by a State for the programs listed in §205.4(a).

- (iv) A State and the FMS may negotiate the use of other mutually agreed upon funds transfer procedures.
- (v) A State may apply more than one funding technique or funds transfer procedure to a program with multiple cash flows.
- (3) Interest calculation method. Consistent with §205.13, a Treasury-State Agreement must indicate the method a State will use to calculate and document interest liabilities pursuant to this subpart.
- (4) Clearance pattern method. Consistent with §205.8, a Treasury-State Agreement must indicate the method and standards a State will use to develop and maintain clearance patterns pursuant to this subpart.
- (5) *Direct costs*. Consistent with §205.14, a Treasury-State Agreement must specify the types of direct costs a State expects to incur.
- (6) Reverse flow programs. Consistent with §§ 205.8 and 205.13, with respect to programs for which the Federal Government makes payments on behalf of a State, a Treasury-State Agreement must indicate the methods a Federal agency will use to calculate and document interest liabilities and to develop and maintain clearance patterns pursuant to this subpart.
- (c) Consultation with Federal agencies. The FMS will consult with Federal program agencies as necessary and appropriate when negotiating a Treasury-State Agreement.
- (d) Amendment. A Treasury-State Agreement may be amended by the mutual written consent of the State and the FMS.
- (e) Five-year expiration. A Treasury-State Agreement expires if it is not amended for 5 years.
- (f) Default provisions for a State without a Treasury-State Agreement. With respect to a State that does not have a Treasury-State Agreement in effect after the later of June 30, 1993, or the last day of the State's 1993 fiscal year, the following apply:
- (1) The FMS shall prescribe funds transfer procedures to be used by the State and the Federal agency in implementing this subpart, consistent with Federal and State law.

(2) The FMS shall prescribe the method for calculating interest liabilities pursuant to this subpart.

§ 205.10 Funding of indirect costs and administrative cost grants.

- (a) A State and the FMS may agree, in a Treasury-State Agreement, to the following funding conventions for indirect costs and administrative cost grants:
- (1) The State will draw down a prorated amount of an administrative cost grant on the date of the State payday. For example, the State would draw one-third of a quarterly administrative cost grant if payroll is monthly, or one-sixth of a quarterly administrative cost grant if payroll is semi-monthly.
- (2) If an indirect cost rate is applied to a program, the State will include a proportionate share of the indirect cost allowance in each drawdown by applying the indirect cost rate to the appropriate direct costs of each drawdown.
- (3) If costs must be allocated to various programs pursuant to a labor distribution or other system under an approved cost allocation plan, the State will draw down funds to meet cash outlay requirements based on the most recent, certified cost allocations, with subsequent adjustments pursuant to the actual allocation of costs.
- (b) A State and the FMS may agree, in a Treasury-State Agreement, that no interest liabilities will be incurred or calculated for indirect costs and administrative cost grants, notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart.

§ 205.11 Federal interest liabilities.

- (a) General. The Federal Government will incur an interest liability to a State if the State pays out its own funds for program purposes with valid obligational authority under Federal law, Federal regulation, or Federal-State agreement. A Federal interest liability will accrue from the day a State pays out its own funds for program purposes to the day Federal funds are credited to a State account.
- (b) Late appropriations. If a State pays out its own funds for program purposes due to delay in passage of a Federal appropriations act, the Federal Government will incur an interest liability if