45:28-42 to 45:28-75

### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

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(Accounting)

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AWS OF:

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CHAPTER:

259

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SPONSOR(S):

DiFrancesco and others

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COMMITTEE:

ASSEMBLY:

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SENATE:

State Management

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No

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No

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Yes

FISCAL NOTE:

No

VETO MESSAGE:

No

MESSAGE ON SIGNING:

No

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

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§§1-34 C. 45:2B-42 To 45:2B-75 §35 Repealer §36 Note To §§1-35

### P.L. 1997, CHAPTER 259, approved October 8, 1997 Senate, No. 2089 (CORRECTED COPY)

1 AN ACT regulating the practice of accounting and repealing parts of 2 the statutory law.

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**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

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1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Accountancy Act of 1997."

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2. The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of this State, and the purpose of this act, to promote the reliability of information that is used for guidance in financial transactions or for accounting for or assessing the financial status or performance of commercial, noncommercial, and governmental enterprises. The public interest requires that persons preparing financial statements accompanied by reports or professing special competence in accountancy or offering assurance as to the reliability or fairness of presentation of such information shall have demonstrated their qualifications to do so, and that persons who have not demonstrated and maintained those qualifications, including license holders not in public practice, shall not be permitted to hold themselves out as having that special competence or to offer that assurance; that the professional conduct of persons licensed as having special competence in accountancy be regulated in all aspects of the practice of public accountancy; that a public authority competent to prescribe and assess the qualifications and to regulate the professional conduct of practitioners of public accountancy be established; and the use of titles relating to the practice of public accountancy that are likely to mislead the public as to the status or competence of the persons using those titles be prohibited.

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- 32 3. As used in this act:
  - "Board" means the New Jersey State Board of Accountancy.
- "Financial statements" means statements and related footnotes that
   purport to present an actual or a prospective financial position at a

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particular time, or results of operations, cash flow, or changes in financial position for a period of time, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or another comprehensive basis of accounting. The term includes specific elements, accounts or items of such statements, but does not include: incidental financial data included in management advisory service reports to support recommendations to a client; or tax returns and supporting schedules.

"Firm" means a sole proprietorship, a professional corporation, a partnership, a limited liability company, a limited liability partnership, or any other lawful form of business organization.

"License" means a license or registration issued to an individual or firm permitting the individual or firm to practice public accountancy.

"Licensee" means the holder of a license issued pursuant to this act.

"Manager" means a manager of a limited liability company.

"Member" means a member of a limited liability company.

"Owner of a firm" means any person with an equity or equivalent interest in a firm, such as a shareholder with respect to a corporation or a partner with respect to a partnership, or an individual with respect to a sole proprietorship.

"Practice of public accountancy" or "practicing public accountancy" means the performance or the offering to perform, by a person or firm holding itself out to the public for a client or potential client, of one or more kinds of services involving the use of accounting or auditing skills, including the preparation of financial statements or the issuance of reports on financial statements; or the performance as a licensee of one or more kinds of management advisory, financial advisory or consulting services, or the preparation of tax returns or the furnishing of advice on tax matters.

"Practice unit" means any office of a firm practicing public accountancy in the State of New Jersey.

"Quality review" means a study, appraisal or review of one or more aspects of the professional work of a person or firm in the practice of public accountancy, by a person who is a certified public accountant and who is not affiliated with the person or firm being reviewed.

"Report" when used with reference to financial statements, means an opinion, report, or other form of language that states or implies assurance as to the reliability of any financial statement and that also includes or is accompanied by any statement or implication that the person or firm issuing it has special knowledge or competence in accounting or auditing, such as a statement or implication of special knowledge or competence in accounting or auditing. Such a statement or implication of special knowledge or competence may arise from use by the issuer of the report of names or titles indicating that the person or firm is an accountant or auditor, or from the language of the report itself. The term "report" includes any form of language which disclaims an opinion when that form of language is conventionally

understood to imply any positive assurance as to the reliability of the financial statement referred to or special competence on the part of the person or firm issuing that language, or both; and it includes any other form of language that is conventionally understood to imply that assurance or that special knowledge or competence, or both.

4. The New Jersey State Board of Public Accountants created and established by P.L.1904, c.230 as amended and supplemented, continued by R.S.45:2-1 and further continued and constituted as the New Jersey State Board of Certified Public Accountants by P.L.1965, c.99, and further continued and constituted as the New Jersey State Board of Accountancy by P.L.1977, c.144, is further continued as the New Jersey State Board of Accountancy and the members and officers of that board as presently constituted shall continue to hold office until the expiration of their terms.

Wherever in any law, rule, regulation, contract, document, judicial or administrative proceeding or otherwise, reference is made to the New Jersey State Board of Certified Public Accountants, the same shall mean and refer to the New Jersey State Board of Accountancy.

5. The board shall consist of 12 members, seven of whom shall have been engaged in practice as certified public accountants and two of whom shall have been engaged in practice as public accountants in this State, two of whom shall be public members and one of whom shall be a State executive department member. Each certified public accountant member, public accountant member, and public member shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of three years and shall hold office until reappointed or a successor is appointed and qualified. Any vacancy on the board shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term only.

The public members and the State executive department member shall be appointed by the Governor in accordance with and subject to the provisions of P.L.1971, c.60 (C.45:1-2.1 et seq.).

Except for the State executive department member, no member may serve more than two successive terms in addition to any unexpired term to which he has been appointed, except that any member who has served two such successive terms may be reappointed after an intervening period of one year.

The Governor may remove any member of the board, other than the State executive department member, for cause, upon notice and opportunity to be heard.

6. a. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, the members of the board shall take and subscribe an oath for the faithful performance of their duties before the Attorney General or any officer authorized to administer oaths in this State and file the same with the

Secretary of State.

- b. Subject to the approval of the Attorney General, the members of the board shall annually elect a president, a vice president, a treasurer and a secretary from among their members.
- c. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Attorney General shall appoint, as chief administrative officer of the board, an executive director who shall not be a member of the board and who shall serve at the pleasure of the Attorney General. The duties of the executive director shall be determined by the Attorney General. The executive director shall not engage in the practice of public accounting.
- d. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum and no action of the board shall be taken except upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the entire board.
- e. Members of the board shall be reimbursed for actual expenses reasonably incurred in the performance of their official duties and shall receive that compensation as determined by the Attorney General. The executive director shall receive that compensation as determined by the Attorney General within the limit of available funds.
- f. Expenditures of the board in any fiscal year shall not exceed board revenues and all expenditures shall be in accordance with the provisions of this act and the annual appropriations act.
- g. Subject to the approval of the Attorney General, the board may adopt rules and regulations as necessary to implement the provisions of this act, including, without limitations, rules and regulations governing professional conduct.
- h. Subject to the provisions of subsection f. of this section, the board may appoint committees or persons to advise or assist the board in the administration and enforcement of this act.
- 7. The board shall, in addition to any other powers granted under this act:
  - a. Administer and enforce the provisions of this act;
- b. Adopt and promulgate rules, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), to effectuate the purposes of this act;
- c. Establish rules of professional conduct for persons licensed under this act, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the payment to, or receipt or offering of a commission or contingency fee by a licensee and establishing requirements for written disclosures in transactions involving a client of the licensee's accounting practice;
- d. Conduct hearings pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.). In any hearing or investigation, the board shall have the right to administer oaths to witnesses, and shall have the power to issue subpoenas for the compulsory attendance of witnesses and the production of pertinent

books, papers, or records;

- e. Take such action as is necessary before any board, agency or court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the provisions of this act;
- 5 f. Evaluate and pass upon the qualification of candidates for 6 licensure;
- g. Adopt and administer the examinations to be taken by applicants
   for licensure;
  - h. Prescribe or change the fees for examinations, licensing, registrations, certifications, renewals, or other services performed pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1974, c.46 (C.45:1-3.1 et seq.);
  - i. Subject to the requirements of this act, establish standards for and approve continuing education programs and sponsors of continuing education programs; and
- j. Have the investigative and enforcement powers provided pursuant to P.L.1978, c.73 (C.45:1-14 et seq.).
  - 8. Every applicant for examination for licensure as a certified public accountant shall present to the board a written application on a form to be provided by the board, together with the required fee, and satisfactory proof of the following:
    - a. That the applicant is at least 18 years of age;
    - b. That the applicant is of good moral character; and
  - c. (1) That the applicant has a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent from an institution of higher education acceptable to the board, including such courses in accounting and related professional courses that the board may require by regulation;
  - (2) After July 1, 2000 and according to regulations established by the board, that the applicant has at least 150 semester hours of education or its equivalent, including a baccalaureate or higher degree, from an institution of higher education accredited by a regional accrediting agency recognized by the Commission on Higher Education. The educational program shall include a concentration in accounting or its equivalent and related professional courses as determined by regulation of the board.
  - 9. Except as otherwise provided, no person shall be issued a license by the board to practice as a certified public accountant until he has passed all sections of an examination designated by the board with a passing grade of 75 in each section. If the candidate does not pass all of the sections of the examination at one sitting, he may be reexamined with respect to the sections which he did not pass, under terms and conditions established by the board.
  - Examinations shall be given by the board at least twice a year, and any person who wishes to sit for an examination shall apply to the board at least 60 days prior to the date of the examination. The board

may make use of the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination, or the Advisor Grading Service of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, or any other examination offered by an organization recognized by the board, which the board deems appropriate.

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- 10. a. Except as provided in subsection b. of this section, every applicant for licensure as a certified public accountant, having passed the examination in compliance with the provisions of section 9 of this act, shall provide satisfactory proof to the board that:
- (1) The applicant has had one year of experience in the practice of public accountancy or its equivalent, under the direction of a licensee meeting requirements prescribed by the board; and
- (2) The experience includes evidence of intensive and diversified experience in auditing or accounting as determined by regulation of the board.
- b. (1) For six years following the effective date of this act, an applicant for licensure as a certified public accountant who has acquired, prior to the effective date of this act, not less than four years of experience deemed acceptable to the board in government, industry or education shall be exempt from the experience requirements of subsection a. of this section; and
- (2) For four years following the effective date of this act, an applicant for licensure as a certified public accountant who is working in government, industry or education as of the effective date of this act shall be exempted from the experience requirements of subsection a. of this section so long as that applicant satisfactorily completes not less than four years of experience acceptable to the board.

11. Any person who is registered as a public accountant pursuant to the provisions of section 13 of P.L.1977, c.144 (C.45:2B-13) on the effective date of this act shall continue to hold that designation under the terms of this act, and shall be registered with the board and eligible for the renewal of any license issued by the board prior to the effective date of this act.

- 12. a. The board may waive the examination of, and issue a license to, any person who is of good moral character, and who, at the time of his application, holds a valid and unrevoked license as a certified public accountant issued by or under the authority of any state or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia which has education, experience, examination and re-examination requirements which are substantially equivalent to the requirements of this act and the regulations promulgated pursuant to this act for the issuance of a license as a certified public accountant.
- b. The board may waive the examination of, and issue a license to,

an applicant who within 10 years immediately preceding the date of application has held a valid and unrevoked license as a certified public accountant issued by or under the authority of any state or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia, and who has had experience outside of this State in the practice of public accountancy that is deemed satisfactory to the board, or meets equivalent requirements prescribed by the board by regulation, after passing the examination upon which the applicant's license was based. If an applicant's certificate, license or permit was issued less than three years prior to the application for issuance of an initial license under this section, that applicant shall have also fulfilled the requirements of continuing professional education that would have been applicable under the rules of this State to be eligible for licensure under the provisions of this subsection.

- c. The board shall issue a license as a certified public accountant to a holder of a foreign designation, granted in a foreign country entitling the holder thereof to engage in the practice of public accountancy if:
- (1) The foreign authority which granted the designation makes similar provision to allow a person who holds a valid license issued by this State to obtain that foreign authority's comparable designation; and
  - (2) The foreign designation:

- (a) was duly issued by a foreign authority that regulates the practice of public accountancy and the foreign designation has not expired or been revoked or suspended;
- (b) entitles the holder to issue reports upon a financial statement; and
- (c) was issued upon the basis of educational, examination, and experience requirements established by the foreign authority or by law; and
  - (3) The applicant:
- (a) received the designation, based on educational and examination standards substantially equivalent to those in effect in this State, at the time the foreign designation was granted;
- (b) completed an experience requirement, substantially equivalent to the requirement set out in section 10 of this act, in the jurisdiction which granted the foreign designation, or has completed five years of experience in the practice of public accountancy in this State; or meets equivalent requirements prescribed by the board, within the 10 years immediately preceding the application; and
- (c) passed a uniform qualifying examination in national standards acceptable to the board and an examination on the laws, regulations and code of ethical conduct in effect in this State.
- An applicant seeking licensure under this subsection shall in the application list all jurisdictions, foreign and domestic, in which the

applicant has applied for or holds a designation to practice public accountancy, and each holder of a license issued under this subsection shall notify the board in writing, within thirty days after its occurrence, of any issuance, denial, revocation or suspension of a designation or commencement of a disciplinary or enforcement action by any jurisdiction.

- 13. a. A firm engaged in this State in the practice of public accountancy shall be eligible to register with the board as a firm of certified public accountants if it meets the following requirements:
- (1) At least one owner of the firm shall be a certified public accountant in good standing, and licensed to practice public accountancy in this State;
- (2) Each owner of the firm shall be a certified public accountant of any state in the United States in good standing, and licensed to practice public accountancy in that state;
- (3) Each resident manager in charge of a practice unit of a firm in this State and each owner thereof personally engaged within this State in the practice of public accountancy shall be a certified public accountant in good standing, and licensed to practice public accountancy in this State.
- b. Application for registration of a firm shall be made upon the affidavit of an owner of the firm who is a certified public accountant in good standing and licensed to practice public accountancy in this State. The board shall in each case determine whether the applicant is eligible for registration. A firm which is so registered may use the words "certified public accountant" or the abbreviation "CPAs" in connection with its firm name. Notification shall be given to the board within 90 days after admission or withdrawal of an owner licensed and practicing in this State from any firm so registered.

- 14. a. A firm engaged in this State in the practice of public accountancy shall be eligible to register with the board as a firm of public accountants if it meets the following requirements:
- (1) At least one owner of a firm shall be a public accountant in good standing, and licensed to practice public accountancy in this State;
- (2) Each owner of the firm shall be a public accountant of some state in good standing, and licensed to practice public accountancy in that state, except that nothing in this section shall preclude a certified public accountant from being an owner of a firm of public accountants;
- (3) Each resident manager in charge of a practice unit of a firm in this State and each owner thereof personally engaged within this State in the practice of public accounting shall be a public accountant or a certified public accountant of this State in good standing and licensed to practice public accountancy in this State.

b. Application for registration of a firm shall be made upon the affidavit of an owner of the firm who is a public accountant of this State in good standing and licensed to practice public accountancy in this State. The board shall in each case determine whether the applicant is eligible for registration. A firm which is so registered may use the words "public accountant" or the abbreviation "PAs" in connection with its firm name. Notification shall be given to the board within 90 days after admission or withdrawal of an owner licensed and practicing in this State from any firm so registered.

15. Temporary practice in this State by a licensed certified public accountant or public accountant or firm of another state or by a holder of a comparable foreign designation may be permitted on business incident to that person's regular practice outside this State; but only if the applicant registers with the board and complies with its requirements. Registration shall not be required if services within this State do not exceed a total of 12 days in a calendar year.

16. Each firm established or maintained in this State for the practice of public accountancy by certified public accountants or public accountants shall triennially register with and pay to the board a triennial registration fee. Each practice unit shall be under the direct supervision of a resident manager who may be either an owner or a staff employee licensed under this act.

17. Every certified public accountant and public accountant licensed to practice public accountancy within this State shall renew his license triennially with the board and pay a triennial license fee established by the board by regulation.

Notice of the failure to renew a license and pay the triennial license fee shall be given to any person who fails to do so within 60 days following the license expiration date, which notice shall state that, upon the continued failure to pay that fee, the license issued to that individual will be forfeited at the time and place stated in the notice, unless the fee is paid by the specified time. The board may make rules regarding the reissuance of a license to any person whose license has been forfeited under this section.

An individual paying the triennial license fee, in addition to furnishing any other information which the board may require, shall state in the application whether any license as a certified public accountant or public accountant or any charter as a chartered accountant or any other license, permit or registration to practice public accountancy ever issued to or made for that individual by any state or political subdivision of the United States, or by any foreign country or political subdivision thereof, or by any professional accounting organization, has been revoked or suspended, and, if so,

state those facts relating to that revocation or suspension as the board may require.

No certified public accountant, public accountant, registered municipal accountant or public school accountant of this State, who has not renewed his license pursuant to the requirements of this section, shall, during that period, hold himself out to be engaged in practice as a certified public accountant, public accountant, registered municipal accountant or public school accountant within this State.

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- 18. a. After notice and an opportunity to be heard, the board may: revoke any license or registration issued under this act; suspend any license or registration or refuse to renew any license or registration; reprimand, censure, or limit the scope of practice of any licensee; impose an administrative fine; or place any licensee on probation, for any of the following reasons:
- (1) Fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in obtaining a license or registration;
- (2) Cancellation, revocation, suspension or refusal to renew the authority to engage in the practice of public accountancy in any other state for reasons consistent with this section;
- (3) Failure, on the part of a holder of a license or registration, to maintain compliance with the requirements for issuance or renewal of that license or registration or to report changes to the board in the name or composition of any firm or individual licensed or registered in this State, or a change in the status of a license of a firm licensed in any other jurisdiction;
- (4) Revocation or suspension of the right to practice before any state or federal agency;
- (5) Dishonesty, fraud, gross negligence or repeated acts of negligence in the practice of public accountancy or in the filing or failure to file the licensee's or registrant's own income tax returns;
- (6) Violation of any provision of this act or regulation promulgated by the board under this act;
- (7) Violation of any rule of professional conduct promulgated by the board under this act;
- (8) Conviction of a crime, an element of which is dishonesty or fraud, under the laws of the United States, of this State, or any other state, if the acts involved would have constituted a crime of the first, second, third or fourth degree under the laws of this State;
- 40 (9) Performance of any fraudulent act while holding a license or 41 registration issued under this act, or prior laws regulating accountants 42 in this State;
  - (10) Any conduct reflecting adversely upon the licensee's fitness to engage in the practice of public accountancy;
- 45 (11) If the licensee is incapable for medical or any other good 46 cause of discharging the functions of a licensee in the manner

consistent with the public's health, safety and welfare; or

- The failure of an individual or a firm to have all the qualifications prescribed by any provision of this act under which the individual or firm qualified for registration or licensing.
- b. The board may impose any other disciplinary sanction or civil penalties pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1978, c.73 (C:45:1-14 et 6 7 seq.).
  - c. In lieu of or in addition to any remedy provided in subsections a. or b. of this section, the board may require of a licensee or registrant:
  - (1) A quality review conducted in a manner as specified by the board in accordance with the provisions of section 26 of this act.
  - (2) Satisfactory completion of continuing professional education programs required by the board pursuant to the provisions of sections 27 or 30 of this act.
    - (3) Appropriate community service as the board may require.
  - d. In any proceeding in which a remedy provided by subsections a., b. or c. of this section is imposed, the board may also require the respondent licensee or registrant to pay the cost of the proceeding.

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- 19. a. In any case where the board has suspended or revoked a license or registration or refused to renew a license or registration, the board may, upon application in writing by the person or firm affected and for good cause shown, modify the suspension, or reissue the license or registration.
- The board shall prescribe the manner in which such an application shall be made, the time within which it shall be made, and the circumstances in which hearings or applications will be held.
- c. Before reissuing, or terminating the suspension of a license or registration under this section, and as a condition of reissuance or termination of suspension, the board may require the applicant to show successful completion of the continuing professional education requirements of this act; and the board may make the reinstatement of a license or registration conditional and subject to satisfactory completion of a quality review conducted in a manner required by the board.

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20. a. No individual or firm shall issue a report on financial statements of any other individual, firm, organization, or governmental unit unless that person or firm holds a valid license or registration issued under this act, except that this prohibition shall not apply to: an officer, partner, member, manager or employee of any firm or organization affixing that person's own signature to any statement or report in reference to the financial affairs of that firm or organization with any wording designating the position, title or office that the person holds in the firm or organization; any act of a public official or employee in the performance of that person's duties; the performance by any person of other services involving the use of accounting skills, including the preparation of tax returns or financial statements prepared without the issuance of reports, or providing a management advisory service.

b. The prohibition contained in subsection a. of this section is applicable to the issuance, by a person not holding a valid license or a firm not holding a valid registration, of a report using any form of language conventionally used by licensees respecting review of financial statements or compilation of financial statements.

- 21. a. No person shall use or assume the title or designation "certified public accountant," or the abbreviation "CPA" or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the person is a certified public accountant unless that person holds a current license as a certified public accountant under this act.
- b. No firm shall assume or use the title or designation "certified public accountant," or the abbreviation "CPA," unless otherwise provided for by law, or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the firm is composed of certified public accountants, unless the firm holds a valid registration issued under this act, and all partners, officers, members, managers and shareholders of the firm hold licenses as certified public accountants.
- c. No individual shall assume or use the title or designation "public accountant," or the abbreviation "PA," or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the person is a public accountant unless that individual holds a valid registration as a public accountant as provided under this act.
- d. No firm shall assume or use the title or designation "public accountant," or the abbreviation "PA," unless otherwise provided for by law, or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the firm is composed of public accountants.
- e. No person or firm shall assume or use the title or designation "certified accountant," "chartered accountant," enrolled accountant," "licensed accountant," "registered accountant," "accredited accountant," or any other title or designation likely to be confused with the titles "certified public accountant" or "public accountant," or use any of the abbreviations "CA," "LA," "RA," "AA," or similar abbreviations likely to be confused with the abbreviations "CPA" or "PA," unless that person or firm holds a valid license or registration issued under this act.
- f. No person or firm shall assume or use the title "enrolled agent" or "EA," unless so designated by the Internal Revenue Service.

g. No person or firm shall assume or use any title or designation that includes the words "accountant," "auditor," or "accounting" in connection with any other language, including the language of a report, that implies that the person or firm holds such a certificate, permit, or registration or has special competence as an accountant or auditor, unless that person or firm holds a valid license or registration issued under this act, except that this subsection shall not prohibit any officer, partner, member, manager, or employee of any firm or organization from affixing that person's own signature to any statement in reference to the financial affairs of that firm or organization with any wording designating the positions, title, or office that the person holds in the firm or organization, nor shall this subsection prohibit any act of a public official or employee in the performance of the person's duties.

h. No person holding a license or firm holding a registration under this act shall engage in the practice of public accountancy using a professional or firm name or designation that is misleading with regard to the form in which the firm is organized, or about the persons who are partners, officers, members, managers or shareholders of the firm, or about any other matter, except that names of one or more former partners, members, managers, or shareholders may be included in the name of a firm or its successor.

i. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a person or firm holding a certification, designation, degree, or license granted in a foreign country, entitling the holder thereof to engage in the practice of public accountancy or its equivalent in that country, whose activities in this State are limited to the provision of professional services to persons or firms who are residents of, governments of, or business entities of the country in which the person holds that entitlement, so long as that person or firm issues no reports with respect to the financial statements of any other persons, firms, or governmental units in this State, and does not use in this State any titles or designation other than the one under which the person practices in the foreign country, followed by a translation of that title or designation into the English language, if it is in a different language, and by the name of that country.

22. Whenever, by reason of an investigation, the board shall have reason to believe that there has been a violation of the laws of this State, the board may refer the matter and any information pertaining to the matter to the Attorney General of this State or the appropriate civil or criminal law enforcement authority. Each member of the board shall have immunity from any civil or criminal liability on account of these referrals, unless a member has acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose.

23. In any action brought under this act, evidence of the commission of a single act prohibited by this act shall be sufficient to justify a penalty, injunction, restraining order, or conviction, respectively, without evidence of a general course of conduct.

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24. Except by permission of the client engaging a licensee or firm under this act, or the heirs, successors, or personal representatives of that client, no licensee or partner, officer, member, manager, shareholder, or employee of a licensee or firm shall disclose information communicated to the licensee or firm by the client relating to and in connection with services rendered to the client by the licensee or firm in the practice of public accountancy. Such information shall be deemed confidential; except that nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting the disclosure of information required to be disclosed by the standards of the public accounting profession in reporting on the examination of financial statements or as prohibiting disclosures in court proceedings, investigations or proceedings under this act, in ethical investigations conducted by private professional organizations, or in the course of quality reviews.

- All statements, records, schedules, working papers, memoranda or other records made by a licensee or a partner, shareholder, officer, director, member, manager or employee of a licensee or firm, incident to, or in the course of, rendering services to a client in the practice of public accountancy, except the reports submitted by the licensee or firm to the client and except for records that are part of the client's records, shall be and remain the property of the licensee or firm, unless there is an express agreement between the licensee or firm and the client to the contrary. No such statement, record, schedule, working paper, or memorandum shall be sold, transferred, or bequeathed, without the consent of the client or the client's designated representative or assignee, to anyone other than one or more surviving partners, shareholders, members or new partners, new shareholders, or new members of the licensee or firm, or any combined or merged firm or successor in interest to the licensee or firm. Nothing in this section shall prohibit any temporary transfer of working papers or other material necessary in the course of carrying out quality reviews or as otherwise interfering with the disclosure of information pursuant to this act.
- b. A licensee shall furnish to a client or former client, upon request and reasonable notice:
- (1) A copy of the licensee's working papers or other records, to the extent that these would ordinarily constitute part of the client's records and are not otherwise available to the client; and
- (2) Any accounting or other records belonging to the client, or obtained from or on behalf of the client, that the licensee or firm

- 1 removed from the client's premises or received for the client's account.
- 2 The licensee or firm may make and retain copies of such documents of
- 3 the client when they form the basis for work done by the licensee or
- 4 firm
  - c. Nothing contained in this section shall require a licensee or firm to keep any working papers beyond the period prescribed in any other applicable statute.

- 26. a. The board may adopt regulations establishing a Quality Enhancement Program for the review of audits, reviews, compilations or other reports issued by licensees or firms engaged in the practice of public accountancy in this State to determine whether the reports comply with accepted accounting and auditing standards.
- b. Each licensee or firm may be required to submit copies of audits, reviews, compilations or other reports as required by the board.
- c. The Quality Enhancement Program established under this section may include procedures for review of the reports submitted and for follow-up reviews and remedial and other actions to be taken in cases of reports which are deficient or in some other manner are not in compliance with applicable accounting and auditing standards. The board may exempt firms which have reports reviewed under a program conducted by other states or other public or private entities which the board finds to be equal to or to exceed the Quality Enhancement Program established under this act.

- 27. a. The board shall, as a condition for triennial license renewal, require any person licensed as a "certified public accountant," or "public accountant," to complete 120 credits of continuing professional education during the immediately preceding triennial period of licensure. Persons who are engaged in the practice of public accountancy, or are involved with the attest function in issuing an audit, review or compilation reports, shall have at least 24 of the required credits in the areas of accounting or auditing. Each credit of continuing professional education required pursuant to this section shall represent, or be equivalent to, 50 minutes of verified course attendance at a course or seminar approved by the board.
- b. The board may, in its discretion, waive requirements for continuing professional education on an individual basis for hardship reasons such as health, military service, or other due cause and may establish a policy for the continuing education requirements for inactive or retired accountants who remain certified or registered.
- c. The board shall not require completion of continuing education credits as a condition for triennial licensure for the initial renewal of licensure.
- d. The board shall:
- 46 (1) establish standards for continuing professional education,

including the subject matter, contents of courses of study, and the number of credits required;

- (2) accredit educational programs and sponsors of educational programs offering credit towards the continuing professional education requirements; and
- (3) accredit other equivalent educational programs, such as teaching, conferences, professional seminars, technical reviews, courses with non-hourly attendance, including home study courses, and shall establish procedures for the issuance of credit upon satisfactory proof of the completion of these programs.

28. Whenever any law or regulation requires professional services to be performed by a certified public accountant, that requirement shall be construed to mean certified public accountant or public accountant.

- 29. Only a certified public accountant licensed in this State or a registered municipal accountant licensed in this State prior to 1985 shall undertake the work of auditing any municipality or county. Such an individual shall qualify as a registered municipal accountant (RMA) of New Jersey by passing a registered municipal accountant's examination and by subscribing to the following declaration:
- a. That the individual is fully acquainted with the laws controlling and governing the finances of municipalities and counties of New Jersey; and
- b. That the individual will honestly and faithfully audit the books and accounts of a municipality or county when engaged to do so, and report any error, omission, irregularity, violation of law, discrepancy or other nonconformity to the law, together with his recommendations to the governing body of that municipality or county.

The board shall make all rules governing examinations and the issuance of licenses to registered municipal accountants.

The registration fee for a certified public accountant, duly licensed under this act, to practice as a registered municipal accountant of New Jersey, shall be established by the board, and shall be imposed for each triennial registration.

- 30. The board shall require any person licensed as a registered municipal accountant, as a condition for triennial licensure, to complete the required number of credits of continuing professional education as determined by the board during each triennial period of licensure. Persons who are engaged in the practice of municipal auditing shall have at least one-third of the required credits in the areas of accounting or auditing.
- Each credit of continuing professional education required pursuant to this section shall represent or be equivalent to 50 minutes of verified course attendance at a course or seminar approved by the board.

1	31. A report of audit of a municipality or county shall be signed by
2	the registered municipal accountant making the audit or in charge of
3	the audit.
4	the audit.
5	22. Any namen who undertakes the week of auditing the accounts
	32. Any person who undertakes the work of auditing the accounts
6	of any school district in New Jersey shall qualify as a public school
7	accountant (PSA) by:
8	a. Submitting an application to the board, demonstrating
9	satisfactorily to the board that the individual holds a current and valid
10	license in New Jersey as a certified public accountant, public
11	accountant, or registered municipal accountant, and paying the
12	required fee;
13	b. Renewing the license triennially and paying the required fee; and
14	c. Subscribing that the individual: (1) is fully acquainted with the
15	laws controlling and governing the finances of school districts of New
16	Jersey; and (2) will honestly and faithfully audit the books and
17	accounts of any school district when engaged to do so, and report any
18	error, omission, irregularity, violation of law, discrepancy or other
19	nonconformity to the law, together with recommendations to the board
20	of education in charge of that school district.
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22	33. A report of audit of a school district shall be signed by the
23	public school accountant making the audit or in charge of the audit.
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25	34. This act shall not affect the regulations currently in effect and
26	promulgated by the board, and those regulations that are consistent
27	with the purposes and provisions of this act shall continue with full
28	force and effect until amended, modified or repealed by the board
29	established pursuant to this act.
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31	35. The following are repealed:
32	Sections 1 through 17, 19, 22 through 24, and 27 through 32 of
33	P.L.1977, c.144 (C.45:2B-1 through 45:2B-17, 45:2B-19, 45:2B-22
34	through 45:2B-24, and 45:2B-27 through 45:2B-32);
35	P.L.1977, c.176 (C.45:2B-33 through 45:2B-37);
36	Section 6 of P.L.1982, c.96, (C.45:2B-4.1); and
37	P.L.1987, c.392 (C.45:2B-17.1, 45:2B-35.1 and 45:2B-38 through
38	45:2B-41).
39	
40	36. This act shall take effect on the 180th day after enactment, but
41	its provisions shall not affect any proceedings or actions pending prior

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to its effective date.

### STATEMENT

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This bill, the "Accountancy Act of 1997," is a comprehensive

#### S2089

revision of the law regulating the practice of accounting in New Jersey. The bill repeals the "Public Accountancy Act of 1977," P.L.1977, c.144 (C.45:2B-1 et seq.), and all supplements thereto which currently regulate accountants in this State.

The bill establishes the New Jersey State Board of Accountancy and enumerates the board's powers and duties. In addition, the bill also specifies standards concerning confidential communications, and the proper handling by an accountant of working papers and a client's records. Further, this bill authorizes the board to adopt rules establishing a Quality Enhancement Program for the review of audits, reviews, compilations or other reports issued by firms engaged in the practice of public accountancy in this State to determine whether the reports comply with applicable accounting and auditing standards.

"Accountancy Act of 1997."

## [Passed Both Houses]

# [Corrected Copy] **SENATE, No. 2089**

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

**INTRODUCED MAY 15, 1997** 

By Senators DiFRANCESCO, CASEY, Inverso, Assemblymen DiGaetano, Collins, Jones and Assemblywoman Turner

1 AN ACT regulating the practice of accounting and repealing parts of the statutory law.

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**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

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1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Accountancy Act of 1997."

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2. The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of this State, and the purpose of this act, to promote the reliability of information that is used for guidance in financial transactions or for accounting for or assessing the financial status or performance of commercial, noncommercial, and governmental enterprises. The public interest requires that persons preparing financial statements accompanied by reports or professing special competence in accountancy or offering assurance as to the reliability or fairness of presentation of such information shall have demonstrated their qualifications to do so, and that persons who have not demonstrated and maintained those qualifications, including license holders not in public practice, shall not be permitted to hold themselves out as having that special competence or to offer that assurance; that the professional conduct of persons licensed as having special competence in accountancy be regulated in all aspects of the practice of public accountancy; that a public authority competent to prescribe and assess the qualifications and to regulate the professional conduct of practitioners of public accountancy be established; and the use of titles relating to the practice of public accountancy that are likely to mislead the public as to the status or competence of the persons using those titles be prohibited.

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3. As used in this act:

"Board" means the New Jersey State Board of Accountancy.

"Financial statements" means statements and related footnotes that purport to present an actual or a prospective financial position at a particular time, or results of operations, cash flow, or changes in financial position for a period of time, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles or another comprehensive basis of accounting. The term includes specific elements, accounts or items of such statements, but does not include: incidental financial data included in management advisory service reports to support recommendations to a client; or tax returns and supporting schedules.

"Firm" means a sole proprietorship, a professional corporation, a partnership, a limited liability company, a limited liability partnership, or any other lawful form of business organization.

"License" means a license or registration issued to an individual or firm permitting the individual or firm to practice public accountancy.

"Licensee" means the holder of a license issued pursuant to this act.

"Manager" means a manager of a limited liability company.

"Member" means a member of a limited liability company.

"Owner of a firm" means any person with an equity or equivalent interest in a firm, such as a shareholder with respect to a corporation or a partner with respect to a partnership, or an individual with respect

to a sole proprietorship.

"Practice of public accountancy" or "practicing public accountancy" means the performance or the offering to perform, by a person or firm holding itself out to the public for a client or potential client, of one or more kinds of services involving the use of accounting or auditing skills, including the preparation of financial statements or the issuance of reports on financial statements; or the performance as a licensee of one or more kinds of management advisory, financial advisory or consulting services, or the preparation of tax returns or the furnishing of advice on tax matters.

"Practice unit" means any office of a firm practicing public accountancy in the State of New Jersey.

"Quality review" means a study, appraisal or review of one or more aspects of the professional work of a person or firm in the practice of public accountancy, by a person who is a certified public accountant and who is not affiliated with the person or firm being reviewed.

"Report" when used with reference to financial statements, means an opinion, report, or other form of language that states or implies assurance as to the reliability of any financial statement and that also includes or is accompanied by any statement or implication that the person or firm issuing it has special knowledge or competence in accounting or auditing, such as a statement or implication of special knowledge or competence in accounting or auditing. Such a statement or implication of special knowledge or competence may arise from use by the issuer of the report of names or titles indicating that the person

or firm is an accountant or auditor, or from the language of the report ĺ itself. The term "report" includes any form of language which disclaims an opinion when that form of language is conventionally understood to imply any positive assurance as to the reliability of the financial statement referred to or special competence on the part of the person or firm issuing that language, or both; and it includes any other form of language that is conventionally understood to imply that assurance or that special knowledge or competence, or both.

4. The New Jersey State Board of Public Accountants created and established by P.L.1904, c.230 as amended and supplemented, continued by R.S.45:2-1 and further continued and constituted as the New Jersey State Board of Certified Public Accountants by P.L.1965, c.99, and further continued and constituted as the New Jersey State Board of Accountancy by P.L.1977, c.144, is further continued as the New Jersey State Board of Accountancy and the members and officers of that board as presently constituted shall continue to hold office until the expiration of their terms.

Wherever in any law, rule, regulation, contract, document, judicial or administrative proceeding or otherwise, reference is made to the New Jersey State Board of Certified Public Accountants, the same shall mean and refer to the New Jersey State Board of Accountancy.

5. The board shall consist of 12 members, seven of whom shall have been engaged in practice as certified public accountants and two of whom shall have been engaged in practice as public accountants in this State, two of whom shall be public members and one of whom shall be a State executive department member. Each certified public accountant member, public accountant member, and public member shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of three years and shall hold office until reappointed or a successor is appointed and qualified. Any vacancy on the board shall be filled by the Governor for the unexpired term only.

The public members and the State executive department member shall be appointed by the Governor in accordance with and subject to the provisions of P.L.1971, c.60 (C.45:1-2.1 et seq.).

Except for the State executive department member, no member may serve more than two successive terms in addition to any unexpired term to which he has been appointed, except that any member who has served two such successive terms may be reappointed after an intervening period of one year.

The Governor may remove any member of the board, other than the State executive department member, for cause, upon notice and opportunity to be heard.

6. a. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, the

members of the board shall take and subscribe an oath for the faithful performance of their duties before the Attorney General or any officer authorized to administer oaths in this State and file the same with the Secretary of State.

- b. Subject to the approval of the Attorney General, the members of the board shall annually elect a president, a vice president, a treasurer and a secretary from among their members.
- c. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Attorney
  General shall appoint, as chief administrative officer of the board, an
  executive director who shall not be a member of the board and who
  shall serve at the pleasure of the Attorney General. The duties of the
  executive director shall be determined by the Attorney General. The
  executive director shall not engage in the practice of public
  accounting.
  - d. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum and no action of the board shall be taken except upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the entire board.
  - e. Members of the board shall be reimbursed for actual expenses reasonably incurred in the performance of their official duties and shall receive that compensation as determined by the Attorney General. The executive director shall receive that compensation as determined by the Attorney General within the limit of available funds.
  - f. Expenditures of the board in any fiscal year shall not exceed board revenues and all expenditures shall be in accordance with the provisions of this act and the annual appropriations act.
  - g. Subject to the approval of the Attorney General, the board may adopt rules and regulations as necessary to implement the provisions of this act, including, without limitations, rules and regulations governing professional conduct.
  - h. Subject to the provisions of subsection f. of this section, the board may appoint committees or persons to advise or assist the board in the administration and enforcement of this act.
- 7. The board shall, in addition to any other powers granted under this act:
  - a. Administer and enforce the provisions of this act;
- b. Adopt and promulgate rules, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), to effectuate the purposes of this act;
  - c. Establish rules of professional conduct for persons licensed under this act, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the payment to, or receipt or offering of a commission or contingency fee by a licensee and establishing requirements for written disclosures in transactions involving a client of the licensee's accounting practice;
- d. Conduct hearings pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.). In any hearing or

- investigation, the board shall have the right to administer oaths to 1 2 witnesses, and shall have the power to issue subpoenas for the compulsory attendance of witnesses and the production of pertinent 3 books, papers, or records;
- 5 e. Take such action as is necessary before any board, agency or court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the provisions 6 of this act;
- 8 f. Evaluate and pass upon the qualification of candidates for 9 licensure;
- 10 g. Adopt and administer the examinations to be taken by applicants 11 for licensure;
- 12 h. Prescribe or change the fees for examinations, licensing, registrations, certifications, renewals, or other services performed 13 14 pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1974, c.46 (C.45:1-3.1 et seq.);
  - i. Subject to the requirements of this act, establish standards for and approve continuing education programs and sponsors of continuing education programs; and
  - j. Have the investigative and enforcement powers provided pursuant to P.L.1978, c.73 (C.45:1-14 et seq.).
  - 8. Every applicant for examination for licensure as a certified public accountant shall present to the board a written application on a form to be provided by the board, together with the required fee, and satisfactory proof of the following:
    - a. That the applicant is at least 18 years of age;
    - b. That the applicant is of good moral character; and
  - c. (1) That the applicant has a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent from an institution of higher education acceptable to the board, including such courses in accounting and related professional courses that the board may require by regulation;
  - (2) After July 1, 2000 and according to regulations established by the board, that the applicant has at least 150 semester hours of education or its equivalent, including a baccalaureate or higher degree, from an institution of higher education accredited by a regional accrediting agency recognized by the Commission on Higher Education. The educational program shall include a concentration in accounting or its equivalent and related professional courses as determined by regulation of the board.

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9. Except as otherwise provided, no person shall be issued a license by the board to practice as a certified public accountant until he has passed all sections of an examination designated by the board with a passing grade of 75 in each section. If the candidate does not pass all of the sections of the examination at one sitting, he may be reexamined with respect to the sections which he did not pass, under terms and conditions established by the board.

Examinations shall be given by the board at least twice a year, and any person who wishes to sit for an examination shall apply to the board at least 60 days prior to the date of the examination. The board may make use of the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination, or the Advisor Grading Service of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, or any other examination offered by an organization recognized by the board, which the board deems appropriate.

- 10. a. Except as provided in subsection b. of this section, every applicant for licensure as a certified public accountant, having passed the examination in compliance with the provisions of section 9 of this act, shall provide satisfactory proof to the board that:
- (1) The applicant has had one year of experience in the practice of public accountancy or its equivalent, under the direction of a licensee meeting requirements prescribed by the board; and
- (2) The experience includes evidence of intensive and diversified experience in auditing or accounting as determined by regulation of the board.
- b. (1) For six years following the effective date of this act, an applicant for licensure as a certified public accountant who has acquired, prior to the effective date of this act, not less than four years of experience deemed acceptable to the board in government, industry or education shall be exempt from the experience requirements of subsection a. of this section; and
- (2) For four years following the effective date of this act, an applicant for licensure as a certified public accountant who is working in government, industry or education as of the effective date of this act shall be exempted from the experience requirements of subsection a. of this section so long as that applicant satisfactorily completes not less than four years of experience acceptable to the board.

 11. Any person who is registered as a public accountant pursuant to the provisions of section 13 of P.L.1977, c.144 (C.45:2B-13) on the effective date of this act shall continue to hold that designation under the terms of this act, and shall be registered with the board and eligible for the renewal of any license issued by the board prior to the effective date of this act.

12. a. The board may waive the examination of, and issue a license to, any person who is of good moral character, and who, at the time of his application, holds a valid and unrevoked license as a certified public accountant issued by or under the authority of any state or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia which has education, experience, examination and re-examination requirements which are substantially equivalent to the requirements of this act and

the regulations promulgated pursuant to this act for the issuance of a
license as a certified public accountant.

- b. The board may waive the examination of, and issue a license to, an applicant who within 10 years immediately preceding the date of application has held a valid and unrevoked license as a certified public accountant issued by or under the authority of any state or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia, and who has had experience outside of this State in the practice of public accountancy that is deemed satisfactory to the board, or meets equivalent requirements prescribed by the board by regulation, after passing the examination upon which the applicant's license was based. If an applicant's certificate, license or permit was issued less than three years prior to the application for issuance of an initial license under this section, that applicant shall have also fulfilled the requirements of continuing professional education that would have been applicable under the rules of this State to be eligible for licensure under the provisions of this subsection.
- c. The board shall issue a license as a certified public accountant to a holder of a foreign designation, granted in a foreign country entitling the holder thereof to engage in the practice of public accountancy if:
- (1) The foreign authority which granted the designation makes similar provision to allow a person who holds a valid license issued by this State to obtain that foreign authority's comparable designation; and
  - (2) The foreign designation:

- (a) was duly issued by a foreign authority that regulates the practice of public accountancy and the foreign designation has not expired or been revoked or suspended;
- (b) entitles the holder to issue reports upon a financial statement; and
- (c) was issued upon the basis of educational, examination, and experience requirements established by the foreign authority or by law; and
  - (3) The applicant:
  - (a) received the designation, based on educational and examination standards substantially equivalent to those in effect in this State, at the time the foreign designation was granted;
- (b) completed an experience requirement, substantially equivalent to the requirement set out in section 10 of this act, in the jurisdiction which granted the foreign designation, or has completed five years of experience in the practice of public accountancy in this State; or meets equivalent requirements prescribed by the board, within the 10 years immediately preceding the application; and
- (c) passed a uniform qualifying examination in national standards acceptable to the board and an examination on the laws, regulations

and code of ethical conduct in effect in this State.

An applicant seeking licensure under this subsection shall in the application list all jurisdictions, foreign and domestic, in which the applicant has applied for or holds a designation to practice public accountancy, and each holder of a license issued under this subsection shall notify the board in writing, within thirty days after its occurrence, of any issuance, denial, revocation or suspension of a designation or commencement of a disciplinary or enforcement action by any jurisdiction.

- 13. a. A firm engaged in this State in the practice of public accountancy shall be eligible to register with the board as a firm of certified public accountants if it meets the following requirements:
- (1) At least one owner of the firm shall be a certified public accountant in good standing, and licensed to practice public accountancy in this State;
- (2) Each owner of the firm shall be a certified public accountant of any state in the United States in good standing, and licensed to practice public accountancy in that state;
- (3) Each resident manager in charge of a practice unit of a firm in this State and each owner thereof personally engaged within this State in the practice of public accountancy shall be a certified public accountant in good standing, and licensed to practice public accountancy in this State.
- b. Application for registration of a firm shall be made upon the affidavit of an owner of the firm who is a certified public accountant in good standing and licensed to practice public accountancy in this State. The board shall in each case determine whether the applicant is eligible for registration. A firm which is so registered may use the words "certified public accountant" or the abbreviation "CPAs" in connection with its firm name. Notification shall be given to the board within 90 days after admission or withdrawal of an owner licensed and practicing in this State from any firm so registered.

- 14. a. A firm engaged in this State in the practice of public accountancy shall be eligible to register with the board as a firm of public accountants if it meets the following requirements:
- (1) At least one owner of a firm shall be a public accountant in good standing, and licensed to practice public accountancy in this State;
- (2) Each owner of the firm shall be a public accountant of some state in good standing, and licensed to practice public accountancy in that state, except that nothing in this section shall preclude a certified public accountant from being an owner of a firm of public accountants;
- (3) Each resident manager in charge of a practice unit of a firm in this State and each owner thereof personally engaged within this State

in the practice of public accounting shall be a public accountant or a certified public accountant of this State in good standing and licensed to practice public accountancy in this State.

b. Application for registration of a firm shall be made upon the affidavit of an owner of the firm who is a public accountant of this State in good standing and licensed to practice public accountancy in this State. The board shall in each case determine whether the applicant is eligible for registration. A firm which is so registered may use the words "public accountant" or the abbreviation "PAs" in connection with its firm name. Notification shall be given to the board within 90 days after admission or withdrawal of an owner licensed and practicing in this State from any firm so registered.

15. Temporary practice in this State by a licensed certified public accountant or public accountant or firm of another state or by a holder of a comparable foreign designation may be permitted on business incident to that person's regular practice outside this State; but only if the applicant registers with the board and complies with its requirements. Registration shall not be required if services within this State do not exceed a total of 12 days in a calendar year.

16. Each firm established or maintained in this State for the practice of public accountancy by certified public accountants or public accountants shall triennially register with and pay to the board a triennial registration fee. Each practice unit shall be under the direct supervision of a resident manager who may be either an owner or a staff employee licensed under this act.

17. Every certified public accountant and public accountant licensed to practice public accountancy within this State shall renew his license triennially with the board and pay a triennial license fee established by the board by regulation.

Notice of the failure to renew a license and pay the triennial license fee shall be given to any person who fails to do so within 60 days following the license expiration date, which notice shall state that, upon the continued failure to pay that fee, the license issued to that individual will be forfeited at the time and place stated in the notice, unless the fee is paid by the specified time. The board may make rules regarding the reissuance of a license to any person whose license has been forfeited under this section.

An individual paying the triennial license fee, in addition to furnishing any other information which the board may require, shall state in the application whether any license as a certified public accountant or public accountant or any charter as a chartered accountant or any other license, permit or registration to practice public accountancy ever issued to or made for that individual by any

state or political subdivision of the United States, or by any foreign country or political subdivision thereof, or by any professional accounting organization, has been revoked or suspended, and, if so, state those facts relating to that revocation or suspension as the board may require.

No certified public accountant, public accountant, registered municipal accountant or public school accountant of this State, who has not renewed his license pursuant to the requirements of this section, shall, during that period, hold himself out to be engaged in practice as a certified public accountant, public accountant, registered municipal accountant or public school accountant within this State.

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- 18. a. After notice and an opportunity to be heard, the board may: revoke any license or registration issued under this act; suspend any license or registration or refuse to renew any license or registration; reprimand, censure, or limit the scope of practice of any licensee; impose an administrative fine; or place any licensee on probation, for any of the following reasons:
- (1) Fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in obtaining a license or registration;
  - (2) Cancellation, revocation, suspension or refusal to renew the authority to engage in the practice of public accountancy in any other state for reasons consistent with this section;
  - (3) Failure, on the part of a holder of a license or registration, to maintain compliance with the requirements for issuance or renewal of that license or registration or to report changes to the board in the name or composition of any firm or individual licensed or registered in this State, or a change in the status of a license of a firm licensed in any other jurisdiction;
- (4) Revocation or suspension of the right to practice before any state or federal agency;
- (5) Dishonesty, fraud, gross negligence or repeated acts of negligence in the practice of public accountancy or in the filing or failure to file the licensee's or registrant's own income tax returns;
- (6) Violation of any provision of this act or regulation promulgated by the board under this act;
- (7) Violation of any rule of professional conduct promulgated by the board under this act;
- (8) Conviction of a crime, an element of which is dishonesty or fraud, under the laws of the United States, of this State, or any other state, if the acts involved would have constituted a crime of the first, second, third or fourth degree under the laws of this State;
- (9) Performance of any fraudulent act while holding a license or registration issued under this act, or prior laws regulating accountants in this State:
- 46 (10) Any conduct reflecting adversely upon the licensee's fitness to

engage in the practice of public accountancy;

- (11) If the licensee is incapable for medical or any other good cause of discharging the functions of a licensee in the manner consistent with the public's health, safety and welfare; or
- (12) The failure of an individual or a firm to have all the qualifications prescribed by any provision of this act under which the individual or firm qualified for registration or licensing.
- b. The board may impose any other disciplinary sanction or civil penalties pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1978, c.73 (C:45:1-14 et seq.).
- 11 c. In lieu of or in addition to any remedy provided in subsections 12 a. or b. of this section, the board may require of a licensee or 13 registrant:
  - (1) A quality review conducted in a manner as specified by the board in accordance with the provisions of section 26 of this act.
  - (2) Satisfactory completion of continuing professional education programs required by the board pursuant to the provisions of sections 27 or 30 of this act.
    - (3) Appropriate community service as the board may require.
  - d. In any proceeding in which a remedy provided by subsections a., b. or c. of this section is imposed, the board may also require the respondent licensee or registrant to pay the cost of the proceeding.

19. a. In any case where the board has suspended or revoked a license or registration or refused to renew a license or registration, the board may, upon application in writing by the person or firm affected

and for good cause shown, modify the suspension, or reissue thelicense or registration.

- b. The board shall prescribe the manner in which such an application shall be made, the time within which it shall be made, and the circumstances in which hearings or applications will be held.
- c. Before reissuing, or terminating the suspension of a license or registration under this section, and as a condition of reissuance or termination of suspension, the board may require the applicant to show successful completion of the continuing professional education requirements of this act; and the board may make the reinstatement of a license or registration conditional and subject to satisfactory completion of a quality review conducted in a manner required by the board.

20. a. No individual or firm shall issue a report on financial statements of any other individual, firm, organization, or governmental unit unless that person or firm holds a valid license or registration issued under this act, except that this prohibition shall not apply to: an officer, partner, member, manager or employee of any firm or organization affixing that person's own signature to any statement or

report in reference to the financial affairs of that firm or organization with any wording designating the position, title or office that the person holds in the firm or organization; any act of a public official or employee in the performance of that person's duties; the performance by any person of other services involving the use of accounting skills, including the preparation of tax returns or financial statements prepared without the issuance of reports, or providing a management advisory service.

b. The prohibition contained in subsection a. of this section is applicable to the issuance, by a person not holding a valid license or a firm not holding a valid registration, of a report using any form of language conventionally used by licensees respecting review of financial statements or compilation of financial statements.

- 21. a. No person shall use or assume the title or designation "certified public accountant," or the abbreviation "CPA" or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the person is a certified public accountant unless that person holds a current license as a certified public accountant under this act.
- b. No firm shall assume or use the title or designation "certified public accountant," or the abbreviation "CPA," unless otherwise provided for by law, or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the firm is composed of certified public accountants, unless the firm holds a valid registration issued under this act, and all partners, officers, members, managers and shareholders of the firm hold licenses as certified public accountants.
- c. No individual shall assume or use the title or designation "public accountant," or the abbreviation "PA," or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the person is a public accountant unless that individual holds a valid registration as a public accountant as provided under this act.
- d. No firm shall assume or use the title or designation "public accountant," or the abbreviation "PA," unless otherwise provided for by law, or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the firm is composed of public accountants.
- e. No person or firm shall assume or use the title or designation "certified accountant," "chartered accountant," enrolled accountant," "licensed accountant," "registered accountant," "accredited accountant," or any other title or designation likely to be confused with the titles "certified public accountant" or "public accountant," or use any of the abbreviations "CA," "LA," "RA," "AA," or similar abbreviations likely to be confused with the abbreviations "CPA" or "PA," unless that person or firm holds a valid license or registration

issued under this act.

- f. No person or firm shall assume or use the title "enrolled agent" or "EA," unless so designated by the Internal Revenue Service.
- g. No person or firm shall assume or use any title or designation that includes the words "accountant," "auditor," or "accounting" in connection with any other language, including the language of a report, that implies that the person or firm holds such a certificate, permit, or registration or has special competence as an accountant or auditor, unless that person or firm holds a valid license or registration issued under this act, except that this subsection shall not prohibit any officer, partner, member, manager, or employee of any firm or organization from affixing that person's own signature to any statement in reference to the financial affairs of that firm or organization with any wording designating the positions, title, or office that the person holds in the firm or organization, nor shall this subsection prohibit any act of a public official or employee in the performance of the person's duties.
- h. No person holding a license or firm holding a registration under this act shall engage in the practice of public accountancy using a professional or firm name or designation that is misleading with regard to the form in which the firm is organized, or about the persons who are partners, officers, members, managers or shareholders of the firm, or about any other matter, except that names of one or more former partners, members, managers, or shareholders may be included in the name of a firm or its successor.
- i. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a person or firm holding a certification, designation, degree, or license granted in a foreign country, entitling the holder thereof to engage in the practice of public accountancy or its equivalent in that country, whose activities in this State are limited to the provision of professional services to persons or firms who are residents of, governments of, or business entities of the country in which the person holds that entitlement, so long as that person or firm issues no reports with respect to the financial statements of any other persons, firms, or governmental units in this State, and does not use in this State any titles or designation other than the one under which the person practices in the foreign country, followed by a translation of that title or designation into the English language, if it is in a different language, and by the name of that country.

22. Whenever, by reason of an investigation, the board shall have reason to believe that there has been a violation of the laws of this State, the board may refer the matter and any information pertaining to the matter to the Attorney General of this State or the appropriate civil or criminal law enforcement authority. Each member of the board shall have immunity from any civil or criminal liability on account of

these referrals, unless a member has acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose.

23. In any action brought under this act, evidence of the commission of a single act prohibited by this act shall be sufficient to justify a penalty, injunction, restraining order, or conviction, respectively, without evidence of a general course of conduct.

24. Except by permission of the client engaging a licensee or firm under this act, or the heirs, successors, or personal representatives of that client, no licensee or partner, officer, member, manager, shareholder, or employee of a licensee or firm shall disclose information communicated to the licensee or firm by the client relating to and in connection with services rendered to the client by the licensee or firm in the practice of public accountancy. Such information shall be deemed confidential; except that nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting the disclosure of information required to be disclosed by the standards of the public accounting profession in reporting on the examination of financial statements or as prohibiting disclosures in court proceedings, investigations or proceedings under this act, in ethical investigations conducted by private professional organizations, or in the course of quality reviews.

- a. All statements, records, schedules, working papers, memoranda or other records made by a licensee or a partner, shareholder, officer, director, member, manager or employee of a licensee or firm, incident to, or in the course of, rendering services to a client in the practice of public accountancy, except the reports submitted by the licensee or firm to the client and except for records that are part of the client's records, shall be and remain the property of the licensee or firm, unless there is an express agreement between the licensee or firm and the client to the contrary. No such statement, record, schedule, working paper, or memorandum shall be sold, transferred, or bequeathed, without the consent of the client or the client's designated representative or assignee, to anyone other than one or more surviving partners, shareholders, members or new partners, new shareholders, or new members of the licensee or firm, or any combined or merged firm or successor in interest to the licensee or firm. Nothing in this section shall prohibit any temporary transfer of working papers or other material necessary in the course of carrying out quality reviews or as otherwise interfering with the disclosure of information pursuant to this act.
- b. A licensee shall furnish to a client or former client, upon request and reasonable notice:
- (1) A copy of the licensee's working papers or other records, to the extent that these would ordinarily constitute part of the client's records

and are not otherwise available to the client; and

- (2) Any accounting or other records belonging to the client, or obtained from or on behalf of the client, that the licensee or firm removed from the client's premises or received for the client's account. The licensee or firm may make and retain copies of such documents of the client when they form the basis for work done by the licensee or firm.
- c. Nothing contained in this section shall require a licensee or firm to keep any working papers beyond the period prescribed in any other applicable statute.

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- 26. a. The board may adopt regulations establishing a Quality Enhancement Program for the review of audits, reviews, compilations or other reports issued by licensees or firms engaged in the practice of public accountancy in this State to determine whether the reports comply with accepted accounting and auditing standards.
- b. Each licensee or firm may be required to submit copies of audits, reviews, compilations or other reports as required by the board.
- c. The Quality Enhancement Program established under this section may include procedures for review of the reports submitted and for follow-up reviews and remedial and other actions to be taken in cases of reports which are deficient or in some other manner are not in compliance with applicable accounting and auditing standards. The board may exempt firms which have reports reviewed under a program conducted by other states or other public or private entities which the board finds to be equal to or to exceed the Quality Enhancement Program established under this act.

- 27. a. The board shall, as a condition for triennial license renewal, require any person licensed as a "certified public accountant," or "public accountant," to complete 120 credits of continuing professional education during the immediately preceding triennial period of licensure. Persons who are engaged in the practice of public accountancy, or are involved with the attest function in issuing an audit, review or compilation reports, shall have at least 24 of the required credits in the areas of accounting or auditing. Each credit of continuing professional education required pursuant to this section shall represent, or be equivalent to, 50 minutes of verified course attendance at a course or seminar approved by the board.
- b. The board may, in its discretion, waive requirements for continuing professional education on an individual basis for hardship reasons such as health, military service, or other due cause and may establish a policy for the continuing education requirements for inactive or retired accountants who remain certified or registered.
- c. The board shall not require completion of continuing education credits as a condition for triennial licensure for the initial renewal of

licensure.

- d. The board shall:
- (1) establish standards for continuing professional education, including the subject matter, contents of courses of study, and the number of credits required;
- (2) accredit educational programs and sponsors of educational programs offering credit towards the continuing professional education requirements; and
- (3) accredit other equivalent educational programs, such as teaching, conferences, professional seminars, technical reviews, courses with non-hourly attendance, including home study courses, and shall establish procedures for the issuance of credit upon satisfactory proof of the completion of these programs.

28. Whenever any law or regulation requires professional services to be performed by a certified public accountant, that requirement shall be construed to mean certified public accountant or public accountant.

- 29. Only a certified public accountant licensed in this State or a registered municipal accountant licensed in this State prior to 1985 shall undertake the work of auditing any municipality or county. Such an individual shall qualify as a registered municipal accountant (RMA) of New Jersey by passing a registered municipal accountant's examination and by subscribing to the following declaration:
- a. That the individual is fully acquainted with the laws controlling and governing the finances of municipalities and counties of New Jersey; and
- b. That the individual will honestly and faithfully audit the books and accounts of a municipality or county when engaged to do so, and report any error, omission, irregularity, violation of law, discrepancy or other nonconformity to the law, together with his recommendations to the governing body of that municipality or county.

The board shall make all rules governing examinations and the issuance of licenses to registered municipal accountants.

The registration fee for a certified public accountant, duly licensed under this act, to practice as a registered municipal accountant of New Jersey, shall be established by the board, and shall be imposed for each triennial registration.

30. The board shall require any person licensed as a registered municipal accountant, as a condition for triennial licensure, to complete the required number of credits of continuing professional education as determined by the board during each triennial period of licensure. Persons who are engaged in the practice of municipal auditing shall have at least one-third of the required credits in the areas of accounting or auditing.

Each credit of continuing professional education required pursuant to this section shall represent or be equivalent to 50 minutes of verified course attendance at a course or seminar approved by the board.

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31. A report of audit of a municipality or county shall be signed by the registered municipal accountant making the audit or in charge of the audit.

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- 32. Any person who undertakes the work of auditing the accounts of any school district in New Jersey shall qualify as a public school accountant (PSA) by:
- a. Submitting an application to the board, demonstrating satisfactorily to the board that the individual holds a current and valid license in New Jersey as a certified public accountant, public accountant, or registered municipal accountant, and paying the required fee;
  - b. Renewing the license triennially and paying the required fee; and
  - c. Subscribing that the individual: (1) is fully acquainted with the laws controlling and governing the finances of school districts of New Jersey; and (2) will honestly and faithfully audit the books and accounts of any school district when engaged to do so, and report any error, omission, irregularity, violation of law, discrepancy or other nonconformity to the law, together with recommendations to the board of education in charge of that school district.

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33. A report of audit of a school district shall be signed by the public school accountant making the audit or in charge of the audit.

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34. This act shall not affect the regulations currently in effect and promulgated by the board, and those regulations that are consistent with the purposes and provisions of this act shall continue with full force and effect until amended, modified or repealed by the board established pursuant to this act.

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- 35. The following are repealed:
- 36 Sections 1 through 17, 19, 22 through 24, and 27 through 32 of
- 37 P.L.1977, c.144 (C.45:2B-1 through 45:2B-17, 45:2B-19, 45:2B-22
- 38 through 45:2B-24, and 45:2B-27 through 45:2B-32);
- 39 P.L.1977, c.176 (C.45:2B-33 through 45:2B-37);
- 40 Section 6 of P.L.1982, c.96, (C.45:2B-4.1); and
- 41 P.L.1987, c.392 (C.45:2B-17.1, 45:2B-35.1 and 45:2B-38 through 45:2B-41).

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36. This act shall take effect on the 180th day after enactment, but its provisions shall not affect any proceedings or actions pending prior to its effective date. 18

1	STATEMENT
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3	This bill, the "Accountancy Act of 1997," is a comprehensive
4	revision of the law regulating the practice of accounting in New
5	Jersey. The bill repeals the "Public Accountancy Act of 1977,"
6	P.L.1977, c.144 (C.45:2B-1 et seq.), and all supplements thereto
7	which currently regulate accountants in this State.
8	The bill establishes the New Jersey State Board of Accountancy and
9	enumerates the board's powers and duties. In addition, the bill also
10	specifies standards concerning confidential communications, and the
11	proper handling by an accountant of working papers and a client's
12	records. Further, this bill authorizes the board to adopt rules
13	establishing a Quality Enhancement Program for the review of audits,
14	reviews, compilations or other reports issued by firms engaged in the
15	practice of public accountancy in this State to determine whether the
16	reports comply with applicable accounting and auditing standards.
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"Accountancy Act of 1997."

# SENATE STATE MANAGEMENT, INVESTMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE

### STATEMENT TO

**SENATE, No. 2089** 

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY

**DATED: JUNE 12, 1997** 

The Senate State Management, Investment and Financial Institutions Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 2089.

This bill, the "Accountancy Act of 1997," is a comprehensive revision of the law regulating the practice of accounting in New Jersey. The bill repeals the "Public Accountancy Act of 1977," P.L.1977, c.144 (C.45:2B-1 et seq.), and all supplements thereto which currently regulate accountants in this State.

The bill establishes the New Jersey State Board of Accountancy and enumerates the board's powers and duties. In addition, the bill also specifies standards concerning confidential communications, and the proper handling by an accountant of working papers and a client's records. Further, this bill authorizes the board to adopt rules establishing a Quality Enhancement Program for the review of audits, reviews, compilations or other reports issued by firms engaged in the practice of public accountancy in this State to determine whether the reports comply with applicable accounting and auditing standards.