WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE
FIRST REGULAR SESSION, 2001

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ENROLLED

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
FOR
House Bill No. 2503

(By Delegates Douglas, Kuhn, Manchin, Marshall, Perdue, Azinger and Stalnaker)

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Passed April 12, 2001

In Effect July 1, 2001
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COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

H. B. 2503

(BY DELEGATES DOUGLAS, KUHN, MANCHIN, MARSHALL, PERDUE, AZINGER AND STALNAKER)

[Passed April 12, 2001; in effect July 1, 2001.]

AN ACT to amend and reenact article nine, chapter thirty of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, all relating to the regulation of the practice of accountancy generally; establishing licensure requirements; and providing a civil cause of action and criminal penalties.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That article nine, chapter thirty of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

ARTICLE 9. ACCOUNTANTS.

§30-9-1. License required to practice.
To protect the public interest in receiving accurate and reliable financial information and assurance, certified public accountants, public accountants, and accounting firms are required to be licensed as provided in this article.

§30-9-2. Definitions.

As used in this article, the following words and terms have the following meanings, unless the context or associated language clearly indicates otherwise:

1. "Assurance" means any act or action, whether written or oral, expressing an opinion or conclusion about the reliability of a financial statement or about its conformity with any financial accounting standards.

2. "Attest services" means providing any audit or review of a financial statement or any examination of prospective financial information performed in accordance with applicable statements on standards.

3. "Audit" means expressing an opinion about the fairness of presentation of financial statements in accordance with applicable statements on standards.

4. "Authorization" means an authorization issued pursuant to this article that entitles a permit holder or an individual practitioner to perform attest or compilation services.

5. "Board" means the West Virginia board of accountancy.

6. "Business entity" means any corporation, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, professional limited liability partnership, limited liability company, professional limited liability company, joint venture, business trust or any other form of business organization. The term "business entity" includes a firm.
(7) “Certificate” means a certificate as a certified public accountant issued or renewed by the board pursuant to this article or corresponding provisions of prior law.

(8) “Certified public accountant” or “CPA” means the holder of a certificate.

(9) “Client” means a person or entity that agrees with a licensee or licensee’s employer to receive any professional service.

(10) “Commission” means compensation, except a referral fee, for recommending or referring any product or service to be supplied by another person.

(11) “Compilation services” means providing a service performed in accordance with applicable statements on standards that presents, in the form of a financial statement, information that is the representation of management without an expression of assurance on the statement: Provided, That this definition does not apply to the use of the term “compilation” in section thirty-one of this article.

(12) “Contingent fee” means a fee established for the performance of any service pursuant to an arrangement in which no fee will be charged unless a specified finding or result is attained, or in which the amount of the fee is otherwise dependent upon the finding or result of the service. A fee fixed by a court, taxing authority or other public authority is not a contingent fee.

(13) “Examination,” when used with reference to prospective financial statements, means expressing an opinion about the fairness of presentation of financial information in accordance with applicable statements on standards.

(14) “Financial statement” means a writing or other presentation, including accompanying notes, which presents, in
whole or in part, historical or prospective financial position, results of operations or changes in financial position of any person, corporation, partnership or other entity.

(15) “Firm” means any business entity, including an accounting corporation, in which two or more certified public accountants or public accountants hold an ownership or membership interest, in terms of the financial interests and voting rights of all partners, officers, shareholders, members or managers, and the primary business activity of which is the provision of professional services to the public by certified public accountants or public accountants.

(16) “Firm ownership requirements” means, with respect to any firm, the requirements that: (A) Sixty percent of the ownership of the firm, in terms of financial interests and voting rights of all partners, officers, shareholders, members or managers, belongs either to certified public accountants or public accountants who have met the continuing professional education requirements of subsection (b), section twelve of this article and who are not subject to the exemption or limitation set forth in subdivisions (1) or (2) of subsection (b), section twelve of this article, but not a combination of certified public accountants and public accountants; and (B) all owners of the firm who are not certified public accountants or public accountants are active participants in the firm.

(17) “Foreign” means any country other than the United States.

(18) “Good moral character” means lack of a history of dishonesty or felonious activity.

(19) “Individual practitioner” means a certified public accountant or a public accountant who offers professional services to the public but who does not practice in a firm.
(20) “License” means a certificate, permit, registration or authorization.

(21) “Licensee” means the holder of a license.

(22) “Manager” means a manager of a limited liability company.

(23) “Member” means a member of a limited liability company.

(24) “Nonlicensee” means a person or business entity that does not hold a license.

(25) “Out-of-state certificate” means a valid certificate as a certified public accountant or equivalent designation issued or renewed under the laws of another state: Provided, That “out-of-state certificate” does not include any certificate as a certified public accountant or equivalent designation that was issued or renewed solely by virtue of a holder’s prior status as a public accountant or its equivalent in the state of issuance and not by virtue of the holder’s having met the certification requirements of the state of issuance.

(26) “Out-of-state permit” means a valid permit as a firm of certified public accountants or another designation equivalent to a permit issued or renewed by the board and that is issued or renewed under the laws of another state.

(27) “Peer Review” means a study, appraisal, or review of one or more aspects of the professional work of a licensee by a person who holds a certificate or an out-of-state certificate and who is not affiliated with the licensee being reviewed.

(28) “Permit” means a permit issued to a firm pursuant to this article.
(29) “Professional services” means those services that involve the specialized knowledge and skills of a certified public accountant or a public accountant.

(30) “Public accountant” means a person holding a registration who is not a certified public accountant.

(31) “Referral fee” means compensation for recommending or referring any service of a licensee to any person.

(32) “Registration” means a registration as a public accountant issued by the board pursuant to prior law governing the registration of public accountants and renewed by the board pursuant to this article.

(33) “Report,” when used with reference to financial statements, means an opinion or disclaimer of opinion or other form of language or representation which states or implies any form of assurance or denial of assurance.

(34) “Rule” means any rule proposed for legislative approval by the board pursuant to this article.

(35) “State” means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands or Guam.

(36) “Substantial equivalency” or “substantially equivalent” means or refers to a determination by the board that the education, examination and experience requirements contained in the statutes or rules of another state are comparable to or exceed the education, examination and experience requirements contained in the uniform accountancy act, or that an individual certified public accountant’s education, examination and experience qualifications are comparable to or exceed the education, examination and experience requirements contained in the uniform accountancy act.
(37) “Substantial equivalency practitioner” means any individual holding an out-of-state certificate who has notified the board of his or her intent to practice accountancy in the state under the provisions of this article and has complied with the provisions of section sixteen of this article.

(38) “Uniform accountancy act” means the uniform accountancy act, third edition, revised (November 1999), jointly published by the American institute of certified public accountants and the national association of state boards of accountancy.

§30-9-3. Board of accountancy; appointment; terms, qualifications of members; removal of members; compensation of members.

(a) The West Virginia board of accountancy is hereby continued.

(b) (1) Commencing with the board terms beginning the first day of July, two thousand one, the board shall consist of seven members appointed for terms of three years by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members must be certified public accountants; one member must be a public accountant so long as twenty-five or more public accountants are registered by the board, but if there are fewer than twenty-five public accountants registered by the board, then the member may be either a public accountant or a certified public accountant; and one member must be a citizen member who is a resident of this state, who is not licensed under the provisions of this article and who also is not a bookkeeper, enrolled agent or a person who provides or offers to provide to the public any bookkeeping, tax preparation, financial advisory or insurance service: Provided, That the members of the board in office on the first day of July, two
thousand one, shall continue to serve until their respective terms expire.

(2) Each licensed member of the board, at the time of his or her appointment, must have held a license in this state for a period of not less than five years immediately preceding the appointment and each member must be a resident of this state during the appointment term.

(3) Each appointment of a public accountant, whether for a full term or to fill a vacancy, must be made by the governor from among three nominees selected by the West Virginia public accountants association and each appointment of a certified public accountant, whether for a full term or to fill a vacancy, must be made by the governor from among three nominees selected by the West Virginia society of certified public accountants. Provided, That when the appointment of a certified public accountant is to fill the seat held on the first day of July, two thousand one, by a public accountant, then the appointment, whether for a full term or to fill a vacancy, must be made by the governor from among three nominees selected by the West Virginia public accountants association. When the appointment is for a full term, the nominations must be submitted to the governor not later than eight months prior to the date on which the appointment will become effective. When the appointment is to fill a vacancy, the nominations must be submitted to the governor within ten days after a request for the nominations has been made by the governor to the president of the West Virginia society of certified public accountants or president of the West Virginia public accountants association. If the society or the association fails to submit to the governor nominations for an appointment in accordance with the requirements of this section, the governor may make the appointment without the nominations.
(c) No member may serve more than two consecutive full terms, and any member having served two full terms may not be appointed for one year after completion of his or her second full term. A member shall continue to serve until his or her successor has been appointed and qualified.

(d) If a board member is unable to complete a term, the governor shall appoint a person of similar qualifications to complete the unexpired term: Provided, That if the board member is a certified public accountant or public accountant, the governor shall appoint a person from any nominees submitted pursuant to subdivision (3), subsection (b) of this section. Each vacancy occurring on the board must be filled by appointment within sixty days after the vacancy is created.

(e) The governor may remove any member from the board for neglect of duty, incompetency or official misconduct.

(f) Any member of the board shall immediately and automatically forfeit his or her membership if he or she has his or her certificate or registration suspended or revoked by the board, is convicted of a felony under the laws of any state or the United States, or becomes a nonresident of this state.

(g) Each member of the board shall receive compensation and expense reimbursement in accordance with section eleven, article one of this chapter.

§30-9-4. Powers of the board.

The board has all the powers set forth in article one of this chapter, and in addition may:

(1) Sue and be sued in its official name as an agency of this state;
(2) Hire, fix the compensation of and discharge the employees necessary for the administration of this article;

(3) Examine and determine the qualifications of any applicant for a license;

(4) Issue, renew, deny, suspend, revoke or reinstate licenses and take disciplinary action against licensees;

(5) Investigate alleged violations of the provisions of this article, reasonable rules promulgated hereunder and orders and final decisions of the board;

(6) Conduct hearings upon charges calling for the revocation or suspension of a license or take disciplinary action against a licensee, firm or substantial equivalency practitioner;

(7) Cooperate with the appropriate authorities in other states in the investigation and enforcement of violations of this article or comparable acts of other states;

(8) Propose rules in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code; and

(9) Take all other actions necessary and proper to effectuate the purposes of this article.

§30-9-5. Rule-making authority.

(a) The board shall propose rules for legislative approval in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code to implement the provisions of this article, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) The education required of an applicant;

(2) The experience required of an applicant;
(3) The examination administered under this article;

(4) Issuing or renewing a certificate, registration, permit or authorization;

(5) Denying, suspending, revoking, or reinstating a certificate, registration, permit or authorization;

(6) The conduct of investigations;

(7) Firm ownership requirements;

(8) Accounting corporations;

(9) Substantial equivalency requirements;

(10) Continuing professional education requirements for licensees, including exemptions;

(11) Peer review requirements;

(12) Professional conduct requirements;

(13) Identifying professional services required to be performed in accordance with the applicable statements on standards;

(14) Use of the titles “certified public accountant,” “CPA,” “public accountant” and “PA”;

(15) Use of commissions, referral fees and contingent fees;

(16) Fees for the issuance and renewal of a certificate, registration, permit or authorization and other fees authorized by this article; and

(17) Other rules the board considers necessary and proper for implementing the provisions of this article.
31 (b) All rules in effect on the first day of July, two thousand one, will remain in effect until they are superseded.

§30-9-6. Fees; special fund; administrative fines.

1 (a) All fees and other moneys, except administrative fines, received by the board must be deposited in the separate special fund which has been established for the board in the state treasury and must be used for the administration of this article. Except as may be provided in section eleven, article one of this chapter, the board shall retain the amounts in the special fund from year to year. No compensation or expense incurred under this article is a charge against the general revenue fund.

9 (b) Any amounts received as administrative fines imposed pursuant to this article must be deposited into the general revenue fund of the state treasury.

§30-9-7. Issuance of certificate; certificates issued prior to the first day of July, two thousand one.

1 (a) The board shall issue a certificate to an applicant of good moral character who demonstrates that:

3 (1) He or she meets the qualifications for a certificate set forth in section eight of this article;

5 (2) He or she holds an out-of-state certificate and meets the requirements of section nine of this article;

7 (3) He or she holds an out-of-state certificate, does not meet the requirements of section nine of this article but does meet the requirements of section ten of this article; or

10 (4) He or she holds a substantially equivalent foreign designation and meets the requirements of section eleven of this article.
(b) Certificates will initially be issued for a period to expire on the thirtieth day of June following the date of issue.

(c) Applications for the issuance of certificates must be made in the form specified by the board by rule: Provided, That the application must require an applicant to list all states in which he or she has applied for or holds an out-of-state certificate and any past denial, revocation or suspension of an out-of-state certificate.

(d) The board shall charge an application fee in an amount specified by rule.

(e) A certificate issued by the board prior to the first day of July, two thousand one, will for all purposes be considered a certificate issued under this section: Provided, That a person holding a certificate issued prior to the first day of July, two thousand one, must renew the certificate pursuant to section twelve of this article.

§30-9-8. Education, examination and experience certificate requirements.

The board shall issue a certificate to an applicant of good moral character who meets the following requirements:

(1) Before applying for the examination prescribed in subdivision (2) of this section, the applicant has met the following educational requirements:

(A) For an applicant making his or her initial application for examination prior to the fifteenth day of February, two thousand, a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent; or

(B) For an applicant making his or her initial application for examination on or after the fifteenth day of February, two thousand, at least one hundred fifty semester hours of college
education including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred
by a college or university;

(2) Has passed the uniform certified public accountant
examination published by the American institute of certified
public accountants or its successor and any additional examina-
tion required by the board by rule that tests the applicant’s
knowledge of subjects related to the practice of accounting; and

(3) Demonstrates that he or she has had one year of
experience in providing any type of service or advice involving
the use of accounting, attest, compilation, management advi-
sory, financial advisory, tax or consulting skills. The experience
requirement may be satisfied by employment in private
practice, government, industry, academia or public practice. An
applicant’s experience must be verified by a licensee and must
meet requirements specified by rule.

§30-9-9. Substantial equivalency certificate requirements.

The board shall issue a certificate to an applicant who holds
a valid out-of-state certificate if the state of issuance extends
similar privileges to holders of certificates under circumstances
similar to those described in this section and if the board
determines that:

(1) The state of issuance of the out-of-state certificate has
certified public accountant certification requirements that are
substantially equivalent to the certified public accountant
certification requirements of the uniform accountancy act; or

(2) The applicant has individual qualifications that are
substantially equivalent to the certified public accountant
certification requirements of the uniform accountancy act.

§30-9-10. Not substantially equivalent certificate requirements.

The board shall issue a certificate to an applicant of good
moral character who holds a valid out-of-state certificate but
who does not qualify for a certificate under the provisions of section nine of this article if the applicant meets the education, experience, examination and continuing education requirements specified by the board by rule.

§30-9-11. Foreign designation certificate requirements.

The board shall issue a certificate to an applicant of good moral character who holds a foreign designation in public accountancy if:

(1) The foreign authority that granted the designation regulates the practice of public accountancy and allows a person holding a certificate issued by this state to obtain the foreign authority’s comparable designation; and

(2) The applicant meets the education, examination, experience and continuing education requirements specified by the board by rule.

§30-9-12. Certificate renewal; conditions of renewal.

(a) The board shall renew a certificate for a one-year period beginning on the first day of July of each year after its issuance in accordance with renewal procedures and fees specified by rule: Provided, That an applicant for renewal of a certificate shall list on his or her application all states and foreign jurisdictions in which he or she has applied for or held an out-of-state certificate or foreign designation and any denial, revocation or suspension of an out-of-state certificate or foreign designation.

(b) The board shall require as a condition for the renewal of a certificate that each certified public accountant participate in continuing professional education in accordance with the requirements specified by rule, subject to the following exemptions and limitations:
(1) The board shall by rule exempt from the continuing professional education requirements set forth in this subsection any certified public accountant who does not perform or offer to perform any professional service to the public, either directly or indirectly through his or her employer.

(2) Any certified public accountant receiving the exemption from continuing professional education requirements must place the word “inactive” adjacent to his or her “CPA” title on any business card, telephone directory listing, letterhead or any other similar document or device, with the exception of the licensee’s certificate on which the “CPA” title appears: Provided, That a certified public accountant receiving the exemption from continuing professional education requirements who has completely discontinued his or her performance of professional services, who has no active management or supervisory responsibilities in a firm, and who is at least sixty-two years of age is not required to place the word “inactive” or any other word adjacent to his or her “CPA” title on any business card, telephone directory listing, letterhead or any other similar document or device.

(3) The board may by rule phase in continuing professional education requirements over a period of three years for any certified public accountant who, as of the first day of July, two thousand one, has not been subject to continuing professional education requirements and who subsequently elects to perform or offers to perform any professional service to the public during a subsequent certificate renewal period within the three-year phase-in period.


Each licensee and each substantial equivalency practitioner must notify the board, within thirty days of its occurrence, of
any denial, suspension or revocation of or any limitation placed
on a license or out-of-state certificate.

§30-9-14. Holder of out-of-state certificate establishing principal
place of business in state.

A holder of an out-of-state certificate who intends to
establish his or her principal place of business in this state must
first apply for the issuance of a certificate.


A person who on the first day of July, two thousand one,
holds a registration as a public accountant issued under prior
law is entitled to have the registration renewed under the same
terms, upon fulfillment of the same continuing professional
education requirements, on the same renewal schedule and
subject to the same restrictions and the payment of the same
fees that are required for the renewal of a certificate under
section twelve of this article. Any registration not so renewed
will expire on the thirtieth day of June, two thousand two.


(a) An individual whose principal place of business is not
in this state and who holds an out-of-state certificate has all the
rights and privileges of a certificate holder of this state without
the need to obtain a certificate if the other state extends similar
privileges to a holder of a certificate, and:

(1) The board has determined by rule that the state that
issued the out-of-state certificate has certification requirements
that are substantially equivalent to the certification require-
ments of the uniform accountancy act; or

(2) The board has verified that the individual’s qualifica-
tions are substantially equivalent to the certification require-
ments of the uniform accountancy act.
(b) No less than ten days prior to performing or offering to perform any services in the state, an individual seeking to practice under the provisions of this section must file a notice with the board that: (A) Includes the individual’s name, principal business address, out-of-state certificate number and state of issuance, and any other information that the board may require by rule; (B) discloses any pending disciplinary action or any past denial, revocation or suspension of the out-of-state certificate; and (C) attaches any fee that the board may require by rule.

(c) No later than the first day of July of the second calendar year following the substantial equivalency practitioner’s most recent filing of the notice required under subsection (b) of this section or with greater or lesser frequency as the board may require by rule, a substantial equivalency practitioner must file a notice with the board containing the information and attaching the fee, if any, required in subsection (b) of this section if the substantial-equivalency practitioner expects or intends to continue to offer services in the state.

(d) Any individual performing or offering to perform any services in the state as a substantial equivalency practitioner is subject to the following:

(1) Jurisdiction of the board concerning all matters within the scope of this article;

(2) Compliance with the provisions of this article and applicable rules;

(3) The appointment of the secretary of state as his or her agent upon whom process may be served in any action or proceeding against the individual arising out of any transaction or operation connected with or incidental to services performed in this state; and
§30-9-17. Issuance and renewal of permits.

(a) The board shall issue a permit to a firm that demonstrates that:

(1) Each partner, officer, shareholder, member or manager of the firm whose principal place of business is in this state and who performs or offers to perform professional services in this state holds a certificate or a registration; and

(2) The firm meets firm ownership requirements.

(b) An application for the issuance of a permit must be made in the form specified by the board by rule and must include the following information:

(1) The names of all partners, officers, shareholders, members or managers of the firm whose principal place of business is in this state;

(2) The location of each office of the firm within this state and the name of the certified public accountant or public accountant in charge of each office; and

(3) Any issuance, denial, revocation or suspension of an out-of-state permit.

(c) Permits will initially be issued for a period to expire on the thirtieth day of June following the date of issue.

(d) The board shall renew a permit for a one-year period beginning on the first day of July of each year after initial
§30-9-18. Notification of changes in firm ownership; revocation of permit.

(a) A permit holder must notify the board in writing, within thirty days after its occurrence, of any change in the identities of partners, officers, shareholders, members or managers whose principal place of business is in this state, any change in the number or location of offices within this state, any change in the identity of the persons in charge of those offices, and any issuance, denial, revocation or suspension of a permit or equivalent designation by any other state.

(b) The board shall suspend or revoke the permit of any firm that ceases to meet firm ownership requirements due to changes in firm ownership or personnel due to the death or retirement of a partner, officer, shareholder, member or manager and that fails to take corrective action in the manner and during the time period specified by rule.


(a) Commencing with the first day of July, two thousand one, no person or business entity may provide attest or compilation services without having first obtained an authorization issued by the board. An applicant may apply to provide attest services or compilation services or both.

(b) Applications for the issuance of authorizations must be made in the form specified by the board by rule.

(c) Authorizations will initially be issued for a period to expire on the thirtieth day of June following the date of initial issuance.
(d) The board shall issue an authorization to a permit holder that demonstrates that:

1. Any certified public accountant or public accountant who signs or authorizes someone to sign a report on financial statements on behalf of the permit holder meets the competency requirements set forth in the professional standards for those services specified by rule;

2. All attest and compilation services rendered by the permit holder in this state are verified by a certified public accountant or a public accountant; and

3. The permit holder is undergoing a peer review program that conforms with applicable rules.

(e) A firm may simultaneously apply for the issuance or renewal of a permit and the issuance or renewal of an authorization by demonstrating that the firm meets the requirements of section seventeen of this article and subsection (d) of this section.

(f) The board shall issue an authorization to an individual practitioner who demonstrates that he or she:

1. Signs attest and compilation reports as a certified public accountant or public accountant, as applicable; and

2. Is undergoing a peer review program that conforms with applicable rules.

(g) The board shall renew an authorization for a one year period beginning on the first day of July of each year after initial issuance in accordance with the requirements for initial issuance of an authorization in this section.
(h) The board shall charge an application fee for the initial issuance or renewal of an authorization in an amount specified by rule.

§30-9-20. Refuse to issue or renew; suspension, revocation of license; disciplinary action.

(a) The board may refuse to issue, refuse to renew, suspend, revoke or limit any license or practice privilege of any licensee, substantial equivalency practitioner or firm and may take disciplinary action against a licensee or substantial equivalency practitioner practicing in this state who, after hearing, has been adjudged by the board as unqualified because of any of the following reasons:

1. Fraud or deceit in obtaining or maintaining a license or substantial equivalency practice privilege;

2. Cancellation, revocation, suspension or refusal to renew an out-of-state certificate, an out-of-state permit or substantial equivalency practice privilege for disciplinary reasons in any other state for any cause other than a failure to pay an annual fee for the renewal of an out-of-state certificate or out-of-state permit in the other state;

3. Failure by any licensee to maintain compliance with requirements for issuance or renewal of a license or to timely notify the board as required under section eighteen of this article;

4. Revocation or suspension of the right of a licensee or substantial equivalency practitioner to practice before any state or federal agency;

5. Dishonesty, fraud, professional negligence in the performance of services as a licensee or substantial equivalency practitioner or in the filing or failure to file the licensee’s or
substantial equivalency practitioner’s own income tax returns,
or a willful departure from accepted standards of professional
conduct applicable to licensees and substantial equivalency
practitioners;

(6) Violation of any provision of this article or any rule,
including the violation of any professional standard or rule of
professional conduct;

(7) Conviction of a felony or any crime an element of
which is dishonesty or fraud under the laws of the United States
or this state, or conviction of any similar crime under the laws
of any other state if the underlying act or omission involved
would have constituted a crime under the laws of this state;

(8) Performance of any fraudulent act by any licensee or
substantial equivalency practitioner;

(9) Any conduct adversely reflecting upon the licensee’s or
substantial equivalency practitioner’s fitness to perform
professional services;

(10) Making any false or misleading statement or verifica-
tion in support of an application for a license filed by another
person or firm; or

(11) Engaging in the unlawful practice of law as defined by
the West Virginia supreme court of appeals.

(b) If the board suspends, revokes, refuses to issue, refuses
to renew or limits any license or practice privilege, the board
shall give written notice of the denial, including a statement of
charges setting forth the reasons for the denial, and notice of the
date, time and place for hearing. The hearing must be held in
accordance with the provisions of section twenty-two of this
article.
(c) Disciplinary action includes, but is not limited to, a reprimand, censure, probation, administrative fine not to exceed one thousand dollars per day per violation, and mandatory attendance at continuing professional education seminars.

§30-9-21. Complaints; investigation.

(a) Upon receipt of a written complaint filed against any licensee, substantial equivalency practitioner or firm, the board shall provide a copy of the complaint to the licensee, substantial equivalency practitioner or firm.

(b) The board may investigate the complaint. If the board finds upon investigation that probable cause exists that the licensee, substantial equivalency practitioner or firm has violated any provision of this article or the rules, the board shall serve the licensee, substantial equivalency practitioner or firm with a written statement of charges and a notice specifying the date, time and place of hearing. The hearing must be held in accordance with section twenty-two of this article.

(c) The board may review the publicly available professional work of a licensee, substantial equivalency practitioner, or firm on a general and random basis, without any requirement of a formal complaint or suspicion of impropriety. If the board discovers reasonable grounds, the board may conduct an investigation and upon its own motion, may file a written statement of charges, including a notice specifying the date, time and place of hearing, against the licensee, firm or substantial equivalency practitioner.

§30-9-22. Hearing; judicial review; notification to out-of-state board of accountancy; costs of proceedings.

(a) A hearing on a statement of charges must be held in accordance with the provisions for hearing set forth in section eight, article one of this chapter and procedures specified by rule.
(b) Any licensee, substantial equivalency practitioner or firm adversely affected by any decision of the board entered after a hearing may obtain judicial review of the decision in accordance with section four, article five, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, and may appeal any ruling resulting from judicial review in accordance with article five, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code.

(c) If the board renders a decision refusing to issue, refusing to renew, suspending or revoking a license, or the board takes disciplinary action, the board shall determine whether the licensee, substantial equivalency practitioner or firm holds an out-of-state certificate or permit, and if so, the board shall notify the board of accountancy of the state of issuance of its decision in the manner, under the circumstances and within the time specified by rule.

(d) In addition to other sanctions imposed, the board shall require a licensee, firm or substantial equivalency practitioner to pay the costs of the proceeding.

§30-9-23. Reinstatement.

If the board has suspended, revoked or refused to renew a license or has revoked the practice privileges of a substantial equivalency practitioner, the licensee, firm or substantial equivalency practitioner against whom action has been taken under the provisions of this article, must be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate the qualifications to resume practice. The application for reinstatement must be in writing and is subject to the procedures specified by rule.

§30-9-24. Licensees’ working papers; clients’ records.

(a) Any statement, record, schedule, working paper, and memorandum made by a licensee or a partner, shareholder, officer, director, member, manager or employee of a licensee
incident to, or in the course of, rendering services to a client while a licensee, remains the property of the licensee in the absence of an express agreement between the licensee and the client to the contrary: Provided, That this subsection does not apply to a report submitted by the licensee to the client or to a statement, record, schedule, working paper or memorandum provided by the client to the licensee or to a partner, shareholder, officer, director, member, manager or employee of a licensee.

(b) No statement, record, schedule, working paper, or memorandum made by a licensee or a partner, shareholder, officer, director, member, manager or employee of a licensee incident to, or in the course of, rendering services to a client while a licensee may be sold, transferred or bequeathed, without the consent of the client or the client’s personal representative or assignee, to anyone other than one or more surviving partners, stockholders, members or new partners, new stockholders, or new members of the licensee, or any combined or merged firm or successor in interest to the licensee.

(c) Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit any temporary transfer of a workpaper or other material necessary in the course of carrying out a peer review or as otherwise interfering with the disclosure of information as authorized by rule.

(d) In addition to any statement, record, schedule, working paper, memorandum or report required to be furnished or returned to a client in accordance with subsection (a) of this section, a licensee shall furnish to a client or former client, upon request made within a reasonable time after original issuance of the document in question:

(1) A copy of the tax return of the client;
(2) A copy of any report or other document issued by the licensee to or for the client and not formally withdrawn or disavowed by the licensee prior to the request;

(3) A copy of any working paper, to the extent that it would ordinarily constitute part of the client’s records and is not otherwise available to the client; and

(4) Any accounting or other record belonging to, or obtained from or on behalf of, a client that the licensee removed from the client’s premises or received for the client’s account: Provided, That a licensee may make and retain copies of the documents of the client when they form the basis for work done by the licensee.

(e) Nothing in this section requires a licensee to keep any workpaper beyond the period prescribed in any other applicable statute.

§30-9-25. Commissions, referral fees and contingent fees.

(a) To the extent specified by rule, a licensee may for a contingent fee represent a client before a taxing authority within the scope of practice of public accounting: Provided, That this provision may not be construed either to limit or to expand the scope of practice of public accounting, and may not be construed to permit the unauthorized practice of law.

(b) All agreements or arrangements in which a licensee is to be paid a commission, referral fee or contingent fee must be in writing, state the method by which the fee is to be determined, must be signed by both the licensee and the client, and must be delivered to the client before the performance of any services or the delivery of any product to which the commission, referral fee or contingent fee relates. A contingent fee arrangement must state the method of calculation of the fee, including the percentage or percentages which accrue to the
licensee in the event of all foreseeable outcomes, the expenses
to be deducted from any recovery, collection or other amount
on which the fee may be based, and whether the expenses are to
be deducted before or after the contingent fee is calculated.


(a) No authorization holder or substantial equivalency
practitioner may perform attest or compilation services in a
manner other than pursuant to the statements on standards
relating to those services specified by rule.

(b) (1) No licensee or substantial equivalency practitioner
may, for a commission or referral fee, recommend or refer to a
client any product or service or refer any product or service to
be supplied by a client, or perform for a contingent fee any
professional services for or receive a referral fee, commission
or contingent fee from a client for whom the licensee, the
substantial equivalency practitioner or any firm with which
either of them works or associates or any firm in which either
of them owns an interest performs for that client:

(A) An audit or review of a financial statement;

(B) A compilation of a financial statement when the
licensee or substantial equivalency practitioner expects, or
reasonably might expect, that a third party will use the financial
statement and the compilation report does not disclose a lack of
independence; or

(C) An examination of prospective financial information.

(2) The prohibition in subdivision one of this subsection
applies only during the period in which the licensee or substan-
tial equivalency practitioner is engaged to perform any of the
services listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection and the
period covered by any historical financial statements involved
in any of those listed services.

(c) No licensee or substantial equivalency practitioner may
for a contingent fee prepare an original or amended tax return
or claim for a tax refund or serve as an expert witness.

(d) No licensee may use a professional or firm name or
designation that: (1) Is deceptive or misleading about the legal
form of the firm, or about the persons who are partners,
officers, members, managers or shareholders of the firm, or
about any other matter; or (2) contains a name or term other
than past or present partners, officers, members, managers or
shareholders of the firm or of a predecessor firm engaged in the
practice of accounting.

(e) No person or firm that does not hold an authorization to
perform attest services may perform or offer to perform attest
services, and no person or firm that does not hold an authoriza-
tion to perform compilation services may perform or offer to
perform compilation services.

(f) No individual practitioner who holds an authorization
may perform or offer to perform attest services for a client of
his or her employer through or on behalf of his or her employer.

(g) No person who is not a certified public accountant, a
public accountant or a substantial equivalency practitioner may:

(1) Issue a report on financial statements of any other
person, business entity, or governmental unit or otherwise
render or offer to render any attest or compilation service:
Provided, That this subdivision does not prohibit any act of a
public official or public employee in the performance of that
person’s duties or the performance by any person of other
services involving the use of accounting skills, including the
preparation of tax returns, management advisory services, and
the preparation of financial statements without the issuance of reports thereon: *Provided, however,* That this subdivision does not prohibit any person who is not a certified public accountant, a public accountant or a substantial equivalency practitioner to prepare financial statements or issue nonattest transmittals of information thereon that do not purport to have been performed in accordance with the applicable standards;

(2) Claim to hold a certificate, registration or authorization or make any other claim of licensure or approval related to the preparation of financial statements or the issuance of reports thereon that is false or misleading;

(3) Claim to have used “generally accepted accounting principles,” “generally accepted accounting standards,” “public accountancy standards,” “public accountancy principles,” “generally accepted auditing principles” or “generally accepted auditing standards” in connection with the preparation of any financial statement, or use any of these terms to describe any complete or partial variation from those standards or principles or to imply complete or partial conformity with those standards or principles;

(4) State or imply that he or she is tested, competent, qualified or proficient in financial standards established by the American institute of certified public accountants or any agency thereof, the governmental accounting standards board or any agency thereof, the securities and exchange commission or any agency thereof, the financial accounting standards board or any agency thereof, or any successor entity to any of these entities;

(5) Assume or use the titles “certified accountant,” “chartered accountant,” “enrolled accountant,” “licensed accountant,” “registered accountant,” “auditor,” “independent auditor” or any other title or designation that a reasonable person may confuse with the titles “certified public accountant”
or “public accountant,” or assume or use the abbreviations “CA,” “LA,” “RA,” or similar abbreviation that a reasonable person may confuse with the abbreviations “CPA” or “PA”:

Provided, That the title “Enrolled Agent” and the abbreviation “EA” may only be used by individuals so designated by the Internal Revenue Service;

(6) Use language in any statement relating to the financial affairs of a person or entity that is conventionally used by a licensee in a report on a financial statement;

(7) Use the words “audit,” “audit report,” “independent audit,” “examine,” “examination,” “opinion” or “review” in a report on a financial statement;

(8) Assume or use any title 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 business entity holds a license or has special competence in accounting or auditing: Provided, That this subdivision does not prohibit any officer, partner, member, manager or employee of any business entity from affixing that person’s own signature to any statement in reference to the financial affairs of the business entity with any wording designating the position, title, or office that the person holds therein, nor does it prohibit any act of a public official or employee in the performance of the person’s duties;

(9) Use or assume the title “certified public accountant,” the abbreviation “CPA,” or any other title, designation, word, combination of letters, abbreviation, sign, card or device that may lead a reasonable person to believe that the person is a certified public accountant or the holder of an out-of-state certificate; or
(10) Assume or use the title "public accountant," the abbreviation "PA," or any other title, designation, word, combination of letters, abbreviation, sign, card or device that may lead a reasonable person to believe that the person is a public accountant.

(h) No business entity that does not hold a permit may assume or use the designations "certified public accountants," "CPA firm," "public accountants," or "PA firm" or the abbreviations "CPAs," or "PAs," or any other title, designation, word, combination of letters, abbreviation, sign, card or device that may lead a reasonable person to believe that the business entity is a firm or holds a permit.

(i) The display or uttering by a person of any printed, engraved or written instrument, bearing the name of the person in conjunction with any of the claims, titles, words or phrases listed in this section is, for purposes of this section, prima facie evidence that the person has engaged in the acts.

§30-9-27. Injunctions against unlawful acts.

When, as a result of an investigation under this article or otherwise, the board or any other interested person believes that any person or business entity has engaged, is engaging, or is about to engage in any acts or practices that constitute or will constitute a violation of section twenty-six of this article, the board or any other interested person may make application to any court of competent jurisdiction for an order enjoining the acts or practices, and upon a showing that the person or business entity has engaged or is about to engage in any act or practice, an injunction, restraining order, or another appropriate order may be granted by the court without bond.

§30-9-28. Criminal proceedings; penalties.
(a) When, by reason of an investigation under section twenty-one of this article or otherwise, the board has reason to believe that any person or firm has knowingly engaged in acts or practices that constitute a violation of section twenty-six of this article, the board may bring its information to the attention of the attorney general or other appropriate law enforcement officer who may cause appropriate criminal proceedings to be brought thereon.

(b) Any person or firm who knowingly violates any provision of section twenty-six of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned in the county or regional jail not more than one year, or both fined and imprisoned.


In any action or proceeding brought under sections twenty-seven or twenty-eight of this article or any proceeding initiated under section twenty-one of this article, evidence of the commission of a single act prohibited by this article is sufficient to justify a penalty, injunction, restraining order or conviction, respectively, without evidence of a general course of conduct.

§30-9-30. Accounting corporations.

(a) All accounting corporations created prior to the first day of July, two thousand one, are hereby continued.

(b) On or after the first day of July, two thousand one, one or more certified public accountants or public accountants may organize and become a shareholder or shareholders of an accounting corporation domiciled within this state under the terms and conditions and subject to the limitations and restrictions specified by rule.
(c) When the secretary of state receives a certification of authorization to act as an accounting corporation, he or she shall attach the authorization to the corporation application and, upon compliance with the applicable provisions of chapter thirty-one of this code, the secretary of state shall issue to the incorporators a certificate of incorporation for the accounting corporation.

§30-9-31. Inapplicability of article.

(a) Nothing contained in this article may be construed to prevent any person from describing himself or herself as an “accountant” or a “bookkeeper” or from stating that he or she practices accountancy or bookkeeping; nor, subject to certification and registration requirements herein imposed, may this article be construed to prevent any person from: (1) Performing services involving the use of accounting skills; (2) rendering tax services, management advisory or consulting services; (3) keeping of books of account and related accounting records; or (4) preparing, compiling or assembling financial statements without the expression of an assurance.

(b) The prohibitions of this section and the other provisions of this article may not be construed to preclude a person or business entity not holding a certificate or registration from using the following or substantially similar language: “I (We) have compiled the accompanying (financial statements) of (name of entity) as of (time period) for the (period) then ended. A compilation is limited to presenting in the form of financial statements information that is the representation of management (owners). I (We) have not audited or reviewed the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on them. Management has elected to omit substantially all (or certain) required disclosures (and the statement of changes in financial position). If omitted disclosures were included in the financial statements,
they might influence the user’s conclusions about the (entity’s) financial position, results of operations and changes in financial position. Accordingly, these financial statements are not designed for those who are not informed about these matters.”

(c) Nothing contained in this article may be construed to prohibit an employee from furnishing services to his or her employer.

(d) Nothing in this article prohibits a practicing attorney or group of attorneys from preparing or presenting records or documents customarily prepared by an attorney or group of attorneys in connection with the attorney’s professional work in the practice of law.

§30-9-32. Termination date.

The board shall terminate on the first day of July, two thousand five, pursuant to the provisions of article ten, chapter four of this code.

That Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills hereby certifies that the foregoing bill is correctly enrolled.

Chairman Senate Committee

Chairman House Committee

Originating in the House.

In effect July 1, 2001.

Clerk of the Senate

Clerk of the House of Delegates

President of the Senate

Speaker of the House of Delegates

The within bill approved this the 24th day of April, 2001.

Governor
PRESENTED TO THE
GOVERNOR

Date: 1/31/01
Time: 9:00