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FORM OF REGULATORY PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY BILL

Approved by the

Committee on State Legislation

August 1956

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS

270 Madison Avenue

New York 16, New York



Introductory Comment

This bill is not presented as a model bill but as a guide to state societies planning legislation. The Institute's committee on state legislation believes it desirable that state laws conform in principle to this Form of Regulatory Public Accountancy Bill but feels that some of the details are subject to change to accord with local conditions. Examples of provisions which may be varied are: (1) number of board members and method of appointment, (2) compensation of board members, (3) educational and experience requirements, and (4) fees for examination and re-examination.

The Institute's committee on state legislation recommends that state societies engage legal counsel to ensure that the form bill conforms to existing statutes. Illustrations of provisions which require the advice of counsel are the requiring aid of a court in compelling attendance of a witness and the handling of board funds.

The committee does not recommend the re-opening of registration of public accountants in those states which have already closed it under regulatory legislation.



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FORM OF REGULATORY PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY BILL

1 2 3 4	An Act to regulate the practice of public accounting in the public interest; to create a state board of accountancy and to prescribe its powers and duties; and to provide penalties for violations of the provisions of this Act.
5	SECTION 1. NAME. This Act may be cited as the "Public Accountancy Act of 19"
7	Comment
8 9	The citation of the act should show the year of its enactment to distinguish it from former or future acts.
0	SECTION 2. BOARD OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY. There
1	is hereby created a Board of Public Accountancy in and for the
2	State of, to be known as the
3	State Board of Public Accountancy. The Board shall consist of
4	members, appointed by the Governor. Members of the
15	Board shall be citizens of the United States and residents of this
6	State who hold certified public accountant certificates issued under
7	the laws of this State, and who are in active practice as certified
8	public accountants. The members of the Board first to be appoint-
9	ed shall hold office, for one year, for two
20	years, and for three years from the effective date of this
21	Act, the term of each to be designated by the Governor. Their
22	successors shall be appointed for terms of three years. Vacancies
23	occurring during a term shall be filled by appointment for the un-
24	expired term. Upon the expiration of his term of office a member
25	shall continue to serve until his successor shall have been appoint-
26	ed and shall have qualified. The Governor shall remove from the
27	Board any member whose permit to practice has become void, or
28	has been revoked or suspended, and may, after hearing, remove
29	any member of the Board for neglect of duty or other just cause.
30	No person who has served two successive complete terms of one,
31	two or three years shall be eligible for reappointment until after the
32	lapse of one year. Appointment to fill an unexpired term is not to
33	be considered as a complete term.

The Board shall elect annually a president (or chairman), a secretary, and a treasurer from its members. The Board may adopt, and amend from time to time, regulations for the orderly conduct of its affairs and for the administration of this Act. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The Board shall have a seal which shall be judicially noticed. The Board shall keep records of its proceedings, and in any proceed-ing in court, civil or criminal, arising out of or founded upon any provision of this Act, copies of said records certified as correct un-der the seal of the Board shall be admissible in evidence as tending to prove the content of said records. The Board shall have printed and published for public distribution, in of each year, an annual register which shall contain the names, arranged alphabeti-cally by classifications, of all practitioners holding permits to prac-tice under this Act; the names of the members of the Board; and such other matters as may be deemed proper by the Board. Copies of said registers shall be mailed to each permit holder. The Board may employ such personnel and arrange for such assistance as it may require for the performance of its duties.

Each member of the Board shall be paid \$ for each day or portion thereof spent in the discharge of his official duties and shall be reimbursed for his actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of his official duties.

All fees and other monies received by the Board pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be kept in a separate fund and expended solely for the purposes of this Act. No part of this special fund shall revert to the general funds of this State. The compensation provided by this Act and all expenses incurred under this Act shall be paid from this special fund. No compensation or expenses incurred under this Act shall be a charge against the general funds of this State. The Board shall file an annual report of its activities with the Governor of this State and such report shall include a statement of all receipts and disbursements.

The Board may promulgate and amend rules of professional conduct appropriate to establish and maintain a high standard of integrity and dignity in the profession of public accountancy. At least sixty days prior to the promulgation of any such rule or amendment, the Board shall mail copies of the proposed rule or amendment to each holder of a permit issued under Section 10 of this Act with a notice advising him of the proposed effective date of

the rule or amendment and requesting that he submit his comments thereon at least fifteen days prior to such effective date; such comments shall be advisory only. Failure to mail such rule, amendment or notice to all permit holders shall not affect the validity of any such rule or amendment.

79 Comment

The number of members of the State Board should be adapted to local conditions. In some states, a three-man Board may be adequate. In others a five-man or seven-man Board may be required.

The provision for compensation of the Board should be varied to suit preferences and the needs of a particular state.

In fixing the month for publication of the annual register, consideration should be given to the date set in Section 10 for the expiration and renewal of annual permits to practice.

The fourth paragraph of this section should be checked to conform with state laws relating to the handling of public funds. It is important to provide that the funds shall not revert to the general funds of the state.

SECTION 3. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS. The certificate of "certified public accountant" shall be granted by the Board to any person (a) who is a citizen of the United States or has duly declared his intention of becoming such citizen, and (b) who is a resident of this State or has a place of business therein or, as an employee, is regularly employed therein, and (c) who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and (d) who is of good moral character, and (e) who meets the requirements of education and experience as hereinafter provided:

(1) During the three-year period immediately following the effective date of this Act the educational requirement shall be (a) satisfactory completion of two years of study at one or more colleges or universities, recognized by the Board, or (b) graduation from a junior college, recognized by the Board, or what the Board determines to be substantially the equivalent of (a) or (b) above, and the experience requirements shall be four years of public accounting experience, satisfactory to the Board, in any state in practice, as a certified public accountant or as a public accountant, or, in any state in employment, as a staff accountant by

- anyone practicing public accounting, or any combination of either of such types of experience; or such education and experience requirements may be those set out in (3) or (4) below;
- 116 (2) During the second three-year period following the effective 117 date of this Act, the educational requirement shall be that specified in (1) above and, in addition, satisfactory comple-118 119 tion of what the Board determines to be substantially the 120 the equivalent of an accounting major, including related 121 courses in other areas of business administration; and the 122 experience requirement shall be that specified in (1) above; 123 or such education and experience requirements may be 124 those set out in (3) or (4) below;
- 125 (3) After the expiration of six years from the effective date of 126 this Act, the educational requirement shall be satisfactory 127 completion of four years of study at one or more colleges 128 or universities, recognized by the Board, with a major in ac-129 counting, or what the Board determines to be substantially 130 the equivalent of the foregoing; or with a nonaccounting 131 major, supplemented by what the Board determines to be 132 substantially the equivalent of an accounting major, includ-133 ing related courses in other areas of business administration; and the experience requirement shall be two years of the 134 135 experience described in (1) above;

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- (4) At any time after the effective date of this Act the experience requirement shall be only one year of the experience described in (1) above for any candidate holding a Master's Degree in Accounting or Business Administration from a college or university recognized by the Board, if he has satisfactorily completed such number of semester hours in accounting, business administration and economics and such related subjects as the Board shall determine to be appropriate;
- and (f) who shall have passed a written examination in theory of accounts, in accounting practice, in auditing, in commercial law as affecting public accounting and in such other related subjects as the Board shall determine to be appropriate.

None of the educational requirements specified in (1), (2) or (3) above shall apply to a candidate who is registered as a public accountant under Section 7 hereof or who, on the effective date of this Act, was employed as a staff accountant in this State by any-one practicing public accounting; but the experience requirement for such candidate who does not meet such educational requirements shall be four years of the experience described in (1) above.

The Board may, in its discretion, waive the educational requirement for any candidate if it is satisfied from the result of a special written examination given the candidate by the Board to test his educational qualifications that he is as well equipped, educationally, as if he met the applicable educational requirement specified in (1), (2) or (3) above. The Board may provide by regulation for the general scope of such examinations and may obtain such advice and assistance as it deems appropriate to assist it in preparing and grading such special examinations.

The examinations described in (f) above and the special examinations referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be held by the Board and shall take place as often as the Board shall determine to be desirable, but the examinations described in (f) above shall be held not less frequently than once each year. The Board may make such use of all or any part of the Uniform Certified Public Accountants' Examination and/or Advisory Grading Service as it deems appropriate to assist it in performing its duties hereunder.

A candidate who has met the educational requirements, or with respect to whom they either do not apply or have been waived, shall be eligible to take the examination without waiting until he meets the experience requirements, provided he also meets the requirements of (a), (b) and (d) above.

A candidate for the certificate of certified public accountant who has successfully completed the examination under (f) above shall have no status as a certified public accountant, unless and until he has the requisite experience and has received his certificate as a certified public accountant.

The Board may by regulation prescribe the terms and conditions under which a candidate who passes the examination in one or more of the subjects indicated in (f) above may be re-examined in only the remaining subjects, with credit for the subjects previously passed. It may also provide by regulation for a reasonable waiting period for a candidate's re-examination in a subject he has failed.

Subject to the foregoing and such other regulations as the Board may adopt governing re-examinations, a candidate shall be entitled to any number of re-examinations under (f) above.

In general, the applicable educational and experience requirements under subsections (1), (2) or (3) of (e) above shall be those in effect on the date of the examination by which the candidate successfully completes his examination under (f) above; but the Board may provide by regulations for exceptions to the general rule in order to prevent what it determines to be undue hardship to candidates resulting from changes in the educational and experience requirements as provided in subsections (1), (2) and (3).

The Board shall charge each candidate a fee, to be determined by the Board, not in excess of \$ for the initial examination provided for in (f) above and not in excess of \$ for any special examination for a waiver of the educational requirements.

Fees for re-examinations under (f) above shall also be charged by the Board in amounts determined by it, but not in excess of \$..... for each subject in which the candidate is re-examined.

The applicable fee shall be paid by the candidate at the time he applies for examination or re-examination.

Any person who has received from the Board a certificate as a certified public accountant and who holds a permit issued under Section 10 of this Act, which is in full force and effect, shall be styled and known as a "certified public accountant" and may also use the abbreviation "C.P.A." The Board shall maintain a list of certified public accountants. Any certified public accountant may also be known as a "public accountant."

Persons who, on the effective date of this Act, held certified public accountant certificates theretofore issued under the laws of this state shall not be required to obtain additional certificates under this Act, but shall otherwise be subject to all provisions of this Act; and such certificates theretofore issued shall, for all purposes, be considered certificates issued under this Act and subject to the provisions hereof.

The Board may, in its discretion, waive the examination under (f) above, and may issue a certificate as a "certified public accountant" to any person possessing the qualifications specified in subsections (a), (b), (c) and (d) hereof and what the Board determines to be substantially the equivalent of the applicable qualifications under subsection (e) hereof, who is the holder of a certificate as a cer-

tified public accountant, then in full force and effect, issued under the laws of any state, or is the holder of a certificate, license or degree in a foreign country constituting a recognized qualification for the practice of public accounting in such country, comparable to that of a certified public accountant of this state, which is then in full force and effect.

235 Comment

The proposed educational requirements in this section are patterned after the recommendations for the educational requirements during the transitional period which appear on page 138 of the report of the Commission on Standards of Education and Experience for Certified Public Accountants. The proposal involves moving in successive steps toward higher educational requirements, the steps being spaced at three-year intervals until after the expiration of six years. Experience requirements decrease as the educational requirements increase.

One member of the Committee on State Legislation dissented from the spacing of three-year intervals believing that the spacing should be in five-year intervals.

The educational and experience requirements should be drafted to suit the conditions existing in each state. In this connection, it should be noted that the most common educational requirement for a C.P.A. certificate today is that of a high school graduation or its equivalent. The first step above this proposed by the Commission in the so-called transitional period is two years of college without specification of the curriculum. The proposed Bill moves directly into the two years of college requirement without any transitional period. Perhaps in some states it will be necessary to defer this increased requirement for three or more years.

Care should be taken that the Bill does not set up educational requirements which cannot be met through courses in local acceptable colleges or universities.

Although the Bill gives the Board discretion in determining educational requirements within specified limits, enacting states may wish to enable the Board to determine educational requirements by regulation. If so, the matter of delegation of authority should be carefully checked locally.

The Bill proposes that candidates possessing the educational requirements be permitted to take the examination without waiting until they meet the experience requirements. One member of the Committee on State Legislation dissented from this proposal.

The Bill contains blank spaces for fees to be charged for examinations. It is suggested that current information on appropriate amounts of such fees be obtained from the Institute's staff. 272 SECTION 4. REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN ACCOUNT-273 ANTS. The Board may, in its discretion, permit the registration 274 of any person of good moral character who is the holder of a 275 certificate, license, or degree in a foreign country constituting a 276 recognized qualification for the practice of public accounting in 277 such country. A person so registered shall use only the title under 278 which he is generally known in his own country, followed by the 279 name of the country from which he received his certificate. license 280 or degree.

281 Comment

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It is proposed by this section to give effect to a recommendation of the Executive Committee of the American Institute of Accountants made many years ago that a qualified professional accountant of a foreign country in possession of a certificate, license or degree in his country constituting a recognized qualification for the practice of public accountancy and which is issued under acceptable professional standards be permitted to practice in this country subject to such requirements as to registration or payment of fees as may be required and be permitted to use the title under which he is registered in his own country provided the country of its origin is indicated.

- SECTION 5. PARTNERSHIPS COMPOSED OF CERTI-FIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS—REGISTRATION THERE-OF. A partnership engaged in this State in the practice of public accounting may register with the Board as a partnership of certified public accountants provided it meets the following requirements:
 - (a) At least one general partner thereof must be a certified public accountant of this State in good standing.
 - (b) Each partner thereof personally engaged within this State in the practice of public accounting as a member thereof must be a certified public accountant of this State in good standing.
 - (c) Each partner thereof must be a certified public accountant of some state in good standing.
 - (d) Each resident manager in charge of an office of the firm in this State must be a certified public accountant of this State in good standing.
 - Application for such registration must be made upon the affi-

- 310 davit of a general partner of such partnership who is a certified 311 public accountant of this State in good standing. The Board shall in 312 each case determine whether the applicant is eligible for registra-313 tion. A partnership which is so registered and which holds a per-314 mit issued under Section 10, of this Act may use the words "certi-315 fied public accountants" or the abbreviation "C.P.A.'s" in connec-316 tion with its partnership name. Notification shall be given the Board, 317 within one month, after the admission to or withdrawal of a partner
- 318 from any partnership so registered.
- 319 SECTION 6. TEMPORARY CERTIFICATE AS CERTI-FIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT. In the event an applicant for 320 321 a certificate as a certified public accountant meets all of the re-322 quirements for such a certificate (other than the requirements of 323 subsection (b) of Section 3 hereof that he be a resident of this State or have a place of business herein or, as an employee, be regularly 324 325 employed herein) the Board may, in its discretion, issue to him a 326 temporary certificate as a certified public accountant which shall be 327 effective only until the Board shall notify him that his application 328 has been either granted or rejected. In no event shall such temporary certificate be in effect for more than months after the 329 330 date of its issuance. No fee shall be charged for such permit.

331 Comment

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332 The purpose of this provision is to allow a non-resident applicant 333 who is otherwise qualified for a local certificate to practice for a limited period of time while establishing a local office or residence. 334

SECTION 7. PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS—REGISTRATION 335 THEREOF. Any person (a) who is a resident of this State, or has 336 337 a place of business therein and (b) who has attained the age of 338 twenty-one years, and (c) who is of good moral character and 339 (d) who meets the requirements of subdivision (1) or (2) of this section may register with the Board as a public accountant on 340 or before the day of, 19..... 341

> (1) Persons who held themselves out to the public as public accountants and who were engaged as principals (as distinguished from employees) within this State at the effec-

- tive date of this Act in the practice of public accounting as their principal occupation.
- 347 (2) Persons serving in the armed forces of the United States 348 of America at the effective date of this Act who imme-349 diately prior to entering such service held themselves out 350 to the public as public accountants and were engaged as 351 principals (as distinguished from employees), within this 352 State, in the practice of public accounting as their principal 353 occupation. In the case of any such person, the time for 354 registration shall be extended for a period of months 355 from the time such person is separated from active duty 356 with such service.

The Board shall charge a fee, not to exceed \$...., for registration hereunder.

The Board shall in each case determine whether the applicant is eligible for registration. Any individual who is so registered and who holds a permit issued under Section 10 of this Act shall be styled and known as a "public accountant."

363 Comment

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This section provides for the registration of those practicing public accounting as principals on the effective date of the Act, and permits them thereafter to call themselves "public accountants" and to continue to earn their livelihood through the practice of public accounting.

It does not provide for the registration of staff accountants employed by public accountants on the effective date of the Act. They may continue to be so employed after the enactment of the Act and thus continue to earn their livelihood.

No provision is made for the continuing registration of public accountants in the future.

- 374 SECTION 8. PARTNERSHIPS COMPOSED OF PUBLIC 375 ACCOUNTANTS—REGISTRATION THEREOF. A partner-376 ship engaged in this State in the practice of public accounting may 377 register with the Board as a partnership of public accountants pro-378 vided it meets the following requirements:
 - (a) At least one general partner thereof must be a certified public accountant or a public accountant of this State in good standing.

382 (b) Each partner thereof personally engaged within this State in 383 the practice of public accounting as a member thereof must 384 be a certified public accountant or a public accountant of 385 this State in good standing.

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387 388 (c) Each resident manager in charge of an office of a firm in this State must be a certified public accountant or a public accountant of this State in good standing.

Application for such registration must be made upon the affi-389 davit of a general partner of such partnership who holds a permit 390 391 to practice in this State as a certified public accountant or as a public accountant. The Board shall in each case determine whether 392 393 the applicant is eligible for registration. A partnership which is so registered and which holds a partnership permit issued under Sec-394 tion 10 of this Act may use the words "public accountants" in 395 396 connection with its partnership name. Notification shall be given 397 the Board, within one month, after the admission to or withdrawal 398 of a partner from any partnership so registered.

399 SECTION 9. REGISTRATION OF OFFICES. Each office 400 established or maintained in this State for the practice of public accounting in this State by a certified public accountant, or part-401 402 nership of certified public accountants, or by a public accountant or a partnership of public accountants, or by one registered under 403 Section 4 shall be registered annually under this Act with the Board, 404 405 but no fee shall be charged for such registration. Each such office shall be under the direct supervision of a resident manager who 406 may be either a principal or a staff employee holding a permit un-407 der Section 10 of this Act, which is in full force and effect; provided 408 that the title or designation "certified public accountant" or the 409 410 abbreviation "CPA" shall not be used in connection with such 411 office unless such resident manager is the holder of a certificate as 412 a certified public accountant under Section 3 of this Act and a 413 permit issued under Section 10 of this Act, both of which are in 414 full force and effect. Such resident manager may serve in such 415 capacity at one office only. The Board shall by regulation prescribe 416 the procedure to be followed in effecting such registrations.

SECTION 10. ANNUAL PERMITS TO PRACTICE. Per-418 mits to engage in the practice of public accounting in this State 419 shall be issued by the Board to holders of the certificate of certified public accountant issued under Section 3 of this Act and to per-420 421 sons and partnerships registered under Sections 4, 5, 7 and 8 of 422 this Act: provided all offices of such certificate holder or registrant 423 are maintained and registered as required under Section 9 of this 424 Act. There shall be an annual permit fee in an amount to be de-425 termined, from time to time, by the Board, not to exceed 426 \$.......... All permits shall expire on the last day of 427 each year and may be renewed annually for a period of one year 428 by certificate holders and registrants in good standing upon pay-429 ment of an annual renewal fee of not to exceed \$ Fail-430 ure of a certificate holder or registrant to apply for such annual 431 permit to practice within (a) three years from the expiration date 432 of the permit to practice last obtained or renewed, or (b) three 433 years from the date upon which the certificate holder or registrant 434 was granted his certificate or registration, if no permit was ever 435 issued to him, shall deprive him of the right to renewal, unless the 436 Board, in its discretion, determines such failure to have been due 437 to excusable neglect. In such case the renewal fee or the fee for 438 the issuance of the original permit, as the case may be, shall be 439 such amount as the Board shall, from time to time determine, but 440 not in excess of \$......

441 Comment

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One member of the committee dissents from this section in its entirety on the ground that no one practicing a profession should be required to obtain an annual permit to do so.

445 SECTION 11. REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF CER-446 TIFICATE, OR REGISTRATION, OR PERMIT. After notice 447 and hearing as provided in Section 13 of this Act, the Board may 448 revoke, or may suspend for a period not to exceed years, 449 any certificate issued under Section 3 of this Act, or any registra-450 tion granted under Section 7 of this Act, or may revoke, suspend 451 or refuse to renew any permit issued under Section 10 of this Act. 452 or may censure the holder of any such permit, for any one or any 453 combination of the following causes:

(a) Fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate as certified public accountant, or in obtaining registration under this Act, or

- in obtaining a permit to practice public accounting under this Act.
- (b) Dishonesty, fraud or gross negligence in the practice of public accounting.
- 460 (c) Violation of any of the provisions of Section 15 of this Act.
- (d) Violation of a rule of professional conduct promulgated by the Board under the authority granted by this Act.
- (e) Conviction of a felony under the laws of any state or of the United States.
- (f) Conviction of any crime, an element of which is dishonesty or fraud, under the laws of any state or of the United States.
- 467 (g) Cancellation, revocation, suspension, or refusal to renew 468 authority to practice as a certified public accountant or a 469 public accountant in any other state, for any cause other 470 than failure to pay an annual registration fee in such other 471 state.
- 472 (h) Suspension or revocation of the right to practice before any state or federal agency.
- 474 (i) Failure to become a citizen of the United States within six 475 years by any person not a citizen of the United States when 476 he or she received a certificate as certified public accountant 477 under this Act.
- 478 (i) Failure of a certificate holder or registrant to obtain an an-479 nual permit under Section 10, within either (a) three years from the expiration date of the permit to practice last ob-480 tained or renewed by said certificate holder or registrant, or 481 482 (b) three years from the date upon which the certificate 483 holder or registrant was granted his certificate or registration, if no permit was ever issued to him, unless under 484 Section 10 such failure shall have been excused by the 485 Board pursuant to the provisions of Section 10. 486
- 487 (k) Conduct discreditable to the public accounting profession.

SECTION 12. REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF PART-NERSHIP REGISTRATION OR PERMIT. After notice and hearing as provided in Section 13 of this Act, the Board shall revoke the registration and permit to practice of a partnership if at any time it does not have all the qualifications prescribed by the section of this Act under which it qualified for registration.

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After notice and hearing as provided in Section 13 of this Act the Board may revoke or suspend the registration of a partnership or may revoke, suspend or refuse to renew its permit under Section 10 to practice or may censure the holder of any such permit for any of the causes enumerated in Section 11, or for any of the following additional causes:

- (a) The revocation or suspension of the certificate or registration or the revocation or suspension or refusal to renew the permit to practice of any partner.
- (b) The cancellation, revocation, suspension or refusal to renew the authority of the partnership or any partner thereof to practice public accounting in any other state for any cause other than failure to pay an annual registration fee in such other state.

508 SECTION 13. HEARINGS BEFORE BOARD—NOTICE— 509 PROCEDURE—REVIEW.

- 510 (a) Commencement of Proceeding. The Board may initiate 511 proceedings under this Act either on its own motion or on 512 the complaint of any person.
 - (b) Notice-Service and Contents. A written notice stating the nature of the charge or charges against the accused and the time and place of the hearing before the Board on such charges shall be served on the accused not less than 30 days prior to the date of said hearing either personally or by mailing a copy thereof registered mail to the address of the accused last known to the Board.
 - (c) Failure to Appear. If, after having been served with the notice of hearing as provided for herein, the accused fails to appear at said hearing and defend, the Board may proceed to hear evidence against him and may enter such order as shall be justified by the evidence, which order shall

- be final unless he petitions for a review thereof as provided herein: Provided, however, that within 30 days from the date of any order, upon a showing of good cause for failing to appear and defend, the Board may reopen said proceedings and may permit the accused to submit evidence in his behalf
- (d) Counsel—Witnesses—Cross-examination. At any hearing
 the accused may appear in person and by counsel, produce
 evidence and witnesses on his own behalf, cross-examine
 witnesses, and examine such evidence as may be produced
 against him. The accused shall be entitled, on application to
 the Board, to the issuance of subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses on his behalf.

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- (e) Subpoenas—Oaths. The Board, or any member thereof, may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, and may administer oaths, take testimony, hear proofs and receive exhibits in evidence in connection with or upon hearing under this Act. In case of disobedience to a subpoena the Board may invoke the aid of any court of this State in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence.
- 547 (f) Evidence. The Board shall not be bound by technical rules of evidence.
- 549 (g) Record. A stenographic record of the hearing shall be kept 550 and a transcript thereof filed with the Board.
- (h) Attorney for the Board. At all hearings the Attorney Gen eral of this State, or one of his assistants designated by him,
 or such other legal counsel as may be employed, shall appear and represent the Board.
- 555 (i) Decision. The decision of the Board shall be by majority vote thereof.
- 557 (j) Review by Court. Anyone adversely affected by any 558 order of the Board may obtain a review thereof by filing a 559 written petition for review with the court 560 within 30 days after the entry of said order. The petition

shall state the grounds upon which the review is asked and shall pray that the order of the Board be modified or set aside in whole or in part. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith served upon any member of the Board and thereupon the Board shall certify and file in the Court a transcript of the record upon which the order complained of was entered. The case shall then be tried de novo on the record made before the Board, without the introduction of new or additional evidence but the parties shall be permitted to file briefs as in an ordinary case at law. The Court may affirm, modify or set aside the Board's order in whole or in part, or may remand the case to the Board for further evidence, and may, in its discretion, stay the effect of the Board's order pending its determination of the case. The Court's decision shall have the force and effect of a decree in equity.

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577 SECTION 14. REINSTATEMENT. Upon application in 578 writing and after hearing pursuant to notice, the Board may issue a new certificate to a certified public accountant whose certificate 579 580 shall have been revoked, or may permit the re-registration of anyone whose registration has been revoked, or may reissue or 581 582 modify the suspension of any permit to practice public accounting 583 which has been revoked or suspended.

SECTION 15. ACTS DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

(a) No person shall assume or use the title or designation "certified public accountant" or the abbreviation "C.P.A." or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such person is a certified public accountant, unless such person has received a certificate as a certified public accountant under Section 3 of this Act, holds a permit issued under Section 10 of this Act which is not revoked or suspended, (hereinafter referred to as a "live permit") and all of such person's offices in this State for the practice of public accounting are maintained and registered as required under Section 9; provided, however, that a foreign accountant who has registered under the provisions of Section 4 of this Act, and who

holds a live permit issued under Section 10 of this Act, may use the title under which he is generally known in his country, followed by the name of the country from which he received his certificate, license or degree.

- (b) No partnership shall assume or use the title or designation "certified public accountant" or the abbreviation "C.P.A." or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card or device tending to indicate that such partnership is composed of certified public accountants unless such partnership is registered as a partnership of certified public accountants under Section 5 of this Act, holds a live permit issued under Section 10 of this Act and all of such partnership's offices in this State for the practice of public accounting are maintained and registered as required under Section 9.
- (c) No person shall assume or use the title or designation "public accountant" or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such person is a public accountant, unless such person is registered as a public accountant under Section 7 of this Act, holds a live permit issued under Section 10 of this Act and all of such person's offices in this State for the practice of public accounting are maintained and registered as required under Section 9, or unless such person has received a certificate as a certified public accountant under Section 3 of this Act, holds a live permit issued under Section 10 of this Act and all of such person's offices in this State for the practice of public accounting are maintained and registered as required under Section 9.
 - (d) No partnership shall assume or use the title or designation "public accountant" or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that such partnership is composed of public accountants, unless such partnership is registered as a partnership of public accountants under Section 8 of this Act or as a partnership of certified public accountants under Section 5 of this Act and holds a live permit issued under Section 10 of this Act and all of such partnership's offices in this State

- for the practice of public accounting are maintained and registered as required under Section 9.
- 638 (e) No person or partnership shall assume or use the title or 639 designation "certified accountant," "chartered accountant," "enrolled accountant," "licensed accountant," "registered 640 accountant," or any other title or designation likely to be 641 confused with "certified public accountant" or "public ac-642 countant," or any of the abbreviations "CA," "PA," "EA," 643 "RA," or "LA," or similar abbreviations likely to be con-644 fused with "CPA"; provided, however, that anyone who 645 646 holds a live permit issued under Section 10 of this Act and 647 all of whose offices in this State for the practice of public accounting are maintained and registered as required under 648 Section 9 may hold himself out to the public as an "account-649 ant" or "auditor"; and provided further that a foreign ac-650 651 countant registered under Section 4, who holds a live permit issued under Section 10 and all of whose offices in this 652 State for the practice of public accounting are maintained 653 654 and registered as required under Section 9, may use the 655 title under which he is generally known in his country, fol-656 lowed by the name of the country from which he received 657 his certificate, license or degree.
- 658 (f) No corporation shall assume or use the title or designation "certified public accountant," or "public accountant"; nor 659 shall any corporation assume or use the title or designation 660 "certified accountant," "chartered accountant," "enrolled 661 accountant," "licensed accountant," "registered account-662 663 ant" or any other title or designation likely to be confused with "certified public accountant" or "public accountant," 664 or any of the abbreviations "CPA," "PA," "CA," "EA," 665 666 "RA," or "LA" or similar abbreviations likely to be confused with "CPA." 667

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(g) No person shall sign or affix his name or any trade or assumed name used by him in his profession or business, with any wording indicating that he is an accountant or auditor, or with any wording indicating that he has expert knowledge in accounting or auditing, to any accounting or financial statement, or to any opinion on, report on or certificate

to any accounting or financial statement, unless he holds a live permit issued under Section 10 of this Act, and all of his offices in this State for the practice of public accounting are maintained and registered under Section 9; provided, however, that the provisions of this subsection shall not prohibit any officer, employee, partner or principal of any organization from affixing his signature to any statement or report in reference to the financial affairs of said organization with any wording designating the position, title or office which he holds in said organization, nor shall the provisions of this subsection prohibit any act of a public official or public employee in the performance of his duties as such.

- (h) No person shall sign or affix a partnership name, with any wording indicating that it is a partnership composed of accountants or auditors or persons having expert knowledge in accounting or auditing, to any accounting or financial statement, or to any report on or certificate to any accounting or financial statement, unless the partnership holds a live permit issued under Section 10 of this Act and all of its offices in this State for the practice of public accounting are maintained and registered as required under Section 9.
- (i) No person shall sign or affix a corporate name with any wording indicating that it is a corporation performing services as accountants or auditors or composed of accountants or auditors or persons having expert knowledge in accounting or auditing, to any accounting or financial statement, or to any report on or certificate to any accounting or financial statement.
- (j) No person or partnership not holding a live permit issued under Section 10 of this Act, and no corporation, shall hold himself or itself out to the public as an "accountant" or "auditor" by use of either or both of such words on any sign, card, letterhead, or in any advertisement or directory, without indicating thereon or therein that such person, partnership or corporation does not hold such a permit; provided that this subsection shall not prohibit any officer, employee, partner or principal of any organization from describing himself by the position, title or office he holds in

- such organization; nor shall this subsection prohibit any act of public official or public employee in the performance of his duties as such.
- 715 (k) No person shall assume or use the title or designation "certified public accountant" or "public accountant" in conjunc-716 tion with names indicating or implying that there is a part-717 nership or in conjunction with the designation "and Com-718 pany," or "and Co." or a similar designation if, in any such 719 720 case, there is in fact no bona fide partnership registered 721 under Section 5 or 8 of this Act; provided that a sole proprietor or partnership lawfully using such title or designation 722 in conjunction with such names or designation on the ef-723 724 fective date of this Act, may continue to do so if he or it 725 otherwise complies with the provisions of this Act.

727 Nothing contained in this Act shall prohibit any person not a cer-728 tified public accountant or public accountant from serving as an 729 employee of, or an assistant to, a certified public accountant or 730 public accountant or partnership composed of certified public ac-731 countants or public accountants holding a permit to practice issued

SECTION 16. EXCEPTIONS—ACTS NOT PROHIBITED.

731 countants or public accountants holding a permit to practice issued 732 under Section 10 of this Act or a foreign accountant registered

under Section 4 of this Act; provided that such employee or assistant shall not issue any accounting or financial statement over his

735 name.

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Nothing contained in this Act shall prohibit a certified public accountant or a registered public accountant of another state, or any accountant who holds a certificate, degree or license in a foreign country, constituting a recognized qualification for the practice of public accounting in such country, from temporarily practicing in this State on professional business incident to his regular practice outside this State; provided, that such temporary practice is conducted in conformity with the regulations and rules of professional conduct promulgated by the Board.

745 SECTION 17. INJUNCTION AGAINST UNLAWFUL ACT.

746 Whenever in the judgment of the Board any person has engaged,

747 or is about to engage, in any acts or practices which constitute, or

will constitute, a violation of Section 15 of this Act, the Board may 748 749

make application to the appropriate court for an order enjoining

such acts or practices, and upon a showing by the Board that such 750

751 person has engaged, or is about to engage, in any such acts or prac-

752 tices, an injunction, restraining order, or such other order as may be

753 appropriate shall be granted by such court without bond.

754 SECTION 18. MISDEMEANORS—PENALTY. Any person 755 who violates any provision of Section 15 of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to 756 a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for 757 758 not more than one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment. Whenever the Board has reason to believe that any person is liable 759 760 to punishment under this section it may certify the facts to the Attorney General of this State (or other appropriate enforcement 761 officer), who may, in his discretion, cause appropriate proceedings 762

763 to be brought.

SECTION 19. SINGLE ACT EVIDENCE OF PRACTICE. 764 765 The display or uttering by a person of a card, sign, advertisement or 766 other printed, engraved or written instrument or device, bearing a person's name in conjunction with the words "certified public ac-767 countant" or any abbreviation thereof, or "public accountant" or 768 any abbreviation thereof shall be prima facie evidence in any action 769 brought under Section 17 or Section 18 of this Act that the person 770 whose name is so displayed caused or procured the display or utter-771 ing of such card, sign, advertisement or other printed, engraved or 772 773 written instrument or device, and that such person is holding him-774 self out to be a certified public accountant or a public accountant holding a permit to practice under Section 10 of this Act. In any 775 776 such action evidence of the commission of a single act prohibited by 777 this Act shall be sufficient to justify an injunction or a conviction 778 without evidence of a general course of conduct.

779 SECTION 20. OWNERSHIP OF ACCOUNTANTS' WORK-780 ING PAPERS. All statements, records, schedules, working pa-781 pers, and memoranda made by a certified public accountant or

782	public accountant incident to or in the course of professional serv-
783	ice to clients by such accountant, except reports submitted by a
784	certified public accountant or public accountant to a client, shall be
785	and remain the property of such accountant, in the absence of an
786	express agreement between such accountant and the client to the
787	contrary. No such statement, record, schedule, working paper or
788	memorandum shall be sold, transferred or bequeathed, without the
789	consent of the client or his personal representative or assignee, to
790	anyone other than one or more surviving partners or new partners
791	of such accountant.
792	Comment
793	State Legislation Research Study No. 2 prepared by the Committee
794	on State Legislation in 1955 recommended that accountancy statutes
795	should provide for the accountant's ownership of his working papers.
796 797	The Committee also recommended that in considering new legislation, attention be given to the accountant's right to transfer ownership of
798	working papers (with the client's consent).
= 00	and the second s
799	SECTION 21. DEFINITIONS.
800	(1) Board. The term "Board" when used in this Act means the
801	"Board of Public Accountancy" created by Section 2 of
802 803	this Act. (2) Masculine terms when used herein shall also include the
804	feminine.
805	(3) State. The term "State" when used in this Act includes any
806	state, territory or insular possession of the United States, or
807	the District of Columbia.
007	the Bistret of Columbia.
808	SECTION 22. CONSTRUCTION. If any provision of this
809	Act or the application thereof to anyone or to any circumstances is
810	held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of such
811	provision to others or other circumstances shall not be affected
812	thereby.
813	SECTION 23. REPEAL PROVISIONS
814	(here refer to existing legislation)
815	all other acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby re-

816 817 818 819	pealed: Provided, however, that nothing in this Act contained shall invalidate or affect any action taken under any law in effect prior to the effective date hereof, nor shall invalidate or affect any proceeding instituted under such law before the effective date hereof.
820 821	SECTION 24. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Act shall take effect on
822	Comment
823 824 825	Care should be exercised in selecting this date so as to allow ample time between the enactment of the law and its effective date to permit preparation and issuance of regulations.
	Addenda
826	Sections Relating to Corporations to Be Inserted if Necessary to
827	Provide for Corporations in the Practice of Public Accounting at
828	the Time of Enacting New Legislation.
829	SECTION 8(a). CORPORATIONS PRACTICING PUBLIC
830	ACCOUNTING—REGISTRATION THEREOF. A corporation
831	which, on the effective date of this Act, had a place of business in
832	this State, was permitted to engage in the practice of public ac-
833	counting in this State, was actually so engaged and which at that
834	time had fully complied with all laws of this State relating to it,
835 836	may register with the Board as a corporation engaged in the practice of public accounting on or before the day of,
837	19 Application for such registration must be made upon the
838	affidavit of an officer of such corporation. The Board shall in each
839	case determine whether the applicant is eligible for registration. A
840	corporation which is so registered and which holds a permit issued
841	under Section 10 of this Act may practice public accounting and,
842	in that connection, may use a corporate name which indicates, as a
843	part of such name, that it is engaged in such practice provided it
844	had such corporate name on the effective date of this Act.

- SECTION 9. REGISTRATION OF OFFICES. Immediately 845 preceding the words "shall be registered" in line 6, insert "or cor-846
- 847 poration."
- SECTION 10. ANNUAL PERMITS TO PRACTICE. At the 848
- end of the first sentence, insert "and the corporations registered 849
- 850 under Section 8(a) of this Act."
- 851 SECTION 12(a). REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF
- REGISTRATION, OR PERMIT, OF THE CORPORATION. 852
- After notice and hearing as provided in Section 13 of this Act, 853
- 854 the Board may revoke or suspend any registration granted to a
- 855 corporation under Section 8(a) of this Act or may revoke, sus-
- pend or refuse to renew any permit issued to a corporation 856
- 857 under Section 10 of this Act or may censure the holder of any
- such permit, if the corporation, or any of its officers, em-858
- 859 ployees, or agents, while acting for or in behalf of such corporation,
- is guilty of any act, neglect or failure to act which would have been 860
- cause for such act as against an individual under Section 11 of 861
- 862 this Act.
- 863 SECTION 15(f). Add at the end thereof the following: "provid-
- 864 ed, however, that a corporation which is registered under Section
- 865 8(a) of this Act, holds a live permit issued under Section 10 of this
- 866 Act, and all of such corporation's offices in this State for the practice
- 867 of public accounting are maintained and registered as required un-
- der Section 9, may use the words 'public accountant,' 'accountant,' 868
- 869 'auditor' and other appropriate words to indicate that it is engaged
- in the practice of public accounting but may not use the title or des-870
- ignation 'certified public accountant,' 'certified accountant,' 'char-871
- tered accountant,' 'enrolled accountant,' 'licensed acountant,' 'regis-872
- tered accountant' or any other title or designation likely to be con-873
- 874 fused with 'certified public accountant' or any of the abbreviations
- 'CPA,' 'CA,' 'EA,' 'LA,' 'RA' or similar abbreviations likely to be 875
- 876 confused with 'CPA.'"
- SECTION 15(i). Insert at the end of 15(i) "provided, that 877
- a corporation which is registered under Section 8(a) of this Act 878

- 879 and holds a live permit issued under Section 10 of this Act may
- 880 affix its corporate name which it had on the effective date of this
- 881 Act with the wording indicated above.
- SECTION 15(j). Change the first two lines to read: "No
- 883 person, partnership or corporation, not holding a live permit issued
- 884 under Section 10 of this Act shall hold."