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programs as required under §200.515(c); or

- (iii) Known or likely questioned costs that exceed five percent of the total Federal awards expended for the program.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (c)(1) of this section, OMB may approve a Federal awarding agency's request that a Type A program may not be considered low risk for a certain recipient. For example, it may be necessary for a large Type A program to be audited as a major program each year at a particular recipient to allow the Federal awarding agency to comply with 31 U.S.C. 3515. The Federal awarding agency must notify the recipient and, if known, the auditor of OMB's approval at least 180 calendar days prior to the end of the fiscal year to be audited.
- (d) Step three. (1) The auditor must identify Type B programs which are high-risk using professional judgment and the criteria in §200.519. However, the auditor is not required to identify more high-risk Type B programs than at least one fourth the number of lowrisk Type A programs identified as lowrisk under Step 2 (paragraph (c) of this section). Except for known material weakness in internal control or compliance problems as discussed §200.519(b)(1) and (2) and (c)(1), a single criterion in risk would seldom cause a Type B program to be considered highrisk. When identifying which Type B programs to risk assess, the auditor is encouraged to use an approach which provides an opportunity for different high-risk Type B programs to be audited as major over a period of time.
- (2) The auditor is not expected to perform risk assessments on relatively small Federal programs. Therefore, the auditor is only required to perform risk assessments on Type B programs that exceed twenty-five percent (0.25) of the Type A threshold determined in Step 1 (paragraph (b) of this section).
- (e) *Step four*. At a minimum, the auditor must audit all of the following as major programs:
- (1) All Type A programs not identified as low risk under step two (paragraph (c)(1) of this section).

- (2) All Type B programs identified as high-risk under step three (paragraph (d) of this section).
- (3) Such additional programs as may be necessary to comply with the percentage of coverage rule discussed in paragraph (f) of this section. This may require the auditor to audit more programs as major programs than the number of Type A programs.
- (f) Percentage of coverage rule. If the auditee meets the criteria in §200.520, the auditor need only audit the major programs identified in Step 4 (paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section) and such additional Federal programs with Federal awards expended that, in aggregate, all major programs encompass at least 20 percent (0.20) of total Federal awards expended. Otherwise, the auditor must audit the major programs identified in Step 4 (paragraphs (e)(1) and (2) of this section) and such additional Federal programs with Federal awards expended that, in aggregate, all major programs encompass at least 40 percent (0.40) of total Federal awards expended.
- (g) Documentation of risk. The auditor must include in the audit documentation the risk analysis process used in determining major programs.
- (h) Auditor's judgment. When the major program determination was performed and documented in accordance with this Subpart, the auditor's judgment in applying the risk-based approach to determine major programs must be presumed correct. Challenges by Federal agencies and pass-through entities must only be for clearly improper use of the requirements in this part. However, Federal agencies and pass-through entities may provide auditors guidance about the risk of a particular Federal program and the auditor must consider this guidance in determining major programs in audits not yet completed.

[78 FR 78608, Dec. 26, 2013, as amended at 79 FR 75887, Dec. 19, 2014; 85 FR 49574, Aug. 13, 2020]

§ 200.519 Criteria for Federal program risk.

(a) General. The auditor's determination should be based on an overall evaluation of the risk of noncompliance occurring that could be material to the