

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE
Division 3. Professions and Vocations Generally
Chapter 1. Accountants

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ARTICLE 1. Administration

5000. Existence of Board of Accountancy [Repealed January 1, 2024]

(a) There is in the Department of Consumer Affairs the California Board of Accountancy, which consists of 15 members, 7 of whom shall be licensees, and 8 of whom shall be public members who shall not be licentiates of the board or registered by the board. The board has the powers and duties conferred by this chapter.

(b) The Governor shall appoint four of the public members, and the seven licensee members as provided in this section. The Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly shall each appoint two public members. In appointing the seven licensee members, the Governor shall appoint individuals representing a cross section of the accounting profession.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2024, and as of that date is repealed.

(d) Notwithstanding any other law, the repeal of this section renders the board subject to review by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. However, the review of the board shall be limited to reports or studies specified in this chapter and those issues identified by the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the board regarding the implementation of new licensing requirements.

5000.1. Priority of Board; Protection of Public

Protection of the public shall be the highest priority for the California Board of Accountancy in exercising its licensing, regulatory, and disciplinary functions. Whenever the protection of the public is inconsistent with other interests sought to be promoted, the protection of the public shall be paramount.

5000.5. Requirements for Public Members of Board

No public member shall be a current or former licensee of the board or an immediate family member of a licensee, or be currently or formerly employed by a public accounting firm, bookkeeping firm, or firm engaged in providing tax preparation as its primary business, or have any financial interest in the business of a licensee. Each public member shall meet all of the requirements for public membership on the board as set forth in Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 450) of Division 1.

5001. Eligibility for Appointments; Oath of Office

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), each member of the board, except the public members, shall be actively engaged in the practice of public accountancy and shall have been so engaged for a period of not less than five years preceding the date of his appointment. Each member shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state for at least five years next preceding his appointment, and shall be of good character. Within 30 days after their appointment, the members of the board shall take and subscribe to the oath of office as prescribed by the Government Code and shall file the same with the Secretary of State.

(b) One licensee member appointed by the Governor may be an active educator within a program that emphasizes the study of accounting within a college, university, or four-year educational institution.

5002. Terms; Vacancies; Removal from Board

Each member shall be appointed for a term of four years and shall hold office until the appointment and qualification of his successor or until one year shall have elapsed since the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, whichever first occurs.

Vacancies occurring shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term of a person licensed in the same capacity as the person being replaced. No person shall serve more than two terms consecutively. The Governor shall remove from the board any member, except a public member, whose permit to practice has become void, revoked or suspended. The Governor may, after hearing, remove any member of the board for neglect of duty or other just cause.

5003. Officers of Board

The officers of the board are a president, vice president and a secretary-treasurer.

5004. Election of Officers

The president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer shall be elected by the board for a term of one year from among its members at the time of the annual meeting. The newly elected president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer shall assume the duties of their respective offices at the conclusion of the annual meeting at which they were elected.

5006. Continuance in Office of Board Officers

The officers of the board shall continue in office until their successors are elected and qualify.

5007. Duties of Officers

The president shall preside at all meetings of the board, and in the event of the president's absence or inability to act, the vice president shall preside. If both the president and vice president are absent or unable to act, the secretary-treasurer shall preside at meetings of the board. The president may designate a board member who is not an officer to preside at a meeting of the board if all officers of the board are absent or unable to act at that meeting. Other duties of the president, vice president, and the duties of the secretary-treasurer, shall be such as the board may prescribe.

5008. Reports; Preparation and Distribution

The board shall, from time to time, but not less than twice each year, prepare and distribute to all licensees, a report of the activities of the board, including amendments to this chapter and regulations adopted by the board, and may likewise distribute reports of other matters of interest to the public and to practitioners. The board may meet this requirement by electronically distributing these materials via email or making them available on the board's internet website.

5009. Register of Licensees

The board shall compile and maintain, or may have compiled and maintained on its behalf, a register of licensees that contains information that the board determines is necessary for the purposes for which the board was established. The board shall make the register available to any licensee and to the public.

5009.5. Email Address Privacy: Licensees and Applicants

In the interest of protecting the privacy of applicants and licensees, an email address provided by applicants or licensees to the board pursuant to this chapter shall not be considered a public record and shall not be disclosed pursuant to Section 27 or pursuant to a request under the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code), unless required pursuant to a court order by a court of competent jurisdiction.

5010. Regulations

The board may adopt, repeal, or amend such regulations as may be reasonably necessary and expedient for the orderly conduct of its affairs and for the administration of this chapter. The regulations shall be adopted in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

5011. Offices of the Board

The board shall designate the location of its principal office and may establish branch offices in other locations.

5012. Board Seal

The board shall have a seal.

5013. Records; Admissibility in Evidence

The board shall keep records of all proceedings and actions by and before the board and before its committees. In any proceeding in court, civil or criminal, copies of those records certified as correct by the executive officer of the board under seal of the board shall be admissible in evidence and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the contents thereof.

5015. Employees; Salaries and Expenses

The board may employ clerks, examiners and, except as provided by Section 159.5, other assistants in the performance of its duties, and pay salaries and necessary expenses.

5015.6. Executive Officer; Powers and Duties [Repealed January 1, 2024]

The board may appoint a person exempt from civil service who shall be designated as an executive officer and who shall exercise the powers and perform the duties delegated by the board and vested in the executive officer by this chapter.

This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2024, and as of that date is repealed.

5016. Quorum; Notice of Meetings; Waiver

A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business at any meeting of the board. Notice of each meeting of the board shall be given in accordance with the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code). The board shall meet at the call of the president and executive officer, but not less than twice each year. Any two members of the board may request the executive officer to call a special meeting, and the

executive officer, upon receiving that notice, shall call a meeting pursuant to the procedure prescribed herein.

5017. Executive Sessions and Open and Public Meetings

All meetings of the board shall be open and public, except that the board may hold executive sessions to deliberate on the decision to be reached upon the evidence introduced in a proceeding conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500), Part 1, Division 3, Title 2, of the Government Code.

The members of the board may hold executive sessions to prepare, approve, grade, or administer examinations and shall have jurisdiction or vote over these functions of preparing, approving, grading, or administering examinations in executive session as provided for in Section 11126 of the Government Code.

5017.1. Posting of Board Meeting Minutes on Internet

The board shall post, within 10 days of board approval, the finalized minutes from meetings of the board that are open and public pursuant to Section 5017 on the board's Internet Web site. The minutes shall remain on the board's Internet Web site for at least three years. Providing a link on the Internet Web site to the minutes shall satisfy this requirement.

5017.5. Webcasting Meetings

(a) The board shall provide a live audio or video broadcast, on its Internet Web site, of each of its board meetings that are open and public.

(b) (1) If technical failure prevents the board from providing a live broadcast as specified in subdivision (a), that failure shall not constitute a violation of this section if the board exercised reasonable diligence in providing a live broadcast.

(2) Failure to provide a live broadcast of its board meetings due to technical failure shall not prohibit the board from meeting and taking actions.

(c) The recording of the live audio or video broadcast shall remain on the Internet Web site for at least three years. Providing a link on the Internet Web site to the recording of the live audio or video broadcast shall satisfy this requirement.

5018. Rules and Standards of Professional Conduct

The board may by regulation, prescribe, amend, or repeal rules of professional conduct appropriate to the establishment and maintenance of a high standard of integrity and dignity in the profession. In addition to the requirements contained in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11370) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, a copy of the rules shall be mailed to every holder of a license under this chapter at least 30 days prior to a date named for a public hearing held for the purpose of receiving and considering objections to any of the proposed provisions. Every licensee of the California Board of Accountancy in this state shall be governed and controlled by the rules and standards adopted by the board.

5019. Rules of Professional Conduct

Every applicant, when subscribing to an application for certificate or registration, shall acknowledge the fact that the applicant has read and understands the rules of professional conduct adopted by the board.

5020. Enforcement Advisory Committee; Appointment; Authority

The board may, for the purpose of obtaining technical expertise, appoint an enforcement advisory committee of not more than 13 licensees to provide advice and assistance related to the functions specified in Section 5103. The committee shall act only in an advisory capacity, shall have no authority to initiate any disciplinary action against a licensee, and shall only be authorized to report its findings from any investigation or hearing conducted pursuant to this section to the board, or upon direction of the board, to the executive officer.

5021. Terms of Office; Enforcement Advisory and Qualification Committee Members

The members of the enforcement advisory and qualifications committees shall hold office for two years.

5022. Examination and Report of Qualifications Committee; Appeal; Examination by Board

The qualifications committee shall make recommendations and forward its report to the board for action on any matter on which it is authorized to act. An applicant for registration as a certified public accountant who is aggrieved by any action taken by the committee with respect to his or her qualifications may appeal to the board in accordance with rules or regulations prescribed by the board. The board on the appeal may give an oral or written examination as an aid in determining whether the applicant is qualified under the terms of this chapter.

5023. Qualifications Committee to Examine and Recommend Applicants

The board may establish a qualifications committee of its own certified public accountant members or other certified public accountants of the state in good standing, to perform the following advisory duties:

- (a) To examine the qualifications of all applicants for the license of certified public accountant.
- (b) To recommend to the board applicants for the certified public accountant license who fulfill the requirements of this chapter.

5024. Other Advisory Committees

The board may create and appoint advisory committees, consisting solely of board members or consisting of board members and other persons who are not board members, for the purpose of making recommendations on matters as may be specified by the board.

5025.1. Accountants as Consultants and Experts

(a) The board may contract with and employ certified public accountants and public accountants as consultants and experts to assist in the investigation and prosecution of judicial and administrative matters.

(b) Contracts made pursuant to this section are not subject to Article 4 (commencing with Section 19130) of Chapter 5 of Part 2 of Division 5 of Title 2 of the Government Code, except that the board shall apply the standards set forth in Section 19130 in awarding personal service contracts under this section.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the board may contract with these consultants and experts on a sole source basis.

(d) If a person, not a regular employee of the board, is hired or under contract to provide expertise to the board in the evaluation of the conduct of a licensee, and that person is named as a defendant in a civil action for defamation, tortious interference with prospective business advantage, or other civil causes of action directly resulting from opinions rendered, statements made, or testimony given to the board, its committees, staff, legal counsel, or other representatives, or in any proceeding instituted by the board or to which the board is a party, the board shall provide for representation required to defend that person in that civil action and shall indemnify that person for any judgment rendered against him or her. This right of defense and indemnification shall be the same as, and no greater than, the right provided to a public employee pursuant to Section 825 of the Government Code. Nothing herein shall be construed as expanding or limiting any immunity from liability otherwise provided by law.

(e) On or before June 1 of each year, the board shall report to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of each house of the Legislature the terms of the contract or contracts entered into each fiscal year pursuant to this section. The report shall include the cost, services, terms and duration provided under each contract, the identity of the firms or individuals awarded any contract, and data demonstrating the cost effectiveness of the board's sole-source contracting in the investigation and prosecution of the board's enforcement programs.

5025.2. Legislative Findings: Authorization of Additional Expenditures

(a) The Legislature finds that there are occasions when the California Board of Accountancy urgently requires additional expenditure authority in order to fund unanticipated enforcement and litigation activities. Without sufficient expenditure authority to obtain the necessary additional resources for urgent litigation and enforcement matters, the board is unable to adequately protect the public. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature that, apart from, and in addition to, the expenditure authority that may otherwise be established, the California Board of Accountancy shall be given the increase in its expenditure authority in any given current fiscal year that is authorized by the Department of Finance pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (b) of this section, for costs and services in urgent litigation and enforcement matters, including, but not limited to, costs for professional and consulting services and for the services of the Attorney General and the office of Administrative Hearings.

(b) Notwithstanding Control Section 27.00 of the annual Budget Act, Section 11006 of the Government Code, and the amount listed in the annual Budget Act for expenditure, the Department of Finance shall authorize up to two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in additional expenditures for the California Board of Accountancy upon a showing by the board that those funds are necessary for public protection and that the shortfall was not anticipated. These additional expenditures shall be payable from the Accountancy Fund for purposes of the board's litigation or enforcement activities in any given current fiscal year.

5025.3. Contracts for Litigation or Enforcement; Funds Encumbered

(a) Whenever the board enters into a contract for litigation or enforcement purposes, including, but not limited to, contracts pursuant to Section 5025.1, funds may be encumbered in the fiscal year the contract is executed and expended at any time during the subsequent 24 months commencing with the last day of the fiscal year in which the contract is executed.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, funds encumbered for a contract pursuant to subdivision (a) of this section are continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal year, however, the appropriation is limited to the period for which funds are authorized to be encumbered under subdivision (a).

ARTICLE 1.5. Continuing Education

5026. Continuing Education Requirement

The Legislature has determined it is in the public interest to require that certified public accountants and public accountants licensed under provisions of this chapter comply with continuing education requirements adopted by the board as a prerequisite to the renewal of public accountancy licenses on and after December 31, 1974.

5027. Rules Concerning Continuing Education Standards Established

The board shall by regulation prescribe, amend, or repeal rules including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(a) A definition of basic requirements for continuing education.

(b) A licensee who plans, directs, or approves any financial or compliance audit report on any governmental agency shall complete a minimum of 24 hours of qualifying continuing education in the area of governmental accounting and auditing or related subjects during the two-year license renewal period.

(c) A licensee who provides audit, review, other attestation services, or issues compiled financial statement reports shall, during the two-year license renewal period, complete a minimum of 24 hours of qualifying continuing education in the area of accounting and auditing related to reporting on financial statements.

(d) A licensee with a valid permit to practice public accountancy shall, within a six-year period, complete a continuing education course on the provisions of this chapter and the rules of professional conduct.

(e) A licensee on inactive status shall complete the continuing education course required by subdivision (d) prior to reentering public practice.

(f) A delineation of qualifying programs for maintaining competency.

(g) A system of control and compliance reporting.

In exercising its power under this section for the interests of consumer protection, the board shall establish standards which will assure reasonable currency of knowledge as a basis for a high standard of practice by licensees. The standards shall be established in a manner to assure that a variety of alternatives are available to licensees to comply with the continuing education requirements for renewal of licenses and taking cognizance of specialized areas of practice.

5028. Exceptions from Continuing Education Requirements

The board may, in accordance with the intent of this article, make exceptions from continuing education requirements for licensees not engaged in public practice, or for reasons of health, military service, or other good cause; provided, however, that if the licensee returns to the practice of public accounting he or she shall meet such continuing education requirements as the board may determine.

5029. Continuing Education Committee; Members

The board may establish an advisory continuing education committee of nine members, six of whom shall be certified public accountants, two of whom shall be board members, one of whom is a public member of the board, and one of whom shall be a public accountant, to perform any of the following duties:

(a) To evaluate programs and advise the board as to whether they qualify under the regulations adopted by the board pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 5027. Educational courses offered by professional accounting societies shall be accepted by the board as qualifying if the courses are approved by the committee as meeting the requirements of the board under the regulations.

(b) To consider applications for exceptions as permitted under Section 5028 and provide a recommendation to the board.

(c) To consider other advisory matters relating to the requirements of this article as the board may assign to the committee.

ARTICLE 2. General Powers and Definitions

5030. "Board" Defined

"Board" means the California Board of Accountancy.

5031. "Committee" Defined

"Committee" means any committee created under the provisions of Article 1 (commencing at Section 5000).

5032. "State" Defined

"State" when not specifically referring to this State, means any state, territory or insular possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia.

5033. "Certified Public Accountant" Defined

"Certified public accountant" means any person who has received from the board a certificate of certified public accountant and who holds a valid permit to practice under the provisions of this chapter.

5033.1. "License" Includes "Certificate"

For purposes of this chapter, "license" shall also include "certificate."

5034. “Public Accountant” Defined

“Public accountant” means any person who has registered with the board as a public accountant and who holds a valid permit for the practice of public accountancy.

5035. “Person” Defined

“Person” includes individual, partnership, firm, association, limited liability company, or corporation, unless otherwise provided.

5035.1. “Firm” Defined

“Firm” means a sole proprietorship, a corporation, or a partnership.

5035.2. “Client” Defined

“Client”, as used in any context in this chapter, means any person for whom public accountancy services are performed or to whom financial products, financial services, or securities are sold or provided at the licensee’s public accountancy practice or through referral to any other location or business in which the certified public accountant has a material interest.

5035.3. “Firm” Includes

For purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 5050 and Sections 5054 and 5096.12, “firm” includes any entity that is authorized or permitted to practice public accountancy as a firm under the laws of another state.

5036. Preparation of State Documents

Whenever any statute requires that any reports, financial statements, and other documents for any department, division, board, commission, or agency of this state be prepared by certified public accountants, the requirement shall be construed to mean a licensee or licensees with a valid permit to practice public accountancy.

5037. Statements and Other Records as Property of Accountant: Access by Client

(a) All statements, records, schedules, working papers and memoranda made by a licensee or a partner, shareholder, officer, director, or employee of a licensee, 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 to the client and except for records which are part of the client’s records, shall be and remain the property of the licensee in the absence of an express agreement between the licensee and the client to the contrary. No such statement, record, schedule, working paper, or memoranda shall be sold, transferred, or bequeathed, without the consent of the client or his or her personal representative or assignee, to anyone other than one or more surviving partners or stockholders or new partners or stockholders of the licensee, or any combined or merged firm or successor in interest to the licensee.

(b) A licensee shall furnish to his or her client or former client, upon request and reasonable notice:

- (1) A copy of the licensee’s working papers, to the extent that those working papers include records that would ordinarily constitute part of the client’s records and are not otherwise available to the client.

(2) Any accounting or other records belonging to, or obtained from or on behalf of, the client which the licensee removed from the client's premises or received for the client's account. The licensee may make and retain copies of documents of the client when they form the basis for work done by him or her.

5037.1. Construction of Licensees' Obligations under Section 5037

Nothing in subdivision (k) of Section 17406 of the Financial Code or subdivision (a) of Section 17406.1 of the Financial Code shall be construed to impair or impede a licensee's rights, duties, and obligations under Section 5037.

5038. Partial Invalidity of Chapter

If any provisions of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

5040. Voluntary Taxpayer Contributions

The Legislature finds and declares that it is important to inform taxpayers that they may make voluntary contributions to certain funds or programs, as provided on the state income tax return. The Legislature further finds and declares that many taxpayers remain unaware of the voluntary contribution check-offs on the state income tax return. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to encourage all persons who prepare state income tax returns, including accountants, to inform their clients in writing, prior to the completion of any state income tax return, that they may make a contribution to any voluntary contribution check-off on the state income tax return if they so choose.

ARTICLE 3. Application of Chapter

5050. Public Accountancy Not Practiced without Permit; Temporary Practice

(a) Except as provided in subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section, in subdivision (a) of Section 5054, and in Section 5096.12, no person shall engage in the practice of public accountancy in this state unless the person is the holder of a valid permit to practice public accountancy issued by the board or a holder of a practice privilege pursuant to Article 5.1 (commencing with Section 5096).

(b) Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a certified public accountant, a public accountant, or a public accounting firm lawfully practicing in another state from temporarily practicing in this state incident to practice in another state, provided that an individual providing services under this subdivision may not solicit California clients, may not assert or imply that the individual is licensed to practice public accountancy in California, and may not engage in the development, implementation, or marketing to California consumers of any abusive tax avoidance transaction, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 19753 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. A firm providing services under this subdivision that is not registered to practice public accountancy in California may not solicit California clients, may not assert or imply that the firm is licensed to practice public accountancy in California, and may not engage in the development, implementation, or marketing to California consumers of any abusive tax avoidance transaction, as defined in subdivision (c)

of Section 19753 of the Revenue and Taxation Code. This subdivision shall become inoperative on January 1, 2011.

(c) Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a person who holds a valid and current license, registration, certificate, permit, or other authority to practice public accountancy from a foreign country, and lawfully practicing therein, from temporarily engaging in the practice of public accountancy in this state incident to an engagement in that country, provided that:

(1) The temporary practice is regulated by the foreign country and is performed under accounting or auditing standards of that country.

(2) The person does not hold himself or herself out as being the holder of a valid California permit to practice public accountancy or the holder of a practice privilege pursuant to Article 5.1 (commencing with Section 5096).

5050.1. Practice of Foreign Entity within State; Jurisdiction of Board

(a) Any person that engages in any act that is the practice of public accountancy in this state consents to the personal, subject matter, and disciplinary jurisdiction of the board. This subdivision is declarative of existing law.

(b) Any person engaged in the practice of public accountancy under subdivision (a) is deemed to have appointed the regulatory authority of the state or foreign jurisdiction that issued the person's permit, certificate, license or other authorization to practice as the person's agent on whom notice, subpoenas, or other process may be served in any action or proceeding by or before the board against or involving that person.

5050.2. Revocation, Suspension or Fine For Foreign Licensee Authorized

(a) The board may revoke, suspend, issue a fine pursuant to Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 5116), or otherwise restrict or discipline the holder of an authorization to practice under subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 5050, subdivision (a) of Section 5054, or Section 5096.12 for any act that would be a violation of this code or grounds for discipline against a licensee or holder of a practice privilege, or grounds for denial of a license or practice privilege under this code. The provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, including, but not limited to, the commencement of a disciplinary proceeding by the filing of an accusation by the board shall apply to this section. Any person whose authorization to practice under subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 5050, subdivision (a) of Section 5054, or Section 5096.12 has been revoked may apply for reinstatement of the authorization to practice under subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 5050, subdivision (b) of Section 5054, or Section 5096.12 not less than one year after the effective date of the board's decision revoking the authorization to practice unless a longer time, not to exceed three years, is specified in the board's decision revoking the authorization to practice.

(b) The board may administratively suspend the authorization of any person to practice under subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 5050, subdivision (a) of Section 5054, or Section 5096.12 for any act that would be grounds for administrative suspension under Section 5096.4 utilizing the procedures set forth in that section.

5051. Practice of Public Accountancy

Except as provided in Sections 5052 and 5053, a person shall be deemed to be engaged in the practice of public accountancy within the meaning and intent of this chapter if he or she does any of the following:

- (a) Holds himself or herself out to the public in any manner as one skilled in the knowledge, science, and practice of accounting, and as qualified and ready to render professional service therein as a public accountant for compensation.
- (b) Maintains an office for the transaction of business as a public accountant.
- (c) Offers to prospective clients to perform for compensation, or who does perform on behalf of clients for compensation, professional services that involve or require an audit, examination, verification, investigation, certification, presentation, or review of financial transactions and accounting records.
- (d) Prepares or certifies for clients reports on audits or examinations of books or records of account, balance sheets, and other financial, accounting and related schedules, exhibits, statements, or reports that are to be used for publication, for the purpose of obtaining credit, for filing with a court of law or with any governmental agency, or for any other purpose.
- (e) In general or as an incident to that work, renders professional services to clients for compensation in any or all matters relating to accounting procedure and to the recording, presentation, or certification of financial information or data.
- (f) Keeps books, makes trial balances, or prepares statements, makes audits, or prepares reports, all as a part of bookkeeping operations for clients.
- (g) Prepares or signs, as the tax preparer, tax returns for clients.
- (h) Prepares personal financial or investment plans or provides to clients products or services of others in implementation of personal financial or investment plans.
- (i) Provides management consulting services to clients.

The activities set forth in subdivisions (f) to (i), inclusive, are “public accountancy” only when performed by a certified public accountant or public accountant, as defined in this chapter.

A person is not engaged in the practice of public accountancy if the only services he or she engages in are those defined by subdivisions (f) to (i), inclusive, and he or she does not hold himself or herself out, solicit, or advertise for clients using the certified public accountant or public accountant designation. A person is not holding himself or herself out, soliciting, or advertising for clients within the meaning of this section solely by reason of displaying a CPA or PA certificate in his or her office or identifying himself or herself as a CPA or PA on other than signs, advertisements, letterhead, business cards, publications directed to clients or potential clients, or financial or tax documents of a client.

5052. Persons Excepted

Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any person who as an employee, independent contractor, or otherwise, contracts with one or more persons, organizations, or entities, for the purpose of keeping books, making trial balances, statements, making audits or preparing reports, all as a part of bookkeeping operations, provided that such trial balances, statements, or reports are not issued over the name of such person as having been prepared or examined by a certified public accountant or public accountant. Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect, limit or be construed as affecting or limiting the rights of any public accountant who met the requirements of prior statutes and who was registered with the board as a public accountant on or before December 31, 1955.

5053. Employee or Assistant Under Supervision of Public Accountant; Attorney-at-Law

Nothing contained in this chapter precludes a person who is not a certified public accountant or public accountant from serving as an employee of, or an assistant to, a certified public accountant or public accountant or partnership or a corporation composed of certified public accountants or public accountants holding a permit to practice pursuant to this chapter if the employee or assistant works under the control and supervision of a certified public accountant, or a public accountant authorized to practice public accountancy pursuant to this chapter and if the employee or assistant does not issue any statement over his or her name.

This section does not apply to an attorney at law in connection with his or her practice of law.

5054. Preparation of Tax Returns by Individuals and Firms Licensed Outside the State

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, an individual or firm holding a valid and current license, certificate, or permit to practice public accountancy from another state may prepare tax returns for natural persons who are California residents or estate tax returns for the estates of natural persons who were clients at the time of death without obtaining a permit to practice public accountancy issued by the board under this chapter or a practice privilege pursuant to Article 5.1 (commencing with Section 5096) provided that the individual or firm does not physically enter California to practice public accountancy pursuant to Section 5051, does not solicit California clients, and does not assert or imply that the individual or firm is licensed or registered to practice public accountancy in California.

(b) The board may, by regulation, limit the number of tax returns that may be prepared pursuant to subdivision (a).

5055. Designation of Recipient of Certification and Permit as Certificated Public Accountant

Any person who has received from the board a certificate of certified public accountant, or who is authorized to practice public accountancy in this state pursuant to Article 5.1 (commencing with Section 5096), may, subject to Section 5051, be styled and known as a "certified public accountant" and may also use the abbreviation "C.P.A." No other person, except a firm registered under this chapter, shall assume or use that title, designation, or abbreviation or any other title, designation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the person using it is a certified public accountant.

5056. Designation of Recipient of Certification and Permit as Public Accountant

Any person who has received from the board a certificate of public accountant may, subject to Section 5051, be styled and known as a "public accountant" and may also use the abbreviation "P.A." No other person, except a firm registered under this chapter, shall assume or use that title, designation, or abbreviation or any other title, designation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the person using it is a public accountant.

5057. Licensed Out-of-State Public Accountants Exempt from Permitting Requirement; Conditions

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual holding a valid and current license, certificate, or permit to practice public accountancy from another state shall be exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit to practice public accountancy issued by the board under this chapter or to secure a practice privilege pursuant to Article 5.1 (commencing with Section 5096) if all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) The individual's client is located in another state.
- (b) The individual's engagement with the client relates to work product to be delivered in another state.
- (c) The individual does not solicit California clients, or have his or her principal place of business in this state.
- (d) The individual does not assert or imply that he or she is licensed to practice public accountancy in California.
- (e) The individual's practice of public accountancy in this state on behalf of the client located in another state is of a limited duration, not extending beyond the period required to service the engagement for the client located in another state.
- (f) The individual's practice of public accountancy in this state specifically relates to servicing the engagement for the client located in another state.

5058. Assumption or Use of Confusing Title

No person or partnership shall assume or use the title or designation "chartered accountant," "certified accountant," "enrolled accountant," "registered accountant" or "licensed accountant," or any other title or designation likely to be confused with "certified public accountant" or "public accountant," or any of the abbreviations "C.A.," "E.A.," "R.A.," or "L.A.," or similar abbreviations likely to be confused with "C.P.A." or "P.A."; provided, that any person qualified as a certified public accountant under this chapter who also holds a comparable title granted under the laws of another country may use such title in conjunction with the title of "certified public accountant" or "C.P.A." and provided, that any person enrolled to practice before the Internal Revenue Service and recognized as an enrolled agent may use the abbreviation "E.A."

5058.1. Titles in Conjunction with Certified Public Accountant or Public Accountant

A person or firm may not use any title or designation in connection with the designation "certified public accountant" or "public accountant" that is false or misleading.

The board may adopt regulations covering the use of titles or designations.

5058.2. Inactive Designation

The holder of an inactive license issued by the board pursuant to Section 462, when lawfully using the title "certified public accountant," the CPA designation, or any other reference that would suggest that the person is licensed by the board on materials such as correspondence, Internet Web sites, business cards, nameplates, or name plaques, shall place the term "inactive" immediately after that designation.

5058.3. Holder of Retired Status; Requirement

The holder of a retired license issued by the board pursuant to Section 5070.1, when lawfully using the title "certified public accountant," the CPA designation, or any other

reference that would suggest that the person is licensed by the board on materials such as correspondence, Internet Web sites, business cards, nameplates, or name plaques, shall place the term “retired” immediately after that title, designation, or reference.

5058.4. Holder of Permit in Military Inactive Status

The holder of a permit in a military inactive status issued by the board pursuant to Section 5070.2, when lawfully using the title “certified public accountant,” the CPA designation, or any other reference that would suggest that the person is licensed by the board, on materials such as correspondence, Internet Web sites, business cards, nameplates, or name plaques, shall place the term “military inactive” immediately after that title, designation, or reference.

ARTICLE 3.5. Standards of Professional Conduct

5060. Use of Individual Names; Firm Names

(a) No person or firm may practice public accountancy under any name which is false or misleading.

(b) No person or firm may practice public accountancy under any name other than the name under which the person or firm holds a valid permit to practice issued by the board.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (b), a sole proprietor may practice under a name other than the name set forth on his or her permit to practice, provided the name is registered by the board, is in good standing, and complies with the requirements of subdivision (a).

(d) The board may adopt regulations to implement, interpret, and make specific the provisions of this section including, but not limited to, regulations designating particular forms of names as being false or misleading.

5061. Fees and Commissions

(a) Except as expressly permitted by this section, a person engaged in the practice of public accountancy shall not: (1) pay a fee or commission to obtain a client or (2) accept a fee or commission for referring a client to the products or services of a third party.

(b) A person engaged in the practice of public accountancy who is not performing any of the services set forth in subdivision (c) and who complies with the disclosure requirements of subdivision (d) may accept a fee or commission for providing a client with the products or services of a third party where the products or services of a third party are provided in conjunction with professional services provided to the client by the person engaged in the practice of public accountancy. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to permit the solicitation or acceptance of any fee or commission solely for the referral of a client to a third party.

(c) A person engaged in the practice of public accountancy is prohibited from performing services for a client, or an officer or director of a client, or a client-sponsored retirement plan, for a commission or from receiving a commission from a third party for providing the products or services of that third party to a client, or an officer or director of a client, or a client-sponsored retirement plan, during the period in which the person also performs for that client, or officer or director of that client, or client-sponsored retirement plan, any of

the services listed below and during the period covered by any historical financial statements involved in those listed services:

- (1) An audit or review of a financial statement.
- (2) A compilation of a financial statement when that person 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.
- (3) An examination of prospective financial information.

For purposes of this subdivision, “director” means any person as defined under Section 164 of the Corporations Code and “officer” means any individual reported to a regulatory agency as an officer of a corporation. However, “director” and “officer” does not include a director or officer of a nonprofit corporation, or a corporation that meets the board’s definition of small business, as specified by regulation.

(d) A person engaged in the practice of public accountancy who is not prohibited from performing services for a commission, or from receiving a commission, and who is paid or expects to be paid a commission, shall disclose that fact to any client or entity to whom the person engaged in the practice of public accountancy recommends or refers a product or service to which the commission relates.

(e) The board shall adopt regulations to implement, interpret, and make specific the provisions of this section including, but not limited to, regulations specifying the terms of any disclosure required by subdivision (d), the manner in which the disclosure shall be made, and other matters regarding the disclosure that the board deems appropriate. These regulations shall require, at a minimum, that a disclosure shall comply with all of the following:

- (1) Be in writing and be clear and conspicuous.
- (2) Be signed by the recipient of the product or service.
- (3) State the amount of the commission or the basis on which it will be computed.
- (4) Identify the source of the payment and the relationship between the source of the payment and the person receiving the payment.
- (5) Be presented to the client at or prior to the time the recommendation of the product or service is made.

(f) For purposes of this section, “fee” includes, but is not limited to, a commission, rebate, preference, discount, or other consideration, whether in the form of money or otherwise.

(g) This section shall not prohibit payments for the purchase of any accounting practice or retirement payments to individuals presently or formerly engaged in the practice of public accountancy or payments to their heirs or estates.

5062. Report Conforming to Professional Standards

A licensee shall issue a report which conforms to professional standards upon completion of a compilation, review or audit of financial statements.

5062.2. Restrictions on Accepting Employment with an Audit Client

A licensee shall not accept employment with a publicly traded corporation or its affiliate within 12 months of the date of issuance of a financial statement report if both of the following criteria are met:

- (a) The licensee has participated in an audit engagement for the corporation and held responsibility, with respect to the audit engagement, requiring the licensee to exercise significant judgment in the audit process. Responsibilities meeting the requirements of

this subdivision include, but are not limited to, positions, however titled, where the licensee was the person in charge of the fieldwork, up through positions where the licensee was a partner on the engagement.

(b) The employment would permit the licensee to exercise significant authority over accounting or financial reporting, including authority over the controls related to those functions.

5063. Licensee Reportable Events

(a) A licensee shall report to the board in writing of the occurrence of any of the following events occurring on or after January 1, 1997, within 30 days of the date the licensee has knowledge of these events:

(1) The conviction of the licensee of any of the following:

(A) A felony.

(B) Any crime related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a public accountant or certified public accountant, or to acts or activities in the course and scope of the practice of public accountancy.

(C) Any crime involving theft, embezzlement, misappropriation of funds or property, breach of a fiduciary responsibility, or the preparation, publication, or dissemination of false, fraudulent, or materially misleading financial statements, reports, or information.

As used in this section, a conviction includes the initial plea, verdict, or finding of guilt, pleas of no contest, or pronouncement of sentence by a trial court even though that conviction may not be final or sentence actually imposed until appeals are exhausted.

(2) The cancellation, revocation, or suspension of a certificate, other authority to practice or refusal to renew a certificate or other authority to practice as a certified public accountant or a public accountant, by any other state or foreign country.

(3) The cancellation, revocation, or suspension of the right to practice as a certified public accountant or a public accountant before any governmental body or agency.

(b) A licensee shall report to the board in writing the occurrence of any of the following events occurring on or after January 1, 2003, within 30 days of the date the licensee has knowledge of the events:

(1) Any restatement of a financial statement and related disclosures by a client audited by the licensee.

(2) Any civil action settlement or arbitration award against the licensee relating to the practice of public accountancy where the amount or value of the settlement or arbitration award is thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) or greater and where the licensee is not insured for the full amount of the award.

(3) Any notice of the opening or initiation of a formal investigation of the licensee by the Securities and Exchange Commission or its designee.

(4) Any notice from the Securities and Exchange Commission to a licensee requesting a Wells Submission.

(5) Any notice of the opening or initiation of an investigation by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board or its designee, as defined pursuant to subdivision (g).

(c) A licensee shall report to the board in writing, within 30 days of the entry of the judgment, any judgment entered on or after January 1, 2003, against the licensee in any civil action alleging any of the following:

(1) Dishonesty, fraud, gross negligence, or negligence.

(2) Breach of fiduciary responsibility.

(3) Preparation, publication, or dissemination of false, fraudulent, or materially misleading financial statements, reports, or information.

(4) Embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds or property, or obtaining money, property, or other valuable consideration by fraudulent means or false pretenses, or other errors or omissions.

(5) Any actionable conduct by the licensee in the practice of public accountancy, the performance of bookkeeping operations, or other professional practice.

(d) The report required by subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) shall be signed by the licensee and set forth the facts which constitute the reportable event. If the reportable event involves the action of an administrative agency or court, then the report shall set forth the title of the matter, court or agency name, docket number, and dates of occurrence of the reportable event.

(e) A licensee shall promptly respond to oral or written inquiries from the board concerning the reportable events, including inquiries made by the board in conjunction with license renewal.

(f) Nothing in this section shall impose a duty upon any licensee to report to the board the occurrence of any of the events set forth in subdivision (a), (b), or (c) either by or against any other licensee.

(g) The board may adopt regulations to further define the reporting requirements of this section.

5063.1. Report to Court Rendering Certain Convictions or Judgements

Within 10 days of entry of a conviction described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 5063 or a judgment described in subdivision (c) of Section 5063 by a court of this state, the court that rendered the conviction or judgment shall report that fact to the board and provide the board with a copy of the conviction or judgment and any orders or opinions of the court accompanying or ordering the conviction or judgment.

5063.2. Report by Insurer on Certain Settlements or Arbitration Awards

Within 30 days of payment of all or any portion of any civil action settlement or arbitration award against a licensee of the board in which the amount or value of the settlement or arbitration award is thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) or greater, any insurer or licensed surplus broker providing professional liability insurance to that licensee shall report to the board the name of the licensee, the amount or value of the settlement or arbitration award, the amount paid by the insurer or licensed surplus broker, and the identity of the payee.

5063.3. Disclosure of Confidential Information Prohibited; Exceptions; Disclosure to Persons and Entities Outside the United States

(a) No confidential information obtained by a licensee, in his or her professional capacity, concerning a client or a prospective client shall be disclosed by the licensee without the written permission of the client or prospective client, except the following:

(1) Disclosures made by a licensee in compliance with a subpoena or a summons enforceable by order of a court.

(2) Disclosures made by a licensee regarding a client or prospective client to the extent the licensee reasonably believes it is necessary to maintain or defend himself or herself in a legal proceeding initiated by the client or prospective client.

(3) Disclosures made by a licensee in response to an official inquiry from a federal or state government regulatory agency.

(4) Disclosures made by a licensee or a licensee's duly authorized representative to another licensee or person in connection with a proposed sale or merger of the licensee's professional practice, provided the parties enter into a written nondisclosure agreement with regard to all client information shared between the parties.

(5) Disclosures made by a licensee to either of the following:

(A) Another licensee to the extent necessary for purposes of professional consultation.

(B) Organizations that provide professional standards review and ethics or quality control peer review.

(6) Disclosures made when specifically required by law.

(7) Disclosures specified by the board in regulation.

(b) In the event that confidential client information may be disclosed to persons or entities outside the United States of America in connection with the services provided, the licensee shall inform the client in writing and obtain the client's written permission for the disclosure.

5063.10. Reinstatement of Financial Statement Included in Filed Report Exceptions

(a) Any restatement of a financial statement that is included in any report filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission shall be exempt from the requirement described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 5063.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the reporting of any restatement of a financial statement that is not required to be submitted to the board pursuant to the regulations adopted by the board in effect on the date this section becomes operative.

ARTICLE 4. Applications, Registrations, Permits Generally

5070. Permits; Registration of Entity Authorized to Practice Public Accountancy Under the Laws of Another State; Fees

(a) Permits to engage in the practice of public accountancy in this state shall be issued by the board only to holders of the certificate of certified public accountant issued under this chapter and to those partnerships, corporations, and other persons who, upon application approved by the board, are registered with the board under this chapter. Notwithstanding any other law, the board may register an entity organized and authorized to practice public accountancy under the laws of another state for the purpose of allowing that entity to satisfy the registration requirement set forth in Section 5096.12, if (1) the certified public accountants providing services in California qualify for the practice privilege, and (2) the entity satisfies all other requirements to register in this state, other than its form of legal organization.

(b) All applicants for registration shall furnish satisfactory evidence that the applicant is entitled to registration and shall pay the fee as provided in Article 8 (commencing with Section 5130). Every partnership, corporation, and other person to whom a permit is issued

shall, in addition to any other fee that may be payable, pay the initial permit fee provided in Article 8 (commencing with Section 5130).

(c) Each applicant who has a valid email address shall report to the board that email address at the time of application or registration.

(d) Each partnership, corporation, and other person issued a permit by the board to practice as a certified public accountant or as a public accountant shall be furnished with a suitable certificate evidencing that registration.

5070.1. Retired Status; Placement of License

(a) The board may establish, by regulation, a system for the placement of a license into a retired status, upon application, for certified public accountants and public accountants who are not actively engaged in the practice of public accountancy or any activity that requires them to be licensed by the board.

(b) No licensee with a license in a retired status shall engage in any activity for which a permit is required.

(c) The board shall deny an applicant's application to place a license in a retired status if the permit is subject to an outstanding order of the board, is suspended, revoked, or otherwise punitively restricted by the board, or is subject to disciplinary action under this chapter.

(d) (1) The holder of a license that was canceled pursuant to Section 5070.7 may apply for the placement of that license in a retired status pursuant to subdivision (a).

(2) Upon approval of an application made pursuant to paragraph (1), the board shall reissue that license in a retired status.

(3) The holder of a canceled license that was placed in retired status between January 1, 1994, and January 1, 1999, inclusive, shall not be required to meet the qualifications established pursuant to subdivision (e), but shall be subject to all other requirements of this section.

(e) The board shall establish minimum qualifications to place a license in retired status.

(f) The board may exempt the holder of a license in a retired status from the renewal requirements described in Section 5070.5.

(g) The board shall establish minimum qualifications for the restoration of a license in a retired status to an active status. These minimum qualifications shall include, but are not limited to, continuing education and payment of a fee as provided in subdivision (h) of Section 5134.

(h) The board shall not restore to active or inactive status a license that was canceled by operation of law, pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 5070.7, and then placed into retired status pursuant to subdivision (d). The individual shall instead apply for a new license, as described in subdivision (c) of Section 5070.7, in order to restore the individual's license.

(i) At the time of application, if the applicant has a valid email address, the applicant shall provide that email address to the board.

5070.2. Military Inactive Status Application; Conversion of Status

(a) (1) Beginning January 1, 2014, a holder of a permit may apply to have the holder's permit placed in a military inactive status if the holder of a permit is engaged in, and provides sufficient evidence of, active duty as a member of the California National Guard or the United States Armed Forces.

(2) The board shall deny an applicant's application for a military inactive status permit if the permit issued pursuant to Section 5070 is canceled or if it is suspended, revoked, or otherwise punitively restricted by the board or subject to disciplinary action under this chapter. At the time of application, if the applicant has a valid email address, the applicant shall provide that email address to the board.

(b) No holder of a permit in a military inactive status shall engage in any activity for which a permit is required.

(c) The holder of a permit in a military inactive status shall be exempt from all of the following:

(1) Payment of the biennial renewal fee described in subdivision (f) of Section 5134.

(2) The continuing education requirements of Section 5027.

(3) The peer review requirements of Section 5076.

(d) In order to convert a permit status from military inactive status prior to discharge from active duty as a member of the California National Guard or the United States Armed Forces, the holder of a permit in a military inactive status shall comply with all of the following requirements:

(1) Pay the current biennial renewal fee described in subdivision (f) of Section 5134.

(2) Meet continuing education requirements as prescribed by the board.

(3) Meet the peer review requirements as prescribed by the board.

(e) The holder of a permit in a military inactive status shall, within one year from discharge from active duty as a member of the California National Guard or the United States Armed Forces, comply with all of the following requirements:

(1) Provide evidence to the board of the discharge date.

(2) Pay the current biennial renewal fee described in subdivision (f) of Section 5134.

(3) Meet continuing education requirements as prescribed by the board.

(4) Meet the peer review requirements as prescribed by the board.

(f) The board may adopt regulations as necessary to administer this section.

5070.5. Expiration of Permits; Renewal; Continuing Education Requirements

(a) (1) A permit issued under this chapter to a certified public accountant or a public accountant expires at 12 midnight on the last day of the month of the legal birthday of the licensee during the second year of a two-year term if not renewed.

(2) To renew an unexpired permit, a permitholder shall, before the time at which the permit would otherwise expire, apply for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, pay the renewal fee prescribed by this chapter, and give evidence satisfactory to the board that the permitholder has complied with the continuing education provisions of this chapter.

(3) Each applicant for renewal who has a valid email address shall report that email address to the board on the renewal form described in paragraph (1).

(b) A permit to practice as an accountancy partnership or an accountancy corporation expires at 12 midnight on the last day of the month in which the permit was initially issued during the second year of a two-year term if not renewed. To renew an unexpired permit, the permitholder shall, before the time at which the permit would otherwise expire, apply for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, pay the renewal fee prescribed by this chapter, and provide evidence satisfactory to the board that the accountancy partnership or accountancy corporation is in compliance with this chapter.

(c) On or before July 1, 2020, each permitholder who has a valid email address shall provide that email address to the board.

(d) A permitholder shall notify the board within 30 days of any change to their email address on file with the board. The board may periodically, as it determines necessary, require permitholders to confirm that their email address on file with the board is current.

5070.6. Prerequisites to Renewal of Expired Permits; Commencement and Duration of Renewal

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an expired permit may be renewed at any time within five years after its expiration upon the filing of an application for renewal on a form prescribed by the board, payment of all accrued and unpaid renewal fees and providing evidence satisfactory to the board of compliance as required by Section 5070.5. At the time of application, if the applicant has a valid email address, the applicant shall provide that address to the board. If the permit is renewed after its expiration, its holder, as a condition precedent to renewal, shall also pay the delinquency fee prescribed by this chapter. Renewal under this section shall be effective on the date on which the application is filed, on the date on which the accrued renewal fees are paid, or on the date on which the delinquency fee, if any, is paid, whichever last occurs. If so renewed, the permit shall continue in effect through the date provided in Section 5070.5 that next occurs after the effective date of the renewal, when it shall expire if it is not again renewed.

5070.7. Cancellation of Permit Not Renewed within Five Year Statutory Period

(a) A permit that is not renewed within five years following its expiration may not be renewed, restored, or reinstated thereafter, and the certificate of the holder of the permit shall be canceled immediately upon expiration of the five-year period, except as provided in subdivision (e).

(b) A partnership or corporation whose certificate has been canceled by operation of this section may obtain a new certificate and permit only if it again meets the requirements set forth in this chapter relating to registration and pays the registration fee and initial permit fee.

(c) A certified public accountant whose certificate is canceled by operation of this section may apply for and obtain a new certificate and permit if the applicant:

(1) Is not subject to denial of a certificate and permit under Section 480.

(2) Pays all of the fees that would be required of him or her if he or she were then applying for the certificate and permit for the first time.

(3) Takes and passes the examination which would be required of him or her if he or she were then applying for the certificate for the first time. The examination may be waived in any case in which the applicant establishes to the satisfaction of the board that, with due regard for the public interest, he or she is qualified to engage in practice as a certified public accountant.

(d) The board may, by appropriate regulation, provide for the waiver or refund of all or any part of the application fee in those cases in which a certificate is issued without an examination under this section.

(e) Revoked permits may not be renewed, but may be reinstated by the board, without regard to the length of time that has elapsed since the permit was revoked, and with conditions and restrictions as the board shall determine.

5070.8. Expiration and Renewal of Suspended or Revoked Permit

A permit which has been suspended is subject to expiration, and shall be renewed as provided in this article, but such renewal does not entitle the holder of the permit, while it remains suspended, and until it is reinstated, to engage in the practice of accountancy, or in any other activity or conduct in violation of the order or judgment by which the permit was suspended.

A permit which has been revoked is subject to expiration, but it may not be renewed. If it is reinstated after its expiration, the holder of the permit, as a condition precedent to its reinstatement, shall pay a reinstatement fee which shall be in an amount equal to the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date before the date on which it is reinstated, plus the delinquency fee, if any, accrued at the time of its revocation.

5072. Registration of Partnership of Certified Public Accountants

(a) No persons shall engage in the practice of accountancy as a partnership unless the partnership is registered by the board.

(b) A partnership, other than a limited partnership, may be registered by the board to engage in the practice of public accountancy provided it meets the following requirements:

(1) At least one general partner shall hold a valid permit to practice as a certified public accountant, public accountant, or accountancy corporation, or shall be an applicant for a certificate as a certified public accountant under Sections 5087 and 5088, or the partnership shall be registered pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 5096.12.

(2) Each partner engaged within this state in the practice of public accountancy as defined by Section 5051 shall hold a valid permit to practice in this state or shall have applied for a certificate as a certified public accountant under Sections 5087 and 5088, except for a partner with practice privileges pursuant to Section 5096.

(3) Each partner not engaged in the practice of public accountancy within this state shall be a certified public accountant in good standing of some state, except as permitted by Section 5079.

(4) Each resident manager in charge of an office of the firm in this state shall be a licensee in good standing of this state, or shall have applied for a certificate as a certified public accountant under Sections 5087 and 5088.

5073. Application for Registration of Partnership

(a) Application for registration of a partnership shall be made upon a form prescribed by the board. At the time of registration, if the partnership has a valid email address, the partnership shall provide that email address to the board. The board shall in each case determine whether the applicant is eligible for registration.

(b) A partnership that is so registered and that holds a valid permit issued under this article and that has at least one general partner who is licensed to practice using the designation "certified public accountant" or the abbreviation "C.P.A." and one additional licensed person may use the words "certified public accountants" or the abbreviation "C.P.A.s" in connection with its partnership name.

(c) A partnership that is so registered and that holds a valid permit issued under this article and that has at least one general partner who is licensed to practice using the designation "public accountant" or the abbreviation "P.A." and one additional licensed person may use the words "public accountants" or the abbreviation "P.A.s" in connection with its partnership name.

(d) Notification shall be given to the board within one month after the admission to, or withdrawal of, a partner from any partnership so registered.

(e) Any registration of a partnership under this section granted in reliance upon Sections 5087 and 5088 shall terminate forthwith if the board rejects the application under Sections 5087 and 5088 of the general partner who signed the application for registration as a partnership, or any partner personally engaged in the practice of public accountancy in this state, or any resident manager of a partnership in charge of an office in this state.

5076. Peer Review; Attest Services; Frequency of Review

(a) In order to renew its registration in an active status or convert to an active status, a firm, as defined in Section 5035.1, shall have a peer review report of its accounting and auditing practice accepted by a board-recognized peer review program no less frequently than every three years.

(b) For purposes of this article, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Peer review" means a study, appraisal, or review conducted in accordance with professional standards of the professional work of a firm, and may include an evaluation of other factors in accordance with the requirements specified by the board in regulations. The peer review report shall be issued by an individual who has a valid and current license, certificate, or permit to practice public accountancy from this state or another state and is unaffiliated with the firm being reviewed.

(2) "Accounting and auditing practice" includes any services that were performed in the prior three years using professional standards defined by the board in regulations.

(c) The board shall adopt regulations as necessary to implement, interpret, and make specific the peer review requirements in this section, including, but not limited to, regulations specifying the requirements for board recognition of a peer review program, standards for administering a peer review, extensions of time for fulfilling the peer review requirement, exclusions from the peer review program, and document submission.

(d) Nothing in this section shall prohibit the board from initiating an investigation and imposing discipline against a firm or licensee, either as the result of a complaint that alleges violations of statutes, rules, or regulations, or from information contained in a peer review report received by the board.

(e) A firm issued a substandard peer review report, as defined by the board in regulation, shall submit a copy of that report to the board. The board shall establish in regulation the time period that a firm must submit the report to the board. This period shall not exceed 60 days from the time the report is accepted by a board-recognized peer review program provider to the date the report is submitted to the board.

(f) (1) A board-recognized peer review program provider shall file a copy with the board of all substandard peer review reports issued to California-licensed firms. The board shall establish in regulation the time period that a board-recognized peer review program provider shall file the report with the board. This period shall not exceed 60 days from the time the report is accepted by a board-recognized peer review program provider to the date the report is filed with the board. These reports may be filed with the board electronically.

(2) Nothing in this subdivision shall require a board-recognized peer review program provider, when administering peer reviews in another state, to violate the laws of that state.

- (g) The board shall, by January 1, 2010, define a substandard peer review report in regulation.
- (h) Any requirements imposed by a board-recognized peer review program on a firm in conjunction with the completion of a peer review shall be separate from, and in addition to, any action by the board pursuant to this section.
- (i) Any report of a substandard peer review submitted to the board in conjunction with this section shall be collected for investigatory purposes.
- (j) Nothing in this section affects the discovery or admissibility of evidence in a civil or criminal action.
- (k) Nothing in this section requires any firm to become a member of any professional organization.
- (l) A peer reviewer shall not disclose information concerning licensees or their clients obtained during a peer review, unless specifically authorized pursuant to this section, Section 5076.1, or regulations prescribed by the board.
- (m) (1) By January 1, 2015, the board shall provide the Legislature and Governor with a report regarding the peer review requirements of this section that includes, without limitation:
- (A) The number of peer review reports completed to date and the number of reports which were submitted to the board as required in subdivision (e).
 - (B) The number of enforcement actions that were initiated as a result of an investigation conducted pursuant to subdivision (i).
 - (C) The number of firms that were recommended to take corrective actions to improve their practice through the mandatory peer review process, and the number of firms that took corrective actions to improve their practice following recommendations resulting from the mandatory peer review process.
 - (D) The extent to which mandatory peer review of accounting firms enhances consumer protection.
 - (E) The cost impact on firms undergoing mandatory peer review and the cost impact of mandatory peer review on the firm's clients.
 - (F) A recommendation as to whether the mandatory peer review program should continue.
 - (G) The extent to which mandatory peer review of small firms or sole practitioners that prepare nondisclosure compiled financial statements on an other comprehensive basis of accounting enhances consumer protection.
 - (H) The impact of peer review required by this section on small firms and sole practitioners that prepare nondisclosure compiled financial statements on an other comprehensive basis of accounting.
 - (I) The impact of peer review required by this section on small businesses, nonprofit corporations, and other entities that utilize small firms or sole practitioners for the purposes of nondisclosure compiled financial statements prepared on an other comprehensive basis of accounting.
 - (J) A recommendation as to whether the preparation of nondisclosure compiled financial statements on another comprehensive basis of accounting should continue to be a part of the mandatory peer review program.
- (2) A report to the Legislature pursuant to this section shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.

5076.1. Peer Review Oversight Committee

- (a) The board shall appoint a peer review oversight committee of certified public accountants of this state who maintain a license in good standing and who are authorized to practice public accountancy to provide recommendations to the board on any matter upon which it is authorized to act to ensure the effectiveness of mandatory peer review.
- (b) The committee may request any information from a board-recognized peer review program provider deemed necessary to ensure the provider is administering peer reviews in accordance with the standards adopted by the board in regulations. Failure of a board-recognized peer review program provider to respond to the committee shall result in referral by the committee of the provider to the board for further action. Any information obtained by the board, its representatives, or the peer review oversight committee in conjunction with its review of peer review program providers shall not be a public record, and shall be exempt from public disclosure, provided, however, this information may be disclosed under any of the following circumstances:
- (1) In connection with disciplinary proceedings of the board.
 - (2) In connection with legal proceedings in which the board is a party.
 - (3) In response to an official inquiry by a federal or state governmental regulatory agency.
 - (4) In compliance with a subpoena or summons enforceable by court order.
 - (5) As otherwise specifically required by law.
- (c) The members of the committee shall be appointed to two-year terms and may serve a maximum of four consecutive terms.
- (d) The board may adopt, as necessary, regulations further defining the minimum qualifications for appointment as a committee member and additional administrative elements designed to ensure the effectiveness of mandatory peer review.

5078. Offices Not Under Personal Management of Certified Public Accountant or Public Accountant; Supervision

In each office of a certified public accountant or public accountant in this state which is not under the personal management of such an accountant, respectively, work shall be supervised by a certified public accountant or public accountant.

5079. Nonlicensee Ownership of Firms

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any firm lawfully engaged in the practice of public accountancy in this state may have owners who are not licensed as certified public accountants or public accountants if the following conditions are met:
- (1) Nonlicensee owners shall be natural persons or entities, such as partnerships, professional corporations, or others, provided that each ultimate beneficial owner of an equity interest in that entity shall be a natural person materially participating in the business conducted by the firm or an entity controlled by the firm.
 - (2) Nonlicensee owners shall materially participate in the business of the firm, or an entity controlled by the firm, and their ownership interest shall revert to the firm upon the cessation of any material participation.
 - (3) Licensees shall in the aggregate, directly or beneficially, comprise a majority of owners, except that firms with two owners may have one owner who is a nonlicensee.
 - (4) Licensees shall in the aggregate, directly or beneficially, hold more than half of the equity capital and possess majority voting rights.

(5) Nonlicensee owners shall not hold themselves out as certified public accountants or public accountants and each licensed firm shall disclose actual or potential involvement of nonlicensee owners in the services provided.

(6) There shall be a certified public accountant or public accountant who has ultimate responsibility for each financial statement attest and compilation service engagement.

(7) Except as permitted by the board in the exercise of its discretion, a person may not become a nonlicensee owner or remain a nonlicensee owner if the person has done either of the following:

(A) Been convicted of any crime, an element of which is dishonesty or fraud, under the laws of any state, of the United States, or of any other jurisdiction.

(B) Had a professional license or the right to practice revoked or suspended for reasons other than nonpayment of dues or fees, or has voluntarily surrendered a license or right to practice with disciplinary charges or a disciplinary investigation pending, and not reinstated by a licensing or regulatory agency of any state, or of the United States, including, but not limited to, the Securities and Exchange Commission or Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or of any other jurisdiction.

(b) (1) A nonlicensee owner of a licensed firm shall report to the board in writing of the occurrence of any of the events set forth in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) within 30 days of the date the nonlicensee owner has knowledge of the event. A conviction includes the initial plea, verdict, or finding of guilt, pleas of no contest, or pronouncement of sentence by a trial court even though that conviction may not be final or sentence actually imposed until appeals are exhausted.

(2) A California nonlicensee owner of a licensed firm shall report to the board in writing the occurrence of any of the following events occurring on or after January 1, 2006, within 30 days of the date the California nonlicensee owner has knowledge of the events:

(A) Any notice of the opening or initiation of a formal investigation of the nonlicensee owner by the Securities and Exchange Commission or its designee, or any notice from the Securities and Exchange Commission to a nonlicensee owner requesting a Wells submission.

(B) Any notice of the opening or initiation of an investigation of the nonlicensee owner by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board or its designee.

(C) Any notice of the opening or initiation of an investigation of the nonlicensee owner by another professional licensing agency.

(3) The report required by paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be signed by the nonlicensee owner and set forth the facts that constitute the reportable event. If the reportable event involves the action of an administrative agency or court, the report shall identify the name of the agency or court, the title of the matter, and the date of occurrence of the event.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, reports received by the board pursuant to paragraph (2) shall not be disclosed to the public pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code) other than (A) in the course of any disciplinary proceeding by the board after the filing of a formal accusation, (B) in the course of any legal action to which the board is a party, (C) in response to an official inquiry from a state or federal agency, (D) in response to a subpoena or summons enforceable by order of a court, or (E) when otherwise specifically required by law.

(5) Nothing in this subdivision shall impose a duty upon any licensee or nonlicensee owner to report to the board the occurrence of any events set forth in paragraph (7) of

subdivision (a) or paragraph (2) of this subdivision either by or against any other nonlicensee owner.

(c) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Licensee" means a certified public accountant or public accountant in this state or a certified public accountant in good standing in another state.

(2) "Material participation" means an activity that is regular, continuous, and substantial.

(d) All firms with nonlicensee owners shall certify at the time of registration and renewal that the firm is in compliance with this section.

(e) The board shall adopt regulations to implement, interpret, or make specific this section.

ARTICLE 5. Certificates, Information and Records

5080. Granting of Certified Public Accountant Certificates

The "certified public accountant" license shall be granted by the board to any person who meets the requirements of this article, has not committed acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial of a license under Section 480, and files an application for licensure on a form provided by the board.

5080.1. Personal Appearance of Applicant before Board

The board may require an applicant for a certified public accountant license to appear in person to determine if the applicant's qualifications are as prescribed in this chapter and in rules adopted by the board.

5081. Requirements for Admission to Certified Public Accountant Examination

An applicant for an authorization to be admitted to the examination for a certified public accountant license shall:

(a) Not have committed acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial of a license under Section 480.

(b) File the application prescribed by the board. This application shall not be considered filed unless all required supporting documents, fees, and the fully completed board-approved application form are received in the board office or filed by mail in accordance with Section 11003 of the Government Code on or before the specified final filing date.

(c) Meet one of the educational requirements specified in this article.

5082. Examination Subjects; Conduct and Grading

An applicant for a certified public accountant license shall have successfully passed an examination in subjects the board deems appropriate, and in the form and manner that the board deems appropriate. The board may, by regulation, prescribe the methods for applying for and conducting the examination, including methods for grading and determining a passing grade.

5082.1. Conduct of Examinations; Contract with Public or Private Organizations

(a) The examination required by the board for the granting of a license as a certified public accountant may be conducted by the board or by a public or private organization specified by the board. The examination may be conducted under a uniform examination system.

(b) The board may make arrangements with a public or private organization for the conduct of the examination, as deemed necessary by the board. The board may contract with a public or private organization for materials or services related to the examination.

5082.2. Reexamination

A candidate who fails an examination provided for in this article shall have the right to reexamination pursuant to the provisions of this article and regulations adopted by the board.

5082.3. Qualification for Examination by Foreign Applicants

An applicant for a license as a certified public accountant may be deemed by the board to have met the examination requirements of Section 5082, 5092, or 5093 if the applicant satisfies all of the following requirements:

(a) The applicant is licensed or has comparable authority under the laws of any country to engage in the practice of public accountancy.

(b) The International Qualifications Appraisal Board jointly established by the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants has determined that the standards under which the applicant was licensed or under which the applicant secured comparable authority meet its standards for admission to the International Uniform Certified Public Accountant Qualification Examination.

(c) The applicant has successfully passed the International Uniform Certified Public Accountant Qualification Examination referenced in subdivision (b).

5082.4. Qualification for Examination by Canadian Chartered Accountants

A Canadian Chartered Accountant in good standing may be deemed by the board to have met the examination requirements of Section 5082, 5092, or 5093 if he or she has successfully passed the Canadian Chartered Accountant Uniform Certified Public Accountant Qualification Examination of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants or the International Uniform Certified Public Accountant Qualification Examination referenced in subdivision (b) Section 5082.3.

5082.5. Passage of the Exam in Another State

The board may give credit to a candidate who has passed all or part of the examination in another state or territory, if the members of the board determine that the standards under which the examination was held are as high as the standards established for the examination in this chapter.

5086. Existing Certified Public Accountant Certificates

Individuals who, at the time of the enactment of this act, hold certified public accountant licenses heretofore issued under the laws of this state shall not be required to secure additional licenses under this chapter, but shall otherwise be subject to all the provisions of

this act; and such licenses heretofore issued shall, for all purposes, be considered licenses under this chapter and subject to the provisions hereof.

5087. Reciprocity of License from Another State; Waiver of Examination Requirements

(a) The board may issue a certified public accountant license to any applicant who is a holder of a current, active, and unrestricted certified public accountant license issued under the laws of any state, if the board determines that the standards under which the applicant received the license are substantially equivalent to the standards of education, examination, and experience established under this chapter and the applicant has not committed acts or crimes constituting grounds for denial under Section 480. To be authorized to sign reports on attest engagements, the applicant shall meet the requirements of Section 5095.

(b) The board may in particular cases waive any of the requirements regarding the circumstances in which the various parts of the examination were to be passed for an applicant from another state.

5088. Out-of-State Certified Public Accountant Applying For California License; Temporary Practice

(a) Any individual who is the holder of a current and valid license as a certified public accountant issued under the laws of any state and who applies to the board for a license as a certified public accountant under the provisions of Section 5087 may, until the time the application for a license is granted or denied, practice public accountancy in this state only under a practice privilege pursuant to the provisions of Article 5.1 (commencing with Section 5096), except that, for purposes of this section, the individual is not disqualified from a practice privilege during the period the application is pending by virtue of maintaining an office or principal place of business, or both, in this state. The board may by regulation provide for exemption, credit, or proration of fees to avoid duplication of fees.

(b) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2006.

5090. Education and Experience; Compliance with Specified Requirements

An applicant for the certified public accountant license shall comply with the education, examination, and experience requirements in either Section 5092 or 5093.

5092. Pathway 1; Requirements to Qualify for License Under this Section

(a) To qualify for the certified public accountant license, an applicant who is applying under this section shall meet the education, examination, and experience requirements specified in subdivisions (b), (c), and (d), or otherwise prescribed pursuant to this article. The board may adopt regulations as necessary to implement this section.

(b) An applicant for the certified public accountant license shall present satisfactory evidence that the applicant has completed a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university, meeting, at a minimum, the standards described in Section 5094, the total educational program to include a minimum of 24 semester units in accounting subjects and 24 semester units in business related subjects. This evidence shall be provided prior to admission to the examination for the certified public accountant license, except that an applicant who applied, qualified, and sat for at least two subjects of the examination

for the certified public accountant license before May 15, 2002, may provide this evidence at the time of application for licensure.

(c) An applicant for the certified public accountant license shall pass an examination prescribed by the board pursuant to this article.

(d) The applicant shall show, to the satisfaction of the board, that the applicant has had two years of qualifying experience. This experience may include providing any type of service or advice involving the use of accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax, or consulting skills. To be qualifying under this section, experience shall have been performed in accordance with applicable professional standards.

Experience in public accounting shall be completed under the supervision or in the employ of a person licensed or otherwise having comparable authority under the laws of any state or country to engage in the practice of public accountancy. Experience in private or governmental accounting or auditing shall be completed under the supervision of an individual licensed by a state to engage in the practice of public accountancy.

(e) This section shall become inoperative on January 1, 2014, but shall become or remain operative if the educational requirements in ethics study and accounting study established by subdivision (b) of Section 5093, Section 5094.3, and Section 5094.6 are reduced or eliminated.

(f) The amendment to subdivision (d) of Section 5094.3 made by the measure adding this subdivision shall not be deemed to reduce or eliminate the educational requirements of Section 5094.3 for purposes of subdivision (e) of this section.

5092.1. Dates for License Qualifications

Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 5093, an applicant who has successfully completed the examination requirement specified in Section 5082 on or before December 31, 2013, may qualify for the issuance of a certified public accountant license until January 1, 2016, if he or she has met all remaining requirements specified in Section 5092 as they existed on December 31, 2013.

5093. Pathway 2; Conditions to Qualify for License Under this Section

(a) To qualify for the certified public accountant license, an applicant who is applying under this section shall meet the education, examination, and experience requirements specified in subdivisions (b), (c), and (d), or otherwise prescribed pursuant to this article. The board may adopt regulations as necessary to implement this section.

(b) (1) An applicant for admission to the certified public accountant examination under this section shall present satisfactory evidence that the applicant has completed a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a degree-granting university, college, or other institution of learning accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency included in a list of these agencies published by the United States Secretary of Education under the requirements of the federal Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 et seq.), or meeting, at a minimum, the standards described in subdivision (c) of Section 5094. The total educational program shall include a minimum of 24 semester units in accounting subjects and 24 semester units in business-related subjects. This evidence shall be provided at the time of application for admission to the examination, except that an applicant who applied, qualified, and sat for at least two subjects of the examination for the certified public accountant license before May 15, 2002, may provide this evidence at the time of application for licensure.

(A) An applicant enrolled in a program at an institution as described in this paragraph that grants conferral of a baccalaureate degree upon completion of the 150 semester units required by paragraph (2) of this subdivision may satisfy the requirements of this paragraph if the applicant's institution mails the applicant's official transcript or its equivalent together or separately with a letter signed by the institution's registrar, or its equivalent, directly to the board pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 5094. The letter shall include all of the following:

(i) A statement that the applicant is enrolled and in good standing in a program that will result in the conferral of a baccalaureate degree upon completion of either a master's degree or the 150 semester units required by paragraph (2) of this subdivision.

(ii) A statement that the applicant has completed all requirements, including general education and elective requirements, for a baccalaureate degree and the only reason the college or university has yet to confer the degree is because the applicant is enrolled in a program that confers a baccalaureate degree upon completion of either a master's degree or the 150 semester units required by paragraph (2) of this subdivision.

(iii) The date on which the applicant met all of the college's or university's requirements for conferral of a baccalaureate degree.

(B) The total educational program for an applicant described in subparagraph (A) shall include a minimum of 24 semester units in accounting subjects and 24 semester units in business-related subjects. This evidence shall be provided at the time of application for admission to the examination, except that an applicant who applied, qualified, and sat for at least two subjects of the examination for the certified public accountant license before May 15, 2002, may provide this evidence at the time of application for licensure.

(2) An applicant for issuance of the certified public accountant license under this section shall present satisfactory evidence that the applicant has completed at least 150 semester units of college education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university, meeting, at a minimum, the standards described in Section 5094, the total educational program to include a minimum of 24 semester units in accounting subjects, 24 semester units in business-related subjects, and, after December 31, 2013, shall also include a minimum of 10 units of ethics study consistent with the requirements set forth in Section 5094.3 and 20 units of accounting study consistent with the regulations promulgated under subdivision (c) of Section 5094.6. This evidence shall be presented at the time of application for the certified public accountant license. Nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed inconsistent with Section 5094 or 5094.6. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to be inconsistent with prevailing academic practice regarding the completion of units.

(c) An applicant for the certified public accountant license shall pass an examination prescribed by the board.

(d) (1) The applicant shall show, to the satisfaction of the board, that the applicant has had one year of qualifying experience. This experience may include providing any type of service or advice involving the use of accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax, or consulting skills.

(2) To be qualifying under this section, experience shall have been performed in accordance with applicable professional standards. Experience in public accounting shall be completed under the supervision or in the employ of a person licensed or otherwise

having comparable authority under the laws of any state or country to engage in the practice of public accountancy. Experience in private or governmental accounting or auditing shall be completed under the supervision of an individual licensed by a state to engage in the practice of public accountancy.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), the board may, by regulation, allow experience in academia to be qualifying under this section.

(e) Applicants completing education at a college or university located outside of this state, meeting, at a minimum, the standards described in Section 5094, shall be deemed to meet the educational requirements of this section if the board determines that the education is substantially equivalent to the standards of education specified under this chapter.

(f) An applicant who has successfully passed the examination requirement specified under Section 5082 on or before December 31, 2013, may qualify for the certified public accountant license without satisfying the 10 semester units of study set forth in Section 5094.3 or 20 semester units of accounting study consistent with the regulations promulgated under Section 5094.6, if the applicant completes all other requirements for the issuance of a license on or before December 31, 2015.

5093.5. Early Admission to CPA Examination

(a) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 5093, the board may admit an applicant to the certified public accountant examination before the applicant completes the education requirements set forth in Section 5093, if the applicant is enrolled in a degree-granting university, college, or other institution of learning, as defined in Section 5094, and is within 180 days of completing the educational requirements set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 5093.

(b) Within 240 days of submitting an application pursuant to subdivision (a), the applicant shall provide the board with satisfactory evidence that they have completed the educational requirements set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 5093.

(c) Failure to comply with subdivision (b) may result in the loss of any credit received for passage of any part of the certified public accountant examination before the requirement described in subdivision (b) was met.

5094. Standards for Qualifying Education

(a) In order for education to be qualifying, it shall meet the standards described in subdivision (b) or (c) of this section.

(b) At a minimum, education shall be from a degree-granting university, college, or other institution of learning accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency included in a list of these agencies published by the United States Secretary of Education under the requirements of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended (20 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 et seq.).

(c) Education from a college, university, or other institution of learning located outside the United States may be qualifying provided it is deemed by the board to be equivalent to education obtained under subdivision (b). The board may require an applicant to submit documentation of his or her education to a credential evaluation service approved by the board for evaluation and to cause the results of this evaluation to be reported to the board in order to assess educational equivalency.

(d) The board shall adopt regulations specifying the criteria and procedures for approval of credential evaluation services. These regulations shall, at a minimum, require that the credential evaluation service (1) furnish evaluations directly to the board, (2) furnish

evaluations written in English, (3) be a member of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions officers, NAFSA: Association of International Educators, or the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services, (4) be used by accredited colleges and universities, (5) be reevaluated by the board every five years, (6) maintain a complete set of reference materials as specified by the board, (7) base evaluations only upon authentic, original transcripts and degrees and have a written procedure for identifying fraudulent transcripts, (8) include in the evaluation report, for each degree held by the applicant, the equivalent degree offered in the United States, the date the degree was granted, the institution granting the degree, an English translation of the course titles, and the semester unit equivalence for each of the courses, (9) have an appeal procedure for applicants, and (10) furnish the board with information concerning the credential evaluation service that includes biographical information on evaluators and translators, three letters of references from public or private agencies, statistical information on the number of applications processed annually for the past five years, and any additional information the board may require in order to ascertain that the credential evaluation service meets the standards set forth in this subdivision and in any regulations adopted by the board.

5094.3. Ethics Study Coursework Requirements; Examination Exemption

(a) An applicant for licensure as a certified public accountant shall, to the satisfaction of the board, provide documentation of the completion of 10 semester units or 15 quarter units of ethics study, as set forth in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 5093, in the manner prescribed in this section.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2017, an applicant shall complete 10 semester units or 15 quarter units in courses described in subdivisions (c), (d), (e), and (f).

(c) A minimum of three semester units or four quarter units in courses at an upper division level or higher devoted to accounting ethics, accountants' professional responsibilities, auditing, or fraud unless the course was completed at a community college, in which case it need not be completed at the upper division level or higher.

(d) A maximum of 7 semester units or 11 quarter units, in the following subjects relating to ethics:

- (1) Business, government, and society.
- (2) Business law.
- (3) Corporate governance.
- (4) Corporate social responsibility.
- (5) Ethics.
- (6) Fraud.
- (7) Human resources management.
- (8) Business leadership.
- (9) Legal environment of business.
- (10) Management of organizations.
- (11) Morals.
- (12) Organizational behavior.
- (13) Professional responsibilities.
- (14) Auditing.

(e) (1) A maximum of three semester units or four quarter units in courses taken in the following disciplines:

- (A) Philosophy.
- (B) Religion.
- (C) Theology.

(2) To qualify under this subdivision, the course title shall contain one or more of the terms “introduction,” “introductory,” “general,” “fundamentals of,” “principles,” “foundation of,” or “survey of,” or have the name of the discipline as the sole name of the course title.

(f) A maximum of one semester unit of ethics study for completion of a course specific to financial statement audits.

(g) An applicant who has successfully passed the examination requirement specified under Section 5082 on or before December 31, 2013, is exempt from this section unless the applicant fails to obtain the qualifying experience as specified in Section 5092 or 5093 on or before December 31, 2015.

5094.6. Ethics Study and Accounting Study Requirements

(a) The board shall, by regulation, adopt guidelines for accounting study to be included as part of the education required under Section 5093.

(b) For purposes of this section, “accounting study” means independent study or other academic work in accounting, business, ethics, business law, or other academic work relevant to accounting and business, so as to enhance the competency of students as practitioners.

5095. Minimum number of Attest Services Hours; Attest Services

(a) To be authorized to sign reports on attest engagements, a licensee shall complete a minimum of 500 hours of experience, satisfactory to the board, in attest services.

(b) To qualify under this section, attest experience shall have been performed in accordance with applicable professional standards. Experience in public accounting shall be completed under the supervision or in the employ of a person licensed or otherwise having comparable authority under the laws of any state or country to engage in the practice of public accountancy and provide attest services, and this experience shall be verified. Experience in private or governmental accounting or auditing shall be completed under the supervision of an individual licensed by a state to engage in the practice of public accountancy and perform attest services, and this experience shall be verified. An applicant may be required to present work papers or other evidence substantiating that the applicant has met the requirements of this section and any applicable regulations.

(c) The board shall adopt regulations to implement this section, including, but not limited to, a procedure for applicants under Section 5092 or Section 5093 to qualify under this section.

ARTICLE 5.1. Practice Privileges

5096. Out-of-State Practitioners Responsibilities; Failure to Cease Practice or Provide Notice

(a) An individual whose principal place of business is not in this state and who has a valid and current license, certificate, or permit to practice public accountancy from another state may, subject to the conditions and limitations in this article, engage in the practice of public

accountancy in this state under a practice privilege without obtaining a certificate or license under this chapter if the individual satisfies one of the following:

(1) The individual has continually practiced public accountancy as a certified public accountant under a valid license issued by any state for at least 4 of the last 10 years.

(2) The individual has a license, certificate, or permit from a state that has been determined by the board to have education, examination, and experience qualifications for licensure substantially equivalent to this state's qualifications under Section 5093.

(3) The individual possesses education, examination, and experience qualifications for licensure that have been determined by the board to be substantially equivalent to this state's qualifications under Section 5093.

(b) The board may designate states as substantially equivalent under paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) and may accept individual qualification evaluations or appraisals conducted by designated entities, as satisfying the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a).

(c) An individual who qualifies for the practice privilege under this section may engage in the practice of public accountancy in this state, and a notice, fee, or other requirement shall not be imposed on that individual by the board.

(d) An individual who qualifies for the practice privilege under this section may perform the following services only through a firm of certified public accountants that has obtained a registration from the board pursuant to Section 5096.12:

(1) An audit or review of a financial statement for an entity headquartered in California.

(2) A compilation of a financial statement when that person 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 for an entity headquartered in California.

(3) An examination of prospective financial information for an entity headquartered in California.

(e) An individual who holds a practice privilege under this article, and is exercising the practice privilege in California:

(1) Is subject to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and disciplinary authority of the board and the courts of this state.

(2) Shall comply with the provisions of this chapter, board regulations, and other laws, regulations, and professional standards applicable to the practice of public accountancy by the licensees of this state and to any other laws and regulations applicable to individuals practicing under practice privileges in this state, except the individual is deemed, solely for the purpose of this article, to have met the continuing education requirements and ethics examination requirements of this state when the individual has met the examination and continuing education requirements of the state in which the individual holds the valid license, certificate, or permit on which the substantial equivalency is based.

(3) Shall not provide public accountancy services in this state from any office located in this state, except as an employee of a firm registered in this state. This paragraph does not apply to public accountancy services provided to a client at the client's place of business or residence.

(4) Is deemed to have appointed the regulatory agency of the state that issued the individual's certificate, license, or permit upon which substantial equivalency is based as the individual's agent on whom notices, subpoenas, or other process may be served in any action or proceeding by the board against the individual.

(5) Shall cooperate with any board investigation or inquiry and shall timely respond to a board investigation, inquiry, request, notice, demand, or subpoena for information or documents and timely provide to the board the identified information and documents.

(6) Shall cease exercising the practice privilege in this state if the regulatory agency in the state in which the individual's certificate, license, or permit was issued takes disciplinary action resulting in the suspension or revocation, including stayed suspension, stayed revocation, or probation of the individual's certificate, license, or permit, or takes other disciplinary action against the individual's certificate, license, or permit that arises from any of the following:

(A) Gross negligence, recklessness, or intentional wrongdoing relating to the practice of public accountancy.

(B) Fraud or misappropriation of funds.

(C) Preparation, publication, or dissemination of false, fraudulent, or materially incomplete or misleading financial statements, reports, or information.

(7) Shall cease exercising the practice privilege in this state if convicted in any jurisdiction of any crime involving dishonesty, including, but not limited to, embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds or property, or obtaining money, property, or other valuable consideration by fraudulent means or false pretenses.

(8) Shall cease exercising the practice privilege if the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board bars the individual from practicing before them.

(9) Shall cease exercising the practice privilege if any governmental body or agency suspends the right of the individual to practice before the body or agency.

(10) Shall report to the board in writing any pending criminal charges, other than for a minor traffic violation, in any jurisdiction within 30 days of the date the individual has knowledge of those charges.

(f) An individual who is required to cease practice pursuant to paragraphs (6) to (9), inclusive, of subdivision (e) shall notify the board within 15 calendar days, on a form prescribed by the board, and shall not practice public accountancy in this state pursuant to this section until the individual has received from the board written permission to do so.

(g) An individual who fails to cease practice as required by subdivision (e) or who fails to provide the notice required by subdivision (f) shall be subject to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and disciplinary authority of the board as if the practice privilege were a license and the individual were a licensee. An individual in violation of subdivision (e) or (f) shall, for a minimum of one year from the date the board learns there has been a violation of subdivision (e) or (f), not practice in this state and shall not have the possibility of reinstatement during that period. If the board determines that the failure to cease practice or provide the notice was intentional, that individual's practice privilege shall be revoked and there shall be no possibility of reinstatement for a minimum of two years.

(h) The board shall require an individual who provides notice to the board pursuant to subdivision (f) to cease the practice of public accountancy in this state until the board provides the individual with written permission to resume the practice of public accountancy in this state.

(i) (1) An individual to whom, within the last seven years immediately preceding the date on which the individual wishes to practice in this state, any of the following criteria apply, shall notify the board, on a form prescribed by the board, and shall not practice public

accountancy in this state pursuant to this section until the board provides the individual with written permission to do so:

(A) The individual has been the subject of any final disciplinary action by the licensing or disciplinary authority of any other jurisdiction with respect to any professional license or has any charges of professional misconduct pending against that individual in any other jurisdiction.

(B) The individual has had their license in another jurisdiction reinstated after a suspension or revocation of the license.

(C) The individual has been denied issuance or renewal of a professional license or certificate in any other jurisdiction for any reason other than an inadvertent administrative error.

(D) The individual has been convicted of a crime or is subject to pending criminal charges in any jurisdiction other than a minor traffic violation.

(E) The individual has otherwise acquired a disqualifying condition as described in subdivision (a) of Section 5096.2.

(2) An individual who fails to cease practice as required by subdivision (e) or who fails to provide the notice required by paragraph (1) shall be subject to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and disciplinary authority of the board as if the practice privilege were a license and the individual were a licensee. An individual in violation of subdivision (e) or paragraph (1) shall, for a minimum of one year from the date the board knows there has been a violation of subdivision (e) or paragraph (1), not practice in this state and shall not have the possibility of reinstatement during that period. If the board determines that the failure to cease practice or provide the notice was intentional, that individual shall be prohibited from practicing in this state in the same manner as if a licensee has that licensee's practice privilege revoked and there shall be no possibility of reinstatement for a minimum of two years.

(j) At the time of notification pursuant to subdivision (f) or (i), if the individual has a valid email address, that individual shall provide that email address to the board.

5096.1. Out-of-State Practitioner Unqualified to Practice Privilege; Violation; Grounds for Discipline

(a) Any individual, not a licensee of this state, who is engaged in any act which is the practice of public accountancy in this state, and who does not qualify to practice pursuant to the practice privilege described in Section 5096 and who has a license, certificate, or other authority to engage in the practice of public accountancy in any other state, regardless of whether active, inactive, suspended, or subject to renewal on payment of a fee or completion of an educational or ethics requirement, is:

(1) Deemed to be practicing public accountancy unlawfully in this state.

(2) Subject to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and disciplinary authority of the board and the courts of this state to the same extent as a holder of a valid practice privilege.

(3) Deemed to have appointed the regulatory agency of the state that issued the individual's certificate or license as the individual's agent on whom notice, subpoenas, or other process may be served in any action or proceeding by the board against the individual.

(b) The board may revoke a practice privilege from any individual who has violated this section or implementing regulations or committed any act which would be grounds for discipline against the holder of a practice privilege.

5096.2. Revocation; Procedures; Reinstatement of Practice; Disciplinary Actions; Costs

(a) (1) Practice privileges may be revoked for any of the following reasons:

(A) If an individual no longer qualifies under, or complies with, the provisions of this article, including, but not limited to, Section 5096, or implementing regulations.

(B) If an individual commits any act that if committed by an applicant for licensure would be grounds for denial of a license under Section 480.

(C) If an individual commits any act that if committed by a licensee would be grounds for discipline under Section 5100.

(D) If an individual commits any act outside of this state that would be a violation if committed within this state.

(E) If an individual acquires at any time, while exercising the practice privilege, any disqualifying condition under paragraph (2).

(2) Disqualifying conditions include:

(A) Conviction of any crime other than a minor traffic violation.

(B) Revocation, suspension, denial, surrender, or other discipline or sanctions involving any license, permit, registration, certificate, or other authority to practice any profession in this or any other state or foreign country or to practice before any state, federal, or local court or agency, or the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

(C) Any judgment or arbitration award against the individual involving the professional conduct of the individual in the amount of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) or greater.

(D) Any other conditions as specified by the board in regulation.

(3) The board may adopt regulations exempting specified minor occurrences of the conditions listed in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) from being disqualifying conditions under this subdivision.

(b) The board may revoke practice privileges using either of the following procedures:

(1) Notifying the individual in writing of all of the following:

(A) That the practice privilege is revoked.

(B) The reasons for revocation.

(C) The earliest date on which the individual may qualify for a practice privilege.

(D) That the individual has a right to appeal the notice and request a hearing under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code) if a written notice of appeal and request for hearing is made within 60 days.

(E) That, if the individual does not submit a notice of appeal and request for hearing within 60 days, the board's action set forth in the notice shall become final.

(2) Filing a statement of issues under the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(c) An individual whose practice privilege has been revoked may only subsequently exercise the practice privilege upon application to the board for reinstatement of the practice privilege not less than one year after the effective date of the notice or decision

revoking the practice privilege, unless a longer time period is specified in the notice or decision revoking the practice privilege.

(d) Holders of practice privileges are subject to suspension, citations, fines, or other disciplinary actions for any conduct that would be grounds for discipline against a licensee of the board or for any conduct in violation of this article or regulations adopted thereunder.

(e) The board may recover its costs pursuant to Section 5107 as part of any disciplinary proceeding against the holder of a practice privilege.

(f) The provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), including, but not limited to, the commencement of a disciplinary proceeding by the filing of an accusation by the board, shall apply under this article.

(g) If the board revokes or otherwise limits an individual's practice privilege, the board shall promptly notify the regulatory agency of the state or states in which the individual is licensed, and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, and the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy.

5096.4. Administrative Suspension of a Practice Privilege

(a) The right of an individual to practice in this state under a practice privilege may be administratively suspended at any time by an order issued by the board or its executive officer, without prior notice or hearing, for the purpose of conducting a disciplinary investigation, proceeding, or inquiry concerning the individual's competence or qualifications to practice under practice privileges, failure to timely respond to a board inquiry or request for information or documents, or under other conditions and circumstances provided for by board regulation. The board shall consult the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and the United States Securities and Exchange Commission at least once every six months to identify out-of-state licensees who may have disqualifying conditions or who may be obliged to cease practice, and shall disclose, pursuant to this subdivision, whether those out-of-state licensees are lawfully permitted to exercise the privilege. Disclosure of this information shall not be considered discipline.

(b) The administrative suspension order is immediately effective when mailed to the individual's address of record or agent for notice and service as provided for in this article.

(c) The administrative suspension order shall contain the following:

(1) The reason for the suspension.

(2) A statement that the individual has the right, within 30 days, to appeal the administrative suspension order and request a hearing.

(3) A statement that any appeal hearing will be conducted under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code) applicable to individuals who are denied licensure, including the filing of a statement of issues by the board setting forth the reasons for the administrative suspension of practice privileges and specifying the statutes and rules with which the individual must show compliance by producing proof at the hearing and in addition any particular matters that have come to the attention of the board and that would authorize the administrative suspension, or the revocation of practice privileges.

(d) The burden is on the holder of the suspended practice privilege to establish both qualification and fitness to practice under practice privileges.

(e) The administrative suspension shall continue in effect until terminated by an order of the board or the executive officer.

(f) Administrative suspension is not discipline and shall not preclude any individual from applying for a license to practice public accountancy in this state.

(g) Proceedings to appeal an administrative suspension order may be combined or coordinated with proceedings for revocation or discipline of a practice privilege.

5096.5. Experience Requirement for Signing Attest Report

Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, an individual may not sign any attest report pursuant to a practice privilege unless the individual meets the experience requirements of Section 5095.

5096.6. Delegation of Authority, Executive officer

In addition to the authority otherwise provided for by this code, the board may delegate to the executive officer the authority to issue any notice or order provided for in this article and to act on behalf of the board, including, but not limited to, issuing an interim suspension order, subject to the right of the individual to timely appeal and request a hearing as provided for in this article.

5096.7. Definitions

(a) Anywhere the term “license,” “licensee,” “permit,” or “certificate” is used in this chapter or Division 1.5 (commencing with Section 475), it shall include persons holding practice privileges under this article, unless otherwise inconsistent with the provisions of the article.

(b) Anywhere the term “employee” is used in this article it shall include, but is not limited to, partners, shareholders, and other owners.

(c) For purposes of this article, the term “license” includes certificate or permit.

5096.8. Investigation Authority and Implementing Regulations

In addition to the authority otherwise provided by this code, all investigative powers of the board, including those delegated to the executive officer, shall apply to investigations concerning compliance with, or actual or potential violations of, the provisions of this article or implementing regulations, including, but not limited to, the power to conduct investigations and hearings by the executive officer under Section 5103 and to issuance of subpoenas under Section 5108.

5096.9. Authority to Adopt Regulations

(a) The board is authorized to adopt regulations to implement, interpret, or make specific the provisions of this article.

(b) The board may adopt emergency regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code) to establish policies, guidelines, and procedures to initially implement this article as it goes into effect on July 1, 2013. The adoption of the regulations shall be considered by the office of Administrative Law to be necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, or general welfare. The emergency regulations shall be submitted to the office of Administrative Law for filing with the Secretary of State in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, to ensure uninterrupted implementation of this article, the board may adopt or amend regulations consistent with Section 100 of Title 1 of the California Code of Regulations to remove or extend the inoperative date of its regulations in Article 3 (commencing with Section 18) of Division 1 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations, or to remove the inoperative dates for the regulations in Article 4 (commencing with Section 26) of Division 1 of Title 16 of the California Code of Regulations.

(2) Notwithstanding any other law, the office of Administrative Law shall consider the board's action to remove or extend the inoperative dates of these regulations as a change without regulatory effect as described in Section 100 of Title 1 of the California Code of Regulations that exempts the board from complying with the rulemaking procedure specified in the Administrative Procedure Act (Article 5 (commencing with Section 11346) of Chapter 3.5 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

5096.12. Limited Firm Practice; Another State Licensee

(a) A certified public accounting firm that is authorized to practice in another state and that does not have an office in this state may engage in the practice of public accountancy in this state through the holder of a practice privilege provided that:

(1) The practice of public accountancy by the firm is limited to authorized practice by the holder of the practice privilege.

(2) A firm that engages in practice under this section is deemed to consent to the personal, subject matter, and disciplinary jurisdiction of the board with respect to any practice under this section.

(b) The board may revoke, suspend, issue a fine pursuant to Article 6.5 (commencing with Section 5116), issue a citation and fine pursuant to Section 125.9, or otherwise restrict or discipline the firm for any act that would be grounds for discipline against a holder of a practice privilege through which the firm practices.

(c) A firm that provides the services described in subdivision (d) of Section 5096 shall obtain a registration from the board. At the time of registration, if the firm has a valid email address, it shall provide that email address to the board.

5096.20. Information on Out-of-State Licenses with Disqualifying Conditions; Website Maintenance

(a) To ensure that Californians are protected from out-of-state licensees with disqualifying conditions who may unlawfully attempt to practice in this state under a practice privilege, prior to July 1, 2013, the board shall add an out-of-state licensee feature to its license lookup tab of the home page of its Internet Web site that allows consumers to obtain information about an individual whose principal place of business is not in this state and who seeks to exercise a practice privilege in this state, that is at least equal to the information that was available to consumers through its home page prior to January 1, 2013, through the practice privilege form previously filed by out-of-state licensees pursuant to Section 5096, as added by Chapter 921 of the Statutes of 2004, and the regulations adopted thereunder. At minimum, these features shall include all of the following:

(1) The ability of the consumer to search by name and state of licensure.

(2) The disclosure of information in the possession of the board, which the board is otherwise authorized to publicly disclose, about an individual exercising a practice

privilege in this state, including, but not limited to, whether the board has taken action of any form against that individual and, if so, what the action was or is.

(3) A disclaimer that the consumer must click through prior to being referred to any other Internet Web site, which in plain language explains that the consumer is being referred to an Internet Web site that is maintained by a regulatory agency or other entity that is not affiliated with the board. This disclaimer shall include a link to relevant sections of this article that set forth disqualifying conditions, including, but not limited to, Section 5096.2.

(4) A statement in plain language that notifies consumers that they are permitted to file complaints against such individuals with the board.

(5) A link to the Internet Web site or sites that the board determines, in its discretion, provides the consumer the most complete and reliable information available about the individual's status as a licenseholder, permitholder, or certificate holder.

(6) If the board of another state does not maintain an Internet Web site that allows a consumer to obtain information about its licensees including, but not limited to, disciplinary history, and that information is not available through a link to an Internet Web site maintained by another entity, a link to contact information for that board, which contains a disclaimer in plain language that explains that the consumer is being referred to a board that does not permit the consumer to obtain information, including, but not limited to, disciplinary history, about individuals through the Internet Web site, and that the out-of-state board is not affiliated with the board.

(b) The board shall biennially survey the Internet Web sites and disclosure policies of other boards to ensure that its disclaimers are accurate.

5096.21. Determination Regarding Out-of-State Practitioners

(a) (1) On and after January 1, 2016, if the board determines, through a majority vote of the board at a regularly scheduled meeting, that allowing individuals from a particular state to practice in this state pursuant to a practice privilege as described in Section 5096, violates the board's duty to protect the public, pursuant to Section 5000.1, the board shall require out-of-state individuals licensed from that state, as a condition to exercising a practice privilege in this state, to file the notification form and pay the applicable fees as required by Section 5096.22.

(2) A state for which the board has made a determination pursuant to paragraph (1) to require individuals licensed from that state to file a notification form and pay the applicable fees may subsequently be redetermined by the board, by majority vote of the board at a regularly scheduled meeting, to allow individuals from that state to practice in this state pursuant to a practice privilege as described in Section 5096.

(b) The board shall, at minimum, consider the following factors when making a determination or redetermination pursuant to subdivision (a):

(1) Whether the state timely and adequately addresses enforcement referrals made by the board to the accountancy regulatory board of that state, or otherwise fails to respond to requests the board deems necessary to meet its obligations under this article.

(2) Whether the state makes the disciplinary history of its licensees publicly available through the Internet in a manner that allows the board to adequately link consumers to an Internet Web site to obtain information that was previously made available to

consumers about individuals from the state prior to January 1, 2013, through the notification form.

(3) Whether the state imposes discipline against licensees that is appropriate in light of the nature of the alleged misconduct.

(4) Whether the state has in place and is operating pursuant to enforcement practices substantially equivalent to the current best practices guidelines adopted by the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy provided those guidelines have been determined by the board to meet or exceed the board's own enforcement practices.

(c) On or before July 1, 2014, the board shall convene a stakeholder group consisting of members of the board, board enforcement staff, and representatives of the accounting profession and consumer representatives to consider whether the provisions of this article are consistent with the board's duty to protect the public consistent with Section 5000.1, and whether the provisions of this article satisfy the objectives of stakeholders of the accounting profession in this state, including consumers. The group, at its first meeting, shall adopt policies and procedures relative to how it will conduct its business, including, but not limited to, policies and procedures addressing periodic reporting of its findings to the board. The group shall provide recommendations to the board on any matter upon which it is authorized to act.

5096.22. Practice Privilege Notification Form and Fee

(a) An individual whose principal place of business is in a state subject to an action of the board pursuant to Section 5096.21 shall do both of the following:

(1) Prior to practicing, submit a notification form to the board in a manner prescribed by board regulation.

(2) Pay a fee equal to the reasonable administrative costs, as established by the board.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this article or by board regulation, a practice privilege subject to this section shall commence when the individual submits a properly completed notification form to the board, provided that the fee is received by the board within 30 days of that date. The board shall permit the notification to be provided electronically.

(c) An individual shall not be deemed to be in violation of this section solely because he or she begins the practice of public accounting in California prior to notifying the board as indicated in subdivision (a), provided the notice is given within five business days of the date practice begins. An individual who properly notifies the board within the five-day period provided for in this subdivision shall be deemed to have a practice privilege from the first day of practice in California unless the individual fails to timely submit the required fee. Failure to comply with this section means that the individual is practicing public accountancy unlawfully in this state and is in violation of Section 5120. In addition to any other available remedy, the board may issue a fine equal to reasonable enforcement costs if an individual notifies the board more than five business days after beginning practice in California.

(d) An individual whose principal place of business is in a state subject to an action by the board pursuant to Section 5096.21 shall not be deemed in violation of the notice and fee requirements of this section if the failure to comply occurs within 60 days of the date of the board action.

ARTICLE 5.5. Audit Documentation

5097. Presumptions Raised by Improper Documentation; Retention and Destruction

(a) Audit documentation shall be a licensee's records of the procedures applied, the tests performed, the information obtained, and the pertinent conclusions reached in an audit engagement. Audit documentation shall include, but is not limited to, programs, analyses, memoranda, letters of confirmation and representation, copies or abstracts of company documents, and schedules or commentaries prepared or obtained by the licensee.

(b) Audit documentation shall contain sufficient documentation to enable a reviewer with relevant knowledge and experience, having no previous connection with the audit engagement, to understand the nature, timing, extent, and results of the auditing or other procedures performed, evidence obtained, and conclusions reached, and to determine the identity of the persons who performed and reviewed the work.

(c) Failure of the audit documentation to document the procedures applied, tests performed, evidence obtained, and relevant conclusions reached in an engagement shall raise a presumption that the procedures were not applied, tests were not performed, information was not obtained, and relevant conclusions were not reached. This presumption shall be a rebuttable presumption affecting the burden of proof relative to those portions of the audit that are not documented as required in subdivision (b). The burden may be met by a preponderance of the evidence.

(d) Audit documentation shall be maintained by a licensee for the longer of the following:

(1) The minimum period of retention provided in subdivision (e).

(2) A period sufficient to satisfy professional standards and to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

(e) Audit documentation shall be maintained for a minimum of seven years which shall be extended during the pendency of any board investigation, disciplinary action, or legal action involving the licensee or the licensee's firm. The board may adopt regulations to establish a different retention period for specific categories of audit documentation where the board finds that the nature of the documentation warrants it.

(f) Licensees shall maintain a written documentation retention and destruction policy that shall set forth the licensee's practices and procedures complying with this article.

5098. Audit Documentation Regulations; Adoption

The board may adopt regulations to implement, interpret, and make specific provisions relating to the following:

(a) Requirements for licensees maintaining an audit documentation retention policy and procedures for review and approval of audit documentation destruction.

(b) Procedures for the identification, dating, and retention of audit documentation.

ARTICLE 6. Disciplinary Proceedings

5100. Revocation or Suspension of Permit; Refusal to Renew: Censure

After notice and hearing the board may revoke, suspend, or refuse to renew any permit or certificate granted under Article 4 (commencing with Section 5070) and Article 5 (commencing with Section 5080), or may censure the holder of that permit or certificate for unprofessional conduct that includes, but is not limited to, one or any combination of the following causes:

- (a) Conviction of any crime substantially related to the qualifications, functions and duties of a certified public accountant or a public accountant.
- (b) A violation of Section 478, 498, or 499 dealing with false statements or omissions in the application for a license, in obtaining a certificate as a certified public accountant, in obtaining registration under this chapter, or in obtaining a permit to practice public accountancy under this chapter.
- (c) Dishonesty, fraud, gross negligence, or repeated negligent acts committed in the same or different engagements, for the same or different clients, or any combination of engagements or clients, each resulting in a violation of applicable professional standards that indicate a lack of competency in the practice of public accountancy or in the performance of the bookkeeping operations described in Section 5052.
- (d) Cancellation, revocation, or suspension of a certificate or other authority to practice as a certified public accountant or a public accountant, refusal to renew the certificate or other authority to practice as a certified public accountant or a public accountant, or any other discipline by any other state or foreign country.
- (e) Violation of Section 5097.
- (f) Violation of Section 5120.
- (g) Willful violation of this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated by the board under the authority granted under this chapter.
- (h) Suspension or revocation of the right to practice before any governmental body or agency.
- (i) Fiscal dishonesty or breach of fiduciary responsibility of any kind.
- (j) Knowing preparation, publication, or dissemination of false, fraudulent, or materially misleading financial statements, reports, or information.
- (k) Embezzlement, theft, misappropriation of funds or property, or obtaining money, property, or other valuable consideration by fraudulent means or false pretenses.
- (l) The imposition of any discipline, penalty, or sanction on a registered public accounting firm or any associated person of such firm, or both, or on any other holder of a permit, certificate, license, or other authority to practice in this state, by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board or the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or their designees under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 or other federal legislation.
- (m) Unlawfully engaging in the practice of public accountancy in another state.

5100.1. Determining Discipline: Certified or True and Correct Copies of Action

Notwithstanding any other law, in causes for discipline against a licensee under subdivisions (d), (h), or (l) of Section 5100, the board shall rely on the findings or events stated in a certified or true and correct copy of the disciplinary or other action as conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining discipline.

5100.2. Denial of Licensure: Actions Adverse to Qualifications or Duties

(a) In addition to the grounds for the denial of a license pursuant to Section 480, the board may deny an applicant for a license if either of the following conditions are met:

(1) The applicant was convicted of a financial crime currently classified as a felony that is directly and adversely related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a certified public accountant, pursuant to regulations adopted by the board. The seven-year limitation as described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 480 shall not apply.

(2) The applicant, within the preceding seven years from the date of application, was subjected to a disciplinary action taken by an agency of the federal government, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or another country for any act substantially related to the functions, qualifications, or duties of a certified public accountant.

(b) Notwithstanding any other law, in causes for denial of an application for licensure pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of this section, the board shall rely on the findings or events stated in a certified or true and correct copy of the disciplinary or other action as conclusive evidence for purposes of determining whether to deny the application.

(c) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2020.

5100.5. Permanent License Restrictions

(a) After notice and hearing the board may, for unprofessional conduct, permanently restrict or limit the practice of a licensee or impose a probationary term or condition on a license, which prohibits the licensee from performing or engaging in any of the acts or services described in Section 5051.

(b) A licensee may petition the board pursuant to Section 5115 for reduction of penalty or reinstatement of the privilege to engage in the service or act restricted or limited by the board.

(c) The authority or sanctions provided by this section are in addition to any other civil, criminal, or administrative penalties or sanctions provided by law, and do not supplant, but are cumulative to, other disciplinary authority, penalties, or sanctions.

(d) Failure to comply with any restriction or limitation imposed by the board pursuant to this section is grounds for revocation of the license.

(e) For purposes of this section, both of the following shall apply:

(1) "Unprofessional conduct" includes, but is not limited to, those grounds for discipline or denial listed in Section 5100.

(2) "Permanently restrict or limit the practice of" includes, but is not limited to, the prohibition on engaging in or performing any attestation engagement, audits, or compilations.

5101. Revocation, Suspension or Refusal to Renew Permit of Partnership

After notice and hearing the board shall revoke the registration and permit to practice of a partnership if at any time it does not have all the qualifications prescribed by the section of this chapter under which it qualified for registration. After notice and hearing the board may revoke, suspend or refuse to renew the permit to practice of a partnership or may censure the holder of such permit for any of the causes enumerated in Section 5100 and for the following additional causes:

(a) The revocation or suspension of the certificate or registration or the revocation or suspension of or refusal to renew the permit to practice of any partner.

(b) The cancellation, revocation or suspension of certificate or other authority to practice or refusal to renew the certificate or other authority of the partnership of any partner thereof to practice public accountancy in any other state.

5102. Conduct of Proceedings; Powers of Board

The proceedings under this article shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing at Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and the board shall have all the powers granted therein.

5103. Authority of Board to Investigate Complaints

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the board may inquire into any alleged violation of this chapter or any other state or federal law, regulation, or rule relevant to the practice of accountancy.

(b) The board, or its executive officer pursuant to a delegation of authority from the board, is authorized to perform the following functions:

(1) To receive and investigate complaints and to conduct investigations or hearings, with or without the filing of any complaint, and to obtain information and evidence relating to any matter involving the conduct of licensees, as directed by the board, or as directed by the executive officer pursuant to a delegation of authority from the board.

(2) To receive and investigate complaints and to conduct investigations or hearings, with or without the filing of any complaint, and to obtain information and evidence relating to any matter involving any violation or alleged violation of this chapter by licensees, as directed by the board, or as directed by the executive officer pursuant to a delegation of authority from the board.

5103.5. Notice of Formal Accusations

(a) The board shall post on its Internet Web site, in an easily marked and identifiable location, notice of all formal accusations. The notice of any formal accusation shall contain a link to where a person may request and have sent to him or her a copy of the formal accusation, and the basis for the accusation and alleged violations filed by the board against a licensee.

(b) The link to where a person may request and have sent to him or her a copy of the formal accusation shall be clearly and conspicuously located on the same Internet Web site page on which the notice is posted and shall authorize a person to request and receive the information described in subdivision (a) by regular mail or electronic mail.

(c) The board shall develop a statement that informs any person requesting a copy of a formal accusation and any person receiving a copy of a formal accusation that any allegations contained in the accusation are not a final determination of wrongdoing and are subject to adjudication and final review by the board pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code). This statement shall be provided to a person requesting and receiving a copy of a formal accusation in a manner to be determined by the board.

5104. Relinquishment of Certificate or Permit

Any certified public accountant or public accountant whose certificate, registration, or permit has been revoked or suspended shall upon request of the board relinquish his or her certificate or permit. However, upon the expiration of the period of suspension, the board shall immediately return any suspended certificate or permit which has been relinquished.

5105. Delinquency in Payment of Renewal Fee; Reissuance

Any certified public accountant or public accountant who is delinquent in the payment of his renewal fee shall upon request of the board relinquish his certificate and permit; provided, however, the board shall reissue any certificate and permit which has been relinquished for nonpayment of renewal fees if the permit is renewed as provided in Section 5070.6.

5106. Conviction Defined

A plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of this article. The record of the conviction shall be conclusive evidence thereof. The board may order the certificate or permit suspended or revoked, or may decline to issue a certificate or permit, when the time for appeal has elapsed, or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal or when an order granting probation is made, suspending the imposition of sentence, irrespective of a subsequent order under the provisions of Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code allowing such person to withdraw his plea of guilty and to enter a plea of not guilty, or setting aside the verdict of guilty or dismissing the accusation, information or indictment.

5107. Payment of Disciplinary Costs: Conditional Renewal

(a) The executive officer of the board may request the administrative law judge, as part of the proposed decision in a disciplinary proceeding, to direct any holder of a permit or certificate found to have committed a violation or violations of this chapter to pay to the board all reasonable costs of investigation and prosecution of the case, including, but not limited to, attorney's fees. The board shall not recover costs incurred at the administrative hearing.

(b) A certified copy of the actual costs, or a good faith estimate of costs where actual costs are not available, signed by the executive officer, shall be prima facie evidence of reasonable costs of investigation and prosecution of the case.

(c) The administrative law judge shall make a proposed finding of the amount of reasonable costs of investigation and prosecution of the case when requested to do so by the executive officer pursuant to subdivision (a). Costs are payable 120 days after the board's decision is final, unless otherwise provided for by the administrative law judge or if the time for payment is extended by the board.

(d) The finding of the administrative law judge with regard to cost shall not be reviewable by the board to increase the cost award. The board may reduce or eliminate the cost award, or remand to the administrative law judge where the proposed decision fails to make a finding on costs requested by the executive officer pursuant to subdivision (a).

(e) The administrative law judge may make a further finding that the amount of reasonable costs awarded shall be reduced or eliminated upon a finding that respondent has demonstrated that he or she cannot pay all or a portion of the costs or that payment of the

costs would cause an unreasonable financial hardship which cannot be remedied through a payment plan.

(f) When an administrative law judge makes a finding that costs be waived or reduced, he or she shall set forth the factual basis for his or her finding in the proposed decision.

(g) Where an order for recovery of costs is made and timely payment is not made as directed by the board's decision, the board may enforce the order for payment in any appropriate court. This right of enforcement shall be in addition to any other rights the board may have as to any holder of a permit or certificate directed to pay costs.

(h) In a judicial action for the recovery of costs, proof of the board's decision shall be conclusive proof of the validity of the order of payment and the terms of payment.

(i) All costs recovered under this section shall be deposited in the Accountancy Fund.

(j) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the board shall not renew or reinstate the permit or certificate of a holder who has failed to pay all of the costs ordered under this section.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of subdivision (g) of Section 125.3, the board may, in its discretion, conditionally renew or reinstate for a maximum of three years the permit or certificate of a holder who demonstrates financial hardship and who enters into a formal agreement with the board to reimburse the board within that three-year period for those unpaid costs.

(k) Nothing in this section shall preclude the board from seeking recovery of costs in an order or decision made pursuant to an agreement entered into between the board and the holder of a permit or certificate.

(l) (1) Costs may not be recovered under this section as a result of a citation issued pursuant to Section 125.9 and its implementing language if the licensee complies with the citation.

(2) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that this subdivision is declaratory of existing law.

5108. Subpoenas; Board Authority

In connection with any investigation or action authorized by this chapter, the board may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, books, accounts, documents and testimony pertinent or material to its inquiry, investigation, hearing, proceeding, or action conducted in any part of the state.

5109. Jurisdiction over Expired, Cancelled, Forfeited, Suspended, or Surrendered License

The expiration, cancellation, forfeiture, or suspension of a license, practice privilege, or other authority to practice public accountancy by operation of law or by order or decision of the board or a court of law, the placement of a license on a retired status, or the voluntary surrender of a license by a licensee shall not deprive the board of jurisdiction to commence or proceed with any investigation of or action or disciplinary proceeding against the licensee, or to render a decision suspending or revoking the license.

5110. False Statements; Denial of Exam Application; Voidance of Grades; Exam Cheating

(a) After notice and an opportunity for a hearing, the board may deny an application to take the licensing examination, deny admission to current and future licensing

examinations, void examination grades, and deny an application for a license or registration to any individual who has committed any of the following acts:

- (1) Made any false, fraudulent, or materially misleading statement or a material omission in any application for a license, examination, or registration.
- (2) Cheated or subverted or attempted to subvert any licensing examination.
- (3) Aided, abetted, or conspired with any other person to violate paragraph (1) or (2).
- (4) Any act that if committed by an applicant for licensure would be grounds for denial of a license or registration under Section 480 or if committed by a licensee or a registrant would be grounds for discipline under Section 5100.
- (5) Any act committed outside of this state that would be a violation of this article if committed within this state.

(b) Neither the withdrawal of an application for examination, licensure, or registration, nor the expulsion or voluntary departure from an examination shall deprive the board of its authority to deny an application for, or admittance to, current or future licensing examinations, or to commence or continue a proceeding based on a violation of this article.

(c) Nothing in this article shall be construed to limit the authority of the board to refuse admittance to or to remove from the licensing examination, any person suspected of cheating or failing to comply with examination procedures or requirements.

(d) The term "licensing examination" includes the Uniform Certified Public Accountant examination, ethics examination, and any other professional or vocational licensing examination offered or administered by, or through, the board or other agencies within or outside of this state, for professional or vocational licensing purposes.

(e) The board may take any of the actions described in subdivision (a) based upon any determination, decision, ruling, or finding made by any state or other governmental entity, foreign or domestic, that any individual has committed any of the actions described in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, of subdivision (a).

(f) The provisions of this section are in addition to any other remedies that may be available under other provisions of law including, but not limited to, those set forth in Sections 123, 480, and 496.

5111. Cheating Defined

Cheating on, or subverting or attempting to subvert any licensing examination includes, but is not limited to, engaging in, soliciting, or procuring any of the following:

- (a) Any communication between one or more examinees and any person, other than a proctor or examination official, while the examination is in progress.
- (b) Any communication between one or more examinees and any other person at any time concerning the content of the examination including, but not limited to, any examination question or answer, unless the examination has been publicly released by the examining authority or jurisdiction.
- (c) The taking of all or a part of the examination by a person other than the applicant.
- (d) Possession or use at any time during the examination or while the examinee is on the examination premises of any device, material, or document that is not expressly authorized for use by examinees during the examination including, but not limited to, notes, crib sheets, textbooks, and electronic devices.
- (e) Failure to follow any examination instruction or rule related to examination security.

(f) Providing false, fraudulent, or materially misleading information concerning education, experience, or other qualifications as part of, or in support of, any application for admission to any professional or vocational examination.

5112. Procedure; Limitation on Actions

(a) The board may deny an application to take the licensing examination, deny admittance to current and future licensing examinations, and void examination grades on the grounds set forth in Section 5110 using either of the following procedures:

(1) Notifying the individual in writing of all of the following:

(A) The action the board has taken.

(B) The reasons the action was taken.

(C) The earliest date on which the individual may reapply for admittance to the licensing examination.

(D) The individual's right to a hearing under the provisions of Chapter 5

(commencing with Section 11500) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code if a written request for a hearing is made within 60 days from the date of the board's notice. If the individual does not request a hearing, the board's action shall become final at the expiration of this 60-day period.

(2) Filing and serving a statement of issues in accordance with Section 11504 of the Government Code.

(b) The board shall issue the notice of action under paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) or file and serve the statement of issues under paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) within five years of the last day of the examination with respect to which the alleged prohibited act was committed or within three years of the discovery of the commission of the alleged prohibited act, whichever occurs later.

5113. Readmission to the Examination

An individual who has been denied admission to the licensing examination under Section 5110 may petition the board for admission to the Certified Public Accountant examination not less than one year after the effective date of the decision issued by the board following a hearing held pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code or, if there was no hearing, may petition the board not less than one year after the decision or action pursuant to the notice of action issued by the board becomes final as provided in subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 5112, unless the decision or notice of action issued by the board specifies a different timeframe within which this petition may be filed. However, in no event shall the timeframe specified by the board be more than three years from the effective date of the board's decision or from the date that the board's action pursuant to the notice of action becomes final.

5115. Petitions for Reinstatement or Reduction of Penalty

(a) A person whose license has been revoked or surrendered may petition the board for reinstatement or reduction of penalty after a period of not less than one year has elapsed from the effective date of the decision or from the date of the denial of a similar petition, unless a longer period, not to exceed three years, is specified by the board in any decision revoking the license, accepting the surrender of the license, or denying reinstatement of the license.

(b) A person whose license has not been revoked or surrendered but who has been disciplined by imposition of a suspension or otherwise disciplined may petition the board for reinstatement or reduction of penalty after a period of not less than one year has elapsed from the effective date of the decision.

(c) The board shall give notice to the Attorney General of the filing of the petition and the Attorney General and the petitioner shall be afforded an opportunity to present either oral or written argument before the board itself. The board itself shall rule on the petition, and the decision shall include the reasons therefor and any terms and conditions that the board reasonably deems appropriate to impose as a condition of reinstatement or reduction of penalty, including, but not limited to, restrictions on the petitioner's scope of professional practice.

ARTICLE 6.5. Administrative Penalties

5116. Administrative Penalties General Provisions

(a) The board, after appropriate notice and an opportunity for hearing, may order any licensee or applicant for licensure or examination to pay an administrative penalty as provided in this article as part of any disciplinary proceeding or other proceeding provided for in this chapter.

(b) The board may assess administrative penalties under one or more provisions of this article. However, the total administrative penalty to be paid by the licensee shall not exceed the amount of the highest administrative penalty authorized by this article.

(c) The board shall adopt regulations to establish criteria for assessing administrative penalties based upon factors, including, but not limited to, actual and potential consumer harm, nature and severity of the violation, the role of the person in the violation, the person's ability to pay the administrative penalty, and the level of administrative penalty necessary to deter future violations of this chapter.

(d) Administrative penalties assessed under this article shall be in addition to any other penalties or sanctions imposed on the licensee or other person, including, but not limited to, license revocation, license suspension, denial of the application for licensure, denial of the petition for reinstatement, or denial of admission to the licensing examination. Payment of these administrative penalties may be included as a condition of probation when probation is ordered.

(e) All administrative penalties collected under this article shall be deposited in the Accountancy Fund.

5116.1. Administrative Penalties – All Accountancy Act Violations

In accordance with Section 5116 and applicable regulations, except as provided in Section 5116.2, any licensee who violates any provision of this chapter may be assessed an administrative penalty of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the first violation and not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each subsequent violation.

5116.2. Administrative Penalties – Specific Accountancy Act Violations

In accordance with Section 5116 and applicable regulations, any licensee who violates subdivision (a), (c), (i), (j) or (k) of Section 5100 may be assessed an administrative penalty

of not more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for the first violation and not more than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) for any subsequent violation, except that a licensee who is a natural person may be assessed an administrative penalty of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for the first violation and not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for any subsequent violation.

5116.3. Administrative Penalties – Subversion of the Examination

In accordance with Section 5116 and applicable regulations, any person who is found to have cheated or subverted or attempted to subvert or cheat on any licensing examination or who conspired with or aided or abetted any other person to cheat, subvert or attempt to subvert any examination may be assessed an administrative penalty of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the first violation and not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each subsequent violation.

5116.4. Procedure for Administrative Penalties

(a) The board’s executive officer may request assessment of an administrative penalty in any disciplinary or other proceeding provided in this chapter or in any notice to an applicant pursuant to Section 5112.

(b) The administrative penalty pursuant to subdivision (a) shall become final unless contested within the time period provided for the filing of a notice of appeal, for the filing of a notice of defense, or for requesting a hearing in the proceeding.

(c) Nothing in this article shall prevent an administrative penalty from being included in a final contested or default decision of the board or in a notice issued pursuant to Section 5112 once the time period for requesting a hearing has expired.

5116.5. Judgment Ordering Payment of Administrative Penalty

The board may obtain a judgment in any court of competent jurisdiction ordering the payment of any final administrative penalty assessed by the board pursuant to this article upon the filing of a certified copy of the board’s final decision or notice issued pursuant to Section 5112.

5116.6. Definition of “Licensee”

Anywhere the term “licensee” is used in the article it shall include certified public accountants, public accountants, partnerships, corporations, holders of practice privileges, other persons licensed, registered, or otherwise authorized to practice public accountancy under this chapter, and persons who are in violation of any provision of Article 5.1 (commencing with Section 5096).

ARTICLE 7. Prohibitions and offenses Against the Chapter

Generally

5120. Violations as Misdemeanor

Any person who violates Article 3 (commencing with Section 5050) is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both.

Whenever the board has reason to believe that any person is liable to punishment under this article, the board or with its approval the enforcement advisory committee, may certify the facts to the appropriate enforcement officer of the city or county where the alleged violation had taken place and the officer may cause appropriate proceedings to be brought.

5121. Evidence of Violation

The display or uttering by a person of a card, sign, advertisement or other printed, engraved or written instrument or device, bearing a person's name in conjunction with the words "certified public accountant" or any abbreviation thereof or the words "public accountant" or any abbreviation thereof shall be prima facie evidence in any prosecution, proceeding or hearing brought under this article that the person whose name is so displayed caused or procured the display or uttering of such card, sign, advertisement or other printed, engraved or written instrument or device. Any such display or uttering shall be prima facie evidence that the person whose name is so displayed holds himself or herself out as a certified public accountant, or a public accountant holding a permit to practice public accountancy in this State under the provisions of this chapter. In any prosecution or hearing under this chapter, evidence of the commission of a single act prohibited by this chapter shall be sufficient to justify a conviction without evidence of a general course of conduct.

5122. Injunctions

Whenever in the judgment of the board, or with its approval the enforcement advisory committee, any person has engaged, or is about to engage, in any acts or practices that constitute, or will constitute, an offense against this chapter, the board may make application to the appropriate court for an order enjoining the acts or practices, and upon showing by the board that the person has engaged, or is about to engage, in any such acts or practices, an injunction, restraining order, or other order that may be appropriate shall be granted by the court.

ARTICLE 8. Revenue

5130. Application Fees; Application Form

The board shall charge and collect a fee from each applicant for the certificate of certified public accountant. The fee shall accompany the application, which must be made on a form provided by the board.

5131. Fee for Examination

(a) The board may charge and collect an application fee and an examination fee from each applicant. The applicable fees shall accompany the application which shall be made on a form provided by the board.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the board may authorize an organization specified by the board pursuant to Section 5082.1 to receive directly from applicants payment of the examination fees charged by that organization as payment for examination materials and services.

5132. Disposition of Monies

All moneys received by the board under this chapter from any source and for any purpose shall be accounted for and reported monthly by the board to the Controller and at the same time the moneys shall be remitted to the State Treasury to the credit of the Accountancy Fund.

The secretary-treasurer of the board shall, from time to time, but not less than once each fiscal year, prepare or have prepared on his or her behalf, a financial report of the Accountancy Fund that contains information that the board determines is necessary for the purposes for which the board was established.

The report of the Accountancy Fund, which shall be published pursuant to Section 5008, shall include the revenues and the related costs from examination, initial licensing, license renewal, citation and fine authority, and cost recovery from enforcement actions and case settlements.

5133. Accountancy Fund Appropriation and Compensation of Board Members

All money in the Accountancy Fund is hereby appropriated to the California Board of Accountancy to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Each member of the board and each member of a committee shall receive a per diem and expenses as provided in Section 103.

5134. Fees

The amount of fees prescribed by this chapter is as follows:

- (a) The fee to be charged to each applicant for the certified public accountant examination shall be fixed by the board at an amount not to exceed six hundred dollars (\$600). The board may charge a reexamination fee not to exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75) for each part that is subject to reexamination.
- (b) The fee to be charged to out-of-state candidates for the certified public accountant examination shall be fixed by the board at an amount not to exceed six hundred dollars (\$600) per candidate.
- (c) The application fee to be charged to each applicant for issuance of a certified public accountant certificate shall be fixed by the board at an amount not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).
- (d) The application fee to be charged to each applicant for issuance of a certified public accountant certificate by waiver of examination shall be fixed by the board at an amount not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).
- (e) The fee to be charged to each applicant for registration as a partnership or professional corporation shall be fixed by the board at an amount not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).
- (f) The biennial fee for the renewal of each of the permits to engage in the practice of public accountancy specified in Section 5070 shall not be less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) and shall not exceed two hundred eighty dollars (\$280).
- (g) The application fee to be charged to each applicant for a retired status license, as described in Section 5070.1, shall be fixed by the board at an amount not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

(h) The application fee to be charged to each applicant for restoration of a license in a retired status to an active status pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 5070.1 shall be fixed by the board at an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(i) The delinquency fee shall be 50 percent of the accrued renewal fee.

(j) The initial permit fee is an amount equal to the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date before the date on which the permit is issued, except that, if the permit is issued one year or less before it will expire, then the initial permit fee is an amount equal to 50 percent of the renewal fee in effect on the last regular renewal date before the date on which the permit is issued. The board may, by regulation, provide for the waiver or refund of the initial permit fee where the permit is issued less than 45 days before the date on which it will expire.

(k) (1) The annual fee to be charged an individual for a practice privilege pursuant to Section 5096 with an authorization to sign attest reports shall be fixed by the board at an amount not to exceed one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125).

(2) The annual fee to be charged an individual for a practice privilege pursuant to Section 5096 without an authorization to sign attest reports shall be fixed by the board at an amount not to exceed 80 percent of the fee authorized under paragraph (1).

(l) The fee to be charged for the certification of documents evidencing passage of the certified public accountant examination, the certification of documents evidencing the grades received on the certified public accountant examination, or the certification of documents evidencing licensure shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(m) The board shall fix the fees in accordance with the limits of this section and any increase in a fee fixed by the board shall be pursuant to regulation duly adopted by the board in accordance with the limits of this section.

(n) It is the intent of the Legislature that, to ease entry into the public accounting profession in California, any administrative cost to the board related to the certified public accountant examination or issuance of the certified public accountant certificate that exceeds the maximum fees authorized by this section shall be covered by the fees charged for the biennial renewal of the permit to practice.

ARTICLE 9. Accountancy Corporations

5150. "Accountancy Corporation" Defined; Right to Practice

An accountancy corporation is a corporation which is registered with the California Board of Accountancy and has a currently effective certificate of registration from the board pursuant to the Moscone-Knox Professional Corporation Act, as contained in Part 4 (commencing with Section 13400) of Division 3 of Title 1 of the Corporations Code, and this article. Subject to all applicable statutes, rules and regulations, an accountancy corporation is entitled to practice accountancy. With respect to an accountancy corporation, the governmental agency referred to in the Moscone-Knox Professional Corporation Act is the California Board of Accountancy.

5151. Application for Registration as Corporation

An applicant for registration as an accountancy corporation shall supply to the board all necessary and pertinent documents and information requested by the board concerning

the applicant's plan of operation. The board may provide forms of application. If the board finds that the corporation is duly organized and existing under the General Corporation Law or the foreign corporation is duly qualified for the transaction of intrastate business pursuant to the General Corporation Law, that, except as otherwise permitted under Section 5053 or 5079, each officer, director, shareholder, or employee who will render professional services is a licensed person as defined in the Moscone-Knox Professional Corporation Act, or a person licensed to render the same professional services in the jurisdiction or jurisdictions in which the person practices, and that from the application it appears that the affairs of the corporation will be conducted in compliance with law and the rules and regulations of the board, the board shall upon payment of the registration fee in the amount as it may determine, issue a certificate of registration. The applicant shall include with the application for each shareholder of the corporation licensed in a foreign country but not in this state or in any other state, territory, or possession of the United States, a certificate from the authority in the foreign country currently having final jurisdiction over the practice of accounting, which shall verify the shareholder's admission to practice in the foreign country, the date thereof, and the fact that the shareholder is currently in good standing as the equivalent of a certified public accountant or public accountant. If the certificate is not in English, there shall be included with the certificate a duly authenticated English translation thereof. The application shall be signed and verified by an officer of the corporation. At the time of application, if the corporation has a valid email address, it shall provide that email address to the board.

5152. Corporation Reports

Each accountancy corporation shall file with the board at the times the board may require a report containing information pertaining to qualification and compliance with the statutes, rules and regulations of the board as the board may determine. All reports shall be signed and verified by an officer of the corporation.

5152.1 Accountancy Corporation Renewal of Permit to Practice

Each accountancy corporation shall renew its permit to practice biennially and shall pay the renewal fee fixed by the board in accordance with Section 5134. At the time of renewal, if the corporation has a valid email address, it shall provide that email address to the board.

5154. Directors, Shareholders and officers Must Be Licensed

Except as provided in Section 5079 of this code and in Section 13403 of the Corporations Code, each director, shareholder, and officer of an accountancy corporation shall be a licensed person as defined in the Moscone-Knox Professional Corporation Act, or a person licensed to render the same professional services in the jurisdiction or jurisdictions in which the person practices.

5155. Disqualified Shareholders; Prohibition Against Accrual of Income

The income of an accountancy corporation attributable to professional services rendered while a shareholder is a disqualified person (as defined in the Moscone-Knox Professional Corporation Act) shall not in any manner accrue to the benefit of such shareholder or his shares in the accountancy corporation.

5156. Unprofessional Conduct; Disciplinary Proceedings

An accountancy corporation shall not do or fail to do any act the doing of which or the failure to do which would constitute unprofessional conduct under any statute, rule or regulation now or hereafter in effect. In the conduct of its practice, it shall observe and be bound by such statutes, rules and regulations to the same extent as a person holding a permit under Section 5070 of this code. The board shall have the same powers of suspension, revocation and discipline against an accountancy corporation as are now or hereafter authorized by Section 5100 of this code, or by any other similar statute against individual licensees, provided, however, that proceedings against an accountancy corporation shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and the board shall have all the powers granted therein.

5157. Accountancy Corporations Regulations

The board may formulate and enforce rules and regulations to carry out the purposes and objectives of this article, including rules and regulations requiring (a) that the articles of incorporation or bylaws of an accountancy corporation shall include a provision whereby the capital stock of such corporation owned by a disqualified person (as defined in the Moscone-Knox Professional Corporation Act), or a deceased person, shall be sold to the corporation or to the remaining shareholders of such corporation within such time as such rules and regulations may provide, and (b) that an accountancy corporation as a condition of obtaining a certificate pursuant to the Moscone-Knox Professional Corporation Act and this article shall provide adequate security by insurance or otherwise for claims against it by its clients arising out of the rendering of professional services.

5158. Management of Accountancy Corporation Office Must Be Licensed

Each office of an accountancy corporation engaged in the practice of public accountancy in this state shall be managed by a certified public accountant or public accountant.