,100 | | 127,151 | | 69,673 | | (29,630) | | (47,130) | |
| Interest on Overdraft balance (1% per Month) | 100 | | 801 | | 1272 | | 697 | | 0 | | | |
| | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | ----- | | | |
| Total Amount Financed | 10,100 | | 80,901 | | 128,423 | | 70,370 | | (29,630) | | | |

Overdraft At end of month 2 = 30,300+70,000-20,000=80,300
Overdraft At end of month 3 = 81,103+80,000-33,750=127,353
Overdraft At end of month 4 = 128,627+20,000-78,750=69,877
Overdraft At end of month 5 = 70,576+0-100,000= -29,424
Overdraft At end of month 6 = -29,424 +0-17,500= -46,924

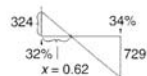
Cash Flow With Advance Payment



ROR Calculation With Advance Payment

Table 9.4 ROR Calculations to Include Mobilization Payment

| N | Net ^a | PWF ^b 30% | Total @ 30% | PWF 32% | Total @ 32% | PWF 34% | Total @ 34% |
|---|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 | -10300 | .7692 | -7923 | .7575 | -7802 | .7463 | -7687 |
| 2 | -37053 | .5917 | -21925 | .5739 | -21265 | .5569 | -20635 |
| 3 | -2524 | .4552 | -1149 | .4348 | -1097 | .4156 | -1049 |
| 4 | 79301 | .3501 | 27765 | .3294 | 26122 | .3101 | 24591 |
| 5 | 17500 | .2693 | 4713 | .2495 | 4366 | .2315 | 4051 |
| | | | $\Sigma = 1482$ | | $\Sigma = 324$ | | $\Sigma = -729$ |



$$\frac{X}{2\%} = \frac{324}{(324 + 729)}$$

$$X = 0.62$$

$$\text{ROR} = [32 + .62]\%$$

$$= 32.62\%$$

^aA negative net value indicates expenses exceed revenue for this period.

^bPWF = Present Worth Factor

Objectives

- **Perform** cash flow analysis without and with advance payment.

Questions