

## Fiscal Service, Treasury

## § 205.3

FRB of the district, as fiscal agent of the United States, and in any event shall so remit no later than 10 days after receipt of such a payment.

(ii) Subject to the waiver in paragraph (f)(2)(iii) of this section, each obligor on a security pledged by a depository pursuant to this section, upon notification that the Treasury is entitled to any payment associated with that pledged security, shall make each payment of principal and/or interest due with respect to such security directly to the FRB of the district, as fiscal agent of the United States.

(iii) The requirements of paragraphs (f)(2)(i) and (ii) of this section are hereby waived for only so long as a pledging depository avoids both termination from the program under §203.7; and also, those circumstances identified in paragraph (f)(1) which may lead to the collection of the proceeds of collateral or the waiver is otherwise terminated by Treasury.

### PART 204 [RESERVED]

## PART 205—RULES AND PROCEDURES FOR FUNDS TRANSFERS

Sec.

- 205.1 Purpose.
- 205.2 Scope of part.
- 205.3 Definitions.

### Subpart A—Negotiation of Intergovernmental Agreements for Financing Federal Assistance Programs—Interest Liabilities on Intergovernmental Funds Transfers

- 205.4 Scope of subpart.
- 205.5 [Reserved]
- 205.6 Funding techniques.
- 205.7 Requesting and transferring funds.
- 205.8 Clearance patterns.
- 205.9 Treasury-State agreements.
- 205.10 Funding of indirect costs and administrative cost grants.
- 205.11 Federal interest liabilities.
- 205.12 State interest liabilities.
- 205.13 Interest calculation.
- 205.14 Direct costs of implementation.
- 205.15 Annual reports.
- 205.16 Interest payment.
- 205.17 Compliance and oversight.
- 205.18 Appeals and dispute resolution.

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A TO PART 205—DEFINITION OF MAJOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

### Subpart B—Potential Liabilities on Intergovernmental Funds Transfers Included in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance but Otherwise Generally Excluded From Subpart A

- 205.19 Scope of subpart.
- 205.20 Cash advances.
- 205.21 Federal agency oversight responsibilities.
- 205.22 State noncompliance.
- 205.23 Failure to make funds available.

### Subpart C [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 31 U.S.C. 321, 3335, 6501, 6503.

SOURCE: 57 FR 60676, Dec. 21, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 205.1 Purpose.

Subparts A and B of this part implement the Cash Management Improvement Act and prescribe rules and procedures for the transfer of funds between the Federal Government and the States for Federal grant and other programs. Subpart C of this part is reserved and, if issued, may implement other authorities and govern transactions outside the scope of subparts A and B.

#### § 205.2 Scope of part.

(a) Subparts A and B apply to programs listed in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, Pursuant to chapter 61 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) This part does not generally apply to direct loan programs.

(c) This part does not apply to payments made to States acting as vendors on Federal contracts, which are subject to the Prompt Payment Act of 1982, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 3901 *et seq.*, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-125 "Prompt Payment," and 48 CFR part 32.

(d) This part does not apply to the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) or programs administered by the TVA.

#### § 205.3 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part:

*Administrative cost grant* means a grant exclusively for administrative expenses under a program with separate grant awards for benefit payments and administrative expenses.

### § 205.3

### 31 CFR Ch. II (7-1-00 Edition)

*Auditable* means the sources of data and information for a calculation are readily available, fully documented, and verifiable, such that the calculation can be replicated and proven to comply with all pertinent standards.

*Authorized State official* means a person with the authority under the laws of a State to make commitments on behalf of the State for the purposes of this regulation, or that person's official designee as certified in writing.

*Check* means a negotiable demand draft or warrant.

*Clearance pattern* means a frequency distribution showing the proportion of a total amount disbursed that is debited against the payor's bank account each day after the disbursement.

*Current project cost* means a cost for which the liability has been recorded on or after the day on which a State last requested funds for the project.

*Day* means a calendar day unless otherwise specified.

*Disburse* means to issue a check or initiate an electronic funds transfer payment.

*Discretionary grant project* means a project for which a Federal agency is statutorily authorized to exercise judgment in awarding a grant and in selecting a grantee, generally through a competitive process.

*Drawdown* means a process whereby a State requests and receives Federal funds.

*Electronic funds transfer (EFT)* means, in the context of Federal payments to States, the delivery of funds through wire transfer or the Automated Clearing House.

*Equivalent rate* means auction average equivalent yield, also known as the auction average investment rate of 13-week Treasury bills.

*Federal agency* means an executive agency as defined by section 102 of title 31, United States Code, exclusive of the TVA.

*Federal-State agreement* means an agreement between a State and a Federal program agency specifying terms and conditions for carrying out a program or group of programs, but does not mean a Treasury-State Agreement described in § 205.9.

*Fiscal year* means, unless otherwise indicated, a State's budget year ending in the specified calendar year.

*Issue checks* means to release or distribute checks to the payees.

*Major Federal assistance program* is defined in appendix A to subpart A of this part.

*Obligational authority* means the existence of a definite commitment on the part of the Federal Government to provide appropriated funds to a State to carry out specified programs, whether the commitment is executed before or after a State pays out funds for program purposes. This term means that an obligation to a State has been executed and does not refer to the amount of budgetary resources available.

*Pay out* means to debit the payor's bank account.

*Pay out funds for program purposes* means, in the context of State payments, to debit a State account for the purpose of making a payment to:

(1) A person or entity that is not considered part of the State pursuant to the definition of "State" in this section, or

(2) A State entity for the procurement of goods or services for the direct benefit or use of the payor State entity or the Federal Government.

*Program* means the range of activities encompassed under, and classified by, a Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number (CFDA #).

*Refund* means a recovery of funds previously paid out for program purposes.

*Related banking costs* means stand-alone, non-credit services which are considered necessary and/or customary for sustaining an account in a financial institution, whether in commercial financial institutions or State Treasurer accounts. Investment service fees are not related banking costs.

*Request for funds* means a solicitation for funds that is completed and submitted in accordance with Federal agency guidelines.

*Secretary* means the Secretary of the United States Department of the Treasury. The Financial Management Service (FMS) is the Secretary's representative in all matters concerning this part, unless otherwise specified.

## Fiscal Service, Treasury

## § 205.4

*State* means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and an agency, instrumentality, or fiscal agent of a State so defined, but does not mean a local government or an Indian tribal government.

(1) A State agency or instrumentality is any organization of the primary government of the State financial reporting entity, as defined by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, excluding institutions of higher education, hospitals, and nonprofit organizations.

(2) A fiscal agent of a State is an entity that pays, collects, or holds Federal funds on behalf of the State in furtherance of a Federal program, excluding private nonprofit community organizations.

*Trust fund for which the Secretary is the trustee* means a trust fund administered by the Secretary.

[57 FR 60676, Dec. 21, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 28262, June 1, 1994]

### Subpart A—Negotiation of Intergovernmental Agreements for Financing Federal Assistance Programs—Interest Liabilities on Intergovernmental Funds Transfers

#### § 205.4 Scope of subpart.

(a) *Initial programs.* From the later of July 1, 1993, or the first day of a State's 1994 fiscal year, to the end of a State's 1994 fiscal year, this subpart applies, at a minimum, to the following programs, provided they meet the threshold for major Federal assistance programs in the State:

Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grant (CFDA 93.992);  
Chapter 1 Programs—Local Educational Agencies (CFDA 84.010);  
Child Support Enforcement (CFDA 93.023);  
Family Support Payments to States (CFDA 93.020);  
Foster Care—Title IV-E (CFDA 93.658);  
Highway Planning and Construction (CFDA 20.205);

Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (CFDA 93.021)  
Job Training Partnership Act (CFDA 17.250);  
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance (CFDA 93.028);  
Medical Assistance Program (CFDA 93.778);  
National School Lunch Program (CFDA 10.555);  
Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico (CFDA 10.566).  
Pell Grant Program (CFDA 84.063);  
Rehabilitation Services—Basic Support (CFDA 84.126);  
Social Services Block Grant (CFDA 93.667);  
Special Education—State Grants (CFDA 84.027);  
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (CFDA 10.557);  
State Administration Matching Grants—Food Stamp Program (CFDA 10.561);  
Supplemental Security Income (CFDA 93.807);  
Unemployment Insurance (CFDA 17.225);

(b) *Threshold of materiality.* From the later of July 1, 1994, or the beginning of a State's 1995 fiscal year, and thereafter, this subpart applies, at a minimum, to all programs that meet the threshold for major Federal assistance programs in a State.

(c) *Determining major Federal assistance programs.* Unless otherwise specified in a Treasury-State Agreement, major Federal assistance programs will be determined from the most recent Single Audit data available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and, if necessary, other data from the most recent fiscal year for which funding can be documented.

(d) *Covering additional programs.* A State and the FMS may agree, in a Treasury-State Agreement, to cover additional programs under this subpart. However, the FMS has unilateral authority to require a State and a Federal agency to cover additional programs under this subpart if a State or a Federal agency fails to comply with subpart B of this part, as set forth in §§ 205.22 and 205.23.

**§ 205.5**

(e) *Programs not covered by this subpart.* Programs in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance that are not covered by this subpart are subject to subpart B of this part.

(f) *Grace period for colleges and universities.* Unless otherwise specified in a Treasury-State Agreement, this subpart does not apply to a State institution of higher education prior to a State's 1995 fiscal year, notwithstanding any other provision of this section.

[57 FR 60676, Dec. 21, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 51855, Oct. 13, 1994]

**§ 205.5 [Reserved]**

**§ 205.6 Funding techniques.**

(a) *Zero balance accounting.* Zero balance accounting is a method of transferring Federal funds to a State based on the actual amount of funds that are paid out by the State each day after a disbursement. Neither the Federal Government nor a State will incur an interest liability when this funding technique is properly applied.

(b) *Estimated clearance.* Estimated clearance is a method of transferring Federal funds to a State based on the estimated amount of funds that are paid out by the State each day after a disbursement. Neither the Federal Government nor a State will incur an interest liability when this funding technique is properly applied.

*Example:* A State mails \$1 million in checks to benefit recipients under a Federally funded program. The State has developed the following clearance pattern for the program, based on when checks historically have been presented for payment:

Day	Percentage of dollars paid out
0 (checks mailed) .....	0
1 .....	0
2 .....	0
3 .....	0
4 .....	40
5 .....	30
6 .....	15
7 .....	10
8 .....	5

On Day 3, the State requests 40 percent of the funds disbursed, or \$400,000, and the Federal agency deposits funds in the State account on Day 4 to coincide with the expected presentment of 40 percent of the total dis-

**31 CFR Ch. II (7-1-00 Edition)**

bursement. On Day 4, the State requests 30 percent of the funds to pay for checks presented on Day 5, and so on. Furthermore, if the State draws down \$400,000 to pay for checks presented on Day 4, neither the State nor the Federal Government will incur an interest liability if the amount of checks actually presented is more or less than \$400,000. Over the long term, the amounts drawn down and the amounts of checks presented for payment will converge to the historical clearance pattern.

(c) *Pre-issuance funding.* Pre-issuance funding is a method of transferring Federal funds to a State prior to the day the State issues checks or initiates EFT payments. When this funding technique is applied, a State will incur an interest liability to the Federal Government from the day Federal funds are credited to a State account to the day the State pays out the funds for programs purposes.

*Example:* Three business days before a State issues \$1 million in checks, it requests \$1 million from a Federal agency, which deposits the funds in a State account the next day. The State has developed the following clearance pattern, based on when the State's checks historically have been presented for payment:

Day	Percent of dollars paid out
0 (funds deposited) .....	0
1 .....	0
2 (checks issued) .....	0
3 .....	0
4 .....	0
5 .....	40
6 .....	30
7 .....	15
8 .....	10
9 .....	5

The State will owe the Federal Government 5 days of interest on 40 percent of the funds, or \$400,000, since that amount will be paid out for checks presented 5 days after Federal funds are deposited in a State account. The State will owe 6 days of interest on 30 percent of the funds, or \$300,000, 7 days of interest on 15 percent of the funds, and so on.

(d) *Average clearance.* Average clearance is a method of transferring funds to a State based on the dollar-weighted average number of days required for funds to be paid out by the State after a disbursement. Neither the Federal Government nor a State will incur an interest liability when this funding technique is properly applied.

**Fiscal Service, Treasury**

**§ 205.7**

*Example:* A State mails \$1 million in checks to contractors for a Federally funded program. The State has developed the following clearance pattern, based on when checks historically have been presented for payment, and has determined the average day of clearance, weighted by dollar amount, to be 5 days after checks are issued:

Day	Percent of dollars paid out	Factor (day x percentage)
0 (checks issued) .....	0	
1 .....	0	
2 .....	0	
3 .....	0	
4 .....	40	1.60
5 .....	30	1.50
6 .....	15	0.90
7 .....	10	0.70
8 .....	5	0.40
Average day of clearance .....		5.10

The State requests \$1 million on day 4 and receives that amount on day 5, which is the dollar-weighted average number of days required for checks to be presented at the State's bank, and neither the State nor the Federal Government incurs an interest liability.

(1) In determining a dollar-weighted average day of clearance, fractions of days are rounded to the nearest whole number.

(2) The standards and maintenance requirements for clearance patterns, as set forth in §205.8, apply for average day of clearance calculations.

(e) *Reimbursable funding.* Reimbursable funding is a method of transferring Federal funds to a State after the State has paid out its own funds for program purposes. After June 30, 1994, reimbursable funding is prohibited, except where mandated by Federal law.

**§ 205.7 Requesting and transferring funds.**

(a) *Electronic funds transfer.* To the maximum extent practicable, a Federal agency shall use EFT for transfers of funds to a State.

(b) *Minimizing the time between transfer and payment.* A State and a Federal agency shall minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the United States Treasury and the pay out of funds for program purposes by a State, whether the transfer occurs before or after the pay out.

(c) *Procedures for funding techniques.* Unless otherwise specified in a Treas-

ury-State Agreement, a State and a Federal agency shall adhere to the following procedures for each funding technique:

(1) *Zero balance accounting.* A State shall request funds the same day it pays out funds for program purposes, and a Federal agency shall deposit funds in a State account the same day it receives a request for funds.

(2) *Estimated clearance.* A State shall request funds 1 business day prior to the day it expects to pay out funds, in accordance with a clearance pattern, and a Federal agency shall deposit funds in a State account the next business day after receiving a request for funds.

(3) *Average clearance.* A State shall request funds 1 business day prior to the dollar-weighted average number of days required for funds to be paid out after a disbursement, and a Federal agency shall deposit funds in a State account the next business day after receiving a request for funds.

(4) *Pre-issuance funding.* A State shall request funds not more than 3 business days prior to the day on which it makes a disbursement, and a Federal agency shall deposit funds in a State account the next business day after receiving a request for funds.

(5) *Reimbursable funding.* A State shall request funds only after it has paid out its own funds for programs purposes, and a Federal agency shall deposit funds in a State account the next business day after receiving a request for funds.

(d) *Limiting the amount transferred.* Consistent with a funding technique and with funds transfer procedures in a Treasury-State Agreement, a State and a Federal agency shall limit the amount of funds transferred to a State to the minimum required to meet a State's actual, immediate cash needs.

(e) *Frequency of requests for funds.* A Federal agency shall allow a State to submit requests for funds, or bills, as often as daily. However, this requirement shall not be construed to change Federal agency guidelines defining a properly completed request for funds.

(f) *Prohibition of reimbursable funding requirements.* A Federal agency may not require a State to use reimbursable

## § 205.8

funding, unless mandated by Federal law.

### § 205.8 Clearance patterns.

(a) *Use and basis of development.* When required by a funding technique, a clearance pattern will be used to schedule the transfer of funds to a State and to support the calculation of interest. A State may:

(1) Develop a separate clearance pattern for an individual program; or

(2) Develop a composite clearance pattern for a logical group of programs that have the same disbursement method and that reasonably can be expected to have comparable clearance activity. A composite clearance pattern for a group of programs must be applied separately to each program in the group when scheduling funds transfers or calculating interest; or

(3) Develop a clearance pattern on another basis that is agreed upon by the FMS.

(b) *Standards for clearance patterns.* A State shall ensure that a clearance pattern accurately represents the flow of Federal funds and that a clearance pattern reflects seasonal or other periodic variations in clearance activity. A State shall ensure that a clearance pattern is auditable.

(c) *Maintaining clearance patterns.* (1) If a State has actual or constructive knowledge, at any time, that a clearance pattern does not correspond to a program's clearance activity, or if a program undergoes operational changes that may affect clearance activity, the State shall:

(i) Immediately notify the FMS in writing of the program requiring a new clearance pattern, and

(ii) Develop a new clearance pattern and certify that it corresponds to a program's clearance activity.

(2) If a Federal agency has actual or constructive knowledge, at any time, that a State's clearance pattern does not correspond to a program's clearance activity, the agency shall notify the FMS in writing of the State and the program. The FMS shall immediately notify the State of the programs, and the State shall either:

(i) Develop a new clearance pattern and certify that it corresponds to a program's clearance activity, or

(ii) Re-certify the accuracy of the existing clearance pattern.

(d) *Certification for accuracy.* An authorized State official shall certify that a clearance pattern corresponds to a program's clearance activity. If a State develops a clearance pattern for a program or a group of programs, as set forth in paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(2) of this section, an authorized State official shall re-certify the accuracy of the clearance pattern at least every 5 years. If a State develops a clearance pattern on another basis, as set forth in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, the FMS may prescribe requirements for re-certifying the accuracy of the clearance pattern.

### § 205.9 Treasury-State agreements.

(a) *Purpose.* A State may enter into a Treasury-State Agreement with the FMS to set forth terms and conditions for implementing this subpart.

(b) *Components.* A Treasury-State Agreement pursuant to this subpart must include, but will not be limited to, the following:

(1) *Programs.* Consistent with § 205.4, a Treasury-State Agreement must indicate the programs subject to this subpart.

(2) *Funding techniques.* A Treasury-State Agreement must indicate the funding techniques to be applied to the programs subject to this subpart, in accordance with the following:

(i) Zero Balance Accounting, Estimated Clearance, and Pre-Issuance Funding are techniques available for selection by a State, subject to the approval of the FMS.

(ii) A State may request approval to use the Average Clearance funding technique, but must provide the FMS with adequate justification for its use in lieu of Estimated Clearance.

(iii) Reimbursable funding is available for selection by a State, subject to the approval of the FMS, only for a program for which the State used reimbursable funding prior to the later of July 1, 1993, or the first day of a State's 1994 fiscal year. However, reimbursable funding is not available for selection by a State for the programs listed in § 205.4(a).

## Fiscal Service, Treasury

## § 205.11

(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 pro-rated 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

## § 205.12

an appropriations act, as enacted, covers the period of the State's expenditure and permits payment for expenses already incurred by the State.

(c) *Lack of obligational authority other than occurring through late appropriations.* If a State pays out its own funds for program purposes without obligational authority, the Federal Government will incur an interest liability if the lack of obligational authority is not the result of limitation, reduction, or termination of the program and where obligational authority is subsequently established to permit payment for the State's expenditure.

(d) *Federal Highway Trust Fund.* The following applies to programs and projects funded out of the Federal Highway Trust Fund, notwithstanding any other provision of this section:

(1) If a State does not request funds at least weekly for current project costs, a Federal interest liability will not accrue prior to the day a State submits a request for funds.

(2) If a State pays out its own funds in the absence of a project agreement or in excess of the Federal obligation in a project agreement, the Federal Government will not incur an interest liability.

(e) *Discretionary grant project approval.* If a State pays out its own funds prior to the earlier of:

(1) The day a Federal agency officially notifies the State in writing that a discretionary grant project has been approved, or

(2) The date that a Federal agency is otherwise obligated in law to pay the discretionary grant project to the State, the Federal Government will not incur an interest liability, notwithstanding any other provision of this section.

(f) *Authorizations and appropriations for future years.* If a State pays out its own funds prior to the availability of Federal funds that have been authorized or appropriated for a future Federal fiscal year, the Federal Government will not incur an interest liability, notwithstanding any other provision of this section.

(g) *Reverse flow programs.* With respect to programs for which the Federal Government makes payments on behalf of a State, such as Supplemental

## 31 CFR Ch. II (7-1-00 Edition)

Security Income, the Federal Government will incur an interest liability if State funds are in a Federal Government account prior to the day a Federal agency pays out funds for program purposes. A Federal interest liability will accrue from the day State funds are credited to the Federal Government's account to the day the Federal agency pays out the State funds for program purposes.

### § 205.12 State interest liabilities.

(a) *General.* A State will incur an interest liability to the Federal Government if Federal funds are in a State account prior to the day the State pays out funds for program purposes. A State interest liability will accrue from the day Federal funds are credited to a State account to the day the State pays out the Federal funds for program purposes.

(b) *Refunds.* A State will incur an interest liability to the Federal Government on a refund transaction of Federal funds. A State interest liability will accrue from the day the refund is credited to a State account to the day the refund is either paid out for program purposes or credited to a Federal Government account. However, a State may adopt a transaction threshold not exceeding \$10,000, below which the State will not incur an interest liability on a refund transaction.

(c) *Reverse flow programs.* With respect to programs for which the Federal Government makes payments on behalf of a State, such as Supplemental Security Income, a State will incur an interest liability to the Federal Government if a Federal agency pays out Federal funds for program purposes on behalf of the State. A State interest liability will accrue from the day the Federal agency pays out Federal funds for program purposes to the day State funds are credited to the Federal Government's account.

(d) *Exception.* Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, a State will not incur an interest liability to the Federal Government if Federal law requires that the interest a State earns on Federal funds must be retained by the State or used for program purposes. This exception shall not be construed

## Fiscal Service, Treasury

## § 205.14

to exempt a program from any other provision of this subpart.

### § 205.13 Interest calculation.

(a) *State responsibilities.* A State shall calculate Federal interest liabilities and State interest liabilities for each program subject to this subpart, except as provided for in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) *Reverse flow programs.* A Federal agency shall calculate Federal interest liabilities and State interest liabilities for a program subject to this subpart for which the Federal agency makes payments on behalf of a State, such as Supplemental Security Income.

(c) *Start date.* Interest liabilities begin accruing the later of July 1, 1993, or the first day of a State's 1994 fiscal year.

(d) *Interest rate.* The interest rate for all interest liabilities pursuant to this subpart is the annualized rate equal to the average equivalent yields of 13-week Treasury Bills auctioned during a State's fiscal year, except as provided for in paragraph (i) of this section. The FMS will provide this rate to each State.

(e) *Interest calculation method and standards.* A State shall calculate and report interest liabilities on the basis of its fiscal year. A State shall ensure that its interest calculations are auditable. As set forth in §205.9, a Treasury-State Agreement must include the method a State will use to calculate and document interest liabilities pursuant to this subpart.

(f) *Statistical sampling.* If a State uses statistical sampling to calculate interest, the State must randomly sample transactions for each program subject to this subpart to ensure, at a minimum, a 95 percent confidence interval subject to a .3 dollar-weighted day bound of error estimate.

(g) *Transactions prior to a State's 1994 fiscal year.* A State shall not include in an interest calculation a transaction in which either the transfer of funds to the State or the pay out of funds for program purposes by the State occurs prior to the later of July 1, 1993, or the first day of the State's 1994 fiscal year.

(h) *Funds withdrawn from a State account in the Unemployment Trust Fund (UTF).* A State shall account for the

actual interest earnings and the related banking costs attributable to funds withdrawn from the State's account in the UTF.

(1) If funds withdrawn from the several accounts in the UTF are commingled in the State's Unemployment Insurance benefit payment account, the funds withdrawn from the State's account must be allocated a pro rata share of the actual interest earnings and related banking costs of the benefit payment account. Funds withdrawn from the State's account in the UTF that are included in investment pools must be allocated a pro rata share of interest earnings of the investment pool.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subpart, a State's interest liability on funds withdrawn from its account in the UTF consists of the actual interest earnings less the related banking costs of such funds, and shall be deposited in the State's account in the UTF.

(3) This paragraph (h) does not apply to funds withdrawn from the Federal Employees Compensation Account and the Extended Unemployment Compensation Account in the UTF.

### § 205.14 Direct costs of implementation.

(a) *Definition.* Direct costs of implementing this subpart are those costs necessary for the development and maintenance of clearance patterns and those costs necessary to perform the actual calculation of interest liabilities. Direct costs do not include expenses incurred for upgrading or modernizing of accounting systems.

(b) *Reimbursement of direct costs.* A State will be compensated annually for the direct costs of implementing this subpart, subject to the following conditions and limitations.

(1) *Treasury-State Agreement.* A State must have a Treasury-State Agreement with the FMS, as set forth in §205.9.

(2) *Direct cost claim.* A State must submit a claim for direct costs with its Annual Report, as set forth in §205.15(c).

(3) *Documentation.* A State must maintain documentation to substantiate its claim for direct costs.

**§ 205.15**

**31 CFR Ch. II (7-1-00 Edition)**

(4) *Eligibility of costs.* Direct costs in excess of \$50,000 in any year are not eligible for reimbursement, unless a State can justify to the FMS that it would be unable to develop clearance patterns or perform the actual calculation of interest without incurring such costs.

(5) *Costs incurred in prior years.* Direct costs incurred prior to a State's most recently completed fiscal year are not eligible for reimbursement, excepting costs incurred prior to the first day of a State's 1994 fiscal year and claimed for reimbursement with the State's first Annual Report submitted pursuant to this subpart.

(6) *Costs incurred prior to July 22, 1991.* Direct costs incurred prior to July 22, 1991, are not eligible for reimbursement, unless a State makes separate application for such costs, with adequate justification and documentation.

(7) *Review by the FMS.* The FMS will review all direct cost claims for reasonableness. Unreasonable cost claims, as determined by the FMS, will not be reimbursed, notwithstanding any other provision of this section.

(8) *Method of reimbursement.* The FMS will effect direct cost reimbursement by reducing the State interest liability and adjusting the Federal interest liability for each State, to the extent allowed by the following limitations:

(i) Interest liabilities for programs funded out of trust funds for which the Secretary is trustee may not be reduced or adjusted; and

(ii) The aggregate Federal interest liability for all States may not increase.

(c) *Application of cost principles.* A State shall not include direct costs of implementing this subpart, as defined in paragraph (a) of this section, in the development of its Statewide cost allocation plan, as provided for in OMB Circular A-87. All other costs incurred by a State to implement this subpart are subject to the procedures and principles of OMB Circular A-87.

(d) *Sunset review.* By July 1, 1996, the FMS will review the policies in this section to determine their effectiveness.

**§ 205.15 Annual reports.**

(a) A State shall submit an Annual Report to the FMS by December 31 accounting for the interest liabilities of

the State's most recently completed fiscal year. The format of the Annual Report will be prescribed by the FMS and will include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) The Federal interest liability for each program subject to this subpart;

(2) The State interest liability for each program subject to this subpart, with the State interest liability on refunds for each program reported separately;

(3) The total Federal interest liability for all programs subject to this subpart;

(4) The total State interest liability for all programs subject to this subpart;

(5) The net total interest owed by the State or the Federal Government;

(6) For information purposes, not for the calculation of interest, the actual interest earnings on and the related banking costs for funds drawn from the State's account in the UTF.

(b) A State shall submit its Annual Report both in hard copy and either on computer diskette or by other electronic means prescribed by the FMS.

(c) A State may submit as part of its Annual Report a claim for reimbursement of the direct costs of implementing this subpart, in accordance with §205.14. An authorized State official shall certify the accuracy of a State's direct cost claim.

(d) An authorized State official shall certify the accuracy of a State's Annual Report.

(e) *Reverse flow programs.* With respect to a program for which the Federal Government makes payments on behalf of a State, a Federal agency shall provide an interest report to a State by December 1 for the State's most recently completed fiscal year. The interest report will include the State interest liability and the Federal interest liability for the program, including the Federal interest liability on refund transactions of \$10,000 or more. The Federal agency shall certify the accuracy of the interest report. A State shall incorporate the interest report in its Annual Report.

(f) The FMS will distribute Annual Reports to Federal agencies.

**§ 205.16 Interest payment.**

(a) *Adjusted interest liabilities.* The FMS will adjust a State's total interest liability and the Federal Government's total interest liability to a State to effect direct cost reimbursement, as set forth in § 205.14(b)(8).

(b) *Net interest payment.* The adjusted total State interest liability and the adjusted total Federal interest liability for each State will be offset to determine the net interest payable to or from a State. The payment of net interest to or from a State for its most recently completed fiscal year will occur no later than March 1.

(c) *Disputed amounts.* If the amount of interest payable is disputed according to the provisions of § 205.18, payment must occur for any undisputed portions. The interest in dispute must be paid within 14 days of receipt of the decision by the Assistant Commissioner, Federal Finance, as set forth in § 205.18.

**§ 205.17 Compliance and oversight.**

(a) *State coordinator.* A State shall designate an official representative with the statutory or administrative authority to coordinate all interaction with the Federal Government concerning this subpart, and shall notify the FMS of the representative's name and title in writing.

(b) *Federal agency coordinator.* A Federal Agency shall designate an official representative to coordinate all interaction with the FMS and the States concerning this subpart, and shall notify the FMS of the representative's name and title in writing.

(c) *Recordkeeping.* A State shall maintain records supporting interest calculations, clearance patterns, direct costs, and other functions directly pertinent to the implementation and administration of this subpart.

(d) *Record retention.* A State shall retain the records related to implementation of this subpart of each fiscal year for 3 years from the date the State submits its Annual Report, or until any dispute or action involving the records and documents is completed, whichever is later.

(e) *Availability of records.* The FMS, the Comptroller General, and a Federal agency shall have the right of access to all records for the purpose of verifying

interest calculations, clearance patterns, direct cost claims, and the State's accounting for Federal funds.

(f) *Records for reverse flow programs.* With respect to programs for which the Federal Government makes payment on behalf of a State, a Federal agency shall maintain records supporting interest calculations and clearance patterns. A Federal agency shall retain such records for 3 years from the date the Federal agency submits its interest calculations to a State, as set forth in § 205.15(e), or until any dispute or action involving the records is completed, whichever is later. The FMS, the Comptroller General, and a State shall have the right of access to all records for the purpose of verifying interest calculations, clearance patterns, and the Federal agency's accounting for State funds.

(g) *State audits.* A State's implementation of this subpart is subject to audit in accordance with chapter 75 of title 31, United States Code, "Requirements for Single Audits."

(h) *Federal agency compliance reviews.* A Federal agency's implementation of this subpart is subject to review pursuant to procedural instructions issued by the FMS.

(i) *Reviewing Annual Reports.* The FMS will distribute Annual Reports to Federal agencies, as set forth in § 205.15(f). Upon request by the FMS, a Federal agency shall review a State's Annual Report for accuracy and reasonableness and shall report its findings to the FMS.

(j) *Federal agency noncompliance.* If a Federal agency egregiously or repeatedly causes Federal interest liabilities or fails to comply with this subpart, the FMS may collect a charge from the Federal agency in an amount the FMS determines to be the cost to the general fund of the Treasury caused by such noncompliance, in accordance with the following:

(1) The FMS will issue a Notice of Assessment to the Federal agency, indicating the nature of the noncompliance, the amount of the charge, the manner in which it was calculated, and the right to file an appeal.

(2) A charge for noncompliance, to the maximum extent practicable, will be paid out of appropriations available

**§ 205.18**

for the Federal agency's operations and will not be paid from amounts available for funding the programs of the Federal agency.

(3) If a Federal agency does not pay a charge for noncompliance within 45 days after receiving a Notice of Assessment, the FMS will debit the appropriate Federal agency account.

(4) A Federal interest liability resulting from circumstances beyond the control of a Federal agency does not constitute noncompliance.

(k) *State noncompliance.* If a State materially fails to comply with this subpart, the FMS may take one or more of the following actions, as appropriate in the circumstances:

(1) Request a Federal agency or the General Accounting Office to conduct an audit of the State to determine interest owed to the Federal Government, and implement procedures to recover such interest; or

(2) Deny the reimbursement of all or a part of the State's direct cost claim; or

(3) Take other remedies legally available.

(l) *Failure to request funds.* If a State repeatedly or deliberately fails to request funds in accordance with the procedures established for its funding techniques, as set forth in §205.7 or in a Treasury-State Agreement, the FMS may deny the State payment or credit for any resultant Federal interest liability, notwithstanding any other provision of this part.

**§205.18 Appeals and dispute resolution.**

(a) *Appeal by a Federal agency.* A Federal agency may appeal any charge assessed by the FMS for noncompliance by submitting an appeal in writing to the Assistant Commissioner, Federal Finance (hereinafter Assistant Commissioner), of the FMS, within 45 days of the date of the Notice of Assessment. The appeal shall include a concise factual statement of the conditions leading to the Notice of Assessment, the basis of the appeal, and the action requested by the agency. In the event of an appeal, the charge imposed under the Notice of Assessment will be deferred pending the results of the appeal.

(1) *Appeal review process.* The Assistant Commissioner will review the Notice of Assessment, any documentation supporting the Notice, and the written appeal from the agency. If based on this review, the Assistant Commissioner finds that additional information is required, the Assistant Commissioner may request to meet with the agency, as well as other parties selected by the Assistant Commissioner, as part of the review process.

(2) *Decision.* The Assistant Commissioner will issue a written decision within 30 days of receipt of the appeal. The Assistant Commissioner may unilaterally extend this period for an additional 30 days if required. The decision of the Assistant Commissioner whether to uphold the Notice of Assessment, to overturn the Notice, or to mandate some other action will be stated in the written decision. Other actions mandated may include a reduced charge, a deferral of the charge, an alternate solution to cash management improvement, or any combination thereof. The basis of the decision, the amount of the charge and the effective date of the charge will be stated in the written decision. The effective date of the charge may be retroactive to the date indicated in the Notice of Assessment.

(b) *Resolution of disputes.* If a dispute arises from the implementation or administration of this subpart, the following resolution mechanism is available:

(1) The aggrieved party may submit a written appeal to the Assistant Commissioner. The aggrieved party shall concurrently serve a copy of the written appeal to the other concerned parties.

(2) Within 30 days of the submission of the written appeal, the aggrieved party shall submit to the Assistant Commissioner a written statement not exceeding 15 pages, with supporting documentation in appendices, that articulates the dispute, the aggrieved party's position, and the relief sought. The aggrieved party shall concurrently serve its statement upon the other concerned parties.

(3) Within 30 days of receipt of the aggrieved party's statement, the responding party may submit a response statement not exceeding 15 pages, with

supporting documentation in appendices, to the Assistant Commissioner. The responding party shall concurrently serve its response statement to the other concerned parties.

(4) The Assistant Commissioner will issue a written decision within 30 days after the period for the submission of the response statement. The Assistant Commissioner may unilaterally extend the deadline for issuing a decision by 30 days if required. The Assistant Commissioner's decision shall be the final agency action on the part of the FMS for the purposes of judicial review procedures under the Administrative Procedures Act, 5 U.S.C. 701-706, unless either party invokes the provisions of the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1990, 5 U.S.C. 581-593 (ADRA), in accordance with the following.

(i) Either party may seek to invoke the assistance of a neutral party appointed under the provisions of the ADRA within 30 days of receipt of the Assistant Commissioner written decision. The party invoking the ADRA shall notify both the Assistant Com-

missioner and the responding party in writing. With the written mutual consent of the parties and the Assistant Commissioner, a neutral party appointed under the provisions of the ADRA may assist in resolving the dispute through the use of alternate means of dispute resolution as defined in the ADRA.

(ii) If the party invoking the ADRA is unable to reach a satisfactory resolution of the problem using the ADRA, the Assistant Commissioner's decision shall be the final agency action on the part of the FMS for purposes of the judicial review procedures under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 701-706.

[57 FR 60676, Dec. 21, 1992; 58 FR 4460, Jan. 14, 1993]

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART A TO PART 205—DEFINITION OF MAJOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Beginning with State fiscal year 2000, "Major Federal Assistance Program" for State governments is defined by the following criteria:

Total expenditure of Federal financial assistance for all programs	Major Federal assistance program means any program that exceeds
Between \$300,000 and \$100 million inclusive .....	\$300,000 or 3 percent of such total expenditures.
Over \$100 million but less than or equal to \$1 billion .....	\$3 million or 0.30 percent of such total expenditures.
Over \$1 billion but less than or equal to \$2 billion .....	\$4 million or 0.30 percent of such total expenditures.
Over \$2 billion but less than or equal to \$3 billion .....	\$7 million or 0.30 percent of such total expenditures.
Over \$3 billion but less than or equal to \$4 billion .....	\$10 million or 0.30 percent of such total expenditures.
Over \$4 billion but less than or equal to \$5 billion .....	\$13 million or 0.30 percent of such total expenditures.
Over \$5 billion but less than or equal to \$6 billion .....	\$16 million or 0.30 percent of such total expenditures.
Over \$6 billion but less than or equal to \$7 billion .....	\$19 million or 0.30 percent of such total expenditures.
Over \$7 billion but less than or equal to \$10 billion .....	\$20 million or 0.30 percent of such total expenditures.
Over \$10 billion .....	\$30 million or 0.15 percent of such total expenditures.

[64 FR 24243, May 5, 1999]

**Subpart B—Potential Liabilities on Intergovernmental Funds Transfers Included in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance but Otherwise Generally Excluded From Subpart A**

**§ 205.19 Scope of subpart.**

This subpart applies to programs in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance that are not subject to subpart A.

**§ 205.20 Cash advances.**

(a) Cash advances to a State shall be limited to the minimum amounts needed and shall be timed to be in accord only with the actual, immediate cash requirements of the State in carrying out a program or project. The timing and amount of cash advances shall be as close as is administratively feasible to the actual cash outlay by the State for direct program costs and the proportionate share of any allowable indirect costs.

**§ 205.21**

(b) Neither a State nor the Federal Government will incur an interest liability on the transfer of funds for a program subject to this Subpart.

**§ 205.21 Federal agency oversight responsibilities.**

(a) A Federal agency shall review the practices of States as necessary to ensure compliance with this Subpart. A Federal agency shall notify the FMS if a State demonstrates an unwillingness or inability to comply with this Subpart.

(b) A Federal agency shall formulate procedural instructions specifying the methods for carrying out the responsibilities of this section.

**§ 205.22 State noncompliance.**

If a State demonstrates an unwillingness or inability to comply with this Subpart, the FMS may require the State and a Federal agency to cover additional programs under subpart A of this part, notwithstanding any other provision of this part.

**§ 205.23 Failure to make funds available.**

Consistent with program purposes and regulations, if a Federal agency demonstrates an unwillingness or inability to make Federal funds available to a State as needed to carry out a program, the FMS may require the State and the Federal agency to cover additional programs under subpart A of this part, notwithstanding any other provision of this part.

**Subpart C [Reserved]****PART 206—MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL AGENCY RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND OPERATION OF THE CASH MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS FUND**

Sec.

- 206.1 Scope and application.
- 206.2 Definitions.
- 206.3 Billing policy and procedures.
- 206.4 Collection and payment mechanisms.
- 206.5 Collection and deposit procedure exceptions.
- 206.6 Cash management planning and review.
- 206.7 Compliance.

206.8 Appeals.

206.9 Charges.

206.10 Operation of and payments from the Cash Management Improvements Fund.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 31 U.S.C. 321, 3301, 3302, 3321, 3327, 3328, 3332, 3335, 3720, and 6503.

SOURCE: 59 FR 4538, Jan. 31, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 206.1 Scope and application.**

(a) This subpart applies to all Government departments and agencies in the executive branch (except the Tennessee Valley Authority) and all monies collected and disbursed by these departments and agencies. This subpart does not apply to interagency transfers of funds, except that agencies are to use the Treasury's On-Line Payment and Collection (OPAC) system for interagency payments between executive agencies, when cost-effective.

(b) Policies and guidelines are prescribed for promoting efficient, effective cash management through improved billing, collection, deposit, and payment of funds. These objectives seek to improve funds availability and the efficiency and effectiveness with which funds are transferred.

(c) Authority to implement this regulation has been delegated within the Department of the Treasury (hereinafter, "Treasury") to the Commissioner (hereinafter, "the Commissioner") of the Financial Management Service (hereinafter, "the Service"). The Service maintains the final authority as granted under the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 to specify use of a particular method or mechanism of collection and deposit and to recover costs that result from noncompliance. Authority is also granted to the Service, under the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990, as amended by the Cash Management Improvement Act Amendments of 1992, to provide for the timely disbursement of funds. An agency will require the collection or disbursement of funds by the agency via EFT as a provision of new contractual agreements or renewal of existing contracts that impact agency collection or payment mechanisms.

**§ 206.2 Definitions.**

For the purpose of this part, the following definitions apply: