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 04.010, 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 Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91.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 accountancy. [Regulation 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 Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91.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 Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91.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 04.040, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-04-050 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 Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91.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 04.120, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.


4-04-120 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 Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91.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.

4-04-130 Annual license fee for CPA partnership or PS. [Order PL-230, § 4-04-230, filed 11/17/75.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-04-140 Fee for registration as LPA partnership or PS. [Order PL-230, § 4-04-240, filed 11/17/75.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-04-150 Notice and opportunity for hearing in contested cases. [Regulation 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 Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91.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.


4-04-180 Appearance and practice before agency—Standards of ethical conduct. [Regulation 08.040, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-04-190 Appearance and practice before agency—Former employee as expert witness. [Regulation 08.050, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-04-200 Notice and opportunity for hearing in contested cases. [Regulation 08.080, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-04-210 Notice of service of process—By whom served. [Regulation 08.090, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

(1997 Ed.)
4-08-100 Service of process—Upon whom served. [Regulation 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 upon parties. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 08.250, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-08-260 Depositions and interrogatories in contested cases—Authorization. [Regulation 08.260, 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 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. [Regulation 08.310, effective 2/5/60.] Repealed by 88-22-056 (Order ACB-158), filed 11/1/88. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.
4-12-110 Equivalent examination. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.070.]
4-12-100 Minimum accounting experience. [Order 9, § 4-12-100, filed 8/23/68, effective 9/1/69.] Repealed by 79-06-024 (Order PL 303), filed 5/15/79. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.070.

4-12-170 Applicants for initial permits to practice public accounting. [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.

4-12-180 Renewal of permits to practice public accounting. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.070. 79-06-024 (Order PL 303), § 4-12-180, filed 5/15/79.] Repealed by 91-01-057, filed 12/13/90, effective 1/13/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.

4-12-190 Applicants for permits to practice public accounting from other status. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.070. 79-06-024 (Order PL 303), § 4-12-190, filed 5/15/79.] 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.

4-16-040 Expressing opinions. [Rule 04.506, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-045 Use of name with estimate of earnings. [Rule 04.507, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-050 Advertising. [Rule 04.701, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-055 Solicitation. [Rule 04.702, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-060 Competitive bidding. [Rule 04.703, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-055 Fee splitting and commissions. [Rule 04.704, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-070 Simultaneous practice of other occupations. [Rule 04.705, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-110 Employees' services. [Rule 04.802, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-115 Incompatible occupation. [Rule 04.803, filed 5/22/62.] Repealed by Order PL 174, filed 9/24/74.

4-16-120 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.

4-16-140 Definitions. [Order PL 174, § 4-16-200, filed 9/24/74.] Repealed by Order PL-280, filed 12/29/77.


4-16-175 Forecasts—Rule 204. [Order PL 174, § 4-16-235, filed 9/24/74.] Repealed by Order PL-280, filed 12/29/77.

Title 4
ACCOUNTANCY, BOARD OF
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4-25-910 Bases for imposing discipline.
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DISPOSITION OF SECTIONS FORMERLY CODIFIED IN THIS CHAPTER

4-25-010 Preamble. [Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.070. 83-21-030 (Order ACB 104), § 4-25-010, filed 10/10/83.] Repealed by 93-12-064, filed 5/27/93, effective 7/1/93. Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055.
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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, § 4-25-400, 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.

(1997 Ed.)
"Board" means the board of accountancy created by RCW 18.04.035.

"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.

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

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

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

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

"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.

"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.

"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).

"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.

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

"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.

"Quality assurance review" (QAR) means a process, established by 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.

"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."

"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.

"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 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.

"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.

"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.

"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.
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, 1996, the board shall charge the following fees:

1. CPA examination applications:
   a. First-time 
   b. Reexamination, four sections 
   c. Reexamination, three sections 
   d. Reexamination, two sections 
   e. Reexamination, one section 
   f. Administration of examination for out-of-state applicants
2. Application for certificate
3. Application for reciprocity from other jurisdictions
4. Biennial license to practice public accounting, includes certificate renewal fee
5. Biennial certificate renewal
6. Biennial firm license:
   a. Sole proprietorships (with one or more employees)
   b. Partnerships and limited liability partnerships
   c. P.S. corporations and limited liability companies
   d. Amendment to firm license
7. Copies of records, per page
8. Printed listing of CPAs, CPA firms, CPA exam candidates, set up charge plus $.01/record
9. Computer diskette listing of CPAs, CPA firms, CPA exam candidates
10. Applications for reinstatement
11. Replacement CPA certificates
12. Quality assurance review program per financial statement review
   (includes monitoring reviews for up to two years)
13. Late or incomplete individual or firm renewal application, per month or part thereof, to a maximum of $200 per application
14. Dishonored check fee (including but not limited to, insufficient funds or closed accounts)

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

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.

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

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.

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 accounting 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 accounting 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.
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WAC 4-25-600  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.

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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.
undertaken. A certified public accountant shall be knowledgeable of federal, state and local law pertinent to the endeavor.

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. Consensus opinions of "appropriate bodies" Emerging Issues Task Forces;
5. Circular 230 of the IRS and "appropriate bodies" guidance with respect to responsibilities in tax practice;
6. Rules governing practice before regulatory agencies; and
7. Guidance found in industry publications and textbooks and articles published by recognized accounting professionals or societies.

WAC 4-25-640 Clients' confidential information. (1) Confidential client communication. The term "client" as used throughout this section shall include a former, current, or prospective client.

A licensee or any partner, officer, shareholder or employee of a licensee shall not without the consent of the client disclose any confidential communication or information pertaining to the client obtained in the course of performing professional services.

This rule does not:
(a) Affect in any way a licensee's obligation to comply with a validly issued subpoena or summons enforceable by order of a court; or
(b) Prohibit disclosures in the course of a quality review of a licensee's professional services; or
(c) Prohibit a licensee from responding to any inquiry made by the board or any investigative or disciplinary body established by law or formally recognized by the board. However, a licensee or any partner, officer, shareholder or employee of a licensee shall not disclose or use to their own advantage any confidential client information that comes to their attention in carrying out their official responsibilities.

(2) Client records. A licensee shall furnish to his or her client or heirs, successors or personal representatives of the client disclose any confidential communication or information pertaining to the client obtained in the course of performing professional services.

This rule does not:
(a) Affect in any way a licensee's obligation to comply with a validly issued subpoena or summons enforceable by order of a court; or
(b) Any accounting or other records belonging to, or obtained from or on behalf of, the client, that the licensee removed from the client's premises or received for the client's account; but the licensee may make and retain copies of such documents of the client when they form the basis for work done by the licensee.

WAC 4-25-650 Acts discreditable. A person using the CPA title shall not commit, or allow others to commit in the CPA's name, any act that reflects adversely on the CPA's fitness to represent himself or herself as a CPA.

A person using the CPA title shall not seek to obtain clients by the use of coercion, intimidation or harassing conduct.

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 claim which:

(1) Contains a misrepresentation of fact; or
(2) Is likely to mislead or deceive because it fails to make full disclosure of relevant facts; or
(3) Contains any testimonial, laudatory, or other statement or implication that the licensee's professional services are of exceptional quality, if not supported by verifiable facts; or
(4) Is intended or likely to create false or unjustified expectations of favorable results; or
(5) Implies educational or professional attainments or licensing recognition not supported in fact; or
(6) 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 affect the fees that will in fact be charged; or
(7) Contains any other representations that are likely to mislead or deceive a reasonable person.

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. Until June 30, 2000, 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. Effective July 1, 2000, an applicant for a CPA certificate shall have completed at least one hundred fifty semester hours of college education, including:

• A baccalaureate or higher degree; and

• An accounting concentration or its equivalent as defined by the board.

(1) Equivalent education. Until June 30, 2000, 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 equivalency examinations. The board will designate, by resolution, acceptable educational testing organizations and equivalency examinations which and if acceptable organizations and examinations exist. Effective July 1, 2000, the board will discontinue this provision for equivalent education.

(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. Until June 30, 2000, 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

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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.

(7) Accounting concentration. After June 30, 2000, a concentration in accounting, for purposes of this rule, shall consist of at least:

(a) Twenty-four semester hours or the equivalent in accounting subjects of which at least fifteen semester hours must be at the upper division or graduate level (an upper division course is defined as a course only available to students who have standing as a junior, senior or graduate; frequently carries completion of an elementary course(s) as a prerequisite for admission; and is usually designated as "upper division" by the school offering the course); and

(b) Twenty-four semester hours or the equivalent in business administration subjects at the undergraduate or graduate level.

The board will not recognize accounting concentration credits awarded for "life experience" or similar activities retroactively evaluated and recognized by colleges or universities. This restriction is not intended to apply to internships prospectively approved by colleges or universities.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055(5). 95-20-065, § 4-25-710, filed 10/3/95, effective 11/3/95; 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 accounting board in proctoring Washington's applicants at out-of-state exam sites and may agree to proctor another accounting 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055. 93-12-070, § 4-25-720, filed 5/27/93, effective 7/1/93.]

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. The written examination required by RCW 18.04.105 shall include tests of a CPA candidate’s knowledge of accounting and auditing standards and such related subjects as the board may deem appropriate.

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, experience must consist of any combination of full-time and part-time employment for at least the first 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.
   c. 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 by the board explain in writing or in person the information so provided.
   b. The board may require an interview or an inspection of documentation relating to an applicant’s experience. Any licensee having custody of such documentation shall produce it upon request by the board.
   c. 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.

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.
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(3), 18.04.205(3) and 18.04.195. 96-12-061, § 4-25-750, filed 5/31/96, effective 7/1/96. 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, 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 certificate 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 professional 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 based 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 accounting 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.

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 accountancy 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:
   (i) Send the licensee a letter of comment detailing the perceived deficiencies and require the licensee to develop quality control procedures to assure that similar occurrences will not occur in the future;
   (ii) 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;
   (iii) Require that the office responsible for a substandard report submit all or specified categories of its reports to a peer review in a manner and for a duration prescribed by the board;
   (iv) 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;
   (v) 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 substantiate 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 accountant 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 trustee; borrowing from trust funds, with or without disclosure; employing persons or entities related to the trustee to provide services to the trust (unless specifically authorized by the trust creation document);

(b) Borrowing funds from any client unless the client is in the business of making loans of the type obtained by the licensee 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.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 18.04.055 and 18.04.295. 94-23-070, § 4-25-910, filed 11/15/94, effective 12/16/94.]

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 or agent 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) Surrertual 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.

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(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.]