Title 4 WAC
ACCOUNTANCY, BOARD OF

Chapters
4-25 General provisions.

DISPOSITION OF CHAPTERS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS TITLE

Chapter 4-04 GENERAL PROVISIONS

4-04-010 Construction of "date of passage of the act." [Regulation 04.04.010, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-04-020 Use of titles relating to accounting. [Regulation 04.04.020, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-04-030 Annual notice to renew an annual permit. [Regulation 04.030, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-04-040 Registration limited to individuals and partnerships—Assumed name prohibited. [Regulation 04.04.040, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 79-06-024 (Order PL 303), filed 5/15/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.054.

4-04-050 Temporary practice by out-of-state accountants. [Regulation 04.110, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-04-060 Resident manager of public accounting office. [Regulation 04.130, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.


4-04-170 Educational and experience requirements. [Order 234, § 4-04-170, filed 12/17/75; Order § 4-04-170, filed 7/15/69.] Repealed by 79-06-024 (Order PL 303), filed 5/15/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-04-180 Reexamination requirements. [Order PL-188, § 4-04-180, filed 5/8/75; Order § 4-04-180, filed 7/15/69.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.


4-04-220 Fee for registration as CPA partnership or PS. [Order PL-230, § 4-04-220, filed 11/17/75.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.


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4-08-100 Service of process—Upon whom served. [Resolution 08.100, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-110 Service of process—Service on parties. [Resolution 08.110, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-120 Service of process—Method of service. [Resolution 08.120, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-130 Service of process—When service complete. [Resolution 08.130, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-140 Service of process—Filing with agency. [Resolution 08.140, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-150 Subpoenas, where provided by law—Form. [Resolution 08.150, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-160 Subpoenas, where provided by law—Issuance to parties. [Resolution 08.160, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-170 Subpoenas, where provided by law—Service. [Resolution 08.170, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-180 Subpoenas, where provided by law—Fees. [Resolution 08.180, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-190 Subpoenas, where provided by law—Proof of service. [Resolution 08.190, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-200 Subpoenas, where provided by law—Quashing. [Resolution 08.200, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-210 Subpoenas, where provided by law—Enforcement. [Resolution 08.210, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-220 Subpoenas, where provided by law—Geographical scope. [Resolution 08.220, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-230 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Right to take. [Resolution 08.230, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-240 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Scope. [Resolution 08.240, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-250 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Officer before whom taken. [Resolution 08.250, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.


4-08-270 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Protection of parties and deponents. [Resolution 08.270, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-280 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Oral examination and cross-examination. [Resolution 08.280, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-290 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Recordation. [Resolution 08.290, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-300 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Signing attestation and return. [Resolution 08.300, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-310 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Use and effect. [Resolution 08.310, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.
Chapter 4-14
QUALIFICATIONS AND EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

4-14-010 Examinations, times and places. [Rule 04.050, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-14-020 Applications for examinations. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.070. 79-06-024 (Order PL 303), § 4-12-170, filed 5/15/79.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-14-030 Declaratory rulings. [Regulation 08.580, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-14-040 Forms. [Regulation 08.590, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-14-050 Tentative admission—Exclusion—Discontinuing cumulative evidence—Objections. [Regulation 08.530, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-14-060 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Who may petition. [Regulation 08.540, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-14-070 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Requisites. [Regulation 08.550, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-14-080 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Agency must consider. [Regulation 08.560, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-14-090 Petitions for rule making, amendment or repeal—Notice of disposition. [Regulation 08.570, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

Chapter 4-16
RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, LICENSED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

4-16-010 Preamble. [Rule 04.500, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-015 Integrity and dignity in the profession. [Rule 04.501, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-020 Conformance to laws, rules, and regulations. [Rule 04.502, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-025 Independence. [Rule 04.503, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-030 Confidential relationship. [Rule 04.504, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-035 Contingent fee. [Rule 04.505, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-050 Expressing opinions. [Rule 04.601, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-055 Use of name with estimate of earnings. [Rule 04.602, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-070 Advertising. [Rule 04.701, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-075 Solicitation. [Rule 04.702, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-080 Competitive bidding. [Rule 04.703, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-085 Fee splitting and commissions. [Rule 04.704, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-100 Use of name by others. [Rule 04.801, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-105 Employees' services. [Rule 04.802, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-110 Incompatible occupations. [Rule 04.803, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-115 Simultaneous practice of other occupations. [Rule 04.804, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-125 Encroachment. [Rule 04.901, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-130 Engagements referred by another. [Rule 04.902, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-135 Offers to another's employees. [Rule 04.903, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.


(1995 Ed.)
Title 4

ACCOUNTANCY CONTINUING EDUCATION RULES

4-20-010 Citation of rules and purpose. [Order PL-148, § 4-20-010, filed 9/25/73.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.


4-20-040 Basic requirements—Exceptions. [Order PL-148, § 4-20-040, filed 9/25/73.] Repealed by Order PL-175, filed 9/24/74. Later promulgation, see WAC 4-20-045.


4-20-100 Qualification of program—Primary consideration. [Order PL-148, § 4-20-100, filed 9/25/73.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-20-110 Qualification of program—Basic requirements. [Order PL-148, § 4-20-110, filed 9/25/73.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.


4-20-140 Instructor or discussion leader. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.070. 80-05-033 (Order PL-341), § 4-20-140, filed 4/15/80; Order PL-175, § 4-20-140, filed 9/24/74; Order PL-148, § 4-20-140, filed 9/25/73.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-20-150 Qualification of program—Published articles and books. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.070 and 18.04.290(2). 82-14-052 (Order PL 401), § 4-20-150, filed 6/30/82; Order PL-148, § 4-20-150, filed 9/25/73.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.


Chapter 4-24

PUBLIC RECORDS—DISCLOSURE

4-24-010 Purpose. [Order 257, § 4-24-010, filed 11/16/76.] Repealed by 93-12-064, filed 5/27/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.


Chapter 4-25 WAC

GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEFINITIONS

4-25-400 Preamble.

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ADMINISTRATION

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4-25-550 Address changes.

(1995 B1)


Permits to practice—Firms. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055, 83-21-030 (Order ACB 104), § 4-25-220, filed 10/10/83.] Repealed by 93-12-064, filed 5/27/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.


DEFINITIONS

WAC 4-25-400 Preamble. These rules are adopted by the Washington state board of accountancy, pursuant to its authority under RCW 18.04.055, the Public Accounting Act. Their purpose is to promote and protect the public interest by implementing the provisions of that act, which provide for the certifying and licensing of practitioners of public accountancy and the regulation of the practice of public accountancy. The further purpose is the enhancing of the reliability of information which is used for guidance in financial transactions or for accounting for or assessing the financial status or performance of commercial, noncommercial, and governmental enterprises.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055. 93-12-063, § 4-25-410, filed 5/27/93, effective 7/1/93.]

WAC 4-25-410 Definitions. For purposes of these rules the following terms have the meanings indicated:

(1) "Act" means the Public Accountancy Act codified as chapter 18.04 RCW.

(2) "Audit," "review," and "compilation" are terms reserved by the public accountancy profession to identify forms of reports on financial statements that express differing levels of assurance. Professional standards setting bodies, such as the American Institute of Certified Public
Accountants (AICPA), specify form and content of these reports. 

(3) "Board" means the board of accountancy created by RCW 18.04.035.

(4) "Certificate" means a certificate as a certified public accountant issued under this chapter, or a corresponding certificate issued by another state or foreign jurisdiction that is recognized in accordance with the reciprocity provisions of RCW 18.04.180 and 18.04.183. "Valid CPA certificate" means the holder has fully complied with continuing professional education requirements or the board has granted specific exemption from continuing professional education requirements, with or without restricting use of the CPA title.

(5) "Client" means the person or entity that retains a CPA, through other than an employer/employee relationship, for the performance of professional services.

(6) "CPE" means continuing professional education (see also "Interactive CPE").

(7) "Enterprise" means any person or entity, whether organized for profit or not, with respect to which a CPA performs professional services.

(8) "Firm" means a sole proprietorship, a corporation, a limited liability company, or a partnership.

(9) "Generally accepted accounting principles" (GAAP) is a technical accounting term that encompasses the conventions, rules, and procedures necessary to define accepted accounting practice at a particular time. It includes not only broad guidelines of general application, but also detailed practices and procedures. Those conventions, rules, and procedures provide a standard by which to measure financial presentations.

(10) "Generally accepted auditing standards" (GAAS) are broad conceptual guidelines, promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), for conducting individual audits of historical financial statements. They include general standards, standards of field work, and reporting standards.

(11) "Holding out" means any representation to the public by the use of restricted titles as set forth in RCW 18.04.345 by a person or firm that the person or firm is a certified public accountant and that the person or firm offers to perform any professional services to the public as a certified public accountant. "Holding out" shall not affect or limit a person not required to hold a certificate under this chapter or a person or firm not required to hold a license under this chapter from engaging in practices identified in RCW 18.04.350(6).

(12) "Interactive self-study program" means a CPE program designed to use interactive learning methodologies that simulate a classroom learning process by employing software or administrative systems that provide significant ongoing interactive feedback to learners regarding their learning progress.

(13) "Licensee" means the holder of a valid license issued under chapter 18.04 RCW.

(14) "Public practice" or the "practice of public accounting" means performing or offering to perform by a person or firm holding itself out to the public as a licensee, for a client or potential client, one or more kinds of services involving the use of accounting or auditing skills, including the issuance of "audit reports," "review reports," "compilation reports," or "attestation reports" on financial statements, or one or more kinds of management advisory, or consulting services, or the preparation of tax returns, or the furnishing of advice on tax matters.

(15) "Quality assurance review" (QAR) means a process, established and conducted at the direction of the board, of study, appraisal, or review of one or more aspects of the professional work of a person or firm in the practice of public accountancy, by a person or persons who hold certificates and who are not affiliated with the person or firm being reviewed.

(16) "Quality review" means a study, appraisal, or review of one or more aspects of the professional work of a person or firm in the practice of public accountancy, by a person or persons who hold certificates and who are not affiliated with the person or firm being reviewed, including a peer review, or any internal review or inspection intended to comply with quality control policies and procedures but not including a "quality assurance review."

(17) "Reciprocity" means board recognition of certificates or other professional accounting credentials that the board will rely upon in full or partial satisfaction of CPA certification requirements. This board may grant reciprocity, by rule, to CPAs from other states or to certain professional accountants from countries whose credentials are recognized by this board. Board recognition of professional credentials issued by other state accountancy boards or foreign credentialing bodies is conditioned on those bodies' agreements to grant reciprocity to this board's licensees.

(18) "Reports on financial statements" means any reports or opinions prepared by certified public accountants, based on services performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, standards for attestation engagements, or standards for accounting and review services, as to whether the presentation of information used for guidance in financial transactions or for accounting for or assessing the status or performance of commercial and noncommercial enterprises, whether public, private, or governmental, conforms with generally accepted accounting principles or other comprehensive bases of accounting. The term does not include incidental financial data included in management advisory services reports to support recommendations to a client.

(19) "Rules of professional conduct" means principles and rules adopted by the board to govern CPAs' conduct while representing themselves to others as CPAs. The rules apply to CPAs whether engaged in public practice or otherwise engaged in providing professional services while using the CPA title.

(20) "Statements on standards for accounting and review services" (SSARS) are standards, promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), to give guidance to CPAs who are associated with the financial statements of nonpublic companies and issue compilation or review reports.

(21) "Statements on standards for attestation engagements" are guidelines, promulgated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), for use by CPAs in attesting to assertions involving matters other than historical financial statements and for which no other standards exist.
ADMINISTRATION

WAC 4-25-510 Board meetings, officers. An annual meeting of the board shall be held in December each year. At least six other meetings shall be held each year, normally in the months of February, April, June, August, October, and November. Such regular board meetings will normally be on the last Friday of the month, with the exceptions of November and December meetings which shall normally be on the third Friday of the month. The chair or a quorum of the board shall have the authority to call meetings of the board. The board shall follow and apply the rules of procedure, chapter 34.05 RCW, as regards to notice and conduct of meetings.

At the annual meeting the board shall elect from among its members the chair, vice-chair, and secretary. The officers shall assume the duties of their respective offices at the conclusion of the annual meeting at which they were elected. They shall serve a term of one year, but shall be eligible for reelection for an additional term.

The chair or, in the event of the chair’s absence or inability to act, the vice-chair shall preside at all meetings of the board. Other duties of the officers shall be such as the board may from time to time determine.

WAC 4-25-511 Confidential information. Members of the board, board employees, board contract investigators, and board designated volunteers shall not disclose or use to their own advantage any confidential information that comes to their attention in disciplinary proceedings or otherwise in carrying out their responsibilities, except that they may furnish such information to an investigative or disciplinary body established by law or formally recognized by the board.

WAC 4-25-520 Index of public records available. (1) The board maintains the following records:
(a) A data base file of every Washington certified public accountant. This file contains each certified public accountant’s name, address, certificate type and number, certificate issue date, and certificate status;
(b) A data base file of certified public accountant examination candidates. This file contains each candidate’s name, address, and candidate identification numbers;
(c) A data base file of certified public accountant firms. This file contains each firm’s name, ownership, address, license status, and license number;
(d) A data base file of final orders, declaratory rulings, interpretations, and policy statements abstracted from board meeting minutes;
(e) Formal disciplinary orders of the board;
(f) Board meeting minutes;
(g) Tape recordings of board meetings for the previous six months;
(h) Board policy manual;

(i) Board rules files;
(j) Certified public accountants’ continuing education reports and continuing education sponsor agreements; and
(k) Correspondence and materials dealing with regulatory, supervisory, and enforcement responsibilities of the board. The board does not maintain an index of correspondence files.

(2) Under the Public Records Act, chapter 42.17 RCW, the board may not give, sell, or provide access to lists of individuals or firms requested for commercial purposes. The board will provide lists of certified public accountants and/or candidates to bona fide educational and professional organizations.

WAC 4-25-521 Description of central and field organization of the board. The board of accountancy is the professional licensing and disciplinary agency for certified public accountants. The administrative office of the board and its staff are located in Olympia, Washington.

WAC 4-25-522 Operations and procedures. (1) The board of accountancy consists of seven members, one of whom is designated as chair.

(2) The board meets approximately once each month, usually in the Seattle area. Persons wishing to attend a meeting may write, call, or come to the board’s administrative office to obtain a meeting schedule.

(3) The executive director is the board’s administrator. The executive director is responsible for carrying out the board’s directions and for directing the board’s staff.

(4) The board’s purpose is to administer the Public Accountancy Act, chapter 18.04 RCW. In this capacity, the board:
(a) Administers the Uniform Certified Public Accountants Examination semiannually.
(b) Receives applications for CPA certificates and licenses to practice public accountancy from individuals and firms, investigates the qualifications of applicants, and issues certificates and/or licenses to those properly qualified.
(c) Prepares an annual report to the governor. This report is available to any member of the public.
(d) Reviews licensees’ compliance with its continuing education rules.
(e) Conducts periodic reviews of licensees’ financial statement reports, advises licensees of possible deficiencies, and imposes and monitors corrective actions.
(f) Receives complaints about licensees’ conduct, conducts investigations, and imposes sanctions against persons or firms that violate accountancy laws.

(5) Board proceedings. The board:
(a) Conducts formal hearings to adopt, amend, or repeal board rules.
(b) Conducts brief adjudicative proceedings or, if necessary, conducts formal board hearings to resolve appeals or waivers from staff’s application of board rules or policies.
(c) Negotiates settlements whenever possible or, if necessary, conducts formal board disciplinary hearings to resolve allegations of accountancy law violations.

(6) The public may obtain information about board activities by writing, calling, or coming to the administrative office of the board.


WAC 4-25-530 Fees. Commencing July 1, 1993, the board shall charge the following fees:

(1) CPA examination applications:
   (a) One or two sections ................................ $ 120
   (b) Three sections ....................................... $ 140
   (c) Four sections ......................................... $ 160
   (d) Administration of examination for out-of-state applicants, per section .......... $ 10
(2) Application for certificate $ 50
(3) Application for certificate by reciprocity from other jurisdictions .............. $ 150
(4) Biennial license to practice public accounting, includes certificate renewal fee ................... $ 80
(5) Biennial certificate renewal ................................ $ 25
(6) Biennial firm license:
   (a) Sole proprietorships (with one or more employees) ....... $ 60
   (b) Partnerships ........................................ $ 60
   (c) P.S. corporations ..................................... $ 60
   (d) Amendment to firm license ........................... $ 10
(7) Copies of records, per page ................................ $0.10
(8) Printed listing of CPAs, CPA firms, CPA exam candidates, set up charge plus $.01/record ................. $ 50
(9) Computer diskette listing of CPAs, CPA firms, CPA exam candidates ................. $ 50
(10) Applications for reinstatement ................................ $ 25
(11) Replacement CPA certificates ................................ $ 25
(12) Quality assurance review program per financial statement report review (includes monitoring reviews for up to two years) .................. $ 225
(13) Late or incomplete individual or firm renewal application, per month or part thereof, to a maximum of $200 per application .................. $ 25

Note: The board may waive late filing fees for good cause.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055. 93-12-072, § 4-25-530, filed 5/27/93, effective 7/1/93.]

WAC 4-25-540 Brief adjudicative proceedings. The board adopts the brief adjudicative proceedings procedures permitted by RCW 34.05.482 through 34.05.494 to provide appeal from staff denials of license or certificate applications, good character rulings, agency ethics rulings, and such other matters as the board may decide to address in this manner. The presiding officer for such proceedings shall be the executive director who shall render findings and an order after consulting with one or more board members. Persons aggrieved by a brief adjudicative proceedings order may appeal to the full board for administrative review. Such appeal must be made, orally or in writing, within twenty-one days after receipt of the brief adjudicative proceedings order.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055. 93-12-074, § 4-25-540, filed 5/27/93, effective 7/1/93.]

WAC 4-25-550 Address changes. Each licensee shall notify the board in writing within thirty days of any change of address.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055. 93-12-073, § 4-25-550, filed 5/27/93, effective 7/1/93.]

WAC 4-25-551 Duty to respond to board inquiry. A licensee shall respond in writing to any communication from the board requesting a response, within twenty days of the mailing of such communications by registered or certified mail, to the last address furnished to the board by the licensee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055. 93-12-072, § 4-25-551, filed 5/27/93, effective 7/1/93.]

ETHICS AND PROHIBITED PRACTICES

WAC 4-25-600 Rules of professional conduct—Preamble. The rules of professional conduct are intended to provide guidance to all persons using the CPA title in the performance of their professional responsibilities. Compliance with the rules of professional conduct is the responsibility of all CPAs. This responsibility is met by understanding and voluntary actions, reinforcement by peers and public opinion, and ultimately through disciplinary proceedings, when necessary, against CPAs who fail to comply with the rules.

Acceptance of the right and responsibility to use the CPA title includes acceptance of a duty to comply with the rules of professional conduct.

The rules of professional conduct consist of both principles and specific rules. Principles are set forth in WAC 4-25-610 and comprise the framework for the rules of professional conduct. Specific rules are set forth in WAC 4-25-620 through 4-25-699. In the interpretation and enforcement of the rules of professional conduct consideration will be given to codes of other regulatory bodies, where applicable, and codes, interpretations and rulings of appropriate bodies within the profession, standards established by the profession and to any other information which is deemed pertinent to achieving compliance with the rules of professional conduct.

The rules of professional conduct apply to all persons using the CPA title and, specifically, to CPAs in the practice of public accounting as defined in RCW 18.04.025(5), except that a CPA who is engaged in the practice of public accountancy outside the United States will not be subject to discipline by the board for departing, with respect to such foreign practice, from the rules of professional conduct, so long as the CPA's conduct is in accordance with the standards of professional conduct applicable to the practice of public accountancy in the country in which the CPA is practicing. However, even in such a case, if a CPA's name is associated with financial statements under circumstances that would entitle the reader to assume that United States practices are followed, the CPA will be expected to comply with the rules of professional conduct.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.40.055. 93-22-046, § 4-25-600, filed 10/28/93, effective 11/28/93.]
WAC 4-25-610 Principles of conduct. The principles of conduct are as follows:

Professional demeanor - In carrying out their responsibilities, professional persons using the CPA title shall exercise professional judgment in all their activities.

The public interest - Persons using the CPA title shall accept the obligation to act in a way that will serve the public interest, honor the public trust, and demonstrate commitment to professionalism.

Integrity - To maintain and broaden public confidence persons using the CPA title shall perform all professional responsibilities with the highest sense of honesty.

Objectivity - Objectivity is to be maintained by persons using the CPA title. Specifically, persons using the CPA title shall:

1. Avoid rendering professional services where actual or perceived conflicts of interest exist;
2. Be independent in fact and appearance when providing auditing or other attestation services.

Due care - Persons using the CPA title shall comply with state law and the profession’s technical and ethical standards, maintain competence and strive to improve the quality of services, and discharge professional responsibility to the best of the CPA’s ability.

WAC 4-25-620 Integrity and objectivity. In the performance of professional services, a person using the CPA title shall be honest, objective, free of conflicts of interest unless such conflicts are specifically permitted by board rule or professional standards, and shall not misrepresent facts or subordinate his or her judgment to others.

WAC 4-25-622 Independence. (1) A CPA in public practice must be independent in the performance of the following:

(a) An audit or review of a financial statement; or
(b) A compilation of a financial statement when the CPA’s report does not disclose a lack of independence; or
(c) An examination of prospective financial information.

(2) Independence shall be considered to be impaired if, for example, there existed any of the following transactions, interests or relationships in connection with reporting on financial statements:

(a) During the period of a professional engagement, or at the time of expressing an opinion, a CPA or a CPA’s firm:

(i) Had or was committed to acquire any direct or material indirect financial interest in the enterprise.

(ii) Was a trustee of any trust or executor or administrator of any estate if such trust or estate had or was committed to acquire any direct or material indirect financial interest in the enterprise.

(iii) Had any joint closely-held business investment with the enterprise or with any officer, director, or principal stockholder thereof which was material in relation to the CPA’s net worth or the net worth of the CPA’s firm.

(iv) Had any loan to or from the enterprise or any officer, director, or principal stockholder of the enterprise except under certain circumstances for home mortgages, other secured loans, loans not material to the CPA’s net worth, and various personal loans.

(b) During the period covered by the financial statements, during the period of the professional engagement or at the time of expressing an opinion, the CPA or a CPA’s firm:

(i) Was connected with the enterprise as a promoter, underwriter, or voting trustee, a director or officer or in any capacity equivalent to that of a member of management or of an employee; or

(ii) Was a trustee for any pension or profit-sharing trust of the enterprise.

The foregoing examples are not intended to be all inclusive.

WAC 4-25-625 Commissions and referral fees. A licensee shall not pay a commission to obtain a client, receive a commission for referral of a client, or accept a commission for a referral to a client of products or services of others. This rule does not prohibit payments for the purchase of all, or a material part, of an accounting practice, or payment to an employee for referral of a client, or retirement payments to persons formerly engaged in the practice of public accountancy, or payments to the heirs or estates of such persons.

WAC 4-25-627 Contingent fees. A licensee shall not agree to perform or perform professional services for a fee which is contingent on the findings or results of such professional services, except that contingent fees are allowed in situations where the licensee can reasonably expect that the findings or results, on which the contingent fees are to be based, are to receive substantive consideration by tax authorities.

WAC 4-25-630 Competence. A certified public accountant shall not undertake any endeavor for the performance of services as a certified public accountant that he or she cannot reasonably expect to complete with professional competence.

WAC 4-25-631 Compliance with standards. A certified public accountant shall exercise due care and professional judgment in order to comply with the pertinent accounting principles, professional standards, regulations, releases and rules (hereinafter referred to as “standards”) promulgated by the “appropriate bodies” for each endeavor undertaken. A certified public accountant shall be knowl-
Such "appropriate bodies" include, but are not limited to, the Securities and Exchange Commission; the Financial Accounting Standards Board; the Governmental Accounting Standards Board; the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants; the Internal Revenue Service; federal, state, and local audit, regulatory and tax agencies; and recognized educational and industry institutions.

Such "standards" include, but are not limited to:
1. Regulation SX and the accounting series releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission;
2. Generally accepted accounting principles and other comprehensive bases of accounting;
3. Generally accepted auditing, review, compilation, attestation, consulting and peer review standards;
4. Generally accepted government accounting standards;
5. Consensus opinions of "appropriate bodies" Emerging Issues Task Forces;
6. Circular 230 of the IRS and "appropriate bodies" guidance with respect to responsibilities in tax practice;
7. Rules governing practice before regulatory agencies; and
8. Guidance found in industry publications and textbooks and articles published by recognized accounting professionals or societies.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.40.055. 93-22-046, § 4-25-640, filed 10/28/93, effective 11/28/93.]

WAC 4-25-660 Advertising and other forms of solicitation. A person using the CPA title shall not use or participate in the use of any form of communication having reference to the CPA's professional services which contains a false, fraudulent, misleading, deceptive or unfair statement or claim. A false, fraudulent, misleading, deceptive or unfair statement or claim includes but is not limited to a statement or implication that the licensee's professional services are of exceptional quality, if not supported by verifiable facts; or
1. Is intended or likely to create false or unjustified expectations of favorable results; or
2. Implies educational or professional attainments or licensing recognition not supported in fact; or
3. Represents that professional services can or will be competently performed for a stated fee when this is not the case, or makes representations with respect to fees for professional services that do not disclose all variables that may reasonably be expected to effect the fees that will in fact be charged; or
4. Contains any other representations that are likely to mislead or deceive a reasonable person.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055. 93-22-090, § 4-25-660, filed 11/2/93, effective 12/3/93.]

WAC 4-25-661 Improper CPA firm names. A firm name is misleading, and thus prohibited if, among other things:
1. The firm name implies the existence of a corporation when the firm is not a corporation (as by the use of the abbreviations "P.C.,” "P.S.,” or "Inc. P.S.");
(2) The firm name implies existence of a partnership when there is not a partnership (as in "Smith & Jones, CPA's");

(3) The firm name includes the name of a person who is neither a present nor a past partner or shareholder of the firm; or

(4) The firm name includes the designation "and Associates," "and Assoc.," "and Company," or "& Co." when there are not in fact at least two owners and/or employees who hold a license to practice public accounting.

A fictitious firm name (that is, one not consisting of the names of one or more present or former owners) may not be used by a licensee in the practice of public accounting unless such name has been registered with and approved by the board as not being false or misleading.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.40.055. 93-22-046, § 4-25-661, filed 10/28/93, effective 11/28/93.]

ENTRY REQUIREMENTS

WAC 4-25-710 CPA certificate—Education requirements. Applicants for a CPA certificate shall have a baccalaureate degree conferred by a college or university recognized by the board. The degree program shall include an accounting concentration or its equivalent and related subjects the board deems appropriate.

(1) Equivalent education. The board may, in its discretion, waive the educational requirements for any person if the board is satisfied that the applicant has successfully completed such equivalency examinations as may be offered by bona fide educational testing organizations. The board will not prepare or offer equivalent education examinations. The board will designate, by resolution, acceptable educational testing organizations and equivalency examinations when and if acceptable organizations and examinations exist.

(2) Education obtained outside the United States. In the case of education obtained outside the United States, the board may, at its discretion, rely on bona fide foreign education credential evaluation services. The board will not provide such services, but will designate acceptable foreign education evaluation services, by board resolution, upon application from service providers.

(3) As used in these rules, a "semester hour" means the conventional college semester hour. Quarter hours may be converted to semester hours by multiplying them by two-thirds.

(4) Accreditation standards. For purposes of this rule, the board will recognize colleges and universities which are accredited in accordance with (a) through (c) of this subsection.

(a) An accredited college or university is a four-year degree-granting college or university accredited at the time the applicant's degree was received by virtue of membership in one of the following accrediting agencies:

(i) Middle States Association of College and Secondary Schools;

(ii) New England Association of Schools and Colleges;

(iii) North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools;

(iv) Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges;

(v) Southern Association of Colleges and Schools;

(vi) Western Association of Schools and Colleges; and

(vii) Accrediting Commission for Independent Colleges and Schools, or its predecessor, the Accrediting Commission of the Association of Independent Colleges and Schools.

(b) If an institution was not accredited at the time an applicant's degree was received but is so accredited at the time the application is filed with the board, the institution will be deemed to be accredited for the purpose of (a) of this subsection provided that it:

(i) Certifies that the applicant's total educational program would qualify the applicant for graduation with a baccalaureate degree during the time the institution has been accredited; and

(ii) Furnishes the board satisfactory proof, including college catalogue course numbers and descriptions, that the preaccrediting courses used to qualify the applicant for a concentration in accounting are substantially equivalent to postaccrediting courses.

(c) If an applicant's degree was received at an accredited college or university as defined by (a) or (b) of this subsection, but the educational program which was used to qualify the applicant for a concentration in accounting included courses taken at nonaccredited institutions, either before or after graduation, such courses will be deemed to have been taken at the accredited institution from which applicant's degree was received, provided the accredited institution either:

(i) Has accepted such courses by including them in its official transcript; or

(ii) Certifies to the board that it will accept such courses for credit toward graduation.

(5) Alternative to accreditation. A graduate of a four-year degree-granting institution not accredited at the time the applicant's degree was received or at the time the application was filed will be deemed to be a graduate of a four-year accredited college or university if a credentials evaluation service approved by the board certifies that the applicant's degree is equivalent to a degree from an accredited college or university as defined in subsection (4) of this section.

(6) Accounting concentration. A concentration in accounting for holders of baccalaureate degrees, for purposes of this rule, shall consist of at least:

(a) Twenty-four semester hours or the equivalent, in accounting subjects including no more than ten semester hours of lower division elementary accounting courses; and

(b) Twenty-four semester hours or the equivalent, in business administration subjects which shall include business law, finance, and economics.

(c) A concentration in accounting for holders of graduate degrees for purposes of this rule shall consist of at least:

(i) Sixteen semester hours or the equivalent in graduate level accounting subjects. Undergraduate accounting courses may be substituted at two-thirds of the stated undergraduate credit; and

(ii) Sixteen semester hours or the equivalent in graduate level business administration subjects which shall include business law, finance, and economics. Undergraduate business courses may be substituted at two-thirds of the stated undergraduate credit.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055(5). 93-12-071, § 4-25-710, filed 5/27/93, effective 7/1/93.]
WAC 4-25-720 CPA examination—Application. Applications to take the certified public accountant examination must be made on a form provided by the board and filed with the board on or before March 1 for the May examination and September 1 for the November examination. Applications for the May examination must be postmarked by March 1 (and received by March 10). Applications for the November examination must be postmarked by September 1 (and received by September 10).

An application will not be considered filed until the examination fee has been received.

An applicant who fails to appear for examination or reexamination shall forfeit the fees charged for examination and reexamination. The board may, upon showing of good cause, refund a portion of the examination fee.

Notice of the time and place of the examination shall be mailed at least ten days prior to the date set for the examination to each candidate whose application to sit for the examination has been approved by the board.

(1) A passing grade for each section shall be seventy-five. The board uses the Advisory Grading Services of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

An applicant, at each sitting of the examination in which the applicant takes any section of the examination, must take all sections not previously passed.

(2) Ethics exam. In addition to the uniform CPA examination, candidates shall be required to pass an examination, or alternatively to complete a course of study, prescribed by or acceptable to the board, in professional ethics.

(3) Proctoring CPA exam candidates. The board may agree to request the assistance of another accountancy board in proctoring Washington’s applicants at out-of-state exam sites and may agree to proctor another accountancy board’s applicants at a Washington exam site, both subject to space and staffing constraints. The board will not arrange for out-of-state proctoring for applicants domiciled out-of-state who wish to take the uniform CPA exam as Washington candidates. Such applicants must take the CPA exam in Washington on a space available basis.

(4) CPA exam—Completion of education requirement. A person who has met the education requirement of WAC 4-25-710, or who expects to meet it within one hundred twenty days following the examination, or with respect to whom it has been waived, is eligible to take the uniform CPA examination provided all other requisites have been satisfied. If a person is admitted to the examination on the expectation that he or she will complete the educational requirement within one hundred twenty days, no certificate may be issued, nor credit for the examination or any section of it be given, unless this requirement is in fact completed within that time or within such time as the board in its discretion may determine upon application.

WAC 4-25-721 CPA examination—Cheating policy. (1) Purpose. The purpose of this cheating policy is to define cheating for purposes of the CPA examinations and the penalties the board may impose for cheating. Cheating includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Communication between candidates inside or outside of the examination room during the examination.
(b) Unauthorized communication with others outside of the examination room during the examination.
(c) Substitution by a candidate of another person to write one or more of the examination papers for him/her.
(d) Reference to crib sheets, text books, or other material inside or outside the examination room during the examination.
(e) Copying another candidate’s answers.

(2) Policy. Cheating on the CPA examination is dishonesty related to the professional responsibilities of a CPA. The board may impose one or more of the following penalties:

(a) Enter a failing grade for any or all parts of the candidate’s examination;
(b) Bar a candidate from writing future examinations;
(c) Expel a candidate from the examination room.

Board representatives may move a candidate suspected of cheating away from other candidates. Board representatives may request any candidate suspected of cheating or who may have observed cheating to remain for a reasonable period of time following an examination session for questioning. The board may schedule a hearing to determine the validity of the charge of cheating.

All candidates involved in cheating may be subject to penalties, although not necessarily of the same severity.

Other jurisdictions to which a candidate may apply for the examination may be notified of the board’s conclusions and order.

WAC 4-25-722 CPA examination—Content and administration. The following provisions take effect May 1, 1994.

(1) Content. The CPA examination will include sections on:

(a) Financial accounting and reporting for business enterprises;
(b) Accounting and reporting (including but not limited to taxes, cost accounting, and non profit entity accounting);
(c) Business law and professional responsibilities; and
(d) Auditing.

(2) Writing skills. The board will award a percentage of the total grading points available based on writing skills for the business law and professional responsibilities, auditing, and financial accounting and reporting for business enterprises sections. Grading points awarded for writing skills will be included within the overall grade reported to the examination candidate for each of the three sections.

(3) Use of calculators. The board will issue calculators to candidates for use on the financial accounting and reporting for business enterprises and the accounting and reporting sections. Board issued calculators will remain board property. Board employees will collect calculators after exam sessions. In the interests of exam security and fairness, a candidate may only use a calculator issued by the board. The board may allow a candidate to use a calculator
not issued by the board only if necessary to comply with state or federal accommodation requirements and only if the board believes the substitute calculator will not breach exam security.


WAC 4-25-730 Experience. Experience required for issuance of an initial license shall meet the requirements of this section:

1. Experience definition and timing: One year of experience shall consist of full-time employment of no less than two thousand hours. For purposes of computing work experience for a part-time employee, two thousand hours shall constitute one year. Employment may be for one or more employers, with or without compensation, and may consist of any combination of full-time and part-time employment. For an applicant who passed the uniform certified public accounting examination prior to May 1988, experience obtained more than five years prior to application for initial license shall be supplemented by eighty hours of continuing education during the two-year period prior to application. For an applicant who passed the examination in May 1988, or thereafter, this experience must cover a minimum twelve-month period and must be obtained no more than five years prior to applying for a license.

2. Experience in public accounting:
   (a) An applicant shall show he/she has had employment for a period of one year as a staff accountant under the direct supervision of a currently licensed certified public accountant who is actively engaged in the practice of public accounting and is a member of a firm licensed to practice public accounting. Experience shall be in a CPA firm that participates in a board approved peer or quality review of its accounting or auditing practice. Qualifying experience for purposes of this section shall mean the performance of services as one skilled in the knowledge and practice of public accounting, including performance of accounting or auditing procedures, issuance of reports on financial statements, performance of management advisory or other consulting services, preparation of tax returns and furnishing advice on tax matters.
   (b) Public accounting services shall be performed for clients of a certified public accountant or a firm of certified public accountants in compliance with the board’s rules and must regularly involve the exercise of independent judgment and the application of appropriate technical and behavioral standards such as the standards contained in the Code of Professional Ethics, Generally Accepted Auditing Standards, Statement of Responsibilities in Tax Practice, Statement on Standards for Management Advisory Services, Statement on Standards for Accounting and Review Services, Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements and other similar practice standards issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

3. Experience other than in public accounting:
   (a) The experience required, as stated in subsection (2) of this section, may also be met by work experience, not including in-classroom training, performed under the direct supervision of a currently licensed certified public accountant in a commercial or governmental organization which has filed a sponsorship agreement with the board, acceptable to the board, which among other things specifies:
      (i) The scope of accounting, auditing, consulting, and other services performed within the organization;
      (ii) The professional education and on-job training provided to an applicant prior to application; and
      (iii) The program of review and supervision performed by the internal review committee within the organization which administers the agreement.
   (b) Qualifying work experience must be of a type and at a level equivalent to that performed in public accounting practice and must regularly involve the exercise of independent judgment and the application of the appropriate technical and behavioral standards.

4. Experience affidavit: The experience claimed by an applicant shall be verified by the certified public accountant or firm of certified public accountants supervising the applicant on an experience affidavit form provided by the board.

5. Examination of experience documentation:
   (a) Any licensee who has furnished evidence of an applicant’s experience to the board shall upon request explain in writing or in person the basis for such refusal.
   (b) Any licensee who refuses to provide the evidence or documentation of the applicant’s experience, requested by an applicant or by the board, shall upon request by the board explain in writing or in person the basis for such refusal.

6. Reciprocity: An applicant who applies for initial license in this state shall be required to document experience obtained in another jurisdiction which is equivalent to the requirements of this state.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055. 93-12-068, § 4-25-730, filed 5/27/93, effective 7/1/93.]

WAC 4-25-740 CPA certificate and license. (1) Application for initial license to practice public accounting and for renewal of license pursuant to RCW 18.04.215 shall be made on a form provided by the board. Application for renewal of licenses and/or certificates shall be filed no later than March 31 of the year of expiration. Renewal of the license to practice public accounting is deemed to be renewal of the associated certificate.

(2) Application for renewal of license or certificate shall be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant has complied with continuing professional education requirements pursuant to RCW 18.04.105(8).

(3) An application shall not be deemed to be completed until the applicable fees have been received and continuing education requirements have been met.

(4) Certificates and licenses expire on June 30 of every other year and have a duration of two years.

(5) Failure to file or complete an application for certificate or license renewal within the time required by board rule will result in delinquency fees.

(6) In those instances where the applicant for certificate or license renewal fails to file a complete application by
June 30 of the year of expiration, the board may enter into
an agreement with the applicant to renew the license or
certificate under the following condition: The applicant
agrees to stipulate that the certificate and license will be
suspended effective September 30 of the year of renewal
unless the applicant files a complete application with the
board prior to that date.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.215. 93-12-067, § 4-25-740, filed
5/27/93, effective 7/1/93.]

WAC 4-25-750 Firm license. A licensee may
practice public accountancy only in a proprietorship,
partnership or a professional corporation meeting the
requirements of the act.

(1) A CPA firm shall apply to the board for a license to
practice public accountancy within ninety days of formation.
A CPA firm shall apply for renewal of its license no later
than sixty days prior to expiration of the firm’s current
license. The board will not accept a firm license renewal
application unless it is accompanied by all applicable
renewal and late filing fees.

(2) Applications shall include the firm name; addresses
and telephone numbers of the main office and any branch
offices of the firm; the name of the manager of each branch
office; owners’ names and the states in which they hold CPA
licenses; names of corporate shareholders, directors, and
officers; and, in the case of corporations, a certified copy of
the articles of incorporation and bylaws.

(3) Firm licenses expire on June 30 of every other year.

(4) A CPA firm shall file with the board a written
notification of any of the following events within ninety days
after its occurrence:

(a) Formation or dissolution of a CPA firm;
(b) Admission of an owner;
(c) Retirement or death of an owner;
(d) Any change in the name of the firm;
(e) Change in the management of any branch office;
(f) Opening, closing, or relocating of a branch office;
and
(g) The occurrence of any event that would cause the
firm to be in violation of the provisions of the act or these
rules.

A change in the legal form of a firm constitutes a new
firm. Accordingly the new firm shall within ninety days of
the change file an application for a firm license and pay the
applicable fee.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055. 93-22-089, § 4-25-750, filed
11/2/93, effective 12/3/93.]

WAC 4-25-755 Temporary permits. This board
does not issue temporary practice permits to out-of-state
CPAs or CPA firms. However, pursuant to RCW 18.04.350(2),
a CPA from another state or country may
temporarily practice in this state on professional business
incident to the CPA’s regular out-of-state practice if the CPA
holds a valid license to practice public accounting issued by
another state or country. A CPA who:

(1) Maintains an office location in this state; and/or
(2) Advertises to provide services in this state; and/or
(3) Collects more than ten percent of gross annual
billings from Washington clients; is not deemed to meet the
“incident to” provision and must, therefore, apply for a
Washington CPA certificate and licenses within thirty days
of the time such CPA’s practice ceases to be “incident to” an
out-of-state CPA practice.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055(11). 93-12-066, § 4-25-755, filed
5/27/93, effective 7/1/93.]

WAC 4-25-760 Reinstating certificates and licenses.
A person or firm whose certificate or license to practice has
been revoked or suspended pursuant to RCW 18.04.295
and/or 18.04.305 and/or 18.04.335 may apply to the board
for modification of the suspension, revocation, or probation
after a minimum of one year has elapsed from the effective
date of the board’s decision imposing it unless the board sets
some other period by order; except that if any previous
application has been made with respect to the same penalty,
o no additional application will be entertained before the lapse
of an additional year following the board’s decision on the
last such previous application.

The application shall be in writing; shall set out and, as
appropriate, substantiate the reasons constituting good cause
for the relief sought, and shall be accompanied by at least
two supporting recommendations, under oath, from licensees
who have personal knowledge of the activities of the
applicant since the suspension or revocation was imposed.

An application will ordinarily be disposed of by the
board upon the basis of the materials submitted in support
thereof, supplemented by such additional inquiries as the
board may think fit. At the board’s discretion a hearing may
be held on such an application, following such procedures as
the board may deem suitable for the particular case.

The board may impose, as a condition for reinstatement
of a certificate or permit or modification of a suspension or
probation, such terms and conditions as it deems suitable.

In considering an application, the board may consider all
activities of the applicant since the disciplinary penalty from
which relief is sought was imposed, the offense for which
the applicant was disciplined, the applicant’s activities during
the time the certificate or permit was in good standing, the
applicant’s rehabilitative efforts, restitution to damaged
parties in the matter for which the penalty was imposed, and
the applicant’s general reputation for truth and professional
probity.

No application for reinstatement will be considered
while the applicant is under sentence for any criminal
offense, including any period during which the applicant is
on court-imposed probation or parole.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055(11). 93-12-065, § 4-25-760, filed
5/27/93, effective 7/1/93.]

WAC 4-25-780 Reciprocity for accountants from
foreign countries. RCW 18.04.183 allows the board to
designate a professional accounting credential issued in a
foreign country as substantially equivalent to a CPA certifi-
cate issued under provisions of RCW 18.04.105.

(1) Initial CPA certification.

(a) The board may rely on the National Association
of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA), the American
Institute of Certified Public Accountants, or other profes-
sonal bodies for evaluation of foreign accounting credential
equivalency.
(b) The board may accept a foreign accounting credential in partial satisfaction of CPA certification requirements if:

(i) The holder of the foreign accounting credential met the issuing body's education requirement and passed the issuing body's examination used to qualify its own domestic candidates; and

(ii) The foreign accounting credential is valid and in good standing at the time of application for a CPA certificate; and

(iii) The body granting the foreign accounting credential permits this state's CPAs equivalent opportunity to receive the foreign accounting credential by reciprocity. The board will, by resolution, specify acceptable foreign accounting credentials and acknowledge reciprocal agreements with bodies granting foreign accounting credentials.

(c) The board may satisfy itself through qualifying examinations that the holder of a foreign credential deemed by the board to be substantially equivalent to a CPA certificate possesses adequate knowledge of U.S. practice standards and the board's regulations. The board will, by resolution, specify the form of qualifying examination(s) and passing grade(s).

(d) The board shall require the foreign reciprocity applicant to demonstrate completion of eighty hours of continuing professional education that meet the standards contained in the board's continuing professional education rules for CPA certificate renewal.

(2) License to practice public accountancy. In addition to the certification requirements contained in subsection (1)(a) through (d) of this section, the board may require a foreign reciprocity applicant for a license to practice public accounting to demonstrate satisfactory experience in a foreign or domestic professional accounting firm. The board will, by resolution, specify experience standards for each foreign accounting credential accepted by the board as basis for certification and licensure by foreign reciprocity.

(3) Renewal of CPA certificate or license granted through foreign reciprocity. An applicant for renewal of a CPA certificate originally issued in reliance on a foreign professional accounting credential shall:

(a) Make application for renewal of the CPA certificate (and license) at the time and in the same manner prescribed by the board for all other CPAs certified (and licensed) by the board.

(b) Pay such fees as are prescribed for all other CPA certificate (and license) renewals.

(c) If still credentialed in the foreign country, present documentation from the body that issued the applicant's foreign accounting credential stating that the credential is in good standing and valid for the practice of public accountancy in the foreign jurisdiction and stating that the applicant is free of a current disciplinary investigation or action or, if the applicant is the subject of such investigation or action, the particulars thereof. If no longer credentialed in the foreign country, present proof from the foreign credentialing body that the applicant was not the subject of any investigations or disciplinary proceedings at the time the foreign credential lapsed.

(d) Show completion of eighty hours of continuing professional education within the two-year period preceding renewal application in accordance with rules applicable to all CPAs.

(4) Investigations and discipline of CPAs certified (and licensed) based in part on a foreign accounting credential.

(a) The holder of a Washington CPA certificate issued in reliance on a foreign accounting credential shall report any investigations undertaken, or sanctions imposed, by a foreign credentialing body against the CPA's foreign credential. Such report shall be made to the Washington state board of accountancy within thirty days of notice to the CPA that an investigation has been started or a sanction imposed.

(b) RCW 18.04.295 authorizes the board to impose discipline for, among other things, violation of state or federal laws. For purposes of enforcement and discipline against CPAs whose CPA certificate (and license) was issued in part on a foreign accounting credential, the board interprets "state" to include "state, province, or territory" and "federal" to apply to equivalent governmental units of the country in which the foreign accounting credential was issued.

(c) Suspension or revocation of, or refusal to renew, a CPA's foreign accounting credential by the foreign credentialing body is evidence of conduct reflecting adversely upon the CPA's fitness to retain the CPA certificate and is basis for board disciplinary action.

(d) The board may notify foreign credentialing bodies of any sanctions imposed against a CPA whose certificate was issued through foreign reciprocity.

(e) The board may participate in joint investigations with foreign credentialing bodies and may receive evidence supplied by such bodies or their authorized agents or contractors in investigations and disciplinary proceedings.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055 and 18.04.183. 94-10-039, § 4-25-780, filed 4/29/94, effective 5/30/94.]

CONTINUING COMPETENCY

WAC 4-25-810 Continuing professional education (CPE)—Who must have CPE. The following requirements of CPE apply to the biennial renewal, or initial issue if by reciprocity, of certificates and licenses to practice public accounting pursuant to RCW 18.04.105(8) and 18.04.215(4). Renewal of a license to practice means simultaneous renewal of the license and the certificate. Certificates issued to persons born in even-numbered years are subject to renewal on July 1 of even-numbered years. Certificates issued to persons born in odd-numbered years are subject to renewal on July 1 of odd-numbered years. Each certified public accountant (CPA) shall verify to the board completion of at least eighty hours of CPE during the last two-year period unless the CPA can demonstrate that the failure was due to reasonable cause. Persons who are retired, and persons who are certificate holders, but who do not make any public, professional, commercial, or occupational use of the title CPA shall be deemed to have met the reasonable cause exception provided by RCW 18.04.105(8) and 18.04.215(4).

The board may, in particular cases, make exceptions to these requirements for reasons of individual hardship including
health, military service, foreign residence, or other reasonable cause.

(1) Hours required.

(a) Public accounting license. A CPA seeking regular biennial renewal of a license, which includes renewal of the certificate, shall show completion of the required hours of CPE during the two calendar-year period preceding renewal, of which no less than thirty-two hours shall be accounting and/or auditing subjects. In a reporting period during which the licensee was not involved at any time in reporting on financial statements, no less than sixteen hours of the eighty-hour requirement shall be accounting and/or auditing subjects. Tax practitioners whose sole relationship to financial statements is the review of the federal income tax provision, related balance sheet accounts and notes are not considered to be involved in reporting on financial statements for purposes of this provision. Of the total requirement of eighty hours, no more than sixteen hours may be in CPE course subjects deemed "nontechnical" by the board in WAC 4-25-811 (2)(b).

(b) Certificate only. A CPA, who holds a certificate but whose activities do not require a license to practice public accounting, is required to show completion of not less than eighty hours of CPE to renew the certificate under RCW 18.04.105(8) which contribute to the CPA's professional competency, meet the criteria for courses set forth in WAC 4-25-811(1) and can be classified into one of the categories of WAC 4-25-811 (2)(a) or (b). The courses must include a minimum of eight hours of accounting and/or auditing subjects for each biennial reporting period.

(2) Renewal of lapsed certificates or licenses and reciprocity. A CPA who has previously held a license and certificate who has failed to renew timely, shall satisfy the requirements of subsection (1)(a) of this section. A CPA who held a license under the reciprocity provisions of RCW 18.04.180, shall, for the purposes of satisfying the CPE requirements, make the same showing as prescribed in subsection (1)(a) of this section at the time of application. A CPA who holds a certificate and no license who has failed to renew timely, shall satisfy the requirements of subsection (1)(b) of this section.

(3) Renewal of initial certificate or license and certificate. A CPA seeking to renew an initial certificate or license and certificate issued less than two years but more than one year prior to the renewal must show completion of at least forty hours of such CPE during the calendar year preceding the application. A CPA seeking to renew an initial certificate or license and certificate issued less than one year prior to the renewal will not be required to demonstrate completion of any hours of CPE for the first renewal, subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section as it pertains to certificates or licenses granted through reciprocity.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055. 94-02-072, § 4-25-810, filed 1/4/94, effective 2/4/94.]

WAC 4-25-811 Continuing professional education (CPE)—Program standards. (1) Qualifying programs. A program qualifies as acceptable CPE for purposes of RCW 18.04.215(4) if it is a formal program of learning which contributes to the growth in the professional knowledge and professional competence of an individual in the practice of the profession, and meets the minimum standards of quality of development and presentation and of measurement and reporting of credits set forth in WAC 4-25-810, 4-25-811, 4-25-812, 4-25-813, and in the Statement on Standards for Formal Continuing Education published by the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy, or such other educational standards as may be established from time to time by the board. Undergraduate courses are presumed not to contribute to a certified public accountant's (CPA's) growth beyond the level of knowledge required for initial certification and are therefore not generally acceptable for continuing professional education. Generally, CPE credit will not be allowed for attending committee meetings. A meeting qualifies for CPE credit only if it meets the requirements for a qualifying program. Service on the board of accountant quality assurance review (QAR) committee or participating as a QAR team captain or reviewer will be considered for CPE credit under board policy.

(2) Subject areas. Programs dealing with the following general subject areas are acceptable so long as they meet the standards in subsection (1) of this section:

(a) Technical subjects:
(i) Accounting and auditing;
(ii) Management advisory services;
(iii) Personal financial planning;
(iv) Taxation;
(v) Management information services;
(vi) Budgeting and cost analysis;
(vii) Asset management;
(viii) Professional ethics;
(ix) Specialized areas of industry;
(x) Human resource management;
(xi) Economics;
(xii) Business law;
(xiii) Mathematics, statistics, and quantitative applications in business;
(xiv) Business management and organization.

(b) Nontechnical subjects:
(i) Communication skills;
(ii) Interpersonal management skills;
(iii) Personal development skills;
(iv) Public relations;
(v) Practice development.

Subjects other than those listed above may be acceptable if the CPA can demonstrate that they contribute to the CPA's professional competence. The responsibility for demonstrating that a particular program is acceptable rests solely upon the CPA.

(3) Group programs. Group programs such as the following are acceptable so long as they meet the standards specified in subsection (1) of this section and deal with subjects referred to in subsection (2) of this section:

(a) Professional education and development programs of national, state, and local accounting organizations;
(b) Technical sessions at meetings of national, state, and local accounting organizations and their chapters;
(c) University or college courses, both credit and noncredit;
(d) Formal in-firm education programs;
(e) Programs of other organizations (accounting, industrial, professional, etc.);
(f) Dinner, luncheon, and breakfast meetings which are structured as formal educational programs;

(g) Firm meetings for staff and/or management groups which are structured as formal education programs. Portions of such meetings devoted to the communication and application of general professional policy or procedure may qualify, but portions devoted to firm administrative, financial and operating matters generally will not qualify.

(4) Credit. CPE credit will be given for whole hours only, with a minimum of fifty minutes constituting one hour. As an example, one hundred minutes of continuous instructions would count as two hours; however, more than fifty minutes but less than one hundred minutes of continuous instruction would count only as one hour. For attendees, only time spent in instruction, and not preparation time, will be credited. For university or college courses, each semester hour of credit shall equal fifteen hours toward the requirement and a quarter hour of credit, shall equal ten hours.

(5)(a) Self-study programs—Interactive. The amount of credit to be allowed for interactive self-study will be that which is recommended by the program sponsor on the basis of the average completion time under appropriate "field tests." CPAs claiming credit for such interactive self-study programs are required to obtain evidence of satisfactory completion of the course from the program sponsor.

(b) Self-study programs—Noninteractive. The amount of credit to be allowed for noninteractive self-study will be that which is recommended by the program sponsor on the basis of one-half the average completion time under appropriate "field tests." CPAs claiming credit for such noninteractive self-study programs are required to obtain evidence of satisfactory completion of the course from the program sponsor.

Credit for all self-study programs will be allowed in the renewal period in which the course is completed.

(6) Instructor, discussion leader, or speaker. CPAs who have served as instructors, discussion leaders and speakers at programs coming under subsections (1), (2), and (3) of this section may claim CPE credit for both preparation and presentation time. Credit may be claimed for actual preparation time up to two times the presentation hours. The maximum credit for such preparation and teaching is sixty percent of the applicable renewal period requirement.

(7) Published articles, books. Credit toward the CPE requirement may be claimed for published articles and books, provided they contribute to the professional competence of the certificate holder. Credit for preparation of such publications may be claimed on a self-declaration basis for up to twenty-five percent of the renewal period requirement. In exceptional circumstances a licensee may request additional credit by submitting the article(s) or book(s) to the board with an explanation of the circumstances which justify a greater credit. The amount of credit awarded for a given publication will be determined by the board.


WAC 4-25-812 Continuing professional education (CPE)—Reports. (1) Certified public accountants (CPAs) applying for renewal of certificates and/or licenses to practice pursuant to RCW 18.04.105(8) or 18.04.215(4) shall file with their applications therefore a signed statement of the CPE programs for which they claim credit, showing:

(a) Sponsor;

(b) Title of program or description of content;

(c) Dates attended; and

(d) Hours claimed.

(2) Responsibility for documenting the entitlement to credits rests with the CPA. Such documentation should be retained for a period of five years after the completion of the program. Such documentation may consist of the following:

(a) Course completion certificate provided by program sponsor;

(b) Confirmation letter from sponsor stating program title, location, and dates and hours of attendance;

(c) Copy of the course outline prepared by the course sponsor;

(d) For courses taken for scholastic credit in accredited universities and colleges, evidence of satisfactory completion of the course will be sufficient; for noncredit courses taken, a statement of the hours of attendance, signed by the instructor, is required;

(e) For formal individual study programs written evidence of completion.

The board or its designees may verify on a test basis, information submitted by CPAs for license or certificate renewal. The board may require a general description of each course's contribution to the CPA's professional competence. In cases where the board determines that the requirement is not met, the board may grant an additional period of time in which the deficiencies can be cured.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055. 94-02-072, § 4-25-812, filed 1/4/94, effective 2/4/94.]

WAC 4-25-813 Continuing professional education (CPE)—Program sponsor agreements. Persons or organizations may not state that the board endorses or approves any continuing education program or course. Persons or organizations intending to sponsor programs or courses qualifying for CPE may enter into a program sponsor agreement for continuing education with the board, or at the board's option, with the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy and, accordingly, may state in promotional or program materials that the sponsor has agreed to abide by board rules. The sponsor agreement must indicate the type of organization and the subject areas in which the sponsor plans to present courses. Further, the agreement shall specify that the sponsor will comply with the requirements of WAC 4-25-811 and will retain for a period of five years the required records of program date, location, names of instructors, a verified listing of certificate holders attending, and outlines of the program presentation. The agreement shall further specify that the program sponsor agrees that a representative of the board may, upon due notice and without cost to the board, attend any course to perform field observation and review of the sponsor's procedures and course quality.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055. 94-02-072, § 4-25-813, filed 1/4/94, effective 2/4/94.]  

WAC 4-25-820 Quality assurance review (QAR) program. (1) Purpose. The Washington state board of
accountancy is charged with protection of the public interest as it relates to the licensure of certified public accountants (CPAs). The purpose of the QAR program (hereinafter referred to as program) is to monitor licensees' compliance with professional standards.

(2) Structure and implementation.

(a) The board will annually appoint a quality review committee (hereinafter referred to as committee) to perform the following functions:

(i) Review of financial statements and the reports of licensees thereon to assess their compliance with applicable professional standards;

(ii) Improvement of reporting practices of licensees through education and rehabilitative measures;

(iii) Referral of cases requiring further investigation to the board or its designees; and

(iv) Such other functions as the board may assign to the committee.

(b) Once every three years the board may request from each CPA firm licensed by the board, and such firm shall submit, for each of its offices, a compilation report, a review report, and an audit report. A firm shall select these reports from all reports prepared during the twelve months preceding the date of board request or, if no reports have been issued within the last twelve months, from all reports during the preceding three years.

(If reports issued by all offices of a firm are reviewed and issued in a controlled, centralized process, only one of each of the reports specified above need be submitted by the firm as a whole.)

(c) The board may exempt from the requirement of (b) of this subsection any firm which has participated in a peer or quality review within the three years immediately preceding the date of board request. Firms requesting exemption must submit a copy of an unmodified report from a reviewing organization acceptable to the board. Firms that receive modified peer or quality review reports may request exemption, but must submit copies of such reports and related correspondence, at the discretion of the board, for consideration on an individual basis.

(d) Any documents submitted in accordance with (b) of this subsection may have the name of the client, the client's address, and other identifying factors omitted, provided that the omission does not render the type or nature of the enterprise undeterminable. Dates may not be omitted.

(e) The quality review committee may also solicit and review financial statements and related reports of licensees from clients, public agencies, banks, and other users of financial statements.

(f) In gathering information about the professional work of licensees, the committee may make use of investigators, either paid or unpaid, who are not themselves members of the committee.

(g) The identities of the sources of financial statements and reports received by the board or the committee from other than the licensees who issued the reports shall be preserved in confidence. Reports submitted to the committee pursuant to (b) of this subsection and comments of reviewers, the committee and the board on such reports or workpapers relating thereto, shall also be preserved in confidence except to the extent that they are communicated by the board to the licensees who issued the reports or disclosure is required under administrative procedure rules or by direction of a court of law.

(h) The committee's review of financial statements and reports of the licensees thereon shall be directed toward the following:

(i) Presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles;

(ii) Compliance by licensees with generally accepted auditing standards;

(iii) Compliance by licensees with other professional standards; and

(iv) Compliance by licensees with the rules of the board and other regulations relating to the practice of public accounting.

(i) If the board determines that a report referred to the board by the committee is substandard or seriously questionable with respect to applicable professional standards, the board may take one or more of the following actions:

(ii) Require the office or the licensee firm responsible for a substandard report submit all or specified categories of its reports to a preissuance review in a manner and for a duration prescribed by the board;

(iii) Require any individual licensee who had responsibility for issuance of a report, or who substantially participated in preparation of the report and/or related workpapers, to successfully complete specific courses or types of continuing education as specified by the board;

(iv) Require that the office responsible for a substandard report submit all or specified categories of its reports to a preissuance review in a manner and for a duration prescribed by the board;

(v) Require the office or the licensee firm responsible for a substandard report to submit to a peer review conducted in accordance with standards acceptable to the board;

(vi) Require the licensee firm responsible for substandard work to submit to on-site review or other investigative procedures of work product and practices by board representatives in order to assess the degree or pervasiveness of substandard work. The board may assess the costs of such procedures to the firm if the results of such investigative efforts substantiate the existence of substandard work product;

(vi) Initiate an investigation pursuant to RCW 18.04.295, 18.04.305, and/or 18.04.320 if it appears that the professional conduct reflected in a substandard report is so serious as to warrant consideration of possible disciplinary action.


ENFORCEMENT

WAC 4-25-910 Bases for imposing discipline. RCW 18.04.295 specifies sanctions the board may impose based on a listing of general causes. The following specific acts are examples of prohibited activities that constitute grounds for discipline under RCW 18.04.295. The board does not intend this listing to be all inclusive.

(1) Fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate as a certified public accountant, or in obtaining a license, within the meaning of RCW 18.04.295(1), includes but is not
limited to making a false or misleading statement in support of another's application for certificate or license.

(2)(a) Dishonesty, fraud, or negligence while representing oneself as a CPA, within the meaning of RCW 18.04.295(2), includes but is not limited to:

(i) Practicing public accountancy in this state prior to obtaining a license;

(ii) Making misleading, deceptive, or untrue representations;

(iii) Engaging in acts of fiscal dishonesty;

(iv) Purposefully, knowingly, or negligently failing to file a report or record, or filing a false report or record, required by local, state, or federal law;

(v) Unlawfully selling unregistered securities;

(vi) Unlawfully acting as an unregistered securities salesperson or broker-dealer;

(vii) Discharging a trustee’s duties in a negligent manner or breaching one’s fiduciary duties;

(viii) Withdrawing or liquidating, as fees earned, funds received by a CPA from a client as a deposit or retainer when the client contests the amount of fees earned, until such time as the dispute is resolved.

(b) The following shall be prima facie evidence that a certified public accountant has engaged in dishonesty, fraud, or negligence while representing himself or herself as a CPA:

(i) An order of a court of competent jurisdiction finding the CPA to have committed an act of negligence, fraud, or dishonesty or other act reflecting adversely on a CPA’s fitness to represent himself or herself as a CPA.

(ii) An order of a federal, state, or local regulatory body finding the CPA to have committed an act of negligence, fraud, or dishonesty or other act reflecting adversely on a CPA’s fitness to represent himself or herself as a CPA.

(3) A conflict of interest, within the meaning of RCW 18.04.055(2), includes but is not limited to:

(a) Self dealing as a trustee, including, but not limited to: Investing trust funds in entities controlled by or related to the trust or in which the trust has an interest or from which the trustee derives income or a material benefit; borrowing from trust funds, with or without disclosure; employing persons or entities related to the trust to provide services to the trust (unless specifically authorized by the trust instrument);

(b) Borrowing funds from any client unless the client is in the business of making loans of the type obtained by the lender and the loan terms are not more favorable than loans extended to other persons of similar credit worthiness.

(4) A violation of a rule of professional conduct promulgated by the board, within the meaning of RCW 18.04.295(4), includes but is not limited to:

(a) Violation of one or more of the rules of professional conduct included in chapter 4-25 WAC;

(b) Violation of one or more of the administrative rules included in chapter 4-25 WAC;

(c) Concealing another’s violation of the accountancy act or board rules.

A CPA’s adjudication as mentally incompetent is prima facie evidence that the CPA lacks the professional competence required by the rules of professional conduct.

WAC 4-25-920 Hearings by the board. (1) Respondent’s right to examine evidence. A respondent has the right in advance of the hearing to examine and copy any report of investigation and documentary or testimonial evidence and summaries in the board’s possession relating to the subject matter of the complaint. The right of examination may be exercised by the respondent or his attorney at the board’s office where the records in question are kept, during regular business hours, on three days’ advance notice in writing. Copies will be promptly furnished of any documents designated for copying, but the board may charge a fee for such copying.

(2) The order of proceedings shall be as follows:

(a) Statement and presentation of evidence supporting the complaint, by the investigating officer, by a board member designated for that purpose, or by counsel;

(b) Statement and presentation of evidence by the respondent, in person (or in the case of a firm through an owner, officer, director) or by respondent’s counsel;

(c) Rebuttal evidence in support of the complaint;

(d) Surrebuttal evidence of the respondent;

(e) Closing statements; and

(f) Board decision.

(3) Procedural matters. A presiding officer appointed by the board shall conduct and control the hearing.

The presiding officer, board members, the respondent, and the person presenting the complaint shall have the right to question or examine or cross-examine any witness.

The proponent of a fact or position bears the burden of presenting evidence to support such fact or position.

The presiding officer may grant (or deny) continuances requested by the state or a respondent.

The presiding officer may set reasonable time limits for oral presentation.

The presiding officer or designee shall mark and preserve exhibits and shall arrange for, and preserve, a transcript and/or recording as part of the record of the hearing.

(4) Admission of evidence. The board is not bound by technical rules of evidence. The presiding officer may admit any evidence of a kind commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs. The presiding officer will admit all such evidence that is offered without objection unless the presiding officer determines that such evidence is irrelevant, immaterial, or unduly repetitious. Evidence may be received provisionally, subject to later ruling by the presiding officer as to its admissibility; but any such ruling must be made before closing statements are heard.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 34.05.220 and 18.04.055. 94-02-069, § 4-25-920, filed 1/4/94, effective 2/4/94.]

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