Mission Statement
The mission of the Idaho State Board of Accountancy is to protect the public by assuring certified public accountants and licensed public accountants under its jurisdiction are adhering to the statutes and rules regarding qualification, professional ethics and conduct.

Vision
The Idaho State Board of Accountancy is committed to the protection of the public by enhancing the integrity of the profession through fair, impartial, effective, and efficient governance.

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GOVERNOR LITTLE PROPOSES TO CUT AND SIMPLIFY ONE-THIRD OF ALL RULE CHAPTERS, INVITES PUBLIC COMMENT

Boise, Idaho – Governor Brad Little is accepting public comment through June 11 on the administrative rules identified for elimination or simplification after the Idaho Legislature’s decision not to reauthorize Idaho’s Administrative Code during the 2019 legislative session.

The Idaho Administrative Code has the full force of law. At the beginning of the year, it included 736 chapters and 8,278 pages of regulations and at least 72,000 total restrictions.

The Idaho Legislature in the past has reauthorized all existing rules at the end of the legislative session but did not do so this year. As a result, Governor Little directed his administration to exercise executive authority to ensure rules necessary to protect the public remain in effect after July 1, 2019.

Governor Little’s administration used the unique opportunity to identify rules that are clearly outdated and irrelevant for expiration on July 1, 2019. Executive branch agencies hosted more than 40 public meetings to review rules and identify rules to eliminate.

Agencies had already been comprehensively reviewing the rules they administer to identify areas where rules could be streamlined, scaled back, or eliminated as part of carrying out the Red
I fondly remember the day some 47 years ago when my wife came into my office carrying a letter from the Idaho State Board of Accountancy. We nervously but quickly opened the envelope and together began reading the letter. It was good news! I had successfully completed the CPA exam and could now apply for a CPA license. I was excited to join a group of men and women who I felt had achieved a special competency in accounting. Just as I felt then, I believe that the public still perceives that professionals who are licensed as Certified Public Accountants have a special competency in accounting.

To protect the public and to keep their perception of CPAs accurate, I feel there should be appropriate but not excessive regulations in place. These regulations should promote the intent of the Idaho Accountancy Act. For the past few years we have seen an ever-increasing threat of anti-regulation emerging. Years ago, in the beginning of mandated regulation, only a handful of professions were covered including medical doctors, dentists, architects, engineers and Certified Public Accountants. Now many of the States are attempting to regulate many more industries out of which only a few would rise to the level of ‘professionals’.

I present as an example of my concerns for the threat of anti-regulation is a bill that was introduced in January 2019 to the West Virginia House of Representatives. This bill proposed that any non-licensed individual could enter into a "non-licensed disclosure" agreement with a potential client thus allowing a non-CPA to perform work that the state would have normally required an occupational license. Even if a client agreed to such an agreement, who would be there to protect the public that the information that ultimately gets to them is reliable and is presented in accordance with generally accepted standards?

Ken Bishop, NASBA President and CEO, addressed the issue in the February 2019 NASBA State Board Report, “President’s Memo – This Threat is Real.” NASBA sent some talking points to West Virginia CPAs. I have referenced a couple of them below with a link to Mr. Bishop’s entire President’s Memo:

“The expertise Certified Public Accountants achieve through licensure - education, testing and experience - is the very thing that makes it possible for the public to rely on them. The attest services provided by CPAs are an integral part of creating trust in the financial system.”

“Additionally, the income tax and broad array of advisory services provided by CPAs have a tremendous impact on the state’s economic health.”

Thus, the public has a vital interest in the competence of CPAs and their adherence to statutes and rules, code of professional conduct and standards of practice.

In conclusion, the battle of anti-regulation is now reaching our very own state, and this is a battle that we cannot afford to lose.

I have been privileged to serve as the Chairperson of the CPE Committee of the Idaho State Board of Accountancy (ISBA) for the past three years. In this capacity, I’m grateful to work with the Board and its dedicated staff, as well as my fellow volunteer CPE committee members.

Continuing education for CPAs is key to maintaining the integrity and standards of our profession. The public depends on us as CPAs to participate in learning activities that maintain and further our professional competence. I encourage you to be proactive in taking CPE courses that are relevant to your specific disciplines of accounting, rather than taking courses simply to meet the hour requirements.

The Board has adopted the NASBA/AICPA 2016 Statement of Standards for CPE, which includes various changes to the reporting requirements for CPE. These standards are provided on the ISBA website at isba.idaho.gov/cpe/.

I suggest that you become familiar with and consider their impact on how you participate in and report your CPE learning. Finally, please remember to report your CPE on a timely basis and in accordance with these guidelines which will avoid rework on your part and save our Board staff significant time and energy.

Thank you for your contributions to the accounting profession and I encourage you to consider serving on the CPE Committee in the future.
EXISTING FIRMS, PEER REVIEW AND THE ISBA – HELPFUL REMINDERS

Renew the firms registration each year by September 30th. When completing annual registration please answer all questions regarding peer review thoroughly. Complete answers will help to prevent any discrepancies with due dates and facilitates communication with the Board office.

Maintain enrollment with an administering organization.

Complete Peer Reviews on a three-year frequency per Rule 604.01. When scheduling a peer review, it is important to remember to allow sufficient time for the reviewer to issue the report within six months after the review date. If the review will not be completed by the due date communicated by the administering organization to the firm at the closing of the prior peer review, please be proactive in reaching out to the board regarding the status of the peer review.

If a firm is requesting an extension from the administering organization, please note the Board may accept an extension if recommended by the administering organization, provided the Board is notified by the firm within thirty days of the date of receipt of recommendation for such an extension. The administering organization does not advise the Board office once an extension has been approved. It is up to the firm to provide the Board office with documentation of the extension request from the administering organization.

A firm which has undergone a peer review will forward a copy of the peer review report, letter of comments if any, letter of response if any, and final acceptance letter to the Board office. Per Rule 606.02, the letter will be filed within thirty days after receipt. Neither the peer reviewer or the administering organization forwards documentation to the Board office. It is the firm’s responsibility to provide this documentation in a timely manner.

When an inquiry requesting a response is made by the Board office to the firm regarding its peer review, it is a requirement for the firm to respond within 30 days of the request or within any date otherwise specified.

Tips for New Firms

1. Register firm prior to offering or providing peer reviewable services.
2. Provide the Board with the issuance date of the initial report.
3. Enroll with an administering organization within timeframe established by rule.
4. Commence initial Peer Review within 18 months of the date of the issuance of its initial report.
5. Provide copies of peer review documents to the Board office within thirty days after receipt.

The Board office is available to answer any questions involving the board’s role in the peer review process with firms. Open communication and providing the Board with status updates on reviews will help firms with compliance.

MAY/JUNE NEWSLETTER DISCIPLINARY

FR-0417 Crandall Oseen, P.A.; CP-2572 Kent Oseen
The Idaho State Board of Accountancy filed a complaint for failure to comply with Peer Review requirements and failure to timely respond to inquiries from Board staff. The firm signed a Stipulation & Consent Agreement to pay $3,750 representing an administrative penalty of $2,500 for failure to timely complete peer reviews, $500 for failure to timely respond to Board Staff and $750 in attorney fees. The firm will need to successfully complete the peer reviews and pay the penalty by June 30, 2019.

CP-2771 Mark Cannon
The Idaho State Board of Accountancy filed a complaint against Mr. Cannon upon learning through self-disclosure that he had been the subject of an SEC administrative action. The Board approved a Stipulation & Consent Agreement with Mr. Cannon suspending his license for one year from the date of the Boards Final Order and a requirement of 16 CPE on GAAP and Financial Management. Cannon was also ordered to pay a $750 administrative penalty.
Governor Little proposes to cut and simplify one-third of all rule chapters, invites public comment (continued from page 1)

Tape Reduction Act and the Licensing Freedom Act of 2019. Both acts resulted from executive orders Governor Little issued within the first few months as Governor to reduce regulatory burdens on Idaho citizens and businesses.

Governor Little’s unprecedented efforts have led to the identification of 139 full chapters of rules proposed for expiration – totaling 19 percent of all rule chapters. An additional 79 chapters contain individual rule subparts proposed for expiration, and 31 chapters were rewritten to be significantly simplified.

All told, more than 34 percent of all rule chapters are proposed for expiration or simplification.

A list of all rules and their proposed status is posted on the Division of Financial Management (DFM) website at this link: https://dfm.idaho.gov/fy-2020-rules-reauthorization-summary.pdf.

Idahoans may submit public comments about the rules proposed for expiration by e-mailing RulesReview@dfm.idaho.gov by 5 p.m. MST on June 11.

Governor Little ultimately will make the decision whether to let a rule expire, weighing the public input received before June 11 in his decision.

“...This effort is transforming Idaho’s Administrative Code into a set of regulations that are simpler and more user-friendly for the public. I want to thank my agency directors and their staff for fast-tracking the rules review process that I started with my executive orders earlier this year,” Governor Little said. “Identifying one-third of rule chapters to cut or simplify in four weeks is no small feat, and the hard work within my administration helps to improve transparency and invigorates public confidence in state government.”

Rules deemed necessary to protect the public will be reauthorized. Agencies will re-publish the rules as “temporary and proposed rules” concurrently in a special edition of the Idaho Administrative Bulletin in June 2019. Agencies will accept written comments and host public hearings on rules to be reauthorized, in accordance with state law.

All rules reauthorized through this process are subject to legislative review during the 2020 legislative session. Any new rules or significant modifications to existing rules must go through the normal rulemaking process, which traditionally involves a months-long process of negotiated, proposed, and pending rule stages with specific requirements for public comment.

Congratulations to our new licensees

License #  Name  Issue Date  CP-6073  Robert Jinho Jung  2/13/2019
CP-6074  Benigna Mora-Ramirez  2/13/2019
CP-6075  Dusan Lynn Nalder  2/21/2019
CP-6076  Rosemarie Eby Reed-Hashimoto  2/21/2019
CP-6077  Terry Lamar Kissler  2/21/2019
CP-6078  Kimberly Lou Ennis  2/21/2019
CP-6079  Ethan Allen Lee  2/27/2019
CP-6080  Junlin Huang  3/5/2019
CP-6081  Eleonora Todorova Tashkova  3/7/2019
CP-6082  Karen Ann Burger  3/7/2019
CP-6083  Austin Jake McAdams  3/7/2019
CP-6084  Adam Michael Crossingham  3/7/2019
CP-6085  Tom Paul Burke  3/7/2019
CP-6086  Conner Wayne Molyneux  3/7/2019
CP-6087  Joseph Connor Yager  3/7/2019
CP-6088  MM Golam Morshed  3/14/2019
CP-6089  Rebecca Anne Kasino Conant  3/14/2019
CP-6090  Peggy Cardon Jones  3/14/2019
CP-6091  Gregory Hunter Stevens  3/14/2019
CP-6092  Jordan Parker Graves  3/19/2019
CP-6093  Bradley Keith Reynolds  3/19/2019
CP-6094  William Orange Stegelmeier  3/21/2019
CP-6095  MM Golam Morshed  3/14/2019
CP-6096  Rebecca Anne Kasino Conant  3/14/2019
CP-6097  Peggy Cardon Jones  3/14/2019
CP-6098  Jordan Parker Graves  3/19/2019
CP-6099  Candace Nicole Stevens  4/17/2019
PASS LISTS
2018 Q4 Oct-Nov-Dec
Sheldon Anderson
Omar Bernal
Sheldon Brown
Cayla Carson
Kaitlin Carlson
Ryan Eaton
Joshua Elliott
James Harbin
Matthew Ingersoll
Ian Weight
Michael White
Meighan Wilson
Nicole Wilson

2019 Q1 Jan – Feb – Mar
Adam Crossingham
Alicia Dillon
Scot Fetters
Kent Himes
Damon Johnson
Robert Jung
Tevis Lee
Conner Molyneux
Benigna Mora-Ramirez
Bradley Reynolds
Candace Stevens
Michael Thomas

KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BOARD AND SOCIETY

Who is ISBA?  Idaho State Board of Accountancy
Who is ISCPA?  Idaho Society of CPAs

State Regulatory Agency: Responsibilities
- State Agency that regulates the CPA profession through Statutes and Rules
- Issues CPA licenses
- Licensing period is July 1st – June 30th
- Review CPE for compliance
- Determine eligibility to take CPA exams
- Determine eligibility for licensure
- Investigate complaints & handle disciplinary issues
- Monitors Firm Peer Review Compliance

Membership Organization: Responsibilities
- Membership organization offering resources to CPAs
- Advocates for the CPA profession
- Membership period is January 1st – December 31st
- Provides CPE
- Provides exam prep opportunities
- Provides student membership with exposure to the CPA profession
- Maintains ethics committee to work with AICPA on professional ethics issues
- Represented on Peer Review Committee and Peer Review Report Acceptance Body

CPA EXAM PERFORMANCE SUMMARY
IDAHO - 2019 Q-1

Overall Performance
Unique Candidates 90
New Candidates 17
Total Sections 100
Passing 4th Section 12
Sections / Candidates 1.11
Pass Rate 41.0%
Average Score 69.12

Section Performance
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<th>Sections</th>
<th>Score</th>
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<td>64.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Re-Exam</td>
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<td>BEC</td>
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<tr>
<td>REG</td>
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Jurisdiction Ranking
Candidates 48
Sections 48

Pass Rate 52%
Avg Score 46

2016 2017 2018 2019

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IMPORTANT DATES

December 31st - CPE Course Completion – courses must be completed and certificates dated on or before December 31st.

January 31st - CPE Reporting — all CPE reports must be submitted to the Board office. Late fines will be assessed beginning at $100 and can reach up to $300. *NOTE* If you are changing your license status or requesting an extension you must submit your CPE report.

June 30th - License Renewal — fines will be assessed for all late renewals and noncompliance of due dates. You will be placed into Board Lapsed status if you have not paid your license renewal fee by August 1st. *NOTE* If you are changing your license status you must log in to renew your license to be able to change your license status.

September 30th - Firm Registration Renewal — fines will be assessed at $100.00 per licensee for late Firm registration.

HAVE YOU MOVED?

Per Idaho Accountancy Rule 302.01 license holders are to notify the Board within 30 days of any change in their: business or residence address, business connection, employer, or principal place of business (https://www.accessidaho.org/secure/boa/services.html).

Exam candidates must directly notify the Board office.

LICENSE STATUS CHANGE OPTIONS

Inactive – annual fee: $100.00 may not practice public accounting, no CPE requirement. Must use “CPA-Inactive” or “LPA-Inactive.” Do not publicly display wall certificate. May provide volunteer services for which the licensee receives no direct or indirect compensation.

Retired – annual fee: $100.00 must be 55 years of age or disabled, may not practice public accounting, no CPE requirement. Must use “CPA-Retired” or “LPA-Retired”. Do not publicly display wall certificate. May provide volunteer services for which the licensee receives no direct or indirect compensation.

Lapsed – no annual fee, no CPE requirement, may not practice public accounting or use title CPA or LPA. Do not publicly display wall certificate.

NOTE: You may bring your license back into Active status by completing the reinstatement/re-entry process at any time. Complete the reinstatement/re-entry application, submit 80 hours of CPE (4 of which must be ethics with at least 2 Idaho specific ethics) and pay the reinstatement/re-entry fee. Contact the Board office for the fee amount.