

**ARTICLE 3-01
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**

Chapter	
3-01-01	Organization of Board
3-01-02	Definitions
3-01-03	Ethics, Firm Ownership, and Firm Review

**CHAPTER 3-01-01
ORGANIZATION OF BOARD**

Section	
3-01-01-01	Organization of the State Board of Accountancy

3-01-01-01. Organization of the state board of accountancy.

1. **History.** The state board of accountancy was created in 1913 and originally supervised certified public accountants. The 1975 Public Accountancy Act, codified as North Dakota Century Code chapter 43-02.1, completely revamped the accountancy laws and added licensed public accountants to the board's jurisdiction. The Accountancy Act of 1993 replaced North Dakota Century Code chapter 43-02.1 with chapter 43-02.2.
2. **Legislative intent.** It is the policy of this state, and the purpose of the Accountancy Act of 1993 to promote the reliability of information used for guidance in financial transactions or for accounting for or assessing the financial status or performance of enterprises.
3. **Board membership.** The board consists of five members appointed by the governor. There are five certified public accountants on the board.
4. **Board organization.** The board shall elect from its members a president and a secretary-treasurer, and any other officers the board may require. The officers shall take office immediately following election and shall serve for one year, and shall be eligible for reelection. The president shall preside at meetings of the board; the secretary-treasurer shall preside in the absence of the president.
5. **Compensation of board members.** Each member of the state board of accountancy shall receive compensation of three hundred dollars for each day, or portion thereof, spent in official business of the board, not to exceed two thousand dollars per fiscal year.
6. **Executive director.** The board is authorized to employ an executive director. The executive director is responsible for keeping the board's records and administering the board's activities.

History: Amended effective August 1, 1981; September 1, 1983; October 1, 1983; July 1, 1991; March 1, 1995; July 1, 2008; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 28-32-~~02.1~~ 02, 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 28-32-~~02.1~~ 02, 43-02.2-03

CHAPTER 3-01-02 DEFINITIONS

Section

3-01-02-01	Definitions
3-01-02-02	Use of Words "Accountant" and "Accounting"

3-01-02-01. Definitions.

Unless specifically stated otherwise, the following definitions are applicable throughout this title:

1. "Accountant" means either a certified public accountant (CPA) or a licensed public accountant (LPA), except as provided in section 3-01-02-02.
2. "Accounting concentration" means twenty-four semester credits or equivalent of accounting courses, plus twenty-four credits of other business courses. Principles of accounting or equivalent courses do not count toward the required accounting or business courses. ~~Up to three credits of economics credits may be included in the other business courses.~~
3. "AICPA" means the American institute of certified public accountants.
4. "Bookkeeping" means the maintaining of financial records and preparation of tax returns. Bookkeeping does not include the preparation of any financial statement or similar such documents on which language similar to that utilized by certified public accountants or licensed public accountants is placed including compilation and review language.
5. "Enterprise" means any person, persons, or entity, whether or not organized for profit, for which an accountant provides services.
6. "Financial statements" means a presentation of financial data, including any accompanying notes, intended to show financial position at a point in time or changes in financial position for a period of time in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles or another comprehensive basis of accounting. Incidental financial data included in management advisory services, reports to support recommendations to a client, and tax returns and supporting schedules are not financial statements.
7. "NASBA" means the national association of state boards of accountancy.
8. "Practice of public accounting" does not include reviews conducted under peer review programs.
The terms "public practice", "practice", "practice of public accountancy", and "practice public accounting", shall be synonymous with the term "practice of public accounting".

History: Amended effective January 1, 1987; July 1, 1991; March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999; December 1, 2003; July 1, 2006; July 1, 2008; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03

3-01-02-02. Use of words "accountant" and "accounting".

Except as provided in subsections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the North Dakota Century Code section 43-02.2-12, a person or firm assuming or using any title, designation, acronym, or abbreviation that includes the words "accountant" or "accounting" does not imply the person or firm holds a valid certificate, license, or permit issued under North Dakota Century Code chapter 43-02.2 or has special competence as an accountant or auditor, if the words are accompanied by a suitable disclaimer. For a person the disclaimer must state the person is not a CPA or LPA. For a firm the disclaimer must state

the firm is not a CPA firm or LPA firm. The disclaimer is suitable if its location, size or volume, and form clearly informs the public.

History: Effective July 1, 2006; amended effective April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-12

**CHAPTER 3-01-03
ETHICS, FIRM OWNERSHIP, AND FIRM REVIEW**

Section

3-01-03-01	Code of Ethics
3-01-03-02	Firm Ownership
3-01-03-03	Firm Review

3-01-03-01. Code of ethics.

Licenseses must observe the code of professional conduct of the American institute of certified public accountants, with references to "member" being understood to apply to licenseses. Licenseses must also observe the codes of conduct of the general accounting office, the securities and exchange commission, and any other bodies, whenever they are relevant and applicable based on services performed by the licensee.

History: Effective July 1, 2008; amended effective April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-04 ⁰³

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03

3-01-03-02. Firm ownership.

A minority of the ownership of a firm practicing public accountancy within this state may be held by noncertified public accountants or nonlicensed public accountants, but each such owner:

1. Must be an individual;
2. Must not serve as the principal executive officer of the firm;
3. Must not exercise authority over the performance of audit, review, compilation, or other attest services; and
4. Must not aid in the unauthorized practice of public accounting, or knowingly misrepresent facts, or commit any act discreditable to the accounting profession.

When any owner of a firm practicing public accounting within this state is convicted of a felony or other crime involving fraud or dishonesty, or is disciplined by a regulatory agency, that person's ownership in the firm must be fully divested within six months thereafter, if so directed by the board.

In the event of death or incapacity of a firm's sole owner, the firm may continue to operate under the owner's name and credential, for up to one year. The board may require firm supervision.

History: Effective July 1, 2008; amended effective April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-04 ⁰³

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03 ⁰⁶

3-01-03-03. Firm review.

Firms practicing public accounting are required to undergo a practice review conforming to the standards of the AICPA peer review program, or a program deemed comparable by the board. The board will not require such review more frequently than every three years, except in the case of quality concerns or the lack of timely review progress. A copy of the review report and letter of acceptance, plus any letters of comment and response issued, are to be submitted to the board when directed. When the review process reveals substantive quality concerns, the board may take various actions against the firm, such as requiring specific continuing education, preissuance report review, accelerated practice review, practice restrictions, and other measures.

History: Effective July 1, 2008; amended effective April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-~~04~~ 03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-~~03~~ 06

**ARTICLE 3-02
EXAMINATIONS, FEES, AND EXPERIENCE**

Chapter	
3-02-01	Examinations
3-02-02	Fees
3-02-03	Registration of Sole Practitioners, Partnerships, and Professional Corporations [Repealed]
3-02-04	Experience

**CHAPTER 3-02-01
EXAMINATIONS**

Section	
3-02-01-01	Examinations - Location
3-02-01-02	Examinations - Passing Conditions
3-02-01-03	Cheating

3-02-01-01. Examinations - Location.

The examination administered to applicants for certification as certified public accountants shall be the uniform certified public accountant examination. All successful examination candidates will be required to complete an approved self-study ethics course before they will be issued a certificate. The examination shall be given at a site or sites approved by the board.

History: Amended effective July 1, 1985; March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999; December 1, 2003.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-04

3-02-01-02. Examinations - Passing conditions.

An applicant may take the examination sections individually and in any order. An applicant shall retain conditional credit for any section passed for ~~eighteen~~ thirty months after the ~~test~~ score ~~release~~ date. An applicant must pass all sections of the examination within a rolling ~~eighteen~~ thirty-month period which begins on the ~~testing~~ score ~~release~~ date of the first section passed. In the event all sections of the examination are not passed within the rolling ~~eighteen~~ thirty-month period, credit will expire for any section passed outside the ~~eighteen~~ thirty-month period. The board may lengthen the ~~eighteen~~ thirty-month period referenced above, in the event of extraordinary circumstances or substantial scoring delays.

History: Effective July 1, 1999; amended effective December 1, 2003; April 1, 2018; January 1, 2020.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-04

3-02-01-03. Cheating.

Cheating by an applicant in applying for or taking the examination may result in the invalidating of examination grades, expulsion from the examination room, disqualification from taking the examination for a specified period of time, and other penalties the board may impose. When the board believes that it has evidence that cheating has occurred, it shall conduct a hearing on the matter unless the applicant waives that right.

History: Effective October 1, 1999; amended effective April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-04

CHAPTER 3-02-02 FEES

Section	
3-02-02-01	Examination Fees
3-02-02-02	Fee for Certificate Without Examination
3-02-02-03	Licensed Public Accountants' Fees [Repealed]
3-02-02-04	Certificate and License Annual Renewal Fees
3-02-02-04.1	Fee for Annual Firm Permit
3-02-02-05	Retired Accountants
3-02-02-06	Change of Address Notification
3-02-02-07	Return of Suspended, Revoked, or Nonrenewal CPA Certificate or LPA License
3-02-02-08	Reinstatement Fee

3-02-02-01. Examination fees.

The following examination fees have been established by the board for the certified public accountants examination:

1. An application fee not to exceed two hundred dollars. ~~If the applicant has not passed the full examination by one year after the date of the applicant's last application, a reapplication fee not to exceed one hundred dollars will be required.~~
2. Applicants will also be required to pay testing-related fees as required by the national testing program, either to the board or a third party designated by the board. Unused testing fees may not be returned to the applicant, except in unusual situations approved by the board.

History: Amended effective July 1, 1981; July 1, 1985; July 1, 1987; July 1, 1991; March 1, 1995; September 1, 2001; December 1, 2003; July 1, 2005; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-04

3-02-02-02. Fee for certificate without examination.

The fee for the issuance of a certificate when the board has waived the examination shall not exceed two hundred dollars. The fee to transfer examination grades shall not exceed two hundred dollars.

History: Amended effective March 1, 1995; September 1, 1997; July 1, 1999; September 1, 2001; July 1, 2008; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-04

3-02-02-03. Licensed public accountants' fees.

Repealed effective July 1, 1991.

3-02-02-04. Certificate and license annual renewal fees.

The annual renewal fee for every CPA and LPA shall be set by the board but not to exceed two hundred dollars. A CPA or LPA who registers and pays the annual renewal fee by July first through July thirty first will be considered licensed during that same the period July first - June thirtieth. A CPA or LPA who fails to register or pay the renewal fee by July thirty first June thirtieth shall pay a late filing fee not to exceed one hundred dollars in addition to the regular annual fee. If not paid by August July thirty-first, the certificate is deemed involuntarily relinquished and not renewed, and subject to return as specified in section 3-02-02-07, and subject to the reinstatement requirements of section 3-02-02-08. Individuals registered under the substantial equivalency provisions shall be required to file an annual renewal form and pay the annual renewal fee, plus the late filing fee if applicable.

History: Amended effective August 1, 1981; October 1, 1982; July 1, 1987; June 1, 1988; July 1, 1991; March 1, 1995; September 1, 1997; October 1, 1999; December 1, 2000; December 1, 2003; July 1, 2008; April 1, 2018; January 1, 2020.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-04, 43-02.2-07

3-02-02-04.1. Fee for annual firm permit.

The annual fee for a firm permit may not exceed two hundred dollars. A late filing fee not to exceed one hundred dollars shall also be paid by a firm that fails to register or pay the annual firm permit fee by ~~July thirty-first~~ June thirtieth. If not renewed by ~~August~~ July thirty-first, the permit is deemed involuntarily relinquished and not renewed, and subject to the reinstatement requirements of section 3-02-02-08. A firm shall register and pay a firm permit fee before commencing any activity that requires such a permit. Failure to register and pay the appropriate firm permit fees may result in the board proceeding to revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew the certificates and licenses of each of the firm's partners, officers, directors, shareholders, or owners.

History: Effective June 1, 1988; amended effective March 1, 1995; September 1, 1997; October 1, 1999; December 1, 2000; December 1, 2003; July 1, 2008; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-06, 43-02.2-07

3-02-02-05. Retired or inactive accountants.

- ~~4.~~ Upon written request, retired status is available for a CPA or LPA who is no longer employed because of disability or retirement, ~~and for a CPA or LPA who is at least sixty years of age, and who performs no compensated accounting, auditing, management, or financial advisory, consulting, bookkeeping, or tax services for a client or an employer's client while holding out to the public as a licensee in this state.~~ The certificate to practice as a CPA or license to practice as an LPA shall be designated retired and shall remain as such without payment of the annual fees required by this chapter. A retired certificate holder or licenseholder may not practice in this state but may use the title "certified public accountant, retired" or "licensed public accountant, retired" or the abbreviation "CPA, retired" or "LPA, retired", as applicable. A retired certificate holder or licenseholder must adhere to the code of ethics set forth in ~~article 3-04~~ section 3-01-03-01 but is not required to comply with continuing education regulations set forth in article 3-03.

- ~~2.~~ ~~A retired certificate holder or licenseholder may apply for reinstatement to practice at any time and will be reinstated to active practice as a CPA or LPA by paying the annual registration fee required for the year of application and by satisfying the board that all current requirements for continuing education have been met.~~ Upon written request, inactive status is available for a CPA or LPA who performs no compensated accounting, auditing, management, or financial advisory, consulting, bookkeeping, or tax services. The certificate to practice as a CPA or license to practice as an LPA shall be designated inactive. An inactive certificate holder or licenseholder may not practice in this state but may use the title "certified public accountant, inactive" or "licensed public accountant, inactive" or the abbreviation, "CPA, inactive" or "LP, inactive" as applicable. An inactive certificate holder or licenseholder must pay the annual fees required by this chapter, and adhere to the code of ethics set forth in section 3-01-03-01 but is not required to comply with continuing education requirements set forth in article 3-03.

History: Effective October 1, 1982; amended effective July 1, 1991; March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999; December 1, 2000; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-04(16)

3-02-02-06. Change of address notification.

CPAs, LPAs, and permitholders are required to notify the board of address changes within thirty days of such change.

History: Effective October 1, 1982; amended effective July 1, 1991; March 1, 1995.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-04, 43-02.2-05, 43-02.2-06, 43-02.2-07, 43-02.2-09

3-02-02-07. Return of suspended, revoked, or nonrenewed CPA certificate or LPA license.

Should a certificate holder's certificate be suspended or revoked or not renewed, or a licenseholder's license be suspended or revoked or not renewed, the certificate holder or licenseholder shall return the certificate or license to the North Dakota state board of accountancy within thirty days after receipt of notice of said suspension, revocation, or nonrenewal. The certificate or license returned under this section must be the original document issued by the board.

A CPA or LPA who voluntarily relinquishes the certificate or license shall return the original certificate or license to the board within thirty days after notifying the board of the intent to relinquish.

History: Effective June 1, 1988; amended effective July 1, 1991; March 1, 1995; April 1, 2018. **General**

Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03, ~~43-02.2-09~~

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-09

3-02-02-08. Reinstatement fee.

A CPA, LPA, or permitholder whose certificate, license, or permit is suspended, relinquished, not renewed, or revoked, is required to pay a reinstatement fee not to exceed two hundred dollars in addition to the annual fee, as provided in sections 3-02-02-04 and 3-02-02-04.1, and must also satisfy the board that all current requirements to hold a certificate or license or permit in good standing have been met. Application for reinstatement shall be in writing, showing good cause for the reinstatement; such application may be submitted at any time. If the board rules against the applicant, the applicant shall have the right to request a hearing on the application, ~~and such hearing will be held within ninety days from receipt of such request at a time and location set by the board~~ in accordance with Chapter 28-32.

A retired or inactive certificate holder or licenseholder may apply for reinstatement to practice at any time and will be reinstated to active practice as a CPA or LPA by paying the annual registration fee required for the year of application and by satisfying the board that all current requirements for continuing education have been met.

History: Effective June 1, 1988; amended effective July 1, 1991; March 1, 1995; July 1, 2008; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03, ~~43-02.2-09~~

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-11

**CHAPTER 3-02-03
REGISTRATION OF SOLE PRACTITIONERS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND PROFESSIONAL
CORPORATIONS**

[Repealed effective March 1, 1995]

CHAPTER 3-02-04 EXPERIENCE

Section
3-02-04-01 Qualifying Experience

3-02-04-01. Qualifying experience.

The experience required for initial certification must consist of at least two thousand hours gained within four or fewer calendar years, and must be verified to the satisfaction of the board. The majority of the experience must consist of providing some service or advice involving the use of accounting, audit, attest, management advisory, financial advisory, tax, or consulting skills. Candidates may complete the required examinations before completing any of the experience required for initial certification.

History: Effective October 1, 1999; amended effective April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-04

ARTICLE 3-03 CONTINUING EDUCATION

Chapter	
3-03-01	Basic Requirements
3-03-02	Qualified Programs
3-03-03	General Information

CHAPTER 3-03-01 BASIC REQUIREMENTS

Section	
3-03-01-01	Credit-Hours or Days Required
3-03-01-02	How Credits Determined
3-03-01-03	Effective Date
3-03-01-04	Exceptions

3-03-01-01. Credit-hours or days required.

Continuing education reports are due from all CPAs and LPAs, except those on retired ~~or inactive~~ status, before ~~August~~ July first of each year and any credit-hours submitted must be for the previous July first through June thirtieth.

At the end of each continuing education reporting year, each CPA and LPA, ~~performing accounting, auditing, management or financial advisory, consulting, bookkeeping, or tax services for a client or an employer's client~~ while holding out to the public as a licensee in this state must have completed one hundred twenty credit-hours of acceptable continuing education in the immediate preceding three reporting ~~periods~~ years, including six credit-hours of professional ethics content ~~as of June 30, 2022,~~ and a minimum of twenty credit-hours each ~~period~~ year.

~~All other accountants who in any way hold out as a CPA or LPA in this state, except those on retired status and those who include the term "inactive" whenever using the CPA or LPA title or abbreviation, must have completed sixty credit hours of acceptable continuing education (one hundred twenty credit hours as of June 30, 2022, including six credit hours of professional ethics content) in the immediately preceding three reporting periods and a minimum of sixteen credit hours each period, twenty credit hours each period, starting July 1, 2021.~~

At the end of the first full continuing education reporting year following receipt of an initial original certificate, an accountant must meet the applicable per year minimum, and must meet the applicable three-year minimum, including ethics content, two years thereafter.

History: Amended effective August 1, 1984; October 1, 1984; July 1, 1991; March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999; December 1, 2000; December 1, 2003; April 1, 2018; January 1, 2020.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-04

3-03-01-02. How credits determined.

1. Continuing education programs are measured in one-fifth-hour increments, with one-fifth hour of credit awarded for each full ten minutes of instruction.
2. Only class hours or self-study equivalents, and not preparation hours, are to be counted.
3. Service as a lecturer or discussion leader will receive credit to the extent that it contributes to the individual's professional competence, to a total credit limit equal to twice the program's credit allowance for enrolled participants. Repetitious presentations are not to be counted.

4. Courses taken for university or college credit may receive continuing education credit at the rate of fifteen credit-hours per semester hour of institutional credit, or ten credit-hours per quarter hour of institutional credit.
5. A CPA or LPA teaching a specific university or college level accounting course for the first time may be granted credit for preparation and instruction to the extent that it contributes to the individual's professional competence, up to a limit of twice the continuing education course credit available for CPAs or LPAs taking the course. No credit is available for repetitious teaching of the course or for subsequent teaching of courses with similar content.

History: Amended effective July 1, 1987; July 1, 1991; March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999; December 1, 2003; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-04

~~3-03-01-03. Effective date:~~

~~One hundred twenty credit hours of continuing education for all accountants becomes effective for the period July 1, 2019, through June 30, 2022, and the twenty credit hours per year minimum becomes effective for the reporting year starting July 1, 2021. The ethics content provision becomes effective for the three year period ending June 30, 2022.~~

~~**History:** Amended effective August 1, 1984; October 1, 1984; March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999; April 1, 2018.~~

~~**General Authority:** NDCC 43-02.2-03~~

~~**Law Implemented:** NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-05~~

3-03-01-04. Exceptions.

The board will consider exceptions to the continuing education requirements for reasons including military service, foreign residency, retirement, and circumstances beyond the accountant's reasonable control. Nonresident accountants are exempt from the requirements of article 3-03 if they verify that they meet the continuing education requirements of their jurisdictions of residence, provided the board considers those continuing education requirements to be substantially equivalent to those of this state. Nonresident accountants practicing public accountancy in North Dakota must meet the public practice continuing education requirements of their jurisdictions of residence.

History: Amended effective March 1, 1995; September 1, 1997; October 1, 1999; December 1, 2000.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-05, 4.1

CHAPTER 3-03-02 QUALIFIED PROGRAMS

Section	
3-03-02-01	General Determination
3-03-02-02	Formal Programs
3-03-02-03	Programs Deemed Approved [Repealed]
3-03-02-04	Self-study Programs [Repealed]
3-03-02-05	Board May Seek Assistance

3-03-02-01. General determination.

The overriding consideration in determining if a specific program qualifies as a continuing education program is if it is a formal program of learning which contributes directly to professional competence. The program must also meet the specifications delineated below.

History: Amended effective July 1, 1987; March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, ~~43-02.2-05~~

3-03-02-02. Formal programs.

1. Formal programs requiring class attendance may qualify only if:
 - a. An outline is prepared in advance and is preserved;
 - b. The program is at least one-fifth continuing education credit-hour in length;
 - c. The program is conducted by a qualified instructor; and
 - d. A record of registration or attendance is maintained.
2. Formal programs not requiring class attendance, subsequently referred to herein as self-study programs, may qualify only if:
 - a. A program syllabus is prepared in advance and is preserved;
 - b. The program is at least one-fifth continuing education credit-hour in length;
 - c. Program materials are prepared by qualified authors;
 - d. The program is offered and administered by an appropriate sponsor; and
 - e. Records of registration and documented completion are maintained.
3. Programs offered by organizations registered in the NASBA national registry of CPE sponsors qualify for continuing education provided they meet the requirements of this article.

History: Amended effective July 1, 1987; March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, ~~43-02.2-05~~

3-03-02-03. Programs deemed approved.

Repealed effective March 1, 1995.

3-03-02-04. Self-study programs.

Repealed effective March 1, 1995.

3-03-02-05. Board may seek assistance.

The board may look to other organizations or individuals for assistance in interpreting the acceptability of, and credit to be allowed for, individual continuing education courses.

History: Amended effective July 1, 1987; March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, ~~43-02.2-05~~

CHAPTER 3-03-03 GENERAL INFORMATION

Section	
3-03-03-01	Coverage of Requirement
3-03-03-02	Nonpractice [Repealed]
3-03-03-02.1	Temporary Practice
3-03-03-03	Nonresidents [Repealed]
3-03-03-04	Documentation
3-03-03-05	Compliance Monitors
3-03-03-06	Noncompliance [Repealed]

3-03-03-01. Coverage of requirement.

In order to enter public practice either full time or part time in North Dakota, an accountant must meet the continuing education requirements as specified in section 3-03-01-01 and may be required to furnish evidence of familiarity with current procedures and practices in the service areas they intend to practice.

History: Amended effective July 1, 1991; March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999; December 1, 2000; December 1, 2003; July 1, 2008; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-04

3-03-03-02. Nonpractice.

Repealed effective July 1, 1991.

3-03-03-02.1. Temporary practice.

The board may allow the temporary practice of public accounting and use of the CPA or LPA credential, if the CPA or LPA has acquired at least sixty credit-hours of approved continuing education within the preceding three years and agrees in writing to complete, within one year, the remaining continuing education credit-hours necessary to total one hundred twenty credit-hours. If the remaining continuing education credit-hours are not completed within the one year, the CPA or LPA must immediately cease practicing public accounting and using the CPA or LPA credential.

History: Effective July 1, 1991; amended effective March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-05 04

3-03-03-03. Nonresidents.

Repealed effective July 1, 1991.

3-03-03-04. Documentation.

Formal evidence of course ~~registrations~~ attendance or completion, and written records of course sponsorships, titles, dates, times, locations, and instructors must be maintained provided, as required by the Board by accountants for all continuing education credit claimed.

All documentations must be maintained for a period of at least five calendar years beyond the year of participation.

History: Amended effective July 1, 1987; March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03, 43-02.2-04

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, ~~43-02.2-05~~ 04

3-03-03-05. Compliance monitors.

Continuing education reporting forms filed by individuals must be examined annually by the state board of accountancy or an appointed agent thereof, to confirm eligibility of credit-hours claimed. Individuals claiming ineligible credit-hours will be notified, and the credit-hours will be disqualified. Flagrant violations of reporting standards, and situations where bad faith in compliance appears likely, will be reviewed for possible action as noncompliance.

History: Effective July 1, 1987; amended effective March 1, 1995; October 1, 1999; April 1, 2018.

General Authority: NDCC 43-02.2-03, ~~43-02.2-04~~

Law Implemented: NDCC 43-02.2-03, ~~43-02.2-05~~ 04

3-03-03-06. Noncompliance.

Repealed effective March 1, 1995.

**ARTICLE 3-04
CODE OF ETHICS**

[Repealed effective July 1, 2008]

**ARTICLE 3-05
POSITIVE REVIEW PROGRAM**

[Repealed effective July 1, 2008]