# IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION 

## CASH FLOW

AND

## PROJECT MANAGEMENT

PROGRAMMING AND SCHEDULING DEPARTMENT


## IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION - ANNUAL FISCAL CYCLE



Figure - 1


## CASH FLOW AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

## INTRODUCTION

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1973 more than $\$ 180$ million in cash passed through the Iowa Primary Road Fund. These expenditures paid for new construction, right-of-way acquired, maintenance and operational needs, engineering and administration. The funds to pay for these items were received partially from state road user resources and partially from the Federal Highway Trust Fund which is also generated by national road user imposts. The management objective is to balance the expenditures with the income in such a way as to use each dollar as it becomes available and yet to avoid over-obligation and the resulting deficits which would cause temporary disruption of letting schedules and delay payments to creditors.

The complexity of cash flow management derives from the necessity to enter into contractual obligation for major amounts well in advance of actual expenditures and receipts and to anticipate the corresponding inflow and outflow of dollars. The purpose of this report is to assist in communicating a basic understanding of the multiple factors influencing cash management decision on a day-to-day basis. Such an understanding is a necessary background for future discussions of alternative choices or limitations. This is particularly related to the need to defer or advance specific projects in the letting program in response to current uncertainties regarding availability of fuel and materials for construction purposes, ma nipulation of federal obligation authority, potential revenue changes from motor fuel resources, sudden increases in budgetary costs, etc.

PRIMARY ROAD FUND
The Primary Road Fund, created by the legislature in 1925, is the accounting vehicle through which the State's primary road program is managed. The fund was established to meet federal requirements for receipt of funds under 1921 legislation.
(2)

Expenditures from the fund are in two major categories with the larger part being project oriented and therefore governed by means of the Five-Year Program. The remainder relates to maintenance, operations, engineering, administration, and capital improvements which are budgeted biennially by legislative action. As mentioned previously, receipts are in two classes, state originated and federal originated. Figure 1 is a flow diagram depicting the cash flow to and from the Primary Road Fund. This is shown as a continuing process but with a definite annual cycle associated with the construction season and the seasonal aspects of resource generation.

Referring to the diagram, cash flows to the Primary Road Fund from two other larger funds. At the state level the Road Use Tax Fund is the vehicle for receiving state road user revenue which is then redirected to state, farm to market, county, and municipal programs. Appendix page 10 is a diagram showing the function of this larger fund for a recent year. The other device is the Federal Highway Trust Fund which was established by the 1956 Federal Aid Highway Act to receive federal user imposts. Cash flows from this fund as a reimbursement to the state after project activity in the various categorical programs has been paid from state funds. The instant these payments are deposited into the Primary Road Fund the money loses its distinction as "federal" and becomes state money in the same sense as receipts from the state Road Use Tax Fund. The process leading to actual receipt of cash from the federal trust fund is somewhat complex and will be discussed later.

As with the receipt of resources, the cash expenditures from the Primary Road Fund are on a continuing day-to-day basis. Referring again to the flow diagram, the expenditures are in two major categories. The Five-Year Program is the controlling device for all expenditures related to construction and right-of-way. The biennial budget approved by the legislature controls the remainder. The Five-Year Program category is shown in three parts, which are important to the cash flow process. These are Interstate projects, other federal projects and non-federal projects.


The distinction is needed due to the different reimbursement rate for the two federal categories, which is vital to the prediction of cash flow ( $90 \%$ for Interstate and $70 \%$ for other federal projects).

Within the legislatively budgeted component of expenditure the major categories are maintenance and operations, engineering, administration and capital improvements. With the possible exception of maintenance, the monthly cash outflow under this heading has been reasonably predictable.

## FEDERAL FUNDING

Essential to the understanding of cash flow and project management is an understanding of the way in which federal funding is received. The Federal Highway Trust Fund was established in 1956 by Congress for the purpose of receiving certain highway user funds and channeling them toward several federal categorical programs. These initially included the Interstate System, the Federal Aid Primary System, the Federal Aid Secondary System, and the Urban Extensions of Federal Aid Primary Routes into cities above 5,000 population.

The initial 1956 categories also included $1 \frac{1}{2} \%$ off-the-top for highway planning and research (HPR) and a national reserve for emergency relief (ER). The primary, secondary, and urban categories came to be known as the federal ABC Program. Since 1956, new federal highway acts have been passed in each even numbered year through 1970 and the most recent act was passed in 1973. With each subsequent action, Congress decides how much of the total distribution will be allocated to each program for a two or three fiscal year budget period. At the same time, Congress also establishes the formula to be used to apportion to the states a share of each program for thie budget period. That apportionment added to any unused parts of previous apportionments becomes a ceiling figure for each program category which cannot be exceeded until and unless Congress extends the program in subsequent legislation. While initially there were only the four major federal program categories, in the 1973 Highwary Act there are now eight major and six minor categories relating to
report prepared by the Accounting Department showing each category of federal aid. Schedule I-4 of that report shows the amount remaining in each apportionment year. Note that all 1972 items must be under contractual agreement with the FHWA by June 30, 1972.

The Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) which governs the issuance of obligation authority has recently begun using this device for other purposes than initially intended. For several years obligation authority has been kept at a level considerably below trust fund receipts. A1so, the OMB has recently begun using this power to direct expenditures on a short term basis into those categorical programs the administration favors, mainly urban oriented. Both practices of withholding obligation authority and categorizing the amounts released have serious implications for project and cash management. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, Iowa is about $\$ 34$ million short of being released adequate obligation authority to let the contracts which will ultimately earn the full apportionment in all categorical programs. Appendix page 14 is a recent federal report showing Trust Fund history and status.

Another constant conern regarding federal obligation authority is that it can be withdrawn on a moments notice. In April, 1973, for instance, notice was given that all unobligated balances on May 15 would be withdrawn and redistributed to the states that could assure use by June 30. States that chanced not to have federal projects maturing to a letting stage in that time period or perhaps were saving their obligation authority for a large project to be obligated in July or August were just out-of-luck.

The impact of federal obligation control issued on a short term basis to a program of projects requiring up to six or seven years development time can be very serious, particularly when coupled with the construction seasons of the northern climate. For instance when a group of federal aid projects may be ready for letting in the April - June period but no obligation authority is available until after July 1, the letting would thus be in July or August resulting
(2)
in effective loss of one year on the construction schedule.
At the present time about $\$ 35$ million in annual project activity is required to earn the federal apportionments in the major state controlled non-Interstate categories (Rural Primary - 23.6; Urban Highways - 4.0; Priority Primary - 5.0; Economic Growth Center 2.4). Thus, about $\$ 45$ million of our annual program is used for non-participating projects. While the design criteria used are generally the same, there is currently a major additional investment required in terms of both manpower and development time to obtain multiple approvals at the federal level. Therefore, we do not develop each project for potential federal reimbursement. Instead we select projects spread through the Five-Year Program period for development with full federal involvement. This practice was begun in 1968 and is an essential tool in cash management. Appendix page 23 is the current federal project list.

Referring again to the flow diagram (figure 1), we see that federal program control in the form of obligation authority flows from the federal administration. This obligation authority is used by the states as described previously to place a mixture of Interstate and other federal projects under contract. As soon as payments are made to contractors (or property owners for right-of-way), reimbursement can be applied for and received into the Primary Road Fund. The amount of federal cash received in any period is governed by the amount under obligation, the mix of projects according to types (90-10 or 70-30) and the rate of accomplishment of the outstanding contracts by the contractors.

One other feature of federal funding is important to understand. The flow diagram depicts a procedure Iowa and other states have used primarily in connection with the Interstate Program. Federal law allows a state to obligate projects in advance of the current apportionment with reimbursement from later apportionments. Also, it is possible to purchase right-of-way and not seek reimbursement until the road section is in the final phase of construction or open for traffic. These two
items are shown as advance Interstate construction and advance Interstate right-ofway on the diagram and they serve as "Accounts Receivable". Cash can be drawn from these accounts whenever current project activity within an obligaton control period is below the amount available and there is unused Interstate category apportionment. The value of this procedure to cash management is that obligation authority under threat of short term recall can be converted to cash if current project activity is inadequate to use the obligation authority prior to expiration. This was done most recently in May, 1973, to our advantage. These accounts also afford a valuable back-up cash management resource in that they can be converted to cash on short notice in the event an unexpected deficit should occur in the Primary Road Fund balance. Interstate project lettings can then be deferred on a short term basis and cash obtained from this resource. This feature will be closed out over the next three years as the Interstate program diminishes toward conclusion.

## PRODUCTION SCHEDULE

As previously stated, the Five-Year Program governs the project related portion of cash flow. The program is composed of many projects with planning and development activities occurring concurrently. To provide a basis for guiding the several departments toward systematic accomplishment of the necessary pre-construction actions, a production schedule is used. Each programmed item is staged through the planning and development period by means of a series of key events and activities with appropriate time allowances for each. The letting objective is established by the programmed year of accomplishment.

The production schedule is a critical cash management tool. It provides a s device to assure adequate flow of project activity within the limits of continuing receipt of the necessary interim project concurrences. The schedule is geared to a rate of production slightly ahead of anticipated funding availability. This serves to provide for alternate projects in the event of an unexpected circumstance
due to federal funding limitations or project delays for any reason. Appendix page 28 depicts the schematic flow of events and activities which is the basis of the production schedule. Also shown is a graphical representation of the cumulative dollar value of monthly lettings as taken from the current production schedule through fiscal 1977. The graph also shows the concurrent cumulative plan availability in advance of the program as presently designed into the schedule. In addition to the cash management needs, the practice of completing plans and right-of-way activity several months ahead of the letting serves to allow utility relocation well ahead of the construction and minimizes the conflicts and costly delays often resulting from concurrent operations.

As a management objective the content of the project reserve is in constant change. Projects are moved in short term to letting status as new projects are put in reserve. No project will remain in reserve status more than six months if at all possible.

FORECASTING CASH FLOW
Referring again to the fiscal flow diagram, it is obvious that management of such a complexity of resource and pay-out factors requires some form of projection of the multiple factors into the future. Considering the seasonal aspect of our resources and expenditures, the focus of cash flow management is naturally that point in the annual fiscal cycle when we normally experience the least cash balance. This, of course, occurs shortly after conclusion of the construction season with the probability that the lowest cash situation will be in the period from November through February. The focal point of present cash projections is therefore the months of November, 1974 through February, 1975. For the past 18 months, the Accounting Department, in cooperation with the departments of Programming and Scheduling, Contracts and Budgeting, have been evolving a cash flow forecasting procedure. This is necessarily a multiple factor process based on past history projected into the future and applied to current unpaid contract balances and
the expected schedule of project lettings through the period of the prediction. The resulting cash flow forecast provides a basis of judgment about the extent to which commitments can be made in advance of the construction season hopefully with reasonable assurance that resources will neither be over-committed or under-used. SUMMARY

Much more could be written on this subject in the form of details about various facets of the total procedure. For instance, nothing was said of investing temporary balances to the maximum advantage of the program, or the many important details of accounting. In a very good paper presented at the recent AASHTO meeting in Los Angeles, Mr. W. P. Smith of California refers to the total process as an art rather than a science and concludes with the following statement ... "A successful cash management program requires highly competent and dedicated staff, knowledgeable and involved management, a close working relationship between the State Highway Department and the FHWA, and lots of luck".


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A P P E N D I X
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HIGHWAY PLANNING SURVEYS DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF PLANNING
IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

1972 REVENUES



- the total received differs from the total reported revenue due to the in transit funds distributed by one agency but not received by the other agency until the following year. SOURCE: IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
Lmoney is allocated from the road use tax fund to pay registration reciprocity refunds
2 SPECIAL APPROPRIATION TO THE RALLROAD GRADE CROSSING SAFETY FUND.
3 MONEY RECEIVED FROM COUNTIES TO COVER COSTS OF FM. PROJECTS LET BY THE IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION.
4/FEDERAL FUNDS to counties a cities are from various federal agencies such as agriculture stabilization conservation service, office of emergency planning, fish a wilolife and the corps of engineers.

HISTORY OF STATE ROAD USER DISTRIBUTIONS

| $\begin{aligned} & Y \\ & E \\ & A \\ & R \end{aligned}$ | MOTOR FUEL USE TAXES |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { REGISTRATION } \\ \text { FEES } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { USE } \\ & \text { TAX } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { SALES } \\ \text { TAX } \end{gathered}$ | MISC. RECEIPTS | TOTAL | DISTRIBUTION |  |  |  |  | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | RATE |  | AMOUNT |  |  |  | ratio |  |  |  | AMOUNT |  |  |  |  |
|  | gas | presel |  | NO. CARS | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { NO. } \\ \text { TRUCKS } \end{array}$ | AMOUNT |  | AMOUNT | AMOUNT |  |  | PRIMARY | SECONDARY | municipal |  |  |
| 1926 | 2 |  | 3,195,725 | 652,475 | 51,290 | 7,204,154 |  |  |  | 10,399,939 |  | 8,563,307 | 1,836,632 |  | (2) | 10,399,939 |
| - 1927 | $2 / 3$ |  | 4,680,419 | 654,296 | 55,698 | 3,077,669 |  |  |  | 12,758,088 |  | 10,943,725 | 1,814,363 |  |  | 12,758,088 |
| $\underline{1928}$ | 3 |  | 6,622,285 | 677,782 | 61,933 | 9,605,430 |  |  | 165,408 | 16,393,123 |  | 13,268,783 | 3,124,340 |  |  | 16,393,123 |
| $\underline{1929}$ | 3 |  | 6,990,322 | 718,380 | 69,531 | 11,011,442 |  |  | 171,447 | 18, 173,211 |  | 15,819,044 | 2,354,167 |  |  | 18,173,211 |
| 1930 | 3 |  | 10,023,642 | 711,927 | 73,417 | 11,839,805 |  |  | 416,997 | 22,280,444 |  | 17,114,174 | 5,166,270 |  | (2) | 22,280,444 : |
| 1931 | 3 |  | 10,930,951 | 673,360 | 81,936 | 11,369,275 |  |  | 512,993 | 22,813,219 |  | 17,305,134 | 5,508,085 |  |  | 22,813,219 |
| $\underline{1932}$ | 3 |  | 9,247,605 | 611,003 | 76,132 | 20,517,370 |  |  | 372,995 | 20,137,970 |  | 15,488,623 | 4,649,347 |  |  | 20,137,970 |
| 1933 | 3 |  | 8,897,544 | 562,802 | 69,490 | 9,597,521 |  |  | 362,218 | 18,857,283 |  | 14,276,831 | 4,580,452 |  |  | 18,857,283 |
| -1934 | 3 |  | 10,619,996 | 592,350 | 75,536 | 8,232,902 |  |  | 501,723 | 19,354,621 |  | 14,651,867 | 4,702,754 |  |  | 19,354,621 |
| $\underline{1935}$ | 3 |  | 11,399,878 | 619,658 | 83,836 | 8,871,216 |  |  | 504,229 | 20,775,323 |  | 15,410,834 | 5,364,489 |  |  | 20,775, 323 |
| 2936 | 3 |  | 12,032,887 | 645,759 | 87,535 | 9,635,488 |  |  | 429,981 | 22,098,356 |  | 16,371,270 | 5,727,086 |  |  | 22,098,356 |
| -1937 | 3 |  | 12,860,458 | 659,004 | 91,991 | 10,235,646 |  |  | 539,729 | 23,635,833 |  | 17,583,857 | 6,051,976 |  |  | 23,635,833 |
| -1938 | 3 |  | 13,102,787 | 651,843 | 01,922 | 10,520,475 |  |  | 450,851 | 24,074,113 |  | 17,849,070 | 6,225,043 |  |  | 24,074,113 |
| -1939 | 3 |  | 10,756,508 | 673,036 | 99,931 | 10, 368,462 |  |  | 390,231 | 21,515,201 |  | 13,884,089 | 3,631,112 |  | (3) | 21,515,201 |
| $\underline{1940}$ | 3 |  | 14,350,704 | 692,318 | 108,913 | 11,221,790 |  |  | 238,243 | 25,810,737 |  | 17,309,925 | 8,500,812 |  |  | 25,810,737 : |
| -1942 | 3 |  | 14,837,455 | 717,219 | 215,029 | 12,432,508 |  |  | 364,569 | 27,634,532 |  | 16,000,000 | 11,634,532 |  | (4) | 27.634,532 |
| $\underline{1942}$ | 3 |  | 14,569,100 | 658,292 | 110,055 | 12,610,701 |  |  | 327,995 | 27,507,796 |  | 17,000,000 | 10,507,796 |  | (5) | 27,507,796 |
| -1983 | 3 |  | 10,921,592 | 615,403 | 105,086 | 12,458,147 |  |  | 685,232 | 23,064,971 |  | 17,000,000 | 6,054,971 |  |  | 23,064,971 |
| 1944 | 3 |  | 10,838,993 | 597,674 | 105,884 | 11,284,857 |  |  | 442,894 | 22,566,744 |  | 17,000,000 | 5,566,744 |  |  | 22,566,744 |
| $\underline{1945}$ | 3/4 |  | 14,267,626 | 590,579 | 109,923 | 11,262,118 |  |  | 501,218 | 26,030,962 |  | 17,000,000 | 9,030,962 |  |  | 26,030,962 : |
| 1-1295 | 4 |  | 20,813,086 | 624,674 | 124, 133 | 12,928,219 |  |  | 308,517 | 34,049,822 |  | 17,000,000 | 11,590,736 |  | 5,459,086 (6) | 34,049,822 |
| -1942 | 4. |  | 23,473.163 | 677,596 | 142,538 | 13,792,360 |  |  | 7,432,243 | 44,697, 786 |  | 17,000,000 | 18,130,107 | 2,579,874 | 6,969,805 (7) | 44,697,786, |
| -1943 | 4 |  | 24,036,000 | 735,919 | 161,329 | 18,655,640 |  |  | 465,532 | 42,925,883 |  | 17,000,000 | 23,522,283 | 2,403,600 |  | 42,925,883 |
| -1949 | 4 |  | 25,033, 795 | 807,536 | 170,420 | 128,434,779 | 2,482,213 | 224,580 | 494,875 | 47,670,242 | 42-15-35-8 | 17,183,995 | 27,564,625 | 2,921,622 | (8) | 47.670,242. |
| 1950 | 4 |  | 28,227, 41 | 878,606 | 182,748 | 25,031,026 | 6,264,588 | 4,914,080 | 1,020,912 | 65,458,347 | 42-15-35-8 | 27,053,966 | 32,729,174 | 5,236,668 | 438,539 (9) | 65,458,347 |
| 1951 | 4 |  | 22,539,458 | 895,943 | 191,931 | 29,449,892 | 5,427,133 | 5,256,107 | 1,127,183 | 70,789,773 | 42-15-35-8 | 29,731,705 | 35,394,886 | 5,663,182 |  | 70,789,773 |
| 1952 | 4 |  | 31,145, 794 | 283,298 | 194,581 | 33, 406, 721 | 4,298,240 | 5,262,187 | 704,835 | 74, 817,777 | 42-15-35-8 | 31,423,466 | 37,408,888 | 5,985,423 |  | 74,817, 777 |
| 1253 | 4/5 | 4/6 | 35.628 .757 | 212.044 | 201,837 | 28,860,125 | 5,780,281 | 5, 344,125 | 830,736 | 76,443,914 | 42-15-35-8 | 30,824,601 | 36,418,026 | 5,826,884 | 3,374,403 (10) | 76,443,914 |

## poor wotes

(1.) Gasoline tax - 2 cents per gallon. Revenue to be divided aqually batween county, township and primary roads.
(2.) $12 / 3$ cents of gascline tax to Primary Road Fund. $11 / 3$ cents of gasoline tax to Secondary Road Fund.
(3.) Information available for only seven months. All net motor vehicle regigtration fees to Primary Road Fund. 5/9 of the net collections of motor fuel tax to Primary Road Fund.

5 of the net collections of the motor carriass tax to the primary Road fund. $4 / 9$ of the net collactions of the motor fuel tax to the Secondary Road pund. is of the net collections of the motor carriars tax to the secondary road rund.
(4.) All money from stats sources abova $\$ 16,000,000$ was transferred from Primary Road Fund to Farm to Market Road Fund.
(5.) All woney from state sources above $\$ 17,000,000$ was tranaferred from Primary Road Fund to Farm to Market road Pund.
(6.) Revenue from 1 cent per gallon motor fuel tax was impounded during litigation on constitutionality of the statute.
(7.) Impounded money released for distribution. $3 / 5$ of the net procoeds of 18 per gallon to Secondary Road Fund. $2 / 5$ of the net proceeds of 18 per gallon tax to Municipal Streat Construction fund.
(8.) Road Use Tax Fund establishod and diatributed with the following ratio: $42 \%$ to Primary Road Fund, $15 \%$ to Parm to Market Road Fund; $35 \%$ to Secondary Road Fund, $8 \%$ to Cities and Towns.
(9.) Bolances from provious yoars registration income cradited diroct to primary Road Fund.
(10.) Net proceods of 18 per gallon tax to be used to pave unpaved primary roads.



NOTE: Actual apportionments for fiscal years 1974 and 1975 are marked *. Other estimates are by Programming \& Scheduling Department. /1 Reapportioned lapsed Funds from Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM FINANCING
FISCAL YEARS 1971, 1972, 1973 AND 1974

U. S. DHARTRHLLL OF TRANSPORTATION Rederal Higivay Adminiatzation

TROGRESS OF THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHHAY PROGRAH
Table 1 - Monthly Sumary Report
NOV 201973
As of October 31, 1973
(Dollars in Millions)

| Progrem |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Interstate | ABC 1/ | Total |
| 1. TOTAL CONTRACTS ADVERTISED AND FUNDS OBLIGATED 7-1-56 TO DA |  |  |  |  |
|  | Miles | 50,100 | 254,146 | 310,246 |
|  | Total Cost | 52,362 | 33,836 | 86,198 |
| Fetieral Funds |  |  |  |  |
|  | Construction | 36,888 | 16,198 | 53,086 |
|  | Right-of-Way | 7,390 | 1,191 | 8,581 |
|  | Freliminary Eagineering | 1,085 | + 420 | 2,405 |
|  | Subtotal | 46,263 | 17,809 | 64,072 |
|  | Administration | 587 | 316 | 903 |
|  | Total | 46,850 | 18,125 | 64,975 |
| 2. CONSTRUCTION UTIDERL/KI OR ADVERTISED AS |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total Cost | 8,888 | 2,391 | 14,279 |
|  | Federal Funds | 7,864 | 2,868 | 10,732 |
|  | Miles | 5,5.33 | 12,239 | 17,772 |
| 3. CONSTRUGTION COMPLETED 7-1-56 TO PATE (INCLUNES COMPLETED CONTRACTS ADVEMISEO PRIOR TO 7-1-56): |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tothl Cost | 33,121 | 27,333 | 60,454 |
|  | Federal Funds | 29,189 | 14,336 | 43,525 |
|  | milce | 51,632 | 265,732 | 317,364 |
| 1/ Jncludea Federal-ald Prsmary, Secondary, Urban, "p", Rural, TOPLCS, and Urban System funds |  |  |  |  |
| 4. | PERCENT OF FUNOS ORLICATED: |  |  |  |
|  |  | Interstate | Urban System | TOPICS |
|  | Fincal Year | 1973 | 1974 | 1973 |
|  | Percent obligated | 77 | 2 | 39 |
| 5. | STATUS OF HIGYHAY TRUST FUNDS | Receipts | Expenditures | Balance |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Fiscal Year 1957 | \$ $\begin{array}{r}1,182 \\ 2,044\end{array}$ | \$ 966 | \$ 516 |
|  | Fiscal Year 1958 |  | 1,511 | 1,049 |
|  | Fabcal Year 1959 | 2,018 | 2,61.3 | 524 |
|  | Fiscal Year 1960 | 2,535 | 2,940 | 119 |
|  | Fibcal Year 1961 | 2,799 | 2,619 | 299 |
|  | Fibcal Year 1962 | 2,956 | 2,784 | 471 |
|  | Fiscal Year 1963 | 3,2.93 | 3,017 | 747 |
|  | Flecal Year 1964 | 3,539 | 3,645 | 641 |
|  | Fiscal Year 1965 | 3,670 | 4,026 | 285 |
|  | Piscal Year 1966 | 3,924 | 3,965 | 244 |
|  | Fiscal Year 1967 | 4,455 | 3,974 | 725 |
|  | Fiscal Year 1968 | 4,423 | 4,171 | - 982 |
|  | Fiscal Year 1969 | 4,690 | 4,151 | 1,522 |
|  | Fincal Year 1970 | 5,469 | 4,378 | 2,612 |
|  | Fincal Year 1971 | 5,725 | 4,685 | 3,652 |
|  | Fiscal Year 1972 | 5,528 | 4,690 | 4,490 |
|  | Fiscnl Year 1973 | 5,912 | 4,811 | 5,591 |
|  | Pibcs 1 Year 1974 | 2,732 | 1,634 | 6.189 |
|  | Total to 11-1-73 | 66,769 | 60,580 | 6,189 |
|  | Unpaid obligetions 11-1-73 |  |  | 7,236 |


| Type of Apportionments | -1- <br> Unprogramed Stage | -2- <br> Programed <br> Stage II | $\begin{gathered} \text { P.S. \& E. } \\ \text { Stage } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | -4- <br> Agreement Stage | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{l} -5- \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { Columns } 1-4 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Advanced Apportionment Stage | Authorized Stage I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interstate | 4,894,029 | 3,110,107 | 11,894,078 | 46,245,328 | 66,143,542 | 26,444,581 | 19,078,814 |
| Primary | 985,058 | 3,190,850 | 10,119,780 | 5,067,510 | 19,363,198 |  | 139,920 |
| Rural Primary | 13,278,872 | 2,535,000 | 1,964,175 | 866,826 | 18,644,873 |  |  |
| Priority Primary | 1,763,147 |  |  |  | 1,763,147 |  |  |
| Urban | 622,521 | 425,960 | 84,989 | 5,824,255 | 6,997,725 |  | 105,500 |
| Topics | 1,487,130 | 158,998 | 8,300 | 1,516,913 | 3.171 .341 |  |  |
| Urban System | 8,273,412 |  | 154,700 | 258,662 | 8,686,774 |  |  |
| Metro. Planning | 156,238 |  |  |  | 156,238 |  |  |
| Econ. Growth Center | 997 |  | 1,460,046 | 489.370 | 1,950,413 |  |  |
| Bridge Replacement | 102,104 |  | 243,750 | 943.701 | 1,289,555 |  |  |
| Advertising Control | 4,867 |  |  | 243,652 | 248,519 |  |  |
| Junkyard Control | -0- |  |  |  | -0- |  |  |
| Landscaping | 127,281 |  |  | 105,466 | 232,747 |  |  |
| E.R. Primary | 108,979 |  | 8,732 | 165,974 | 283,685 |  |  |
| Total Primary Roads | 31,844,635 | 9,420,915 | 25,938,550 | 61,727,657 | 128,931,757 | 26,444,581 | 19,324,234 |
| Secondary | 310,131 |  | 50,000 | 718.224 | 1.078,355 |  |  |
| Rural Secondary | 9,327,481 |  | 224,000 | 563,150 | 10,114,631 |  |  |
| E.R. Secondary | 28,266 |  |  | 28.155 | 56,421 |  |  |
| Total Secondary Roads | 9,665,878 |  | 274,000 | 1,309,529 | 11,249,407 |  |  |

Apportionments received by a state highway department are advanced through different stages. These stages are sequential except Program Stage I which is optional. Theoretically, all projects shall advance from apportionment, (Synonymous with unprogrammed) through agreement, columns 1-4. For complete analysis of Federal Funds, reference shall be made to schedules I-3 and I-4.

- See Reverse Side for Explanation of Columns -


## IOWA STATE पIGHWAY COMMISSION <br> FEDE LAD STATUS <br> STATUS OF DEFERRED APPORTIONMENTS <br> AND OBLIGATION AVAILABILITY

December 31，1973
－1－
July－Sept．Oct．－Dec．
（Projected）（Projected）
Jan．－March Apri1－June
Total
Type of Deferred Current Apportionment Availability
（Projected）
（Projected）
Columns 1－5

| Interstate | 14，171，752 | $(6,167,615)$ |  |  |  |  | $(6,167,615)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary |  | 4，175，908 |  |  |  |  | 4，175，908 |
| Rural Primary | 8，725，977 | 7，087，895 |  |  |  |  | 7，087，895 |
| Priority Primary | 934，086 | 829，061 |  |  |  |  | 829，061 |
| Urban | 1，497，706 | $(409,224)$ |  |  |  |  | $(409,224)$ |
| Topics |  | 1，646，128 |  |  |  |  | 1，646，128 |
| Urban System | 3，881，071 | 4，392，341 |  |  |  | ， | 4，392，341 |
| Metro．Planning | 82，773 | 73，465 |  |  |  |  | 73，465 |
| Econ．Growth Center |  | 997 | 5 | 長 | 5 | E | 997 |
| Bridge Replacement |  | 102，104 | － | － | $\bigcirc$ | 8 | 102，104 |
| Advertising Control |  | 4.867 |  |  | － |  | 4，867 |
| Junkyard Control |  | －0－ | － | － | － | － | －0－ |
| Landscaping |  | 127，281 | － | － | \％ | ＂ | 127.281 |
| E．R．Primary |  | 108，979 | $\frac{9}{3}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{3}$ | 3 | 9 | 108，979 |
| Total Primary Roads | 29，293，365 | 11，972，187 | こ | $\stackrel{\square}{ \pm}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\square}$ | 気 | 11，972，187 |
| Secondary |  | 310，131 |  |  |  |  | 310.131 |
| Rural Secondary | 5，004，603 | 4.322 .878 |  |  |  |  | 4，322，878 |
| E．R．Secondary |  | 28，266 |  |  |  |  | 28，266 |
| Total Secondary Roads | 5，004，603 | 4，661，275 |  |  |  |  | 4，661，275 |

 are made，the column is decreased．

 profects，however，cannot be advanced to P．S．\＆E．Stage until adequate funds have been released．
 projects are advanced to P．S．\＆E．Stage，and is also affected by overruns and underruns on project agreements and final vouchers．

Columns 2 through 5 are projected obligation availability anticipated to be released for the subsequent months
＊＊Represents the combined current avallability authorized and that projected through June．
 Funds may be obligated in excess of current availability for a specific road system with the limitation that total funds currently obligated for all road systems cannot exceed the combined current availability balance for all systems．

IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
FEDERAL AID STATUS
APPORTIONMENTS HOT UNDER AGREEMENT
SCHEDULE I-4
December 31, 1973

| Type of Aoportionment | $\begin{gathered} 1972 \\ \text { Apportionment } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1973 \\ \text { Apportionment } \end{gathered}$ | 1974 <br> Apportionment | Total Unobligated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interstate | -0- | -0- | 19,898,214 | 19,898,214 |
| Primary | 3,466,845 | 10,828,843 | -0- | 14,295,688 |
| Rural Primary | -0- | 1,307,201 | 16,470,846 | 17,778,047 |
| Priority Primary | -0- | -0- | 1,763,147 | 1,763,147 |
| Urban | -0- | -0- | 1,173,470 | 1,173,470 |
| Topics | 679,441 | 974,987 | -0- | 1,654,428 |
| Urban System | 411,878 | 690,460 | 7,325,774 | 8,428,112 |
| Metro. Planning | -0- | -0- | 156,238 | 156,238 |
| Econ. Growth Center | 362,043 | 1,099,000 | -0- | 1,461,043 |
| Secondary | -0- | 360,131 | -0- | 360,131 |
| Rural Secondary | -0- | 104,967 | 9,446,514 | 9,551,481 |
| Total | 4,920,207 | 15,365,589 | 56,234,203 | 76,519,999 |

Apportionment is defined as an allocation made each fiscal year from the Highway Trust Fund to the various states for highway construction expenditure on the Federal Aid systems. Title 23 of the United States Code provides that the Federal Government, through the Federal Highway Administration, make apportionment to the States on or about January 1 of each year in advance of the fiscal year for which funds are allocated.

Apportionments shall be advanced to Agreement Stage no later than two (2) years after the end of the fiscal year for which they were apportioned. Apportionment balances are increased subject to new apportionments and decreased as projects are advanced to Agreement Stage. Apportionments not under agreement consist of funds in: Unprogrammed Status, Program Stage II, and PS \& E (excluding ER and Beautification).

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATED STATE PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY TRUST FUND WITH STATE RECEIPTS FROM THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND AND FEDERAL-AID APPORTIONMENTS

FISCAL YEARS 1957-1972
Tanuay 1921

| STATE | ESTIMATED PAYMENTS TO THE HIGHWAY TRUST FUND $(\$ 1,000)$ | RECEIPTS FROM THE highway trust fund $(\$ 1,0 n 0)$ | FEDERAL AID APPORTIONMENTS $(\$ 1,000)$ | FOR EACH DOLLLAR THE STATE PAID TO THE HIGHWAY TKUST FUND FROM $7^{\prime} 1 / 56$ - $6^{\prime} 30$ ' 72 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | IT RBCEIVED | IT WAS APPORTIONED |
| A) abome <br> Al.eske <br> Arizons <br> Arkanses | $\begin{array}{r} 1,031,373 \\ 59,337 \\ 572,513 \\ 667,696 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,054,017 \\ 476,870 \\ 770,889 \\ 575,745 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,210,993 \\ 557,615 \\ 854,321 \\ 620,130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.02 \\ 8.04 \\ 1.35 \\ .86 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.17 \\ 9.40 \\ 1.49 \\ .93 \end{array}$ |
| Callfornie <br> Colorado <br> Connecticut <br> Delavare | $\begin{array}{r} 5,882,221 \\ 705,405 \\ 764,320 \\ 173,469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.646 .554 \\ 767.546 \\ 680.637 \\ 173,980 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,964,427 \\ 815,357 \\ 899,568 \\ 222,044 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .79 \\ 1.09 \\ .89 \\ 1.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & .84 \\ & 1.16 \\ & 1.18 \\ & 1.28 \end{aligned}$ |
| Fioride Georgia Hevali Ideho | $\begin{array}{r} 1,903,606 \\ 1,454,037 \\ 132.359 \\ 275,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,118,474 \\ 1,071,380 \\ 236,158 \\ 395,308 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,268,363 \\ 1,226,961 \\ 414,998 \\ 437,971 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .59 \\ .74 \\ 1.78 \\ 1.43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .67 \\ .84 \\ 3.14 \\ 1.59 \end{array}$ |
| I 11 nols <br> Indiano <br> Iove $\qquad$ | $2.866,330$ $1.678,194$ 949,675 | $2,681,790$ $1,296,723$ 811,039 | $3,120,004$ $1,387,642$ 893,160 | .91 .77 .85 | 1.09 .83 .94 |
| Kanses | 816,560 | 677,505 | 741,107 | .83 | .91 |
| Kentucky <br> Inulaiens <br> Maine <br> Maryland | $\begin{aligned} & 925,158 \\ & 984,305 \\ & 716,343 \\ & 958,703 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,002,754 \\ 1,197,864 \\ 323,425 \\ 66=, 400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,100,559 \\ 1,389,375 \\ 356,31.4 \\ 1,047,918 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.08 \\ 1.22 \\ 1.02 \\ .69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.19 \\ & 1.41 \\ & 1.13 \\ & 1.09 \end{aligned}$ |
| Monsachusetts <br> Michigen <br> Minnesots <br> Mississippi | $\begin{array}{r} 1,321.963 \\ 2,567,216 \\ 1.151,638 \\ 686,189 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,040,192 \\ 1,978,010 \\ 1,265,706 \\ 701,972 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,369,852 \\ 2,196,573 \\ 1,385.489 \\ 752,720 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .79 \\ .77 \\ 1.10 \\ 1.02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.04 \\ .86 \\ 1.20 \\ 1.10 \end{array}$ |
| M1s sour 1 <br> Montans <br> Vebroska <br> Nevade | $\begin{array}{r} 1.549 .023 \\ 290,610 \\ 547,306 \\ 196,385 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,378,110 \\ 695,146 \\ 510,933 \\ 392,784 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,513,389 \\ 790.615 \\ 540,879 \\ 421,055 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .89 \\ 2.39 \\ .93 \\ 2.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .98 \\ 2.72 \\ .99 \\ 2.14 \end{array}$ |
| Nev Hempshire <br> Hew Jersey <br> New Mexico <br> Siev York | $\begin{array}{r} 211,045 \\ 1,839,623 \\ 416,022 \\ 3,515,129 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 268,748 \\ 1,201,091 \\ 646, ? 22 \\ 2,850,419 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300,744 \\ 1,520,087 \\ 697,072 \\ 3,38 \%, 430 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.27 \\ .65 \\ 1.55 \\ .81 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.49 \\ .83 \\ 1.68 \\ .96 \end{array}$ |
| North Cerol ine North Dekote Ohio ni. 1 shome | $\begin{array}{r} 1,531,104 \\ 214,060 \\ 2,980,621 \\ 955,834 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 800,614 \\ 395,299 \\ 2,808,013 \\ 710,919 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 905,573 \\ 421,251 \\ 3,107,044 \\ 777,454 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .52 \\ 1.85 \\ .94 \\ .74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .59 \\ 1.97 \\ 1.04 \\ .81 \end{array}$ |
| Oregon <br> Pennsylvania <br> Phode Is ${ }^{1}$ and <br> South Ceroline | $\begin{array}{r} 734,391 \\ 2,940,386 \\ 223,672 \\ 756,705 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 904,770 \\ 2,377,114 \\ 261,162 \\ 536,429 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,039,581 \\ 2,843,546 \\ 329,329 \\ 601,348 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.23 \\ .81 \\ 1.17 \\ .71 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.42 \\ .97 \\ 1.47 \\ .79 \end{array}$ |
| South Dakate <br> Tennessee <br> Texas <br> Ut Bh | $\begin{array}{r} 252,074 \\ 1.167,797 \\ 3.942,367 \\ 343,697 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 464,866 \\ 1,756,016 \\ 2,879,483 \\ 654,311 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 501.497 \\ 1.358 .680 \\ 3.707 .68 ? \\ 740.357 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.84 \\ 1.08 \\ .73 \\ 1.90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.99 \\ 1.16 \\ .79 \\ 2.15 \end{array}$ |
| Vermont <br> Virginia <br> Weshington <br> West Virginie | $\begin{array}{r} 136,739 \\ 1,312,110 \\ 989,304 \\ 486,161 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 351,362 \\ 1,481,100 \\ 1,083,399 \\ 825,844 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 380,389 \\ 1,624,623 \\ 1,279,746 \\ 1,090,174 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.57 \\ & 1.13 \\ & 1.10 \\ & 1.70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.78 \\ & 1.24 \\ & 1.29 \\ & 2.24 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wisconsin <br> Wyoming <br> Dist. Of Col. <br> Puerto Rico | $\begin{array}{r} 1,182,583 \\ 179,883 \\ 170,452 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 765,242 \\ 502,341 \\ 371,636 \\ 98,309 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 842,831 \\ & 545,865 \\ & 690,664 \\ & 113,878 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} .65 \\ 2.79 \\ 2.18 \end{array}$ | .71 3.03 4.05 .0 |
| Total | 57,912,089 | 53,021,129 | $60,710,257$ | . 92 | 1.05 |






WITH PEDERRAL PARTICIFATIOM






BASIS EVENTS USECD JF MOMITOBJAG PROJECT STATUS.

## MAJOR CHANGE PROJECT - TYPE I



## MINOR CHANGE PROJECT - TYPE II



## REPAIR REPLACEMENT OR OPERATIONAL

## IMPROVEMENT PROJECT - TYPE III

## EMERGENCY PROJECT - TYPE IV

PARK AND INSTITUTIONAL PROJECT - P\&I



IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
Actual '72-'73 \& Minimum Estimated '73-'74 Cash Flow Projection $\$ 000$ Omitted

|  | Dece <br> Est. <br> 1973 | ber <br> Act. <br> 1973 |  | ry <br> Est. <br> 1974 |  | ary <br> Est. <br> 1974 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Act. }{ }^{\mathrm{Ma}} \\ & 1973 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Est. } \\ & 1974 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Act. Ap } \\ & 1973 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | il Est. 1974 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Act. }{ }^{\text {M }} \\ & 1973 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Est. } \\ & 1974 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Act. } \\ & 1973 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Est. } \\ & 1974 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash Balance Primary Road Fund | 18,858 | 18,858 | 2,875 | 13,972 | 4,073 | 13,211 | 10,960 | 18,585 | 16,784 | 24,540 | 27,083 | 32,840 | 26,120 | 35,951 |
| Receipts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Road Use tax | 5,705 | 5,705 | 5,984 | 7,277 | 13,104 | 13,759 | 13,534 | 14,210 | 17,151 | 18,008 | 8,749 | 9,186 | 9,657 | 10,139 |
| $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ Gas Tax | 780 | 711 | 752 | 771 | 552 | 565 | 701 | 718 | 588 | 602 | 826 | 846 | 646 | 652 |
| Federal Aid | 2,470 | 3,434 | 4,820 | 2,800 | 2,069 | 2,910 | 1,409 | 2,280 | 1,974 | 2,597 | 2,292 | 3,974 | 21,344 | 4,213 |
| Other Receipts | 798 | 1,247 | 749 | 756 | 1,000 | 484 | 528 | 541 | 523 | 519 | 1,064 | 7,576** | 835 | 520 |
| Sub-Total Receipts | 9,753 | 11,097 | 12,305 | 11,604 | 16,725 | 17,718 | 16,172 | 17,749 | 20,236 | 21,726 | 12,937 | 21,582 | 32,482 | 15,534 |
| Disbursements: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction \& Misc. | 9,702 | 10,275 | 4,743 | 6,089 | 2,655 | 5,651 | 3,903 | 4,990 | 3,670 | 7,601 |  | 11,650 |  |  |
| Right of Way | 1,429 | - 592 | 1,002 | 976 | 1,656 | 1,293 | 1,604 | 1,704 | 1,224 | 1,025 | 2,186 | 1,521 | 2,782 | 1,464 |
| Budgeted Expenditures | 5,000 | 5,116 | 5,362 | 5,300 | 5,527 | 5,400 | 4,841 | 5,100 | 5,043 | 4,800 | 5,301 | 5,300 | 5,399 | 5,500 |
| Sub-Total Disbursements | 16,131 | 15,983 | 11,107 | 12,365 | 9,838 | 12,344 | 10,348 | 11,794 | 9,937 | 13,426 | 13,894 | 18,471 | 16,138 | 19,528 |
| Cash Balance Primary Road Fund | 12,480 | 13,972 | 4,073 | 13,211 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 10,960 | 18,585 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 16,784 | 24,540 | 27,083 | 32,840 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 26,120 | 35,951 ${ }^{\prime}$ | 42,464 | 31,957 |
| Contract Letting | 6,511 | 7,668 | 5,296 | 14,496 | 3,759 | 16,527 | 8,626 | 14,691 | 8,302 | 10,742 | 14,358 | 2,763 | 10,285 | 4,902 |

DIVISION OF FINANCE
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
1-14-74

IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
Actual '72-'73 \& Minimum Estimated '73-'74 Cash Flow Projection $\$ 000$ Omitted


* Includes $\$ 400$ Thousand Transferred to S\&E Revolving Fund
** Includes Sales Tax, $47 \%$ of $\$ 15$ Million $=\$ 7,050$
dIvision of Finance

$$
1-14-74
$$

Actual '72-'73 \& Minimum Estimated '73-'74 Cash Flow Projection \$000 Omitted


## IOWA STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

 MONTHLY CASH BALANCES \& UNCOMPLETED CONTRACT| BANANCES



