

December 29, 2025

Tomiquia Moss, Secretary
California Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency
500 Capitol Mall, Suite 1850
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Secretary Tomiquia Moss,

In accordance with the State Leadership Accountability Act (Leadership Accountability), the California Board of Accountancy submits this report on the review of our internal control and monitoring systems for the biennial period ending December 31, 2025.

Should you have any questions please contact Deanne Pearce, Administration Division Chief, at (916) 561-1711, deanne.pearce@cba.ca.gov.

GOVERNANCE

Mission and Strategic Plan

The California Board of Accountancy (CBA) regulates the accounting profession for the public interest by establishing and maintaining entry standards of qualification and conduct within the accounting profession, primarily through its authority to license. The CBA currently regulates over 116,000 licensees, the largest group of licensed accounting professionals in the nation, including individuals (Certified Public Accountants and Public Accountants) and accounting firms (partnerships, corporations, and out-of-state registered accounting firms). Many of the accounting firms that the CBA regulates have national footprints and some have footprints worldwide. Certified Public Accountants (CPAs) work in a wide range of areas including accounting firms, private industry, government, and academia, and provide services to clients of all sizes and needs.

The CBA is self-funded, supported by fees imposed upon the professional community it regulates. The CBA draws no monies from California's General Fund.

The CBA's mission is to protect consumers by ensuring only qualified licensees practice public accountancy in accordance with established professional standards.

The CBA's vision is that all consumers are well-informed and receive quality accounting services from licensees they can trust.

One of the ways the CBA achieves its mission and vision is through the development and implementation of its Strategic Plan. The CBA's 2025-2029 Strategic Plan contains 34 objectives that are designed to accomplish the seven goals, which consist of:

- Maintain an active, effective, and efficient Enforcement program to maximize consumer protection.
- Regulate entry and continuing practice in the profession by ensuring that only those who are qualified are licensed to practice public accountancy.
- Deliver the highest level of customer service.
- Provide outreach to reach a wide audience, grow audience diversity, and increase consumer protection.
- Maintain an active presence with the Legislature through engagement and collaboration regarding legislation that impacts consumer protection and the regulation of the accounting profession.
- Develop digital tools to enhance user experiences and improve efficiency
- Develop strategies to maintain an efficient and effective team.

Control Environment

The CBA sets the foundation for a strong control environment through its mission and vision, which were previously discussed, through guidance and policy directives from the 15-member board appointed by the Governor and Legislature, and through strong leadership by the Executive Officer and CBA management. The CBA's values include consumer protection, integrity, quality and professionalism, transparency, initiative, diversity, equity, and inclusion, respect, accountability, and teamwork, which are practiced daily by all employees.

Provided below is an overview of the controls that are followed:

Demonstrating a Commitment to Integrity and Ethical Values

Senior Management establishes the tone at the top in demonstrating the importance of integrity and ethical values and sets the expectations of standards of conduct within the CBA. Staff are required to annually sign and acknowledge adherence to specified employee expectations that address matters involving conduct, customer service, and equitable treatment amongst staff and those the CBA serves. Management and staff alike are required to adhere to specified policies that ensure an appropriate work environment and identify procedures to follow should there be concerns regarding any matter. Additionally, mandatory training is required for all levels of management to ensure values and ethics are being practiced.

Oversight by the CBA

The CBA is governed by a 15-member board, comprised of seven members who are CPAs, and eight members of the public who are not licensees of the CBA. The Governor appoints four of the public members and all of the licensee members with individuals representing a cross-section of the accounting profession. The Senate Rules Committee and the Speaker of the Assembly each appoint two public members.

The CBA sets policy directives that are aligned with the CBA's consumer protection mission. The development and implementation of the CBA's directives are accomplished by staff under the direction of the Executive Officer.

Organizational Structure and Documentation to Achieve Business Objectives and Consumer Protection Mission

The CBA's organizational structure ensures appropriate levels of responsibility and authority are being exercised in accordance with California Department of Human Resources (CalHR) and State Personnel Board laws, rules and guidelines. In addition, the CBA maintains documentation of control systems through policies and procedures, desk manuals, office guidelines and expectations, and other written communications.

CBA Commitment to Attracting, Developing, and Maintaining a Competent Workforce

Applicants must apply for CBA job openings through CalHR's website. Applications are prescreened to established criteria specific to the position to ensure only the most qualified applicants are selected for an interview. During the interview, candidates are asked a set of questions focused on gaining an understanding of their knowledge and skills to ensure the most qualified candidate is selected. Following the interview, reference checks are performed prior to a job offer.

Once hired, staff begins an in-depth onboarding program. The workforce is further sustained through training, which could consist of on-the-job or external training through another state agency or training venue. The Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) also conducts and provides job-specific and job-related training through its SOLID Training Unit. The CBA also provides cross-training to retain program knowledge and encourages eligible staff to take advantage of DCA's upward mobility program. Further, the CBA encourages staff at all levels to seek out training to assist in their career growth in state service.

Measuring Performance and Maintaining Accountability

Accountability and performance measures are regularly monitored and enforced within the CBA. Managers are required to receive training once appointed and then they must meet ongoing training requirements of 20 hours biennially.

Internally, managers complete probation reports and performance evaluations and individual development plans with staff at regular intervals. This provides managers with opportunities to identify performance expectations, ensure accountability, and facilitate open and ongoing communications with staff. Managers communicate with Executive Management regarding performance matters and work directly with the DCA's Performance Management Unit. Should a staff member not meet performance expectations, the issue is addressed through preventive measures such as additional training and frequent meetings with their manager. If the issues persist, counseling, corrective, and disciplinary actions could be pursued.

Accountability is also monitored through workload. Monthly statistics are reported on licensing and enforcement workload to Executive Management and at CBA meetings. The CBA maintains a strong internal control environment that provides management, the CBA, and stakeholders with assurance that the organization is operating in accordance with directives, policies, and legal requirements.

Information and Communication

Internal Communication

Internal communication is most often achieved through in-person and virtual meetings, emails, memorandums, and telephone calls. The method of communication is often determined by the topic to be discussed and the staff members involved. The goal is to foster clear and interactive communication to ensure staff (or DCA staff) understand the information being provided.

Employees are encouraged to meet and speak directly with management to address any topic, especially concerns, suggestions, or necessary clarification on assignments. However, employees also use email to report concerns, inefficiencies, or inappropriate actions to management or other decision-makers.

External Communication

The CBA uses multiple methods of communication with external stakeholders. In addition to the common methods of email and telephone calls, the CBA also actively participates in presentations at colleges and universities and other outreach events. Some of these events are held virtually, which has enabled the CBA to increase participation as it eliminates many travel-related logistics. The most frequent method and easiest way for external stakeholders to receive information is through the CBA's comprehensive website, which contains easy-to-locate information, recent and upcoming events, laws and regulations, and many other sources of information.

To further the CBA's reach, a newsletter is published four times per year. An email is sent to licensees notifying them of the newsletter and providing an option to receive a printed

version. Further, the CBA uses an email list service (ListServ) that allows stakeholders, including consumers, to sign up to receive emails regarding the CBA's newsletter, updates on regulatory changes, CBA meeting agendas and materials, and much more.

The CBA leverages traditional and social media to increase consumer awareness of the CBA and its mission. In recent years, the CBA has grown its presence on social media and steadily increased its followers on Facebook, X, LinkedIn and launched Instagram as it produces and shares content relevant to stakeholders. The CBA frequently uses social media to respond to questions and comments about its program requirements and processes. Links to its social media accounts are available on the CBA website.

The CBA also produces a podcast series, The Accounting for California Podcast, that spotlights individuals and issues important to the profession in California. Each episode features a guest speaking in-depth about a particular topic, from the CBA's consumer protection mission, licensing, and renewal processes, to new legislation or regulations affecting licensees and their businesses.

An additional method to enable stakeholders to receive information on the CBA is by attending and participating in CBA meetings, which are held six times per year. Each meeting provides numerous opportunities for the public to provide input regarding various policy discussions and provide comments for items that were not scheduled to be discussed. Additionally, the CBA meetings are held via Webex, an online platform that has expanded the opportunity for consumers to participate in the CBA's meetings.

Information and Communication

The CBA understands the importance of communication with internal and external stakeholders and that the distribution of information to each of these groups is critical in ensuring the CBA can meet its consumer protection mission. Internal stakeholders could include both CBA and DCA staff. External stakeholders include, but are not limited to, consumers, applicants, licensees, colleges and universities, other government agencies, and professional associations.

Effective communication internally and externally is achieved by 1) ensuring the information to distribute is accurate and clear, and 2) identifying the audience to which the information will be shared.

Identification and Collection of Information

The CBA uses a variety of options to record pertinent operational, programmatic, and financial information that is distributed to internal and external stakeholders. The CBA houses all licensee data in DCA's Consumer Affairs System (CAS). CAS and other internal databases provide applicant and licensee information that is necessary for workload monitoring and legislatively required reports.

MONITORING

The information included here discusses the entity-wide, continuous process to ensure internal control systems are working as intended. The role of the executive monitoring sponsor includes facilitating and verifying that the California Board of Accountancy monitoring practices are implemented and functioning. The responsibilities as the executive monitoring sponsor(s) have been given to: Dominic Franzella, Executive Officer.

Monitoring of the identified controls is performed on a continuous basis by managers. Monitoring can include meetings with staff, review of workload statistics and budget information, and other activities as necessary to ensure awareness of identified risks. To ensure staff and management are actively working to address the risks, a project outline is developed that identifies key steps, due dates, and assignments to ensure risks are monitored and mitigated to the extent possible.

Frequent communication is conducted between Executive Management and management to assess project timelines until the risks have been eliminated or mitigated to acceptable levels.

RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The following personnel were involved in the California Board of Accountancy risk assessment process: executive management, and middle management.

The following methods were used to identify risks: brainstorming meetings, ongoing monitoring activities, and performance metrics.

The following criteria were used to rank risks: potential impact to mission/goals/objectives.

RISKS AND CONTROLS

Risk: Vacant Investigative CPA Classifications

The CBA relies on highly qualified, specialized Investigative Certified Public Accountants (ICPAs) to perform its most technical and complex investigations. The CBA continues to experience problems in recruitment in the ICPA classification due to noncompetitive

compensation associated with the series. If the positions are not adequately filled, investigations will not be completed timely and effectively. This issue impacts the CBA's consumer protection mission as technical and complex complaints, those with the highest impact for consumer harm, could go without investigation for an extended timeframe due to insufficient staff.

Control: External Consulting Services

The CBA may need to use external consulting services to provide expertise and review on enforcement cases. No other civil service classification can be used to perform the work as employees in these positions are required to hold a CPA license.

Risk: Need for Automation and Eliminate Reliance on Legacy and Disparate Systems

The CBA has taken steps to implement online applications and automated processes, including online license renewal for CPAs and accountancy firms, online application submission for initial CPA licensure, and online complaint submission, which can all be done through the CBA's website. There remains an outstanding need to automate additional functions within CBA for 1) Enforcement case management; 2) update its current online examination application and 3) unify, to the extent feasible, the automated systems. Further, the CBA continues to rely on DCA's legacy Consumer Assistance System (CAS), which is over 35 years old. The continued reliance on disparate systems and legacy systems that have limited functionality (and limitations on enhancements) create ongoing workload impediments for staff and prevent streamlined experiences for external users.

Control: Determine Solution for Automation

The CBA has initiated work with DCA to advance future business modernization activities. It is of critical importance that the CBA identify a software solution(s) for enforcement case management, current online examination application, and a replacement for CAS (for CBA-related records). This determination is needed to identify funding and resource needs.

Control: Documentation of Requirements

The CBA must initiate efforts to document comprehensive system requirements to ensure any new online platform delivers the intended functionality. These requirements must also align with all applicable statutory and regulatory provisions. This foundational step is critical to the successful implementation of a system that enhances the user experience for external stakeholders—by offering a secure, user-friendly online interface with integrated payment capabilities—and supports internal operations through automated workflows, seamless data transfer, robust reporting tools, and integrated communication features.

Control: Initiate Work to Develop New Systems

The CBA will need to establish necessary contracts and work collaboratively with the vendor and DCA to build the automated system(s) that are reflective of the system requirements.

Control: System Implementation

The CBA will need to work collaboratively with the vendor and DCA to implement and launch software solutions for enforcement case management, the online

examination application, and the transition away from the CAS system. These coordinated efforts are expected to resolve the current challenges associated with disparate systems once they are fully implemented.

CONCLUSION

The California Board of Accountancy strives to reduce the risks inherent in our work and accepts the responsibility to continuously improve by addressing newly recognized risks and revising risk mitigation strategies as appropriate. I certify our internal control and monitoring systems are adequate to identify and address current and potential risks facing the organization.

Dominic Franzella, Executive Officer

CC: California Legislature [Senate, Assembly]
California State Auditor
California State Library
California State Controller
Director of California Department of Finance
Secretary of California Government Operations Agency