



South Carolina Board of Accountancy
OIE Status Report
October 26, 2021

2021

Total Complaints Received 1/1/2021-10/14/2021	34
Active Investigations (Average Age—111 Days)	9
Closed	6

2020

Total Complaints Received 1/1/2020-12/31/2020	43
Active Investigations (Average Age—165 Days)	3
Closed	26

Administrator's 60- day extension requested in August for 2020 cases.

Total: 12 Active Cases.



South Carolina Board of Accountancy
ODC Status Report
As of October 12, 2021

Open Cases	Pending Hearings & Agreements	Pending Closure	Closed*	Appeals
5	3	0	5	0
		*Closed since last report (8/6/2021):	5	
		Closed since 1/1/21:	13	

Excerpt from 1/5/2021 Board Meeting Minutes

6. Old Business

A. Nomination of IRC Member

The Board discussed the candidates for appointment as a professional member to the IRC. In addition to Bob Baldwin, CPA, who had previously been proposed, Michael Putich also suggested prior Board members Todd Dailey, CPA, Brian Johnson, CPA, and Tanya Greenlee, CPA.

Motion

Walda Wildman made a motion to appoint CPAs Doris Cubitt, Anne Ross, and Todd Dailey, to serve a one year term and to appoint CPAs Bob Baldwin, Brian Johnson, and Tanya Greenlee, to serve a two year term. David Nichols seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

Former Board members Ellen K. Adkins, K. Todd Dailey, and Michael R. Putich have confirmed they are willing to serve on the IRC committee.

Former Board Administrator, Doris Cubitt has also confirmed that she is willing to serve on the IRC Committee. No response was received from Anne Ross.

South Carolina General Assembly
124th Session, 2021-2022

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~~Indicates Matter Stricken~~

Indicates New Matter

S. 812

STATUS INFORMATION

General Bill

Sponsors: Senator Alexander

Document Path: l:\s-res\tca\043cpas.kmm.tca.docx

Introduced in the Senate on May 12, 2021

Currently residing in the Senate Committee on **Labor, Commerce and Industry**

Summary: Accountants

HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

Date	Body	Action Description with journal page number
5/12/2021	Senate	Introduced and read first time (Senate Journal-page 6)
5/12/2021	Senate	Referred to Committee on Labor, Commerce and Industry (Senate Journal-page 6)

View the latest [legislative information](#) at the website

VERSIONS OF THIS BILL

[5/12/2021](#)

(Text matches printed bills. Document has been reformatted to meet World Wide Web specifications.)

A BILL

TO AMEND CHAPTER 2, TITLE 40 OF THE 1976 CODE, RELATING TO ACCOUNTANTS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE PRACTICE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Chapter 2, Title 40 of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

"CHAPTER 2

Accountants

ARTICLE 1

Regulation of Certified Public Accountants and Public Accountants

Section [40-2-5](#). It is the policy of this State, and the purpose of this chapter, to promote the reliability of information used for guidance in financial transactions or for accounting or for assessing the financial status or performance of commercial, noncommercial, and governmental enterprises. The public interest requires that persons professing special competence in accountancy or offering assurance of the reliability or fairness of presentation of such information shall have demonstrated their qualifications, and that persons who have not demonstrated and maintained such qualifications not be permitted to represent themselves as having special competency or offering such assurance; that the conduct of persons licensed as having special competence in accountancy be regulated in all aspects of their professional work; that a public authority competent to prescribe and assess the qualifications and to regulate the conduct of licensees be established; and that the use of titles with a capacity or tendency to deceive the public of the status or competence of the persons using such titles be prohibited.

Section [40-2-10](#). (A)(1) There is created the South Carolina Board of Accountancy which is responsible for the administration and enforcement of this chapter. The board shall consist of eleven members appointed by the Governor, all of whom must be residents of this State and:

(a) there must be one resident licensed certified public accountant from each congressional district and one additional resident licensed certified public accountant from the public at large;

(b) ~~two members~~ one member must be a licensed public accountant or a licensed accounting practitioner; and

(c) two members must be from the public at large, one of whom must be an attorney licensed in this State, who:

(i) are not engaged in the practice of public accounting;

(ii) have no financial interest in the profession of public accounting; and

(iii) have no immediate family member in the profession of public accounting. As used in this section, 'immediate family member' is defined in Section [8-13-100](#)(18).

(2) Members are appointed for terms of four years and serve until their successors are appointed and qualify. Vacancies must be filled by the Governor for the unexpired portions of the term in the manner of the original appointment. The Governor shall remove a member of the board in accordance with Section [1-3-240](#).

(3) Failure by a licensed certified public accountant to maintain residency in the district for which he is appointed shall result in the forfeiture of his office.

(B) The board shall elect annually from among its members a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary. The board shall meet at least two times a year at places fixed by the chairman. Meetings of the board must be open to the public except those concerned with investigations under Section [40-2-80](#) and except as necessary to protect confidential information in accordance with board regulations, federal law, state law, or Section [40-2-90](#)(C). A majority of the board members in office constitutes a quorum at any meeting of the board. A board member shall attend meetings or provide proper notice and justification of inability to attend. Unexcused absences from meetings may result in removal from the board as provided for in Section [1-3-240](#).

(C) The board shall have a seal which must be judicially noticed. In any court proceeding, civil or criminal, arising out of or founded upon any provision of this chapter, copies of any records certified as true copies under the seal of the board are admissible in evidence as proving the contents of these records.

(D) All monies collected by the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation from fees authorized to be charged by this chapter must be received and accounted for by the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation and must be deposited in the State Treasury. The budget of the board must include adequate funds for the expenses of administering the provisions of this chapter, which may include, but is not limited to, the costs of conducting investigations, of taking testimony, and of procuring the attendance of witnesses before the board or its committees; all legal proceedings undertaken for the enforcement of this chapter; participation in national efforts to regulate the accounting profession, and educational and licensing programs for the benefit of the public, the licensees and their employees. Initial fees must be established by the board and shall serve as the basis for necessary adjustments in accordance with Section [40-1-50](#)(D).

(E) The board may appoint committees or persons, to advise or assist it in the administration and enforcement of this chapter, as it sees fit.

(F)(1) The director, with the advice and consent of the board, shall designate for the use of the board one full-time administrator who is a certified public accountant licensed in this State. The administrator's primary responsibility is to administer the board; ~~provided, however, that the director may assign to the administrator additional duties and responsibilities within the department so long as the additional duties and responsibilities do not unreasonably occupy the administrator's time so that he does not thoroughly fulfill his duties and responsibilities to the board.~~

(2) A person employed by the board under this section may be terminated by the director with the advice and consent of the board.

Section [40-2-20](#). As used in this chapter:

(1) 'AICPA' means the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants or successor organizations.

(2)(a) 'Attest' means providing the following services:

~~(a)(i)~~ an any audit or other engagement to be performed in accordance with the Statements on Auditing Standards (SAS);

~~(b)(ii)~~ a any review of a financial statement to be performed in accordance with the Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS);

~~(c)(iii)~~ an any examination of prospective financial information to be performed in accordance with the Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements (SSAE);

~~(d)(iv)~~ any engagement to be performed in accordance with Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) Auditing Standards; or

~~(e)(v)~~ any examination, review, or agreed upon procedure to be performed in accordance with the SSAE, other than an examination described in subitem (c).

(b) Any standards specified in this definition shall be adopted by reference by the board pursuant to rulemaking and shall be those developed for general application by national accountancy organizations, such as the AICPA or the PCAOB.

(3) 'Board' means the South Carolina Board of Accountancy.

(4) 'Client' means a person or entity that agrees with a licensee or licensee's employer to receive any professional service.

(5) 'Client records' means those accounting records or other records provided by a client or removed from a client's premises, including hardcopy and electronic reproductions of records, that belong to the client and that were provided to a certified public accountant, public accountant, or accounting practitioner by, or on behalf of, the client.

~~(5)(6)~~ 'Compilation' means providing a service of any compilation engagement to be performed in accordance with SSARS Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS) in which the objective of the accountant is to apply accounting and financial reporting expertise to assist management in the presentation of financial statements and reports in accordance with this section without undertaking to obtain or provide any assurance that there are no material modifications that should be made to the financial statements in order for them to be in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

(7) 'CPA-prepared records' means accounting or other records that a licensee or firm was not specifically engaged to prepare and that are not in a client's books and records or are otherwise not available to the client, which render the client's financial or tax information incomplete. Examples include adjusting, closing, combining, and consolidating journal entries, including computations supporting journal entries; depreciation schedules and supporting schedules; and documents that were proposed or prepared as part of an engagement.

(8) 'CPA work papers' are all other records created in the course of an engagement that are not client records, CPA work products or CPA-prepared records.

(9) 'CPA work products' are deliverables set forth in the terms of an engagement, such as tax returns.

~~(6)(10)~~ 'Department' means the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation.

~~(7)(11)~~ 'Direct' means the person supervised in the usual line of authority or is in a staff position reporting to the supervisor. ~~Direct supervision means a clear cut personal connection to the employee being supervised, marked by a firsthand knowledge and association.~~

(12) 'Electronic files' means data files in a format created by software commonly available to the general public such as Adobe Acrobat, Microsoft Excel or Word, and consumer accounting programs. Electronic files do not include data files in a format created by proprietary software or software commonly unavailable to the general public.

~~(8)(13)~~ 'Experience' means providing any type of service or advice involving the use of accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax, or consulting skills whether gained through employment in government, industry, academia, or public practice.

~~(9)~~(14) 'Firm' means a sole proprietorship, a corporation, a partnership or any other form of organization registered under this chapter. 'Firm' includes a person or persons practicing public accounting in the form of a proprietorship, partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability company, or professional corporation or association.

(15) 'Firm ownership' means one hundred percent of the partners, members, managers, shareholders, and equity owners in a firm, which must be owners.

~~(10)~~(16) 'License' means authorization to practice as issued under this chapter.

~~(11)~~(17) 'Licensee' means the holder of a license.

~~(12)~~(18) 'Manager' means a licensee in responsible charge of an office.

~~(13)~~(19) 'NASBA' means the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy.

(20) 'Non-CPA owner' means any owner in a firm who is not a currently licensed certified public accountant.

(21) 'Owner' means any person who owns all or part of a firm.

~~(14)~~(22) 'Peer review' means a study, appraisal, or review of one or more aspects of the professional work of a licensee of the board or a firm registered with the board that performs attest or compilation services by a person or persons who hold certificates and who are not affiliated with the certificate holder or certified public accountant firm being reviewed.

~~(15)~~(23) 'Practice of accounting' means:

(a) Issuing a report on financial statements of a person, firm, organization, or governmental unit or offering to render or rendering any attest or compilation service. This restriction does not prohibit any act of a public official or public employee in the performance of that person's duties or prohibit the performance by a nonlicensee of other services involving the use of accounting skills, including the preparation of tax returns, management advisory services, and the preparation of financial statements without the issuance of reports; or

(b) using or assuming the title 'Certified Public Accountant' or the abbreviation 'CPA' or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the person is a certified public accountant.

(24) 'Preparation of financial statements' means any preparation of financial statements engagement to be performed in accordance with SSARS.

(25) 'Principal place of business' means the office location designated by a licensee for the purposes of substantial equivalency and reciprocity.

~~(16)~~(26) 'Professional' means arising out of or related to the specialized knowledge or skills associated with licensees.

(27) 'Registration' means an authorization, issued under this chapter, to practice as a firm.

(28) 'Renewal due date' is February first of a licensing year.

(29) 'Renewal lapse date' is a date fifteen days subsequent to the renewal date.

~~(17)~~(30) 'Report', when used with reference to any attest or compilation service, means an opinion, report, or other form of language that states or implies assurance as to the reliability of the attested information or compiled financial ~~statement~~ statements and that also includes or is accompanied by ~~a~~ any statement or implication that the person or firm issuing it has special knowledge or competency in accounting or auditing. This statement or implication of special knowledge or competency may arise from use by the issuer of the report of names or titles indicating that the person or firm is an accountant or auditor. The term 'report' includes any form of language which disclaims an opinion when the form of language is conventionally understood to imply positive assurance as to the reliability of the attested information or compiled financial statements referred to or special competency on the part of the person or firm issuing such language, or both; and it includes any other form of language that is conventionally understood to imply such assurance or such special knowledge or competency, or both.

~~(18)~~(31) 'Resident manager' means a responsible party for a firm.

(19) ~~'Registration' means an authorization to practice as a firm issued under this chapter.~~

~~(20)~~(32) 'State' means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and Guam; except that 'this State' means the State of South Carolina.

~~(21)~~(33) 'Substantial equivalency' or 'substantially equivalent' is a determination by the ~~Board of Accountancy~~ board or its designee that the education, examination, and experience requirements contained in the statutes and administrative rules of another jurisdiction are comparable to, or exceed the completion of, a baccalaureate or higher degree in an accounting concentration that includes one hundred fifty semester hours of education, examination, and, at least one year of acceptable experience ~~requirements contained in Section 40-2-245(A)(1), or that an individual licensee's education, examination, and experience qualifications are comparable to or exceed the education, examination, and experience requirements contained in Section 40-2-245(A)(2), and successful completion of the Uniform CPA Examination. Any jurisdiction found to be substantially equivalent by NASBA's National Qualification Appraisal Service is considered to be substantially equivalent to this State.~~ In ascertaining substantial equivalency as used in this chapter, the board or its designee shall take into account the qualifications without regard to the sequence in which experience, education, or examination requirements were attained.

~~(22)~~(34) 'Supervision' means having jurisdiction, oversight, or authority over the practice of accounting and over the people who practice accounting.

~~(23) 'Home office' means the location specified by the client as the address to which an attest or compilation service is directed.~~

~~(24) 'Principal place of business' means the office location designated by the licensee for purposes of substantial equivalency and reciprocity.~~

(35) 'Uniform CPA Examination' means the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination as prepared by the AICPA.

Section [40-2-30](#). (A) It is unlawful for a person to engage in the practice of accountancy as regulated by this board without holding a valid license or registration or without qualifying for a practice privilege pursuant to Section [40-2-245](#).

(B) Only licensed certified public accountants or public accountants or individuals qualifying for a practice privilege pursuant to Section [40-2-245](#) may issue a report on financial statements of a person, firm, organization, or governmental unit or offer to render or render any attest or compilation service as defined, except as provided in Section ~~40-2-340~~ [40-2-610](#). This restriction does not prohibit an act of a public official or public employee in the performance of that person's duties or prohibit the performance by any nonlicensee of other services involving the use of accounting skills, including the preparation of tax returns, management advisory services, and the preparation of financial statements without the issuance of reports.

(C) Persons, other than certified public accountants or public accountants, may prepare financial statements and issue nonattest transmittals or information thereon which do not purport to be in compliance with the ~~SSARS Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS)~~. Transmittals using the following language must not be considered the unlicensed practice of accountancy:

'I (we) have prepared the accompanying (financial statements) of (name of entity) as of (time period) for the (period) then ended. This presentation is limited to preparing in the form of financial statements information that is the representation of management (owners).

I (we) have not audited or reviewed the accompanying financial statements and accordingly do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on them.'

(D) Only a person holding a valid license as a certified public accountant or qualifying for a practice privilege under Section [40-2-245](#) shall use or assume the title 'Certified Public Accountant' or the abbreviation 'CPA' or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device indicating that the person is a certified public accountant.

(E) A firm may not provide attest services or assume or use the title 'Certified Public Accountants', 'Public Accountants' or the abbreviation 'CPAs' and 'PAs', or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device indicating the firm is a CPA firm unless:

(1) the firm holds a valid registration issued under this chapter or is exempt from the registration requirement by operation of subsection (I);

(2) ownership of the firm is in accordance with Section [40-2-40](#)(C) and implementing regulations promulgated by the board, unless the firm is exempt from the registration requirement by operation of subsection (I); and

(3) owners who are not certified public accountants must be permitted to use the titles 'principal', 'partner', 'owner', 'officer', 'member', or 'shareholder' but must not hold themselves out to be certified public accountants.

(F) A person must not assume or use the title 'Public Accountant' or the abbreviation 'PA' or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device indicating that the person is a public accountant unless that person holds a valid registration issued under this chapter.

(G)(1) Only a person or firm holding a valid license or registration issued under this chapter, an individual qualifying for practice privileges under Section [40-2-245](#), or a firm exempt from the registration requirement by operation of subsection (I) shall assume or use any title or designation likely to be confused with the titles 'Certified Public Accountant' or 'Public Accountant' or use a similar abbreviation likely to be confused with the abbreviations 'CPA' or 'PA'. The title 'Enrolled Agent' or 'EA' may only be used by individuals designated by the Internal Revenue Service.

(2) Persons or firms that are not licensed or registered, individuals qualifying for practice privileges under Section [40-2-245](#), and firms exempt from the registration requirement by operation of subsection (I) may use designations granted by national accrediting organizations so long as those designations do not imply qualification to render any attest or compilation service.

(H) This section does not apply to a person or firm holding a certification, designation, degree, or license granted in a foreign country entitling the holder to engage in the practice of public accountancy or its equivalent in that country; whose activities in this State are limited to the provision of professional services to persons or firms who are residents of, governments of, or business entities of the country in which the person holds the entitlement; who performs no attest or compilation services and who issues no reports, as defined in this chapter, with respect to the information of any other persons, firms, or governmental units in this State; and who does not use in this State any title or designation other than the one under which the person practices in their country, followed by a translation of the title or designation into the English language, if it is in a different language, and by the name of the country.

(I)(1) Firms that do not have an office in this State, ~~and that do not perform the services described in Section [40-2-20](#)(2)(a) (audits), (c) (examinations), or (d) (services under PCAOB Auditing Standards) for a client having its home office in this State,~~ may engage in the practice of accounting, without obtaining a registration pursuant to Section [40-2-40](#), as specified in this subsection.

(2) A firm described in item (1) may perform services described in Section [40-2-20](#)(2)(b), (2)(c) or (5) ~~for a client having its home office in this State,~~ may engage in the practice of accounting, as specified in this section, and may use the title 'CPA' or 'CPA firm' only if the firm:

(a) has the qualifications described in Section [40-2-40](#)(C) and Section [40-2-255](#)(C); ~~and~~

(b) performs these services through an individual with practice privileges under Section [40-2-245](#); ~~and~~

(c) can lawfully perform these services in the State where the individual with practice privileges under Section [40-2-245](#) has his principal place of business.

(3) A firm described in item (1) that is not subject to the requirements of item (2) may perform other professional services within the practice of accounting while using the title 'CPA' or 'CPA firm' in this State only if the firm:

(a) performs these services through an individual with practice privileges under Section [40-2-245](#); ~~and~~

(b) can lawfully do so in the state where these individuals with practice privileges have their principal place of business.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, it is not a violation of this section for a firm that does not hold a valid permit under Section [40-2-40](#) and which does not have an office in this State to provide its professional services or to engage in the practice of accounting so long as it complies with the requirements of item (2) or (3), whichever is applicable.

(J) Notwithstanding another provision of law, a licensed certified public accountant while in the performance of his duties is exempt from the licensing requirements of Chapter 18 of this title.

Section [40-2-35](#). (A) The board shall grant a license to practice as a certified public accountant to persons who make application and ~~demonstrate~~ provide the following:

(1) ~~at least one hundred fifty semester hours of college education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university acceptable to the board, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent; and~~ evidence of good moral character, which includes a lack of a history of:

(a) any crimes, including dishonest or felonious acts, for which an essential element is fraud, dishonesty, or deceit, or any other crimes that evidence an unfitness of the applicant to practice public accountancy in a competent manner and consistent with public protection;

(b) an active or stayed revocation or suspension of any occupational license, privilege, or other authority to practice any licensed occupation by or before any state, federal, foreign, or other licensing or regulatory authority, provided that the grounds include wrongful conduct, such as fraud, dishonesty, or deceit, or any other conduct that evidences any unfitness of the applicant to practice public accountancy; and

(c) any acts that would be grounds for the revocation or suspension of a license if committed by a licensee;

(2) a transcript or transcripts showing that the candidate meets the educational requirements pursuant to subsection (C);

(3) evidence of a passing score on a standardized test of accounting knowledge, skills, and abilities approved by the board and comparable substantially equivalent to the Uniform Certified Public Accountant CPA Examination prepared by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants; and

~~(3)(4)~~ evidence of a passing score on an examination in professional ethics as approved by the board and an affidavit by the candidate acknowledging that he or she has read the statute and regulations governing the practice of accountancy in South Carolina and subscribes both to the spirit and letter of the statute and regulations and agrees to observe them faithfully in the performance of his or her professional work; and

~~(4)(5)~~ evidence of appropriate experience, which may include:

(a) ~~at least one year of accounting experience satisfactory to the board in public, governmental, or private employment under the direct supervision and review of a certified public accountant or public accountant licensed to practice accounting in some state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia; or~~

~~(b) at least five years' experience teaching accounting in a college or university recognized by the board; or~~

~~(e) any combination of experience determined by the board to be substantially equivalent to the foregoing; and~~

~~(5) evidence of good moral character, which means lack of a history of dishonest or felonious acts.~~

(B)(1) In addition to other requirements established by law and for the purpose of determining an applicant's eligibility for licensure to practice as a certified public accountant, the board may require a state criminal records check, including fingerprints, performed by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, and a national criminal records check, including fingerprints, performed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The results of these criminal records checks must be reported to the board. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division is authorized to retain the fingerprints for certification purposes and for notification of the board regarding criminal charges. The board shall keep information received pursuant to this section confidential, except that information relied upon in denying licensure may be disclosed as may be necessary to support the administrative action.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the dismissal of a prosecution of fraudulent intent in drawing a dishonored check by reason of want of prosecution or proof of payment of restitution and administrative costs must not be used as evidence of a lack of good moral character for the purposes of disqualifying a person seeking licensure or renewal of licensure pursuant to this chapter.

(3) The applicant must bear all costs associated with conducting criminal records checks.

(C)(1) To meet the educational requirement as part of the one hundred fifty semester hours of education needed for licensure, the applicant must demonstrate successful completion of:

~~(1)(a)~~ a baccalaureate, masters, or doctoral degree;

~~(b)~~ at least ~~thirty-six~~ twenty-four semester credit hours, or the substantial equivalent, of accounting in courses that are applicable to a baccalaureate, masters, or doctoral degree and which cover and that cover some or all of the following subject-matter content, excluding principles or introductory accounting courses: financial accounting for business organizations, financial statement auditing and attestation services, taxation, accounting information systems, financial accounting for government and not-for-profit entities, managerial or cost accounting, taxation, and auditing, of which at least twenty-four semester hours must be mergers and acquisitions, accounting-based data analytics and interrogation techniques, financial planning, fraud examination, internal controls and risk assessment, financial statement analysis, accounting research and analysis, tax research and analysis, accounting professional ethics, and other areas approved by the board taught at the junior level or above; and

~~(2)(c)~~ at least ~~thirty-six~~ twenty-four semester credit hours, or the substantial equivalent, of business courses, other than accounting, that are applicable to a baccalaureate, masters, or doctoral degree and that cover some or all of the following subject-matter content: business law, economics, management, marketing, finance, business communications, statistics, quantitative methods, data analytics, data interrogation techniques, business data acumen, information systems or technology, business ethics, and other areas approved by the board and which may include ~~macro and micro~~

~~economics, finance, business law, management, computer science, marketing, and accounting hours not counted~~ semester credit hours, or the substantial equivalent, in accounting content not used toward meeting the requirement in ~~item (1)~~ subitem (b).

(2) The board may review and accept individual courses and educational programs determined to be substantially equivalent to the foregoing.

(D) The board shall accept ~~a transcript~~ transcripts from a college or university ~~accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools or another regional accrediting association having the equivalent standards or holding an independent senior college in South Carolina certified by the State accreditation from an accreditation body approved by the United States Department of Education for teacher~~ and shall accept education, training, and experience completed by an individual as a member of the military in Section 40-1-640 ~~accounting and business programs accredited by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) or any other accrediting agency having equivalent standards.~~ Official transcripts signed by the college or university registrar and bearing the college or university seal or verification through any service provided by NASBA must be submitted to demonstrate education and degree requirements. Photocopies of transcripts must not be accepted.

(E) An applicant may apply for examination by submitting forms approved by the board. In order for an application to be considered a completed application, all blanks and questions on the application form must be completed and answered and all applicable documentation must be attached and:

(1) the application must be accompanied by the submission of photo identification, fingerprints, or other identification information as considered necessary to ensure the integrity of the exam administration;

(2) application fees must accompany the application. Fees for the administration of the examination must recover all costs for examination administration. The fees required for each examination must be published to applicants on the application form. ~~If a check~~ any payment form used in payment of examination fees fails to clear the bank, the application is considered incomplete and the application must be returned to the candidate; and

(3) the applicant must have on record with the board official transcripts ~~from a college or university approved by the board demonstrating~~ that meet the education requirement and that demonstrate successful completion of at least one hundred twenty semester hours credit, including:

(a) at least twenty-four semester hours of accounting in ~~courses~~ course areas that are applicable to a baccalaureate, masters, or doctoral degree ~~and which cover,~~ including a minimum of six semester credit hours at the undergraduate level or three semester credit hours at the graduate level of principles or introductory accounting. The remaining semester credit hours, or the substantial equivalent, must cover some or all of the following subject-matter content: financial accounting, ~~managerial accounting,~~ for business organizations, financial statement auditing and attestation services, taxation, and auditing accounting information systems, financial accounting for government and not-for-profit entities, managerial or cost accounting, mergers and acquisitions, accounting-based data analytics and interrogation techniques, financial planning, fraud examination, internal controls and risk assessment, financial statement analysis, accounting research and analysis, tax research and analysis, accounting professional ethics, and other areas approved by the board; and

(b) at least twenty-four semester hours of business courses that are applicable to a baccalaureate, masters, or doctoral degree and ~~which may include macro and micro~~ that cover some or all of the following subject-matter content: business law, economics, finance, business law, management, computer science, marketing, and accounting hours not counted finance, business communications, statistics, quantitative methods, data analytics, data interrogation techniques, business data acumen, information systems or technology, business ethics, and other areas approved by the board, which may include semester credit hours, or the substantial equivalent, in accounting content not used towards meeting the requirement in subitem (a).

(F) To meet the exam requirement, a ~~A~~ candidate must pass all sections of the ~~examination provided for in subsection (A)(2) in order to qualify for a certificate~~ Uniform CPA Examination.

(1) A candidate may take the required test sections individually and in any order. Credit for any test section passed is valid for eighteen months from the actual date the candidate took that test section, without having to attain a minimum score on any failed test section and without regard to whether the candidate has taken other test sections.

(a) A candidate must pass all ~~four test~~ sections of the Uniform CPA Examination within a rolling eighteen-month period, which begins on the date that the first test section is passed. The board by regulation may provide additional time to an applicant on active military service. The board also may accommodate any hardship which results from the conditions of administration of the examination.

~~(b) A candidate cannot retake a failed test section in the same examination window. An examination window refers to a three month period in which candidates have an opportunity to take the CPA examination. If all four test sections of the Uniform CPA Examination are not passed within the rolling eighteen month period, credit for any test section passed outside the eighteen month period expires and that test section must be retaken.~~

~~(c)~~ A candidate who applies for a license more than three years after the date upon which the candidate passed the last section of the Uniform CPA Examination must also document one hundred twenty hours of acceptable continuing professional education in order to qualify, in addition to all other requirements imposed by this section.

(2) A candidate may arrange to have credits for passing sections of the Uniform CPA Examination ~~examination~~ under the jurisdiction of another state or territory of the United States transferred to this State. Credits transferred for less than all sections of the examination are subject to the same conditional credit rules as if the examination had been taken in South Carolina.

(G) An applicant shall attain the following experience:

(1) at least one year of accounting experience, which must include providing a service or advice involving the use of accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax, or consulting skills verified by a CPA in industry, academia, or public practice or verified by a valid report from NASBA's Experience Verification. This experience may be supervised by a non-licensee but must be verified by a CPA with direct knowledge of the experience who is licensed to practice accounting in some state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia;

(2) teaching experience to include at least twenty-four semester hours of teaching courses that are applicable to a baccalaureate, masters, or doctoral degree and which may cover subject matter

areas such as financial accounting, taxation, and auditing, taught at the intermediate accounting level or above. This experience may be supervised by a non-licensee but must be verified by a CPA with direct knowledge of the experience who is licensed to practice accounting in any state or territory of the United States; or

(3) any combination of experience determined by the board to be substantially equivalent to the foregoing.

(H) Qualifying experience for licensure cannot be earned until an applicant meets the requirements of subsection (E)(3)(a).

(I)(1) An applicant may demonstrate experience as follows:

(1)(a) Experience to meet the one-year accounting experience requirement:

(i) accounting experience may be gained in either full-time or part-time employment;

(ii) Two thousand hours of part-time accounting experience is equivalent to one year;

(iii) Experience accounting experience may not accrue more rapidly than forty hours per week; and

(iv) the applicant must show evidence of meeting the accounting experience requirement in a manner prescribed by the board.

(2)(b) The five years of teaching experience provided for in subsection (A)(4)(b) consists of five years of full-time teaching of accounting courses at a college or university accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools or another regional accrediting association having equivalent standards or an independent senior college in South Carolina certified by the State Department of Education for teacher training. to meet the twenty-four semester hour teaching experience requirement in academia:

(a) In order for teaching experience to qualify as full-time teaching, the applicant must have been employed on a full-time basis as defined by the educational institution where the experience was obtained; however, teaching fewer than twelve hours per semester, or the equivalent in quarter hours, must not be considered as full-time teaching experience.

(b) Experience credit for teaching on a part-time basis qualifies on a pro-rata basis based upon the number of semester hours required for full-time teaching at the educational institution where the teaching experience was obtained.

(c)(i) Teaching teaching experience may not accrue more rapidly than elapsed chronological time;

(d)(ii) An an applicant must not be granted credit for full-time teaching more than twenty-four semester hours completed in less than one academic year; and

(e) An applicant must not be granted more than one full-time teaching year credit for teaching completed within one calendar year.

~~(f)(iii) Teaching experience semester hours~~ must not be granted for teaching subjects outside the scope of the Uniform CPA Examination; and field of accounting. ~~Subjects considered to be outside the field of accounting include, but are not limited to, business law, finance, computer applications, personnel management, economics, and statistics.~~

~~(g) Of the five years of full time teaching experience, credit for teaching accounting principles courses or fundamental accounting (below intermediate accounting) may not exceed two full time teaching years and the remaining three full time teaching years' experience must be obtained in teaching courses above accounting principles.~~

~~(h) Accounting courses considered to be above accounting principles include, but are not limited to, intermediate accounting, advanced accounting, auditing, income tax, financial accounting, management accounting, and cost accounting.~~

(c) to meet other qualifying experience requirements:

~~(i)(i) Experience~~ experience other than ~~public~~ accounting experience and teaching experience counts only in proportion to duties which, in the opinion of the board, contribute to competence in public accounting; and

~~(i)(ii) The~~ the board may require other information as it considers reasonably necessary to determine the acceptability of experience ~~including, but not limited to, review of work papers and other work products, review of time records, and interviews with applicants and supervisors.~~

~~(3)(2) For purposes of this subsection, 'experience' shall have the same meaning as 'appropriate experience' in subsection (A)(4); however, if the applicant obtained the experience~~ Any applicant using experience obtained seven or more years before submitting an application, ~~the applicant shall have obtained an additional six months of experience within the two-year period prior to two years before submitting the application, as defined in subsection (G).~~

Section 40-2-40. (A) The board shall grant or renew a registration to practice as a firm to applicants that demonstrate their qualifications in accordance with this section.

~~(B)(1)~~ The following must hold a registration issued pursuant to this section:

~~(a)(1)~~ a firm with an office in this State performing attest services as defined in Section 40-2-20(2) or engaging in the practice of accounting;

~~(b)(2)~~ a firm with an office in this State that uses the title 'CPA' or 'CPA firm'; or

~~(c)(3)~~ a firm that does not have an office in this State but performs attest services described in Section 40-2-20(2)(a) (audits), (c) (examinations), or (d) (services under PCAOB Auditing Standards) for a client ~~having a home office~~ in this State, unless it is exempt from registration pursuant to Section 40-2-30(I).

~~(2) A firm not subject to subsection (B)(1) may be exempted from the registration requirement provided for in Section 40-2-30(I).~~

(C) Qualifications for registration as a certified public accountant firm are as follows:

(1) A simple majority of the ~~ownership of the firm~~ ownership in terms of financial interests and voting rights of all partners, officers, shareholders, members, or managers must belong to certified public accountants currently licensed in some state. Although ~~firms~~ firm ownership may include ~~nonlicensed non-CPA~~ owners, the firm and its ~~ownership~~ owners must comply with regulations promulgated by the board. All ~~nonlicensed non-CPA~~ owners must be active individual participants in the firm or affiliated entities.

(2) Partners, officers, shareholders, members, or managers whose principal place of business is in this State, and who also perform professional services in this State, must hold a valid license issued pursuant to this section. An individual who has practice privileges under Section [40-2-245](#) ~~who performs services for which a firm permit is required pursuant to Section [40-2-245\(D\)](#)~~ must not be required to obtain a license from this State pursuant to Section [40-2-35](#).

(3) For firms registering under subsection (B)(1)(a) or (b), there must be a designated resident manager in charge of each office in this State who must be a certified public accountant licensed in this State.

(4) ~~Noncertified public accountant~~ Non-CPA owners must not assume ultimate responsibility for any financial statement, attest, or compilation engagement.

(5) ~~Noncertified public accountant~~ Non-CPA owners shall abide by the code of professional ethics adopted pursuant to this chapter.

(6) Owners shall at all times maintain ownership equity in their own right and must be the beneficial owners of the equity capital ascribed to them. Provision must be made for the ownership to be transferred to the firm or to other qualified owners if the noncertified public accountant ceases to be an active individual participant in the firm.

(7)(a) This section applies only to ~~noncertified public accountant~~ non-CPA owners who are residents of this State.

(b) ~~Noncertified public accountant~~ Non-CPA owners must complete the same number of hours of continuing professional education as licensed certified public accountants in this State, including the annual ethics requirement pursuant to Section [40-2-250\(C\)\(6\)](#). ~~However, in each three-year period, as established by the board, six of the hours must be in ethics, and at least two of these hours must be a board approved South Carolina Accountancy Rules and Regulations course.~~

(c) ~~Noncertified public accountant~~ Non-CPA owners who are licensed professionals subject to continuing education requirements applicable to that profession may complete the required number of continuing professional education hours in courses offered or accepted by organizations or regulatory bodies governing that profession, and also must complete the same number of hours of continuing professional education as licensed certified public accountants in this State.

(8) A certified public ~~accountant~~ accounting firm and its designated resident manager under item (3) are responsible for the following in regard to a noncertified public accountant owner:

(a) a ~~noncertified public accountant~~ non-CPA owner shall comply with all applicable accountancy statutes and regulations; and

(b) a ~~noncertified public accountant~~ non-CPA owner shall be of good moral character and shall not engage in any conduct that, if committed by a licensee, would constitute a violation of the regulations promulgated by the board.

(D) Registration must be initially issued and renewed annually. Applications for registration must be made in such form, and in the case of applications for renewal, between such dates as the board by regulation may specify, and the board shall grant or deny any such application after filing in proper form.

(E) ~~An~~ Any firm applicant for initial issuance or renewal of a registration to practice pursuant to this chapter shall register each physical location of the firm within this State with the board and shall demonstrate that all attest and compilation services rendered in this State are under the charge of a person holding a valid license issued pursuant to this section or the corresponding provision of prior law or of some other state.

(F) The board may charge a fee for each application for initial issuance or renewal of a registration issued pursuant to this section.

(G) An applicant for initial issuance or renewal of a registration to practice pursuant to this chapter shall list on the application all states in which the firm has applied for or holds registration and shall list any past denial, revocation, or suspension of a registration by any other state.

(H) Each holder of or applicant for a registration issued pursuant to this section shall notify the board in writing, within thirty days after its occurrence, of any change in the identities of partners, officers, shareholders, members, or managers whose principal place of business is in this State, any change in the number or location of offices within this State, any change in the identity of the licensee in charge of these offices, and any issuance, denial, revocation, or suspension of a registration by any other state.

(I) A firm that falls out of compliance with the provisions of this section due to changes in firm ownership or personnel, after receiving or renewing a permit, shall take corrective action to bring the firm back into compliance as quickly as possible. The board may grant a reasonable period of time for a firm to take this corrective action. Failure to bring the firm back into compliance within a reasonable period as defined by the board shall result in the suspension or revocation of the firm permit.

Section 40-2-70. (A) In addition to the powers and duties provided in Section 40-1-70, the board may:

(1) determine the eligibility of applicants for examination and licensure and may use the assistance of NASBA-provided tools;

(2) examine applicants for licensure including, but not limited to:

(a) prescribing the subjects, character, and manner of licensing examinations;

(b) preparing, administering, and grading the examination or assisting in the selection of a contractor to prepare, administer, or grade the examination; and

(c) charging, or authorizing a third party administering the examination to charge, each applicant a fee in an ~~adequate~~ adequate amount adequate to cover examination costs;

(3) establish criteria for issuing, renewing, and reactivating authorizations for qualified applicants to practice, including issuing active or permanent, temporary, limited, and inactive licenses or other categories as may be created;

(4) adopt a code of professional ethics appropriate to the profession;

(5) evaluate and approve continuing professional education course hours and programs;

(6) conduct periodic inspections of licensees or firms with notice to the licensee or firm of at least three business days, and if upon inspection a violation is found, a formal complaint shall be filed and the customary procedures for complaints must be followed;

(7) conduct hearings on alleged violations of this chapter and regulations promulgated under this chapter;

(8) participate in national efforts to regulate the accounting profession;

(9) discipline licensees or registrants in a manner provided for in this chapter;

(10) project future activity of the program based on historical trends and program requirements, including the cost of licensure and renewal, conducting investigations and proceedings, participating in national efforts to regulate the accounting profession, and providing educational programs for the benefit of the public and licensees and their employees;

(11) issue safe harbor language nonlicensees may use in connection with financial statements, transmittals, or financial information which does not purport to be in compliance with the SSARS ~~Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS)~~;

(12) promulgate regulations that have been submitted to the director at least thirty days in advance of filing with the Legislative Council as required by Section 1-23-30, including, but not limited to, a schedule of fees for examination, licensure, and regulation; ~~and~~

(13) promulgate standards for peer review; and

(14) issue non-binding opinions based on a request from the public, given that the request contains a written set of facts.

(B) All rules, principals, promulgations, and interpretations of this chapter and board regulations must be made available to the public in an organized, clear, concise, and consistent manner.

Section 40-2-80. (A) The department, upon receipt of a complaint or other information suggesting violation of this chapter or of regulations promulgated pursuant to this chapter, shall conduct an appropriate investigation to determine whether there is probable cause to institute proceedings. An investigation under this section is not a prerequisite to conducting proceedings if a determination of probable cause can be made without investigation. In aid of investigations, the administrator of the board ~~may~~ shall issue subpoenas to compel witnesses to testify ~~or~~ and to produce evidence, ~~or both~~ as necessary for an appropriate investigation.

(B)(1) An investigation of a licensee pursuant to this chapter must be performed by an inspector-investigator who has been licensed as a certified public accountant in this State for at least five years. The inspector-investigator must report the results of his investigation to the board no later than one

hundred fifty days after the date upon which he initiated his investigation. If the inspector-investigator has not completed his investigation by that date, then the board may extend the investigation for a period defined by the board. The board may grant subsequent extensions to complete the investigation as needed. The inspector-investigator may designate additional persons of appropriate competency to assist in an investigation.

(2) The department shall annually post a report related to the number of complaints received, the number of investigations initiated, the average length of investigations, and the number of investigations that exceeded one hundred fifty days.

(C) The results of an investigation must be presented to the board.

(D) For the purpose of an investigation under this section, the department may administer oaths and issue subpoenas for the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production and examination of books, papers, and records as necessary for an appropriate investigation and on behalf of the board or, upon request, on behalf of a party to the case. Upon failure to obey a subpoena or to answer questions propounded by the board or its hearing officer or panel, the board may apply to the Administrative Law Court for an order requiring compliance with the subpoena.

(E) The testimony and documents submitted in support of the complaint or gathered in the investigation must be treated as confidential information and must not be disclosed to any person except law enforcement authorities and, to the extent necessary in order to conduct the investigation, the subject of the investigation, persons whose complaints are being investigated, and witnesses questioned in the course of the investigation. All proceedings related to the investigations and inquiries during the investigation process undertaken pursuant to this chapter are confidential, unless the licensee or registrant who is the subject of the investigation or inquiry waives the confidentiality of the existence of the complaint.

(F) The board may review the publicly available professional work of licensees, and all professional work submitted to the State, on a general and random basis, without any requirement of a formal complaint or suspicion of impropriety. If as a result of a review the board discovers reasonable grounds for a more specific investigation, the board may proceed under subsections (A) through (E).

(G) If the department receives information indicating a possible violation of state or federal law, the department may provide that information, to the extent the department considers necessary, to the appropriate state or federal law enforcement agency or regulatory body.

(H)(1) In an investigation or disciplinary proceeding concerning a licensee, the department may require a state criminal records check, including fingerprints, performed by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, and a national criminal records check, including fingerprints, performed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The results of these criminal records checks must be reported to the department. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division is authorized to retain the fingerprints for certification purposes and for notification of the department regarding criminal charges. The department shall keep information received pursuant to this section confidential, except that information relied upon in an administrative action may be disclosed as may be necessary to support the administrative action.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or any other provision of law, the dismissal of a prosecution of fraudulent intent in drawing a dishonored check by reason of want of

prosecution or proof of payment of restitution and administrative costs must not be used as evidence of performance of a fraudulent act for disciplinary purposes.

(3) Costs of conducting a criminal records check are the responsibility of the department and may be recovered as administrative costs associated with an investigation or hearing pursuant to this chapter unless ordered by the department as a cost in a disciplinary proceeding.

Section [40-2-90](#). (A) If the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation or the board has reason to believe that a licensee or registrant has violated a provision of this chapter or a regulation promulgated pursuant to this chapter or that a licensee has become unfit to practice as a certified public accountant, a public accountant, or an accounting practitioner the department shall present its evidence to the board and the board may, in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act, take action as authorized by law. The board may designate a hearing officer or panel to conduct hearings or take other action as may be necessary.

(B) The board shall notify the accused licensee or registrant in writing not less than thirty days before the hearing with a copy of the formal charges attached to the notice. The notice must be served personally or sent to the charged licensee or registrant by certified mail, return receipt requested, directed to his or her last mailing address furnished to the board. The post office registration receipt signed by the licensee or registrant, his or her agent, or a responsible member of his or her household or office staff, or if not accepted by the person to whom addressed, the postal authority stamp showing the notice refused, is prima facie evidence of service of the notice.

(C) If a hearing is to be held, the licensee or registrant has the right to be present, to present evidence and argument on all issues involved, to present and to cross-examine witnesses, and to be represented by counsel at the licensee's or registrant's expense. For the purpose of these hearings, the board may require by subpoena the attendance of witnesses, the production of documents and other evidence, and may administer oaths and hear testimony, either oral or documentary, for and against the accused licensee. All evidence, including the records that the board or the board's hearing panel considers, must be made part of the record in the proceedings. These hearings must be open to the public, except:

(1) as necessary to protect confidential information in accordance with federal or state law; and

(2) as necessary to protect confidential information provided by a client for whom a licensee performs services, or the heirs, successors, or personal representatives of the client.

(D) Every communication, whether oral or written, made by or on behalf of any complainant to the board or its agents or any hearing panel or member pursuant to this chapter, whether by way of complaint or testimony, is privileged against liability. No action or proceeding, civil or criminal, lies against any person by whom or on whose behalf such communication has been made, except upon proof that the communication was made with malice.

(E) Nothing contained in this section may be construed to prevent the board from making public a copy of its final order in any proceeding, as authorized or required by law.

Section [40-2-100](#). (A) If the board has reason to believe that a person is violating or intends to violate a provision of this chapter or a regulation promulgated pursuant to this chapter, in addition to all other remedies, it may order the person immediately to cease and desist from engaging in the conduct. If the person is practicing accountancy without being licensed pursuant to this chapter, is

violating an order of the board, a provision of this chapter, or a regulation promulgated pursuant to this chapter, the board also may apply, in accordance with the rules of the Administrative Law Court for a temporary restraining order. A board member or the Director of the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation or another employee of the department may not be held liable for damages resulting from a wrongful temporary restraining order.

(B) The board may seek from the Administrative Law Court other equitable relief to enjoin the violation or intended violation of this chapter or a regulation promulgated pursuant to this chapter.

Section [40-2-110](#). (A) After notice and hearing pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act, the board may revoke, suspend, refuse to renew, reprimand, censure, or limit the scope of practice of a licensee and impose an administrative fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars per violation. The board also may place a licensee on probation, require a peer review as the board may specify, or require satisfactory completion of a continuing professional education program as the board may specify, all with or without terms, conditions, and limitations, for any one or more of the following reasons:

(1) conviction of a felony, or of any crime with an element of dishonesty or fraud, under the laws of the United States, of this State, or of any other state if the acts involved constitute a crime under state laws;

(2) conduct reflecting adversely upon the licensee's fitness to perform services as a licensee;

(3) use of a false, fraudulent, or forged statement or document or committal of a fraudulent, deceitful, or dishonest act or omission of a material fact in obtaining licensure pursuant to this chapter;

(4) intentional use of a false or fraudulent statement in a document connected with the practice of the individual's profession or occupation;

(5) obtaining fees or assistance in obtaining fees under fraudulent circumstances;

(6) failure to comply with established professional standards, including standards set by federal or state law or regulation;

(7) violation of the code of professional ethics adopted by the board or of the AICPA Professional Standards: Code of Professional Conduct;

(8) failure to respond to requests for information or to cooperate in investigations on behalf of the board;

(9) engagement or aid of another, intentionally or knowingly, directly or indirectly, in unlicensed practice of accounting;

(10) failure to disclose or disclaim the appropriate license status of a person or entity not holding a license but associated with financial statements;

(11) engagement in advertising or other forms of solicitation or use of a firm name in a manner that is false, misleading, deceptive, or tending to promote unsupported claims;

(12) the revocation, suspension, reprimand, or other discipline of the right to practice by the licensee in any other state or by a federal agency for a cause other than the failure to pay an annual registration fee.

(B) After notice and hearing, as provided in Section [40-2-90](#), the board shall revoke the registration of a firm if at any time it does not meet the requirements prescribed by Section [40-2-40](#) and also may revoke, suspend, refuse to renew, reprimand, censure, or limit the scope of practice of a registrant and impose an administrative fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars per violation for any of the causes enumerated in subsection (A) or for:

(1) the revocation or suspension or refusal to renew the license to practice of a member of a firm;

(2) the revocation, suspension, reprimand, or other discipline of the right to practice by the firm in any other state or by a federal agency for a cause other than the failure to pay an annual registration fee;

(3) the failure to notify the board in writing, within thirty days after its occurrence, of any revocation, suspension, reprimand, or other discipline of the right to practice by the licensee in any other state or by a federal agency.

(C) A final order of the board disciplining a licensee under this section is public information.

(D) Upon a determination by the board that discipline is not appropriate, the board may issue a nondisciplinary letter of caution.

(E) The board may establish a procedure to allow a licensee who has been issued a public reprimand to petition the board for expungement of the reprimand from the licensee's record.

(F) Licensees of this State offering or rendering services or using their 'Certified Public Accountant' title in another state are subject to disciplinary action in this State for an act committed in another state for which the licensee would be subject to discipline.

Section [40-2-130](#). The board may deny an authorization to practice to an applicant who has committed an act that would be grounds for disciplinary action under this chapter. The board must deny authorization to practice to an applicant who has failed to demonstrate the qualifications or standards for licensure required by this chapter. The applicant shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the board that the applicant meets all the requirements for the issuance of a license.

Section [40-2-140](#). A person may not be refused an authorization to practice, pursue, or engage in accounting solely because of a prior criminal conviction unless the criminal conviction directly relates to accounting for which the authorization to practice is sought. However, the board may refuse an authorization to practice if, based upon all information available, including the applicant's record of prior convictions, the board finds that the applicant is unfit or unsuited to engage in accounting.

Section [40-2-150](#). A licensee who is under investigation for a violation provided for in this chapter or Section [40-1-110](#) may voluntarily surrender his or her authorization to practice to the board. The voluntary surrender invalidates the authorization to practice at the time of its relinquishment, and no person whose authorization to practice is surrendered voluntarily may practice accountancy unless the board, by a majority vote, reinstates the license. A person practicing accountancy during the period of voluntary surrender is considered an illegal practitioner and is

subject to the penalties provided by this chapter. The surrender of an authorization to practice must not be considered an admission of guilt in a proceeding under this chapter and does not preclude the board from taking disciplinary action against the licensee as provided for in this chapter including, but not limited to, imposing prerequisite conditions for board reinstatement of the license.

Section [40-2-160](#). A person aggrieved by a final action of the board may appeal the decision to the Administrative Law Court in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act and the rules of the Administrative Law Court. Service of a petition requesting a review does not stay the board's decision pending completion of the appellate process.

Section [40-2-170](#). (A) In an order issued in resolution of a disciplinary proceeding before the board, a licensee found in violation of the applicable licensing act may be directed to pay a sum not to exceed the reasonable costs of the investigation and prosecution of the case in addition to other sanctions.

(B) A certified copy of the actual costs, or a good faith estimate of costs where actual costs are not available, signed by the director, or the director's designee, is prima facie evidence of reasonable costs.

(C) Failure to make timely payment in accordance with the order results in the collection of costs in accordance with Section [40-1-180](#).

(D) The board may conditionally renew or reinstate for a maximum of one year the license of an individual who demonstrates financial hardship and who enters into a formal agreement to reimburse the board within that time period for the unpaid costs.

Section [40-2-180](#). (A) All costs and fines imposed pursuant to this chapter are due and payable immediately upon imposition or at the time indicated by final order of the board. Unless the costs and fines are paid within sixty days of the date they are due, the order becomes a judgment and may be filed and executed upon in the same manner as a judgment in the court of common pleas, and the board may collect costs and attorney's fees incurred in executing the judgment. Interest at the legal rate accrues on the amount due from the date imposed until the date paid. All costs and fines imposed pursuant to this chapter must be paid in accordance with and are subject to the collection and enforcement provisions of Section [40-1-180](#) and subject to the collection and enforcement provisions of the Setoff Debt Collection Act.

(B) All fines and costs collected under this chapter must be remitted by the department to the State Treasurer and deposited in a special fund established for the department to defray the administrative costs associated with investigations and hearings under this chapter.

Section [40-2-190](#). (A) Except by permission of the client for whom a licensee performs services or the heirs, successors, or personal representatives of a client, or through the terms of a contract between the client and a licensee, a licensee under this chapter must not voluntarily disclose information communicated by the client relating to and in connection with services rendered. This information is confidential. However, nothing in this chapter may be construed to prohibit the disclosure of information requiring disclosure by the standards of the public accounting profession in reporting on the examination of financial statements or to prohibit disclosures in court proceedings, investigations or proceedings under this chapter, in ethical investigations conducted by private professional organizations, in the course of peer reviews, in performing services for that client on a

need to know basis by other active persons of the organization, or in the business of persons in the entity needing this information for the sole purpose of assuring quality control.

(B) Subject to the provisions of this section, ~~all statements, records, schedules, working papers, and memoranda~~ CPA-prepared records and CPA work papers created by a licensee or on behalf of a registrant, incident to, or in the course of, rendering services to a client, except the reports submitted by the licensee to the client and except for ~~records that are part of the client's records~~ CPA work product, are and remain the property of the licensee in the absence of an expressed agreement between the licensee and the client to the contrary. No statement, record, schedule, working paper, or memorandum may be sold, transferred, or bequeathed, without the consent of the client or the client's personal representative or assignee, to anyone other than one or more surviving partners, stockholders, members or new partners, new stockholders, or new members of the registrant, or any combined or merged firm or successor in interest to the licensee or named successor in the event of the death of the licensee. Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit temporary transfer of work papers or other material necessary in the course of carrying out peer reviews or as otherwise interfering with the disclosure of information pursuant to this section.

(C) A licensee shall furnish to a client or former client, upon request and reasonable notice, the following documents with respect to the client or former client:

(1) ~~a copy of the licensee's working papers, to the extent that the working papers include records that would ordinarily constitute part of the client's records and are not otherwise available to the client~~ any client records; and

(2) ~~accounting or other records belonging to, or obtained from or on behalf of, the client that the licensee removed from the client's premises or received for the client's account; the licensee may make and retain copies of these documents of the client when based on work completed by the licensee~~ a copy of the licensee's CPA-prepared records or CPA work product, except that such information may be withheld if fees are due to the licensee for the CPA work product, if the work is incomplete, if providing the CPA work product violates professional standards, or if threatened or outstanding litigation exists concerning the engagement or the work performed.

(D) The licensee may make and retain copies of any client records.

(E) With regard to CPA-prepared records:

(1) the licensee may charge the client a fee for the time and expense incurred to retrieve and copy CPA-prepared records and require that the client pay the fee before the licensee provides the records to the client; and

(2) the licensee is not required to convert records that are not in an electronic format to an electronic format. If the client requests records that are already electronic records, then the client's request should be honored. In addition, the licensee is not required to provide the client with formulas, unless the formulas support the client's underlying accounting or other records or unless the licensee was engaged to provide such formulas as a part of its CPA work product.

(F) A licensee's CPA work papers shall be the licensee's property, and the licensee is not required to provide such information to a client. However, state and federal statutes and regulations and contractual agreements may impose additional requirements on the licensee.

(G) Nothing in this section requires a licensee to keep ~~paper work~~ copies of client records, CPA-prepared records, CPA work product, or CPA work papers beyond the period prescribed in any other applicable law.

Section [40-2-200](#). A person or firm who knowingly violates a provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Section [40-2-210](#). If the board believes that a person or firm has engaged, or is about to engage, in an act or practice which constitutes or will constitute a violation of Section [40-2-30](#), the board may issue a cease and desist order. The board may also apply to the Administrative Law Court pursuant to Section [40-1-210](#) for an order enjoining these acts or practices, and upon a showing by the board that the person or firm has engaged or is about to engage in these acts or practices, the division shall grant an injunction, restraining order, or other order as may be appropriate. For each violation, the Administrative Law Court may impose a fine of no more than ten thousand dollars.

Section [40-2-240](#). (A) With regard to applicants that do not qualify for reciprocity under the substantial equivalency standard set out in Section [40-2-245](#)(A), the ~~The~~ board ~~may~~ shall issue a license to a holder of a certificate, license, or permit issued under the laws of any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any authority outside the United States upon a showing of substantially equivalent education, examination, and experience upon the condition showing evidence that the applicant:

(1)(a) ~~passed the Uniform CPA Examination received the designation, based on educational and examination standards substantially equivalent to those in effect in this State, at the time the designation was granted; and~~

(b) ~~completed an experience requirement, substantially equivalent to the requirement provided for in Section [40-2-35](#)(F), in the jurisdiction which granted the designation or has engaged in four years of professional practice, outside of this State, as a certified public accountant within the ten years immediately preceding the application; and~~

(c) ~~passed a uniform qualifying examination in national standards and an examination on the laws, regulations, and code of ethical conduct in effect in this State acceptable to the board; and~~

(2) has four years of experience of the type described in Section [40-2-35](#)(G) or meets comparable requirements prescribed by the board by rule, after passing the examination upon which the applicant's certificate, license, or permit was based and within the ten years immediately preceding the application.

(B) As an alternative to the requirements set forth by subsection (A), a person who holds a certificate, license, or permit from another state who establishes his principal place of business in this State shall request the issuance of a license from the board prior to establishing the principal place of business. The board shall issue a license to the person, provided that he obtains from the NASBA National Qualification Appraisal Service verification that his CPA qualifications are substantially equivalent to the CPA licensure requirements of the AICPA and NASBA Uniform Accountancy Act.

(C) An application under this section may be made through the NASBA National Qualification Appraisal Service.

(D) All applicants must:

~~(d)(1) listed list~~ all jurisdictions, foreign and domestic, in which the applicant has applied for or holds a designation to practice public accountancy or in which any applications have been denied; ~~and~~

~~(e)(2) demonstrated demonstrate the~~ completion of eighty hours of qualified ~~CPE continuing~~ professional education within the last two years; and

~~(f)(3) filed file~~ an application and ~~pays an annual~~ pay a fee sufficient to cover the cost of administering this section.

~~(2)(a) satisfies the requirements of item (1)(c), (d), (e), and (f);~~

~~(b) holds a valid license issued by any other state before January 1, 2012; and~~

~~(c) has engaged in four years of professional practice, outside of this State, as a certified public accountant within the ten years immediately preceding the application.~~

~~(B)(E)~~ Each holder of a ~~certificate~~ license issued under this section shall notify the board in writing within thirty days after its occurrence of any issuance, denial, revocation, or suspension of a designation or commencement of a disciplinary or enforcement action by any jurisdiction.

Section [40-2-245](#). (A) An individual whose principal place of business is outside this State is presumed to have qualifications substantially equivalent to this ~~state's~~ State's requirements and may exercise all the privileges of licensees of this State without the need to obtain a license under Section [40-2-35](#) if the individual:

~~(1) holds a valid license as a certified public accountant from a substantially equivalent jurisdiction as set out in Section 40-2-20(33) and can lawfully practice in the jurisdiction where privileges have been granted any state which requires, as a condition of licensure, that an individual:~~

~~(a) has at least 150 semester hours of college education including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university;~~

~~(b) achieves a passing grade on the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination; and~~

~~(c) possesses the appropriate experience pursuant to Section [40-2-35](#)(4)(a); or~~

~~(2) holds a valid license as a certified public accountant from any state that does not meet the requirements of subsection (A)(1) but such individual's CPA qualifications are substantially equivalent to those requirements. An individual who passed the Uniform CPA Examination and holds a valid license issued by any other state before January 1, 2012, may be exempt from the education requirement in subsection (A)(1)(a) for purposes of this item.~~

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual who offers or renders professional services, whether in person or by mail, telephone, or electronic means pursuant to this section is granted practice privileges in this State subject to the requirements of subsection (C). ~~No and no~~ notice, fee, or other submission may be required of the individual. ~~The individual is subject to the requirements of subsection (C).~~

(C) An individual licensee or holder of a permit to practice in another state exercising the privilege afforded under this section and the firm that employs that licensee simultaneously consents, as a condition of exercising this privilege:

- (1) to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and disciplinary authority of the board;
- (2) to comply with the provisions of this section and the regulations promulgated pursuant to this section;
- (3) that in the event the license or permit to practice from the state of the individual's principal place of business is no longer valid, to cease offering or rendering professional services in this State individually and on behalf of a firm; and
- (4) to have an administrative notice of hearing served on the board in the individual's principal state of business in any action or proceeding by this board against the licensee.

(D) ~~An individual who qualifies for practice privileges under this section who performs any of the following services for an entity with its home office in this State may only perform these services through a firm that has obtained a registration issued under Section 40-2-40:~~

- ~~(1) a financial statement audit or other engagement to be performed in accordance with the Statements on Auditing Standards;~~
- ~~(2) an examination of prospective financial information to be performed in accordance with the Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements; or~~
- ~~(3) an engagement to be performed in accordance with Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standards.~~

~~(E)~~ A licensee of this State offering or rendering services or using his or her CPA title in another state is subject to disciplinary action in this State for an act committed in another state for which the licensee would be subject to discipline for an act committed in the other state. The board shall investigate any complaint made by the board of accountancy of another state.

Section [40-2-250](#). (A) A licensee desiring to renew his license shall file an application for renewal on or before the renewal due date ~~February first~~ of the following year.

(B) The application for renewal of a license must include:

- (1) current information concerning practice status;
- (2) ~~a verified continuing~~ an accounting professional education report in a form acceptable to the board and subject to audit at the discretion of the board;
- (3) an acknowledgment of the licensee's responsibility to substantiate and maintain records to support his continuing professional education report; and
- (4) a renewal fee, if any.

(C) A licensee shall ~~file a verified report of continuing education on or before February first and document forty hours of acceptable~~ continuing professional education that is acceptable to the board,

completed during the immediately preceding calendar year. ~~Not more than twenty percent of the required hours may be in personal development subjects.~~

(1) Hour limitations in specific topics or subjects may be determined by the board.

(2) The board may by regulation provide for the carryover of excess hours of continuing professional education, and such carryover may be applied as if completed during the immediately preceding calendar year.

(3) A licensee is not required to report continuing professional education for the year in which the initial license was obtained. ~~The board by regulation may provide for the carryover of excess hours of continuing education not to exceed twenty hours a year.~~

(4) No carryover is allowed from a year in which continuing professional education was not required.

(5) The board may review, approve, and test any content or delivery type of continuing professional education.

(6) An annual ethics requirement must be met and included in the documented hours of continuing professional education. A licensee must take a board-approved South Carolina regulations ethics course in years ending in an even number and may take a non-regulation ethics course in years ending in an odd number. In the absence of board regulation to the contrary, no less than two hours of the annual forty-hour continuing professional education requirement must be in ethics.

(D) All licensees who have not filed an application for renewal by the renewal date must be given notice, prior to the renewal lapse date, that an application for renewal has not been received.

(E) If a licensee does not file an application for renewal on or before ~~February first~~ the renewal due date, then the license is considered late. If a licensee does not file an application for renewal on or before the renewal lapse date, then the license is considered lapsed. Continued practice ~~after February fifteenth~~ with a lapsed license may be sanctioned as the unlicensed practice of accounting.

~~(E)(F)~~ Renewal applications filed or completed after ~~February fifteenth~~ the renewal lapse date are subject to a reinstatement fee in the amount of five hundred dollars. ~~A person may not practice on a lapsed license.~~

~~(F)(G)~~ A certified public accountant, accounting practitioner, or public accountant whose license has lapsed or has been inactive for:

(1) fewer than three years, the license may be reinstated by applying to the board, submitting proof of completing forty continuing professional education units for each year the license has lapsed or has been inactive, and paying the reinstatement fee;

(2) three or more years, the license may be reinstated upon completion of six months of additional experience, and one hundred twenty hours of continuing professional education;

(3) an indefinite period and has active status outside of this State may reinstate the license by submitting an application under Section [40-2-240](#).

Section [40-2-255](#). (A) A registrant shall file an application for renewal of the calendar-year registration on or before ~~February first~~ the renewal date of the following year.

(B) The application for renewal of a registration shall include:

- (1) current information concerning ownership;
- (2) current information concerning the identity of the licensee in charge of the office;
- (3) renewal fee, if any.

(C) As a condition of renewal of registration, an applicant who engages in attest or compilation services, or both, must provide evidence of satisfactory completion of peer review no more frequently than once every three years. Peer review must be conducted in a manner as the board specifies by regulation. This review must include a verification that individuals in the firm, who are responsible for supervising attest or compilation services, or both, and who sign or authorize someone to sign the accountant's report on the financial statements on behalf of the firm, meet the competency requirements set out in the professional standards for these services and these regulations must:

(1) require an applicant to show that the applicant has, within the preceding three years, undergone a peer review that is a satisfactory equivalent to peer review as generally required pursuant to this subsection;

(2) require peer reviews to be subject to oversight by a body established or sanctioned by the board, which shall periodically report to the board on program review effectiveness under its charge and provide to the board a listing of firms that have participated in a peer review program;

(3) require peer reviews to be conducted and that work and documents be maintained in a manner designed to preserve confidentiality of documents furnished or generated in the course of the review.

(D) All licensees who have not filed an application for renewal by the renewal due date shall be given notification, prior to the renewal lapse date, that an application for renewal has not been received.

(E) If a registrant does not file an application for renewal on or before February first the renewal due date, then the registration is considered late. If a registrant does not file an application for renewal on or before the renewal lapse date, then the registration is considered lapsed. Continued practice after February fifteenth with a lapsed registration may be sanctioned as the unlicensed practice of accounting.

(F) Renewal applications filed or completed after the renewal lapse date are subject to a reinstatement fee in the amount of five hundred dollars.

Section [40-2-270](#). (A) A licensee who is retired and does not perform or offer to perform for compensation one or more kinds of services involving the use of accounting or auditing skills, including issuance of reports on financial statements or of one or more kinds of management advisory, financial advisory, or consulting services or the preparation of tax returns or the furnishing of advice on tax matters, may apply to the board for permission to place the word 'Emeritus' adjacent to the licensee's 'Certified Public Accountant' title or 'Public Accountant' title on any document or device on which the 'Certified Public Accountant' or 'Public Accountant' title appears.

(B) A license in 'emeritus' status must be renewed annually with no fee required. A license in 'emeritus' status may not be reinstated as an active license, subject to fulfilling the requirements for the reinstatement of a lapsed license under Section 40-2-250.

~~(C) A licensee holding a license in 'emeritus' status may apply for licensure under Section 40-2-35 as if the licensee was a new applicant and never sat for the exam.~~

Section 40-2-275. (A) A licensee may apply to the board for permission to place the word 'Retired' adjacent to his 'Certified Public Accountant' title on any document or device on which the 'Certified Public Accountant' title appears if he has:

(1) attained at least thirty years of combined experience as a licensee in this State or in a substantially equivalent state;

(2) reached at least fifty-five years of age during a prior license year;

(3) works no more than an average of twenty hours per week; and

(4) does not offer attest services pursuant to Section 40-2-20(2) or compilation services pursuant to Section 40-2-20(6).

(B) A licensee with 'Retired' status pursuant to subsection (A) may meet the continuing professional education requirement for renewal in Section 40-2-250(C) by documenting the completion of one-half the required hours during the immediately preceding calendar year, provided that he includes no more than one-half of the required hours with the carryover of excess hours provided through board regulation.

(C) All other requirements for the renewal of a license with 'Retired' status remain the same as in Section 40-2-250.

(D) Nothing in this section is intended to prevent a licensee with 'Retired' status from providing prepared financial statements or income tax returns.

Section 40-2-330. If a provision of this chapter or the application of a provision of this chapter to a person or entity or in any circumstances is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter and the application of the provision to others or in other circumstances must not be affected thereby.

Section 40-2-335. (A) Licensed certified public accountants/public accountants performing or supervising the performance of attest or compilation services must provide those services in accordance with professional standards.

~~(B) A person holding a license or firm holding a registration under this chapter must not use a professional or firm name or designation that is misleading about the legal form of the firm, or about the persons who are partners, officers, members, managers, or shareholders of the firm or about any other matter; however, names of one or more former owners, partners, members, managers, or shareholders may be included in the name of a firm or its successor.~~

(1) A common brand name, including common initials, used by a CPA firm in its name is not misleading if the firm is a network firm as defined in the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct and, when offering or rendering services that require independence under AICPA standards, the firm complies with the AICPA Code of Professional Conduct's applicable standards on independence.

(2) A misleading CPA firm name is one that:

(a) contains any representation that would be likely to cause a reasonable person to misunderstand or be confused about the legal form of the firm, or about who the owners or members of the firm are, such as a reference to a type of organization or an abbreviation thereof that does not accurately reflect the form under which the firm is organized, including, but not limited to, a name that:

(i) implies the existence of a corporation when the firm is not incorporated or is not a professional corporation, such as through the use of the words 'corporation', 'incorporated', 'Ltd.', or 'professional corporation', or an abbreviation thereof as part of the firm name;

(ii) implies the existence of a partnership when there is not a partnership, such as by use of the term 'partnership' or 'limited liability partnership' or the abbreviation 'LLP';

(iii) includes the name of an individual who is not a CPA if the title 'CPAs' is included in the firm name;

(iv) includes information about or indicates an association with persons who are not members of the firm, except as permitted in item (1). Notwithstanding the prohibition in this subitem, the names of one or more former partners, members, managers, or shareholders who are no longer in public practice may be included in the name of the firm or its successor; or

(v) includes the terms '& Company', '& Associate', or 'Group' when the firm does not include, in addition to the named partner, shareholder, owner, or member, at least one other unnamed partner, shareholder, owner, member, or staff employee;

(b) contains any representation that would be likely to cause a reasonable person to have a false or unjustified expectation of favorable results or capabilities, through the use of a false or unjustified statement of fact as to any material matter;

(c) claims or implies the ability to influence a regulatory body or official; or

(b) includes the name of an owner whose license has been revoked for disciplinary reasons by the board, whereby the licensee has been prohibited from practicing public accountancy, using the title CPA, or holding himself out as a certified public accountant.

~~Section 40-2-340. An accounting practitioner or firm of accounting practitioners is permitted to associate his or the firm's name with compiled financial statements as defined by Professional Standards for Accounting and Review Services, provided a disclaimer is used that complies with the most recent version of the statement on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and a statement in the report that provides:~~

~~'I (we) have not audited or reviewed the accompanying financial statements and I am (we are) prohibited by law from expressing an opinion on them'.~~

ARTICLE 3

Regulation of Accounting Practitioners

Section [40-2-510](#). A person, firm, or professional association not exempt under Section [40-2-530](#) is considered to be engaged in the practice of offering to render and rendering to the public the services which are regulated by this article if the person, firm, or professional association:

(1) offers to prospective clients in South Carolina to perform for compensation one or more of these services:

(a) the development, recording, analysis, or presentation of financial information including, but not limited to, the preparation of financial statements; or

(b) advice or assistance in regard to accounting controls, systems, and procedures; and

(2) in any manner holds himself or itself out to the public in South Carolina as skilled in one or more of the types of services described in item (1).

Section [40-2-520](#). (A) No professional association, person, ~~or~~ partnership, or other legal entity, other than a person, ~~or~~ partnership, or other legal entity holding a permit to practice issued pursuant to this article, may engage in the practice defined in Section [40-2-510](#) unless he ~~or it~~ plainly indicates on all signs, cards, letterheads, advertisements, and directories used to disclose his or its practice or business that he or it does not hold a license to practice under this article.

(B) No professional association, person, ~~or~~ partnership, or other legal entity, other than a person, ~~or~~ partnership, or other legal entity holding a permit to practice issued pursuant to this article, may assume or use the title or designation 'Accounting Practitioner' or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the person is an accounting practitioner or that the partnership is composed of accounting practitioners or that the person, partnership, ~~or~~ professional association, or other legal entity is authorized under this article to engage in the practice defined under Section [40-2-510](#).

Section [40-2-530](#). Nothing contained in this article:

(1) applies to a certified public accountant or public accountant who holds a license to practice issued under the law of South Carolina and no provision of this article applies to a partnership of certified public accountants or public accountants which holds a permit to practice issued under South Carolina authority;

(2) applies to a person, firm, or professional association which plainly indicates on all signs, cards, letterheads, advertisements, and directories used to disclose his or its practice or business that he or it does not hold a license to practice under this article;

(3) prohibits a person from serving as an employee of a person, partnership, or professional association if the employee does not engage in the practice defined in Section [40-2-510](#) on his own account;

(4) prohibits a person, partnership, or professional association from offering to prepare or from preparing a tax return with respect to taxes imposed by a governmental authority, whether federal, state, or local, and this article does not prevent a person from advising clients in connection with tax matters;

(5) prohibits a person, partnership, or professional association holding a license or permit issued by another state, territory, or the District of Columbia, which authorizes the person,

partnership, or professional association to engage in the other jurisdiction in the type of practice described in Section [40-2-510](#), from temporarily practicing in this State as an incident to his or its regular practice outside of this State if the temporary practice is conducted in conformity with the rules of ethical conduct promulgated by the board;

(6) applies to the affixing of the signature or name of an officer, employee, partner, or principal of an organization to a statement or report in reference to the financial affairs of the organization with wording designating the position, title, or office which he holds in the organization, and the provisions of this article do not apply to an act of a public official or public employee in the performance of his duties;

(7) applies to the offering or rendering of data processing services by mechanical or electronic means or to the offering or rendering of services in connection with the operation, sale, lease, rental, or installation of mechanical or electronic bookkeeping or data processing equipment or to the sale, lease, rental, or installation of this equipment.

Section [40-2-540](#). The South Carolina Board of Accountancy shall examine, license, and discipline accounting practitioners. The board may charge a reasonable fee for examinations, not exceeding the fee charged for certified public accountants' examinations.

Section [40-2-550](#). In order to be eligible for licensing under this article as an accounting practitioner, an applicant may not hold another license granted under this chapter and must:

- (1) not have any history of dishonest or felonious acts;
- (2) be a resident of this State or have a place of business in this State, or as an employee, be regularly employed in this State;
- (3) be at least eighteen years of age; and
- (4) meet these requirements:

(a) pass an examination approved by the board, which is designed to test the applicant's basic knowledge of the subjects described in Section [40-2-510](#)(1) and which may consist of parts of the examination administered to certified public accountant applicants or another examination as the board may prescribe; and

(b)(i) have a bachelor's degree with a major in accounting ~~as determined by the board from a four-year college or university accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools or from a college or university having equivalent standards as determined by the board~~ holding an accreditation from an accreditation body approved by the United States Department of Education; or

(ii) have transcripts or a degree determined by the board to be substantially equivalent to the foregoing standards; and

(5) surrenders, if licensed and holds a current annual permit to practice in this State as a certified public accountant or public accountant, his license and permit to practice as a certified public accountant or public accountant upon being licensed as an accounting practitioner.

Section [40-2-560](#). (A) Licenses must be issued by the board to persons satisfying the requirements of Section [40-2-550](#) upon the payment of a license fee in an amount to be determined by the board.

(B) A licensee must file an application for renewal in accordance with Section [40-2-250](#).

(C) A partnership, firm, or registrant must file an application in accordance with Section [40-2-40](#) and Section [40-2-255](#).

(D) ~~Partnerships~~ Legal entities, without payment of a permit fee, ~~which must~~ meet the following standards:

(1) at least one ~~general partner~~ owner must be an accounting practitioner of this State in good standing;

(2) each partner must be lawfully engaged in the practice, as defined in Section [40-2-520](#), in a state of the United States; and

(3) each resident manager in charge of an office must be an accounting practitioner of this State in good standing.

Section [40-2-570](#). (A) After notice and hearing pursuant to Section ~~40-2-310~~ [40-2-210](#), the board may revoke a license or permit as accounting practitioner issued under this article; suspend a license or permit for a period of not more than five years; reprimand, censure, or limit the scope of practice of a license or permit holder; impose an administrative fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars; or place a license or permit holder on probation, all with or without terms, conditions, and limitation for any one or more of these reasons:

(1) fraud or deceit in obtaining a license or permit;

(2) cancellation, revocation, or suspension of, or refusal to renew authority to engage in the practice of public accountancy in another state, territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia for any cause;

(3) revocation or suspension of the right to practice before a state or federal agency;

(4) dishonesty, fraud, or gross negligence in the practice of public accounting or in filing or failure to file the license or permit holder's own income tax return;

(5) violation of a provision of this article or Article 1 or a regulation promulgated by the board under the authority granted by this chapter;

(6) violation of a rule of professional conduct promulgated by the board under the authority granted by this chapter;

(7) conviction of a felony or any crime, an element of which is dishonesty or fraud, under the laws of the United States, of this State, or another state if the acts involved would have constituted a crime under the laws of this State. The record of conviction or a copy of the record, certified by the clerk of court or the judge in whose court the conviction is had, is conclusive evidence of the conviction and 'conviction' shall include a plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere;

(8) performance of a fraudulent act while holding a license or permit under this article; or

(9) conduct reflecting adversely upon the license or permit holder's fitness to engage in the practice of public accountancy.

(B)(1) In lieu of or in addition to a remedy specifically provided in subsection (A), the board may require one or more of these requirements of a license or permit holder:

~~(1)(a)~~ a quality review conducted in a fashion as the board may require; or

~~(2)(b)~~ satisfactory completion of continuing professional education programs as the board may specify.

(2) A 'quality review' means a study, appraisal, or review of one or more aspects of the professional work of a person or firm in the practice of public accountancy by a person or persons who hold certificates or licenses and who are not affiliated with the person or firm being reviewed.

(C) In a proceeding in which a remedy imposed by subsections (A) and (B) is imposed, the board also may require the respondent license or permit holder to pay the costs of the proceeding.

Section [40-2-580](#). The board may initiate proceedings under this article on its own motion or on the complaint of a person, and the procedures provided in Article 1 for these proceedings are applicable and binding in procedures under this article.

Section [40-2-590](#). A person who violates a provision of this article is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than fifty dollars or more than two hundred dollars or imprisoned not less than twenty days or more than sixty days. Each violation constitutes a separate offense and each day's violation constitutes a separate offense.

Section [40-2-600](#). Nothing contained in this article may be construed to prohibit the formation of ~~partnerships~~ legal entities by and between certified public accountants, public accountants, and accounting practitioners if all members or shareholders of the ~~partnerships~~ legal entities and all resident managers of offices of the ~~partnerships~~ legal entities are licensed under this chapter as certified public accountants or public accountants or are properly licensed under Article 3 of this chapter as accounting practitioners and if the ~~partnerships~~ legal entities apply for an annual permit in the manner prescribed in this article for other ~~partnerships~~ legal entities. The composition of the ownership of a legal entity will determine whether the entity is subject to the additional restrictions imposed by Article 1 of this chapter.

Section [40-2-610](#). An accounting practitioner or firm of accounting practitioners is permitted to associate his or the firm's name with compiled financial statements as defined by SSARS, provided that a disclaimer is used that complies with the most recent version of SSARS and that a statement in the report provides:

'I / we have not audited or reviewed the accompanying financial statements, and I am / we are prohibited by law from expressing an opinion on them'."

SECTION 2. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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This web page was last updated on May 18, 2021 at 1:03 PM

To my fellow Board members:

I have put together the following pages to help you follow along with my report from the subcommittee created at the August meeting to consider the required, Board approved SC Rules and Regulations ethics course.

This PDF contains:

1. SCACPA's 8/19/21 question which was assigned to our committee
2. The slide which led to question above
3. SCACPA's revised questions coming out of our subcommittee meeting
4. Code Section 40-2-240, Reciprocity
5. Code Section 40-2-245 Mobility
6. FAQ from Board website regarding how to apply for a license under reciprocity
7. Screen shot from NASBA website listing "Substantially Equivalent States"

In particular, I hope you will all read and digest code sections 40-2-240 and -245.

Respectfully submitted,
Walda Wildman

From August
Board meeting
Original SCACPA query

Topic: Ethics Query

Status: Referred to the BOA Rules and Regs Committee on 8/19/2021

Original Request:

Could you help me with an ethics query? In the slides you provide the following, as did my previous set of slides that were not authored by NASBA:

"Reciprocity 40-2-240 - A licensed CPA who is licensed in another state or territory of the US or DC may apply for a reciprocal license. A reciprocal license is required if the applicant is living in SC or if their principal place of business is in SC."

When looking at section 40-2-240 there is no such requirement.

When looking at section 40-2-245 we have:

"SECTION 40-2-245. Requirements to practice if licensed out of state. - (A) An individual whose principal place of business is outside this State is presumed to have qualifications substantially equivalent to this state's requirements and may exercise all the privileges of licensees of this State without the need to obtain a license under Section 40-2-35 if the individual."

I read this to meet the principal place of business criteria but not the residence criteria.

Section 40-2-30 has the language:

"(D) Only a person holding a valid license as a certified public accountant or qualifying for a practice privilege under Section 40-2-245 shall use or assume the title "Certified Public Accountant" or the abbreviation "CPA" or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device indicating that the person is a certified public accountant."

In this case a person living in SC with an out of state license and whose principal place of business is out of state or an individual not practicing but maintaining an out of state license would be able to use the title CPA?

Board Staff Response:

There is a distinction between the concepts of Mobility (40-2-245) and Reciprocity (40-2-240). Mobility ends when they cross the state line into SC and hold out as a CPA, establish a business presence or substantial nexus in SC.

Scenarios Offered:

A CPA licensed in Georgia moves to South Carolina, this CPA never opens an office or provides a service to the public but uses CPA online in his professional profiles and wants us to use the credential when promoting them.

A CPA who relocated to SC from Virginia who continues to work for the firm in a remote capacity. This CPA retains the same principal place of business.

Other Factors to consider:

Ibanez v. Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation. Board of Accountancy. 512 U.S. 136 (1994)

In Ibanez, the Court clarified "only false, deceptive, or misleading commercial speech may be banned." Id. "Commercial speech that is not false, deceptive, or misleading can be restricted, but only if the State shows that the restriction directly and materially advances a substantial state interest in a manner no more extensive than necessary to serve that interest."

It's the opinion of the association that Section 40-2-245(C) grants the Board the specific authority to regulate a CPA and the remote firm under mobility without the need for specific licensure by reciprocity. Furthermore, we cannot locate any specific rule or statute that supports the interpretation published in the ethics presentation as delivered.

(C) An individual licensee or holder of a permit to practice in another state exercising the privilege afforded under this section and the firm that employs that licensee simultaneously consents, as a condition of exercising this privilege:

(1) to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and disciplinary authority of the board;

(2) to comply with the provisions of this section and the regulations promulgated pursuant to this section;

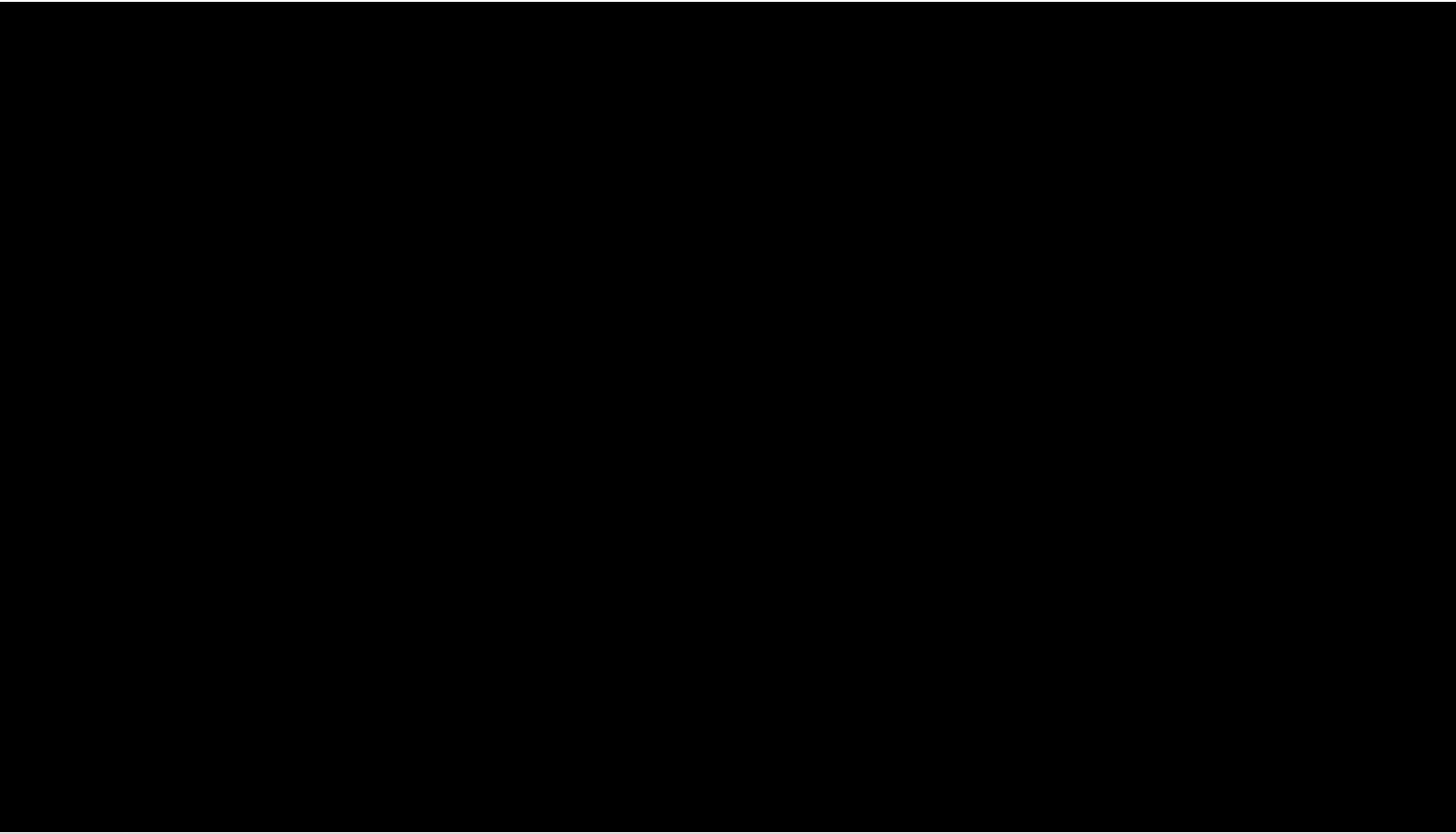
(3) that in the event the license or permit to practice from the state of the individual's principal place of business is no longer valid, to cease offering or rendering professional services in this State individually and on behalf of a firm; and

(4) to have an administrative notice of hearing served on the board in the individual's principal state of business in any action or proceeding by this board against the licensee.

Request:

If the current interpretation stands the Association would request specific citations or law or regulations supporting this interpretation.

Slide from current SC Rules & Regs "board approval" course



SCACPA's questions following
subcommittee meeting

Members requested written questions and documentation to items discussed. Please see the attached questions and documentation. Members of SCACPA's Governmental Affairs Committee are available for additional questions or comments.

1 *This question concerns the Board's creation of a distinct reporting cycle outside of the scope of the reporting cycles as defined in Statute. Since the requirements for both licensees and non-certified owners are distinctly outlined in Statute, does the Board's authority to evaluate and approve continuing education course hours and programs allow for creating the additional ethics cycle?*

SECTION 40-2-70. Powers and duties of Board.

(5) evaluate and approve continuing education course hours and programs;

SECTION 40-2-250. Renewal of licenses; reinstatement of lapsed licenses.

(C) A licensee shall file a verified report of continuing education on or before February first and document forty hours of acceptable continuing education during the immediately preceding calendar year. Not more than twenty percent of the required hours may be in personal development subjects. A licensee is not required to report continuing education for the year in which the initial license was obtained. The Board by regulation may provide for the carryover of excess hours of continuing education not to exceed twenty hours a year. No carryover is allowed from a year in which continuing education was not required.

SECTION 40-2-40. Grant or renewal of registration to practice as firm; qualifications for registration; changes in identities of partners or officers.

(7)(a) This section applies only to non-certified public accountant owners who are residents of this State.

(b) Non-certified public accountant owners must complete the same number of hours of continuing professional education as licensed certified public accountants in this State. However, in each three-year period, as established by the Board, six of the hours must be in ethics, and at least two of these hours must be a board-approved South Carolina Accountancy Rules and Regulations course.

Regulation 1-08. Continuing Professional Education

(B)2 b By the end of each fixed three (3) year period, six (6) CPE credit hours must be obtained in ethics of which two (2) CPE credit hours must be in a board approved South Carolina Rules and Regulations course as described in these regulations. The dates of each fixed three (3) years Ethics period are defined on the Board website.

②

This question concerns a CPA who lives in South Carolina with a principal place of business outside of South Carolina using the CPA credential. Based on today's discussion, this individual does not require a license by reciprocity, as there is no residency requirement in Statute. Is it permissible for a resident CPA whose principal place of business is outside of SC to use the title CPA?

SECTION 40-2-20. Definitions.

(15) "Practice of accounting" means:

(b) using or assuming the title "Certified Public Accountant" or the abbreviation "CPA" or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the person is a certified public accountant.

SECTION 40-2-30. Licensing or registration requirement; form for issuance of report by person other than CPA or PA; use of titles CPA and PA; exemptions.

(A) It is unlawful for a person to engage in the practice of accountancy as regulated by this Board without holding a valid license or registration or without qualifying for a practice privilege pursuant to Section 40-2-245.

(D) Only a person holding a valid license as a certified public accountant or qualifying for a practice privilege under Section 40-2-245 shall use or assume the title "Certified Public Accountant" or the abbreviation "CPA" or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device indicating that the person is a certified public accountant.

SECTION 40-2-245. Requirements to practice if licensed out of state.

(A) An individual whose principal place of business is outside this State is presumed to have qualifications substantially equivalent to this state's requirements and may exercise all the privileges of licensees of this State without the need to obtain a license under Section 40-2-35 if the individual:

(1) holds a valid license as a certified public accountant from any state which requires, as a condition of licensure, that an individual:

(a) has at least 150 semester hours of college education including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university;

(b) achieves a passing grade on the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination; and

(c) possesses the appropriate experience pursuant to Section 40-2-35(4)(a); or

(2) holds a valid license as a certified public accountant from any state that does not meet the requirements of subsection (A)(1) but such individual's CPA qualifications are substantially equivalent to those requirements. An individual who passed the Uniform CPA Examination and holds a valid license issued by any other state before January 1, 2012, may be exempt from the education requirement in subsection (A)(1)(a) for purposes of this item.

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual who offers or renders professional services, whether in person or by mail, telephone, or electronic

means pursuant to this section is granted practice privileges in this State and no notice, fee, or other submission may be required of the individual. The individual is subject to the requirements of subsection (C).

(C) An individual licensee or holder of a permit to practice in another state exercising the privilege afforded under this section and the firm that employs that licensee simultaneously consents, as a condition of exercising this privilege:

(1) to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and disciplinary authority of the Board;

(2) to comply with the provisions of this section and the regulations promulgated pursuant to this section;

(3) that in the event the license or permit to practice from the state of the individual's principal place of business is no longer valid, to cease offering or rendering professional services in this State individually and on behalf of a firm; and

(4) to have an administrative notice of hearing served on the Board in the individual's principal state of business in any action or proceeding by this Board against the licensee.

(D) An individual who qualifies for practice privileges under this section who performs any of the following services for an entity with its home office in this State may only perform these services through a firm that has obtained a registration issued under Section 40-2-40:

(1) a financial statement audit or other engagement to be performed in accordance with the Statements on Auditing Standards;

(2) an examination of prospective financial information to be performed in accordance with the Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements; or

(3) an engagement to be performed in accordance with Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standards.

(E) A licensee of this State offering or rendering services or using his or her CPA title in another state is subject to disciplinary action in this State for an act committed in another state for which the licensee would be subject to discipline for an act committed in the other state. The Board shall investigate any complaint made by the Board of accountancy of another state.

RECIPROCITY

SECTION 40-2-240. Licensing of persons licensed in another state.

(A) The Board may issue a license to a holder of a certificate, license, or permit issued under the laws of any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any authority outside the United States upon a showing of substantially equivalent education, examination, and experience upon the condition that the applicant:

(1)(a) received the designation, based on educational and examination standards substantially equivalent to those in effect in this State, at the time the designation was granted; and

(b) completed an experience requirement, substantially equivalent to the requirement provided for in Section 40-2-35(F), in the jurisdiction which granted the designation or has engaged in four years of professional practice, outside of this State, as a certified public accountant within the ten years immediately preceding the application; and

(c) passed a uniform qualifying examination in national standards and an examination on the laws, regulations, and code of ethical conduct in effect in this State acceptable to the Board; and

(d) listed all jurisdictions, foreign and domestic, in which the applicant has applied for or holds a designation to practice public accountancy or in which any applications have been denied; and

(e) demonstrated completion of eighty hours of qualified CPE within the last two years; and

(f) filed an application and pays an annual fee sufficient to cover the cost of administering this section.

(2)(a) satisfies the requirements of item (1)(c), (d), (e), and (f);

(b) holds a valid license issued by any other state before January 1, 2012; and

(c) has engaged in four years of professional practice, outside of this State, as a certified public accountant within the ten years immediately preceding the application.

(B) Each holder of a certificate issued under this section shall notify the Board in writing within thirty days after its occurrence of any issuance, denial, revocation, or suspension of a designation or commencement of a disciplinary or enforcement action by any jurisdiction.

Regulation removed in June 2020:

~~1-04. Reciprocity. The holder of a certificate, license, or permit issued under the laws of any state or territory of the US or any authority of the US may demonstrate substantially equivalent education and experience by:~~

~~(A) Documenting four (4) years of professional practices outside of South Carolina within ten (10) years immediately preceding the application; or~~

~~(B) Documenting the current education and experience requirements in effect in this State as set forth in 40-2-35; or~~

~~(C) Documenting that the education requirements for the certificate, license, or permit from another jurisdiction were the same as the requirements in South Carolina on the date of original licensure.~~

MOBILITY

SECTION 40-2-245. Requirements to practice if licensed out of state.

(A) An individual whose principal place of business is outside this State is presumed to have qualifications substantially equivalent to this state's requirements and may exercise all the privileges of licensees of this State without the need to obtain a license under Section 40-2-35 if the individual:

(1) holds a valid license as a certified public accountant from any state which requires, as a condition of licensure, that an individual:

(a) has at least 150 semester hours of college education including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university;

(b) achieves a passing grade on the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination; and

(c) possesses the appropriate experience pursuant to Section 40-2-35(4)(a); or

(2) holds a valid license as a certified public accountant from any state that does not meet the requirements of subsection (A)(1) but such individual's CPA qualifications are substantially equivalent to those requirements. An individual who passed the Uniform CPA Examination and holds a valid license issued by any other state before January 1, 2012, may be exempt from the education requirement in subsection (A)(1)(a) for purposes of this item.

(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual who offers or renders professional services, whether in person or by mail, telephone, or electronic means pursuant to this section is granted practice privileges in this State and no notice, fee, or other submission may be required of the individual. The individual is subject to the requirements of subsection (C).

(C) An individual licensee or holder of a permit to practice in another state exercising the privilege afforded under this section and the firm that employs that licensee simultaneously consents, as a condition of exercising this privilege:

(1) to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and disciplinary authority of the board;

(2) to comply with the provisions of this section and the regulations promulgated pursuant to this section;

(3) that in the event the license or permit to practice from the state of the individual's principal place of business is no longer valid, to cease offering or rendering professional services in this State individually and on behalf of a firm; and

(4) to have an administrative notice of hearing served on the board in the individual's principal state of business in any action or proceeding by this board against the licensee.

(D) An individual who qualifies for practice privileges under this section who performs any of the following services for an entity with its home office in this State may only perform these services through a firm that has obtained a registration issued under Section 40-2-40:

(1) a financial statement audit or other engagement to be performed in accordance with the Statements on Auditing Standards;

(2) an examination of prospective financial information to be performed in accordance with the Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements; or

(3) an engagement to be performed in accordance with Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standards.

(E) A licensee of this State offering or rendering services or using his or her CPA title in another state is subject to disciplinary action in this State for an act committed in another state for which the licensee would be subject to discipline for an act committed in the other state. The board shall investigate any complaint made by the board of accountancy of another state.

How do I apply for a SC CPA license under reciprocity? ▼

You must have passed the uniform CPA exam and currently hold an active CPA license with another state

You must complete the application for a SC CPA license by reciprocity, pay the applicable fees, submit your transcripts (submission of transcripts is required ONLY if you received your initial CPA license after 1/1/2012), and submit proof of completion of 80 hours of CPE in the previous 2 years.

Depending on where and when you were initially licensed, there may be additional requirements.



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Substantial Equivalency

The concept of Substantial Equivalency was developed to allow licensed CPAs to practice across jurisdictions of the Uniform Accountancy Act (UAA), a CPA with a CPA license in good standing from a jurisdiction with essentially equivalent to those outlined in the UAA (degree with 150 hours, minimum one year experience, Uniform CPA Examination) may be granted a privilege to practice in another jurisdiction that is not the CF

Most jurisdictions have adopted a Section 23 privilege to practice. It is the responsibility of the CPA to confirm jurisdiction he/she intends to practice to determine if that jurisdiction has adopted Section 23 and if it requires. This information may also be found in NASBA's Accountancy Licensing Library and on CPAMobility.org.

NASBA's National Qualification Appraisal Service (NQAS) has reviewed the CPA licensure requirements to determine which CPA licensure requirements are substantially equivalent to the licensure requirements of jurisdictions that are not substantially equivalent may have their credentials evaluated by NASBA to determine their individual substantial equivalency.

Substantially Equivalent States

The National Qualification Appraisal Service has found the following jurisdictions to have CPA licensure requirements equivalent to those of the UAA:

Alabama*	Georgia	Maryland	New Mexico
Alaska	Guam**	Massachusetts	New York
Arizona	Hawaii*	Michigan	North Carolina
Arkansas	Idaho	Minnesota	North Dakota
California	Illinois*	Mississippi	Ohio
CNMI	Indiana	Missouri	Oklahoma*
Colorado	Iowa	Montana	Oregon
Connecticut*	Kansas*	Nebraska*	Pennsylvania
Delaware	Kentucky	Nevada	Puerto Rico
District of Columbia	Louisiana	New Hampshire	Rhode Island
Florida	Maine	New Jersey	South Carolina

* These states are two-tier. A certificate is initially obtained which does not allow the individual full privilege requirements are met, the certificate holder may receive a license or permit. Only those CPAs holding an equivalent certificate are considered substantially equivalent.

** These states currently have more than one path to licensure, with at least one path meeting the 3E criteria: degree or higher with 150 semester hours, minimum one year experience and Uniform CPA Examination. These states have passed legislation terminating the alternative paths within the time limits set forth by the Guidelines in Section A of Appendix C.

Guam

Through December 14, 2021, the applicable pathways are:

1. At least a college education including a baccalaureate or higher degree with an accounting concentration or a Board-accepted college or university, and two (2) years of experience; OR
2. At least 150 semester hours of college education including a baccalaureate or higher degree with an accounting concentration or equivalent, conferred by a Board-accepted college or university, and one (1) year of experience.

Effective December 15, 2021, Pathway 1 will terminate, and the applicant must have a baccalaureate or higher degree with an accounting concentration or equivalent education including a baccalaureate or higher degree with an accounting concentration or equivalent education.

[Privacy - Terms](#)

accepted college or university, and one (1) year of experience.

(The ** notation is informational and does not affect a state's current SE status. At such time as the alterr expire and the 3E criteria is the sole path to licensure in these states, the ** notation will be removed. Sp experience or examination qualification can be found in NASBA's [Accountancy Licensing Library](#) or on th

Non-Substantially Equivalent States

All 55 accountancy board jurisdictions are currently substantially equivalent. Should any jurisdiction adop regulations which alter their licensing requirements in a manner that is not compliant with the UAA requir education with accounting concentration, at least one year acceptable experience, and successful compl Examination), that jurisdiction may be found to be non-substantially equivalent by NQAS.

For more information or help with Substantial Equivalency, visit NASBA's [Accountancy Licensing Library](#).

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800-CPA-EXAM (800-272-3926)
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MEMO

TO: South Carolina Board of Accountancy

From: David Knoble, CPA, Representing South Carolina Association of CPAs as Co-Chair Governmental Affairs Committee, member of Executive Committee, Chair of S.812 Task Force.

Date: October 26, 2021

RE: S.812 Responses to Agenda Items 10.B and 10.G from SC BOA Public Board Meeting held August 18, 2021 at 10:00am.

I. Introduction

At the August 18, 2021 Board Meeting, agenda items 10.B and 10.G consisted of a discussion by the board of S.812 and an update from SCACPA to the Board.

During Agenda Item 10.B two sections of S.812 were commented on: 40-2-70(A)(14) and 40-2-70(B). The purpose of this memo is to outline our position after taking those comments into consideration.

Thank you for continuing to provide us with feedback and allowing us to discuss S.812 with you in the public forum. Our goal remains, and has always been, to update the statutes to reflect current trends to protect the public, benefit the state of South Carolina and clearly identify the responsibilities of a licensed CPA.

II. 40-2-70(A)(14) – issue non-binding opinions based on a request from the public, given that the request contains a written set of facts.

Through S.812 this power is given to the Board and the Board “may” (emphasized) perform this task. Thus, the statute is granting authority to perform an act, not requiring an act to be performed.

The comments as I understood them centered around potential requirements after such an opinion is issued that may have unintended consequences and later put the Board in a position that may provide conflicting decisions from an earlier issued opinion.

While the possibility certainly exists for two Boards to interpret facts and circumstances differently, we believe specific benefits outweigh this possibility that will better protect the public. The following benefits are not an exhaustive list:

1. Provoke more thought to understand the complexity of the CPA profession. The CPA profession is the most complex profession that LLR administers to the licenses and the public. The very fact that we have been reviewing, revising and debating S.812 since December of 2020 and that my committee began the process of revising these statutes in August of 2019 proves the complexity of the profession. Providing authority for the Board to question how statutes might work in a public referendum allows for better understanding and better application in using the statutes to perform their duties.
2. Provide a history of interpretations to better guide new members of the Board of Accountancy with historical thought. Currently, there is no compiled source of information for any Board member to easily review decisions or contemplations of past statutory interpretations. And yet, one of the most important functions of the Board members is to interpret statutes and regulations to apply to specific cases brought before the board. Because statutes and regulations are not constantly fluctuating, these interpretations should be consistent across changing Board members.
3. Provide the public with transparency to understand how the statutes and regulations might be interpreted. The public has to also protect themselves and cannot rely on the Board to settle disagreements with CPAs in their favor unless there is a statutory or regulatory requirement the CPA did not uphold. Providing interpretations will help continue to educate the public about this complex profession.
4. A framework already exists to reduce the risk of unintended consequences and prevent the Board from being cornered into bad decisions. Not only has the Internal Revenue Service issued opinions on tax laws, but the opinions are well labeled with language to limit them to the specific facts and circumstances in contained in the interpretation. Further, should the law change then the opinion may be rendered useless, but not until or unless that occurs. These IRS opinions are used extensively by CPAs around the country to determine how a set of facts may be interpreted by the IRS and better supported income tax positions may be taken. CPAs are subject to harsh fines by the IRS for taking a position where the facts and circumstances more likely than not, fail to support the position. This combination of opinion and penalty to the CPAs results in more efficiency for both the CPA and the IRS. Secondly, the Board can create a framework to standardize such opinions in a similar manner to the IRS. Finally, there is no statute prohibiting this process.

Not only is the CPA profession incredibly complex, but CPAs provide an important service in varied financial areas, including independently evaluating government spending. The idea of requesting and providing a library of opinions must be utilized or the statutes and regulations will become longer and more verbose to provide guidelines for every possible outcome.

SCACPA's position at this time is to edit this section for more clarity as noted below.

40-2-70(A)(14) – issue non-binding interpretations of statutes and regulations based on a written set of facts and a request from any member of the public, including licensees and the Board.

III. 40-2-70(B) – All rules, principles, promulgations, and interpretations of this chapter and board regulations must be made available to the public in organized, clear, concise and consistent manners.

Different from the prior section, this statute change includes the term “must” which requires the statute to be followed.

The comments as I understood them, centered around both unintended consequences of requiring something that may not be specific enough, and the cost of implementation to the LLR.

We do agree that statutes must be specific enough to be followed as intended and to be analyzed for non-conformity. Similar to the idea of allowing the Board to provide opinions above, actual orders and other items that relate to following the statutes provide a constantly growing body of knowledge not found anywhere else. The body of knowledge is only as good as the ability to use it.

The following benefits are not an exhaustive list:

1. Decisions by the Board must contain a foundation in statute and regulation. The Board does not have the luxury of making an unfounded decision with regard to licensees. Even to protect the public, the decisions made by the Board must have statutory and regulatory roots. Thus, every consent order issued or decision made in favor of a CPA in SC should already have one or more references to statute and regulation. Adding that information to a searchable database provides a) educational material for new members, b) research for existing and new cases by LLR investigators, c) references to show that consistent and fair decisions are made and d) transparency to the public of decisions made.
2. Complex professions and complex rules need a hierarchy for making future decisions. I still consider GAAP and tax law as very complex. Both GAAP and tax law have various lower level sources to assist in making decisions regarding the application of GAAP and tax laws. FASB issues interpretations contained inside GAAP to assist practitioners. The IRS has memorandums, growing regulations

frequently containing more than one example (consider Revenue Rulings, Revenue Procedures, IRS Announcements, PLRs, TAMs, CCAs, Treasury Decision Preambles, Internal Revenue Manuals and others). Each of these bodies of knowledge is searchable on various key terms, not the least of which includes a reference to a section of GAAP or a law passed by Congress. CPAs do not make searches by first looking for the taxpayer's name or a date of a decision. Instead, they are researching a FASB guiding principle, a tax law or regulation, or other concept. Researching the Board application of law is no different if we, as CPAs are held to the decisions made by the Board.

3. Other states provide links to the law. Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, are examples of states that list the regulations and statutes violated or used in rendering an order or decision. Other state licensing boards can be researched by the Board, but clearly some boards link decisions to law.
4. Administrative barriers because of systems or costs are irrelevant. If the Board determines that this system of transparency and application of law is necessary for performing duties, or the statutes dictate that this information must be made available, then the duty of the LLR is to administer that decision or law. Searchability already exists for Board orders on the LLR website. Inserting another data field or making text of documents fully searchable has been available for online computing systems for over a decade, so the ability exists and the cost is not prohibitive.

If the pandemic has shown us anything, it is that CPAs are being relied upon to do more and more to help clients through complex law changes that require compliance. Think about the health care act and reporting penalties on tax returns for not carrying required health insurance. Think about rules for applying for forgiveness of PPP loans. Think about reporting stimulus checks on income tax returns. None of these items are related to income tax, yet CPAs are asked to report them on income tax forms or government systems to assist in government administration of the law. The CPA profession is not in a high growth mode and yet, more is being asked of CPAs than at any time in history. A method for CPAs and Board members to efficiently research past acts and the results is increasingly more important. To remain relevant this type of information must be made easy to locate and use. The current system of listing decisions by dates and names is outdated and remains largely unused because of the cumbersome nature to find what is needed.

SCACPA's position at this time is to edit this section for more clarity as noted below.

40-2-70(B) – All rules, principles, promulgations, and interpretations of this chapter created or approved by the Board must be made available to the public in an electronic format that allows, at a minimum, searchability by applicable law or regulation.

Conclusion

Thank you again and we look forward to answering any additional questions. Respectfully submitted,

David Knoble
Chair S.812 Task Force

Paths to Practice Accounting in South Carolina

The CPA profession is both complex and unique. The concepts of mobility and reciprocity can be difficult to understand and sometimes require significant discussion. The following document outlines our understanding of the current practice paths in South Carolina. While it's important to understand the paths to practice, it's equally important to understand that the South Carolina Board of Accountancy has jurisdiction on any individual or firm practicing accounting in South Carolina regardless of practice path.

Before we begin, we need to understand what the practice of accounting means in South Carolina. This information is contained in **SECTION 40-2-20**. Definitions:

(15) "Practice of accounting" means:

(a) Issuing a report on financial statements of a person, firm, organization, or governmental unit or offering to render or rendering any attest or compilation service. This restriction does not prohibit any act of a public official or public employee in the performance of that person's duties or prohibit the performance by a nonlicensee of other services involving the use of accounting skills, including the preparation of tax returns, management advisory services, and the preparation of financial statements without the issuance of reports; or

(b) using or assuming the title "Certified Public Accountant" or the abbreviation "CPA" or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that the person is a certified public accountant.

Based on statute, there are three paths an individual may take to engage in the practice of accounting as a CPA in South Carolina.

1. **New Licensee SECTION 40-2-30 & REGULATION 1-01** – A new applicant is seeking initial licensure. This individual must meet the state-specific education, exam, and experience requirements. South Carolina has a higher standard for education than most other states specifically regarding the definition and hours of applicable courses.
2. **Reciprocity SECTION 40-2-240** – This individual is licensed to practice in another state and has a principal place of business in South Carolina. This licensed CPA needs to obtain a license by reciprocity to work in South Carolina. This license is based on standards substantially equivalent to those in effect in this State.
3. **Mobility SECTION 40-2-245** – An applicant whose principal place of business is outside of the state. This individual is presumed to have qualifications substantially equivalent to our state's requirements and does not need to obtain a license to practice in South Carolina. South Carolina does have a mobility exception, but this is applied to the firm, not the individual, and is out of scope for this discussion.

As we continue explaining each path, it's important to note two additional key definitions from **SECTION 40-2-20**.

(21) "Substantial equivalency" is a determination by the Board of Accountancy or its designee that the education, examination, and experience requirements contained in the statutes and administrative rules of another jurisdiction are comparable to, or exceed the education, examination, and experience requirements contained in Section 40-2-245(A)(1), or that an individual licensee's education, examination, and experience qualifications are comparable to or exceed the education, examination, and experience requirements contained in Section 40-2-245(A)(2). In ascertaining substantial equivalency as used in this chapter, the board or its designee shall take into account the qualifications without regard to the sequence in which experience, education, or examination requirements were attained.

Substantial equivalency ensures that all states maintain a minimum standard for CPAs while also providing flexibility to states regarding specific requirements for state-based licensure. In short, the minimum standards applied to all substantially equivalent states are:

- 150 hours of education
- One year of experience
- Passing the Uniform CPA Exam

You can find additional information about substantial equivalency at <https://nasba.org/licensure/substantialequivalency/>.

It's well within the rights of the Board to define education, experience, and exam requirements for initial licensees within the State. To ensure mobility and reciprocity for SC CPAs, these specific requirements must fall within the framework of substantial equivalency. Please note that the definition of substantial equivalency is directly tied to **Section 40-2-245**, and the sections referenced are specific to the above minimum standards.

(24) "Principal place of business" means the office location designated by the licensee for purposes of substantial equivalency and reciprocity.

Because CPAs can and often do provide services in many states simultaneously, they are licensed according to their principal place of business rather than a residence. The current definition is designed around the concepts of mobility and reciprocity.

Mobility SECTION 40-2-245

While it may seem counter-intuitive beginning with (**SECTION 40-2-245, requirements to practice if licensed out of state**) this is in fact is our easiest starting point. This section, commonly referred to as mobility, is applied to any licensee whose principal place of business is outside of South Carolina.

SECTION 40-2-245. Requirements to practice if licensed out of state.

(A) An individual whose principal place of business is outside this State is presumed to have qualifications substantially equivalent to this state's requirements and may exercise all the privileges of

(1) holds a valid license as a certified public accountant from any state which requires, as a condition of licensure, that an individual:

(a) has at least 150 semester hours of college education including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university;

(b) achieves a passing grade on the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination; and

(c) possesses the appropriate experience pursuant to Section 40-2-35(4)(a); or ... (Truncated for brevity)

(C) An individual licensee or holder of a permit to practice in another state exercising the privilege afforded under this section and the firm that employs that licensee simultaneously consents, as a condition of exercising this privilege:

(1) to the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and disciplinary authority of the board;

(2) to comply with the provisions of this section and the regulations promulgated pursuant to this section;

(3) that in the event the license or permit to practice from the state of the individual's principal place of business is no longer valid, to cease offering or rendering professional services in this State individually and on behalf of a firm; and

(4) to have an administrative notice of hearing served on the board in the individual's principal state of business in any action or proceeding by this board against the licensee. ... (Truncated for brevity)

We can see from this language that any licensed CPA whose principal place of business is outside of South Carolina may exercise all privileges offered to in-state licensees and that by engaging in the practice of accounting the CPA and firm both simultaneously consent to the jurisdiction of the South Carolina Board of Accountancy.

Reciprocity SECTION 40-2-240

Next, we look at reciprocity in **SECTION 40-2-240**. While this language is not as specific as to its application, we can infer from **SECTION 40-2-245** that this language is intended for CPAs licensed in another state whose principal place of business is inside South Carolina.

SECTION 40-2-240. *Licensing of persons licensed in another state.*

(A) The board may issue a license to a holder of a certificate, license, or permit issued under the laws of any state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia or any authority outside the United States upon a showing of substantially equivalent education, examination, and experience upon the condition that the applicant:

(1)(a) received the designation, based on educational and examination standards substantially equivalent to those in effect in this State, at the time the designation was granted; and

(b) completed an experience requirement, substantially equivalent to the requirement provided for in Section 40-2-35(F), in the jurisdiction which granted the designation or has engaged in four years of professional practice, outside of this State, as a certified public accountant within the ten years immediately preceding the application; and

(c) passed a uniform qualifying examination in national standards and an examination on the laws, regulations, and code of ethical conduct in effect in this State acceptable to the board; and

(d) listed all jurisdictions, foreign and domestic, in which the applicant has applied for or holds a designation to practice public accountancy or in which any applications have been denied; and

(e) demonstrated completion of eighty hours of qualified CPE within the last two years; and

(f) filed an application and pays an annual fee sufficient to cover the cost of administering this section.

(2)(a) satisfies the requirements of item (1)(c), (d), (e), and (f);

(b) holds a valid license issued by any other state before January 1, 2012; and

(c) has engaged in four years of professional practice, outside of this State, as a certified public accountant within the ten years immediately preceding the application.

(B) Each holder of a certificate issued under this section shall notify the board in writing within thirty days after its occurrence of any issuance, denial, revocation, or suspension of a designation or commencement of a disciplinary or enforcement action by any jurisdiction.

When reviewing the language in **SECTION 40-2-240**, note the use of the term “substantially equivalent” and recall this definition refers to mobility and minimum standards. It has been reported that the language:

(1)(a) received the designation, based on educational and examination standards substantially equivalent to those in effect in this State, at the time the designation was granted;

is sometimes interpreted to mean meeting the specific requirements of initial licensure. We believe this interpretation is incorrect as the language and intent of **Section 40-2-240** and **245** is to meet substantial equivalency requirements. Failing to apply mobility and reciprocity in a consistent and balanced fashion places an additional burden on CPAs relocating to work in SC firms that is not applicable to CPAs practicing under mobility.

New Applicants SECTION 40-2-35

Understanding that an out-of-state licensed CPA is working under Mobility **SECTION 40-2-245** or qualifies for reciprocity under **SECTION 40-2-240**, we turn our attention to new applicants. New applicants fall under **SECTION 40-2-35** and rely on state-specific requirements. Also, note that these parameters do and must continue to fall within the provisions of substantial equivalency.

SECTION 40-2-35. *Requirements for license to practice; fulfilling education, examinations, and experience requirements.*

(A) The board shall grant a license to practice as a certified public accountant to persons who make application and demonstrate:

(1) at least one hundred fifty semester hours of college education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university acceptable to the board, with the total educational program including an accounting concentration or equivalent; and

(2) a passing score on a standardized test of accounting knowledge, skills, and abilities approved by the board and comparable to the Uniform Certified Public Accountant Examination prepared by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants; and

(3) a passing score on an examination in professional ethics as approved by the board and an affidavit by the candidate acknowledging that he or she has read the statute and regulations governing the practice of accountancy in South Carolina and subscribes both to the spirit and letter of the statute and regulations and agrees to observe them faithfully in the performance of his or her professional work; and

(4) appropriate experience, which may include:

(a) at least one year of accounting experience satisfactory to the board in public, governmental, or private employment under the direct supervision and review of a certified public accountant or public accountant licensed to practice accounting in some state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia; or ... (Truncated for brevity)

REGULATION 1-01. *General Requirements for Licensure as a CPA.*

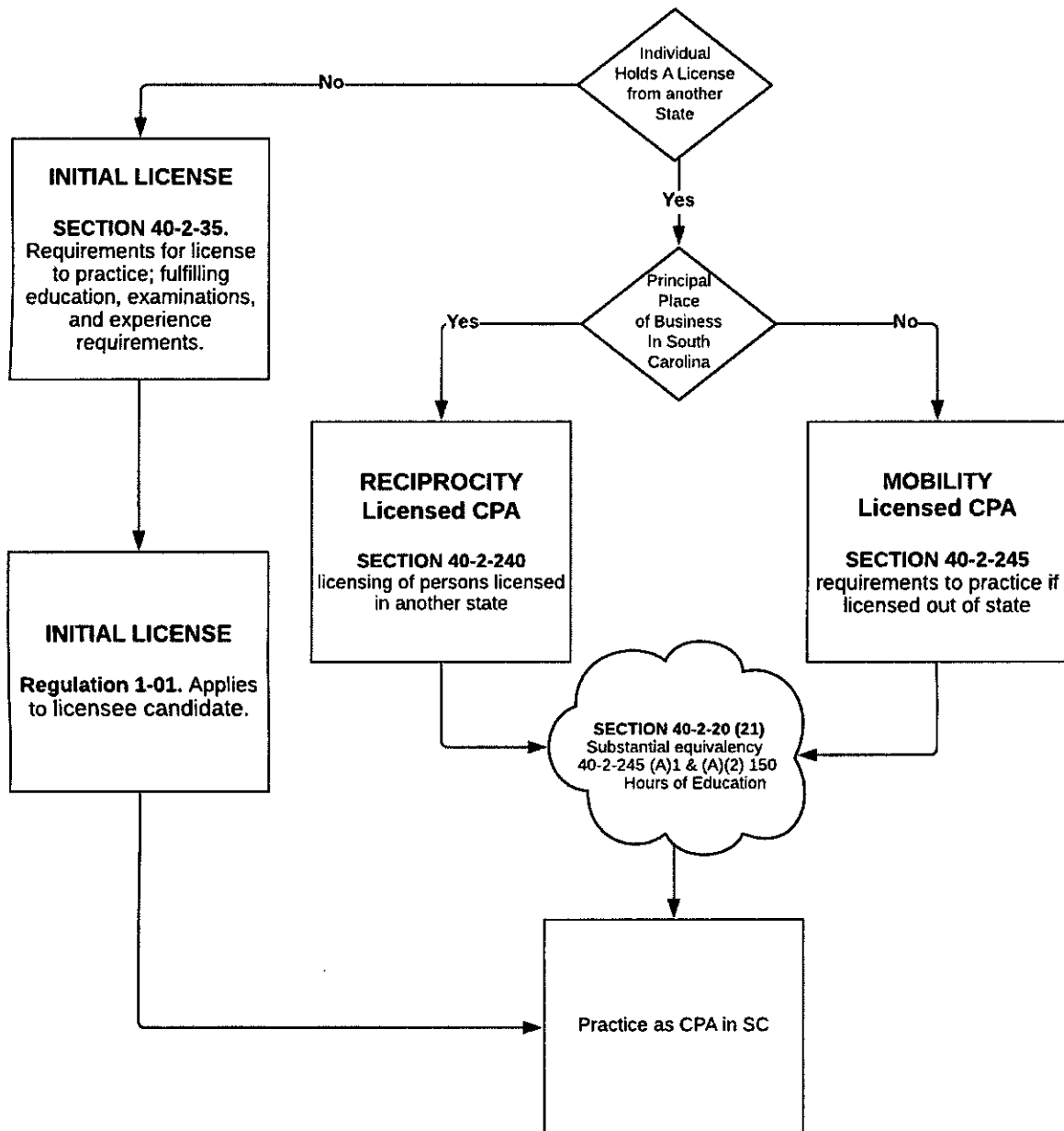
A. Completed application for licensure shall be submitted on forms provided by the Board. All fees must accompany the application.

B. In order for an application to be considered, it must be complete, and all questions must be answered.

C. The licensee candidate cannot earn qualifying experience for licensure until the licensee candidate has completed twenty-four (24) semester hours of acceptable accounting education as described in 40-2-35(E)(3)(a), including financial accounting, managerial accounting, taxation, and auditing, which must be taught at the junior level or above as required per 40-2-35(C)(1).

Based on our understanding, there should be no path that triggers specific requirements from **Section 40-2-35** to apply to a licensee who earns the license in another state. These specific requirements are only for CPA candidates seeking to obtain their initial license in South Carolina.

SC CPA Licensing Flowchart:



Licensing Scenarios:

Q. A CPA licensed in New York and working for a New York firm moves to South Carolina and continues to work for the New York firm. The CPA has clients in South Carolina and performs tax work for South Carolina clients through the New York firm.

A. This individual is practicing under mobility and is practicing under the jurisdiction of both NY and SC Boards.

Q. A CPA licensed in New York and working for a New York firm moves to South Carolina and continues to work for the New York firm. The CPA has clients in South Carolina and performs attest work for South Carolina clients through the New York firm.

A. This individual is practicing under mobility, but the New York firm must have a firm registration in South Carolina.

Q. A CPA is licensed in New York and works for a New York firm. The CPA has clients in South Carolina and performs attest work for South Carolina clients through the New York firm.

A. This individual is practicing under mobility, but the New York Firm must have a firm registration in South Carolina.

Q. A CPA is licensed in New York, moved to South Carolina and works for a South Carolina firm. The CPA has clients in New York and performs work through the South Carolina firm.

A. This individual must be licensed by reciprocity.

Q. A CPA from Ohio has retired and maintains a retired status. This CPA has no principal place of business, and she is not practicing.

A. In order to use the CPA credential, this individual would need to be licensed by reciprocity. To do this, the CPA must demonstrate the completion of 80 hours of qualified CPE within the last two years.

Q. A CPA candidate has 150 hours of education, but it does not meet the specific South Carolina education requirements. He moves to Georgia and earns his license in Georgia, then moves back to South Carolina as a licensed CPA and works in a SC firm.

A. This individual must be licensed by reciprocity. This individual now holds a license and meets the definition of **40-2-20 (21)** substantial equivalency. To ensure that a higher standard is not applied to residents vs. non-residents, no additional requirements should be applied.

Q. A CPA candidate has 150 hours of education, but it does not meet the specific South Carolina education requirements. She moves to and earns her license in Georgia. She works in a Georgia firm and engages South Carolina tax clients.

A. This individual is practicing under mobility.

The Administrator's Authority Given by the Board of Accountancy

The following motions were pulled from Board Meeting Minutes from June 2015 to present and give an outline as to what the Board of Accountancy Administrator with SC LLR has the authority to approve without a Board hearing.

June 30th 2015

Hearing for Donovan Miller to determine if he can use [the] firm name The Business Doctor CPA PC...A firm cannot use a firm name that is misleading and this applications lies outside Doris' parameters as administrator to approve firm names...Mr. Nichols made a motion to accept the name of the firm as presented. Mr. Burkett seconded the motion, which carried unanimously (Addendum 8).

August 27th 2015

Mr. Burkett made a motion that ethics hours must be taken within the three year period and they do not carry over. Ms Adkins seconded the motion which carried unanimously. The second matter is that at least two of the hours must be in SC Ethics, so could licensee take six consecutive hours of SC ethics in one day and meet the requirements? Based on board guidance in the past, Ms. Cubitt responded no since it would be duplicative. She explained to the licensee that you could not repeat the state rules and regulations course, but the combination applied to the remaining four hours. There are approximately 10 courses approved and each one has gone through the statutes and regulations and are basically the same. The licensee makes a point that those that took ethics courses prior to January 1, 2013 were duplicative but the Board's opinion was that they could not be since there had not yet been any SC Ethics course written or approved. The courses prior to January 1, 2013 were general ethics. Excess ethics that are not duplicative can be used towards 40 hours of CPE. Mr. Burkett made a motion that the ethics requirement be ONLY two hours of SC ethics and remaining four general ethics. Mr. Bell seconded, the motion carried unanimously.

January 26th 2016

Changes in Education—Doris explained changes regarding how some colleges are awarding college credits. These schools are offering nontraditional sources of credits, such as life experience credits, competency based exam credits, prior learning experiences, seminars and other programs to obtain college credits. Colorado State University Global Campus and Strayer University were mentioned as schools that award credits for courses using these nontraditional methods. Doris mentioned another concern regarding education changes is with Straighter Line, which is a non-accredited school. Straighter Line is partnering with other schools that are accredited and transferring credits to those accredited schools. Doris also stated that previously the Board made a policy that we do not accept transcripts from Western Governors University because they do not give semester hours and they award competency based units without having to earn them in the traditional methods. Our laws specifically require semester hours taught at a junior level or above. The Board of Accountancy (BOA) will accept traditional classroom courses and online courses that are for the set semester, led by an instructor, has required coursework and exams. For many years the BOA has had a policy that we do not accept duplicate courses. Also, we do not accept courses from UCLA Division of Extension continuing education program because the school does not issue degrees. Doris asked the board questions regarding these changes. How does the Board feel about these changes? Do we need a policy regarding these changes? Do we need statute changes? Are we going to accept the credits if they are nontraditional credits? Ronald Hollins made a motion to deny course credits that are obtained through nontraditional methods such as life experiences, competency exams and competency credits, with the exception of CLEP exams, and also reaffirmed a previous Board decision to not accept duplicate courses. Nontraditional college credits will not be accepted, effective immediately. Ellen seconded the motion. With no further discussion, the motion carried unanimously.

October 19th 2016

Bob Wood made a motion that if a course has been approved previously by the Board and the course manager makes minor changes the Administrator

can approve those changes without coming back to the Board. Mark Croker seconded the Motion. Motion carried unanimously.

Ron Hollins made a motion that a course that has already been approved, but provided by a different provider be accepted as approved subject to Dori's [current Administrator] review. Bob Wood seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

David Nichols made a motion to approve the courses [Professional Education Services, CPE Depot, and CPE Think], pending the Administrator's review. Gale Bell seconded the motion. Motion carried.

October 24th 2017

Gale Bell made a motion to give Board staff permission to generate a quarterly newsletter. Charles Alvis seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

December 14th 2017

Charles Alvis made a motion to authorize Administrator Doris Cubitt [current] to allow licensees who were affected by the carryover error such that their renewal notice displayed a carryover greater than actual carryover and which resulted in the licensee being deficient of 40 hours for 2017 to use an extension period ending on March 1st to obtain the difference between the erroneous and correct carryover and submit their report for the year 2017. Gale Bell seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

April 24th-25th 2018

Charles Alvis made a motion to approve the two courses [Beacon Hill Financial Educators Inc. and Illumeo Inc.] pending review and approval of the Board Administrator. Michael Putich seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

June 26th 2018

Michael Putich made a motion to make the Assistant Administrator [current administrator] Susanna Sharpe exempt from the South Carolina specific CPE

requirements as she reviews the content that becomes the approved SC specific courses. Charles Alvis seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

February 8th 2019

Ellen Adkins made a motion to approve staff to work with schools to collect this information [relevant information about the accounting curriculum and programs, particularly of in-state schools in order to reduce the amount of time staff spends finding that information for each application and possibly make the resulting information available to prospective exam candidates to better inform their choices] to help improve processing times. Charles Alvis seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

Bob Wood made a motion to grant the Board Administrator authority to authorize a 60-day extension to investigate an open case. Further extensions may only be granted by the Board. Tanya Greenlee seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

April 30th to May 1st 2019

Gale Bell made a motion to grant the Board Administrator authority to evaluate and approve applications that include teaching experience to satisfy the experience requirement. Charles Alvis seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

June 26th 2019

Ellen Adkins made a motion to amend the amount of time a licensee application may remain pending from three years to one, with the Administrator having discretion to approve extensions where appropriate. Tonya Greenlee seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

January 9th 2020

Ellen Adkins made a motion to delegate authority to the Board Administrator to approve applications whose background check reveals a misdemeanor charge more than ten years old and with no further incidents. David Nichols seconded the motion and it carried unanimously.

February 26th 2020

The Board felt that as long as a firm name outside of the typical conventions, such as a trade name, is not misleading, the Board Administrator has the authority to approve the firm in consultation with the Board chair without requiring a Board hearing.

Ellen Adkins made a motion that quarterly exam scores do not need to be approved by the Board in order to become official and can be for information only. Gale Bell seconded, and the motion carried unanimously.

January 19th 2021

Michael Putich made a motion to grant Board staff authority to accept academic credit recommended by ACE, including CLEP and DANTES credit, as reflected on an official Joint Services Transcript. Bob Wood seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

Number of Active Credentials by Prefix and
Subcategory
Board: ACCOUNTANCY
as of 10/20/2020

Credential	Description	Count
AFI	ACCOUNTING FIRM IN STATE	1337
AFO	ACCOUNTING FIRM OUT OF STATE	367
AP A	ACCOUNTING PRACTITIONER	64
CPA A	CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT	6161
PA A	PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT	4
	Subt Total	7933

Number of Active Credentials by Prefix and Subcategory
Board: ACCOUNTANCY
as of 10/11/2021

Credential	Description	Count
AFI	ACCOUNTING FIRM IN STATE	1315
AFO	ACCOUNTING FIRM OUT OF STATE	368
AP A	ACCOUNTING PRACTITIONER	62
CPA A	CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT	6236
PA A	PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT	3
	Subt Total	7984



Cash Report

Board: Accountancy

Updated through: 8/31/21

For Finance Use Only		
Cost Center	Fund	Functional Area
R360DC0018	31350000	R360_0001
R360DC0018	31350000	R360_0009
R360DC0018	31350000	R360_0017

Cash Summary

Fiscal Year	Cost Center	Beginning Cash Total	Revenue	Direct Expense	Indirect Expense	Ending Cash Total
2020	Accountancy	663,259.03	618,285	301,819.63	362,920.91	616,803.49
2021	Accountancy	616,803.49	623,362.24	309,886.15	290,936.09	639,343.49
2022	Accountancy	639,343.49	6,850	58,298.18	30,306.75	557,588.56

Direct Expenditure Summary

Expenditure Groups	Total
Personal Service	32,335.48
Employer Contributions	14,145.39
Contractual Service	2,420.07
Fixed Charges/Rent	7,315.38
MA Assets	
Supplies	1,347.78
Travel	734.08
Total:	58,298.18

Indirect Expenditure Summary

Indirect Expenditure Group	Total
Administration Transfers	15,975.81
Immigration Transfers	506.99
OIE/Legal Transfers	6,656.39
POL Admin Transfers	7,167.56
Sum:	30,306.75

Indirect Expenditure Notes

- 1) Administration Transfers-Include Administrative Services, Director's Office, Advice Counsel and Communications. Percentage of share based on board's previous FY direct expenditure as compared to all boards' total previous FY direct expenditure
- 2) OIE/Legal Transfers-Percentage of share based on previous FY number of investigations conducted for the board compared to OIE's total investigations in the previous FY
- 3) POL Admin Transfers-Percentage of share based on board's previous FY direct expenditure as compared to all POL boards' total previous FY direct expenditure
- 4) Other Transfers-Payment for Immigration and OSHA Provisos (81.7 & 81.8)-Percentage share of total expenses based on board's previous FY direct expenditure as compared to all POL boards' total previous FY direct expenditure; Transfer of 10% of board's FY direct expenditures to the State General Fund per Proviso 81.3



Expenses by Month-Line Item Detail (KSB1)
Board: Accountancy

Cost Center	Cost Center Text	Fund	Functional Area	Data for Month Ending	Posting Month
R360DC0018	Accountancy	31350000	R360_0009	8/31/21	2

GL Category	Posting date	Vendor #	Vendor Text	Fund	GL	GL Text	Cost Center	Cost Center Text	Doc Type	Doc Number	Long Description	Functional Area	Posting Period	Fiscal Year	Amount
PERS SVC	8/20/21	7000059139	JADA MCABEE	31350000	5010720000	PER DIEM	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843173	7000059139	R360_0009	2	2022	35
	8/20/21	7000166208	DAVID C NICHOLS	31350000	5010720000	PER DIEM	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843168	7000166208	R360_0009	2	2022	35
	8/20/21	7000208839	GALE BELL	31350000	5010720000	PER DIEM	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843172	7000208839	R360_0009	2	2022	35
	8/20/21	7000235753	ROBERT P WOOD	31350000	5010720000	PER DIEM	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843170	7000235753	R360_0009	2	2022	35
	8/20/21	7000293016	WALDA C WILDMAN	31350000	5010720000	PER DIEM	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843165	7000293016	R360_0009	2	2022	35
	8/20/21	7000293026	CHARLES J BROOKS	31350000	5010720000	PER DIEM	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843167	7000293026	R360_0009	2	2022	35
	8/20/21	7000293027	DEAN KENNETH WHITENER	31350000	5010720000	PER DIEM	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843171	7000293027	R360_0009	2	2022	35
	8/20/21	7000293028	CHRISTOPHER S HUGGINS	31350000	5010720000	PER DIEM	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843174	7000293028	R360_0009	2	2022	35
	8/25/21	7000302626	LORA W PREVATTE	31350000	5010720000	PER DIEM	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843533	7000302626	R360_0009	2	2022	35
PERS SVC														Sum:	315
CONTRACTUAL SVC	8/9/21	#	Not assigned	31350000	5020077222	NCV- VOICENET	R360DC0018	Accountancy	JV- External	6900025558	#	R360_0009	2	2022	22.12
	8/9/21	#	Not assigned	31350000	5020077222	NCV- VOICENET	R360DC0018	Accountancy	JV- External	6900025559	#	R360_0009	2	2022	10.24
	8/9/21	7000030862	FEDERAL EXPRESS CORP	31350000	5020080000	FREIGHT EXPRESS DELV	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Vendor invoice	3022394085	#	R360_0009	2	2022	9.12
	8/10/21	7000206241	AT&T	31350000	5020077222	NCV- VOICENET	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Vendor invoice	3022396495	#	R360_0009	2	2022	200.33
	8/11/21	7000093035	VERIZON WIRELESS	31350000	5020120000	CELLULAR PHONE SVCS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703261555	#	R360_0009	2	2022	93.93
	8/11/21	7000200399	NEW AGE PROTECTION INC	31350000	5021599501	SECURITY CONTRACTS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703260664	#	R360_0009	2	2022	84.61
	8/25/21	7000137071	CAPITAL CITY REPORTING	31350000	5021010000	LEGAL SERVICES	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Vendor invoice	3022447762	#	R360_0009	2	2022	876.2
CONTRACTUAL SVC														Sum:	1,296.55
SUPPLY AND MATERIAL	8/2/21	7000158077	USPS HASLER	31350000	5030070000	POSTAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Vendor invoice	3022364798	#	R360_0009	2	2022	28.3
	8/2/21	7000158077	USPS HASLER	31350000	5030070000	POSTAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Vendor invoice	3022364923	#	R360_0009	2	2022	321.31
	8/2/21	7000246456	TIERPOINT LLC	31350000	5030067191	PRGM LIC - INFO SECU	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703254325	#	R360_0009	2	2022	48.02
	8/9/21	7000103939	FSI OFFICE	31350000	5030010000	OFFICE SUPPLIES	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703258822	#	R360_0009	2	2022	368.71
	8/16/21	7000091333	SMITH RUBBER STAMPS	31350000	5030010000	OFFICE SUPPLIES	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703263968	#	R360_0009	2	2022	8.25
	8/16/21	7000091333	SMITH RUBBER STAMPS	31350000	5033030000	PROMOTIONAL SUPPLIES	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703263968	#	R360_0009	2	2022	49.52
	8/16/21	7000183672	SHI INTERNATIONAL CORP	31350000	5030067101	PRGM LIC - APP SUPP	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703264139	#	R360_0009	2	2022	370.78
	8/16/21	7000183672	SHI INTERNATIONAL CORP	31350000	5030067101	PRGM LIC - APP SUPP	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703264189	#	R360_0009	2	2022	16.65
	8/16/21	7000183672	SHI INTERNATIONAL CORP	31350000	5030067101	PRGM LIC - APP SUPP	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703264200	#	R360_0009	2	2022	17.58
	8/26/21	7000035473	DATA NETWORK SOLUTIONS INC	31350000	5030067190	EQUIP&SUPP- INFOSEC	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703272216	#	R360_0009	2	2022	28.94
	8/30/21	7000223730	MALWAREBYTES CORPORATION	31350000	5030067191	PRGM LIC - INFO SECU	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703274069	#	R360_0009	2	2022	41.39
	8/30/21	7000223730	MALWAREBYTES CORPORATION	31350000	5030067191	PRGM LIC - INFO SECU	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703274403	#	R360_0009	2	2022	-41.39



Expenses by Month-Line Item Detail (KSB1)

GL Category	Posting date	Vendor #	Vendor Text	Fund	GL	GL Text	Cost Center	Cost Center Text	Doc Type	Doc Number	Long Description	Functional Area	Posting Period	Fiscal Year	Amount
	8/31/21	7000223730	MALWAREBYTES CORPORATION	31350000	5030067191	PRGM LIC - INFO SECU	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703274963	#	R360_0009	2	2022	41.39
	8/31/21	7000246456	TIERPOINT LLC	31350000	5030067191	PRGM LIC - INFO SECU	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703275512	#	R360_0009	2	2022	48.33
SUPPLY AND MATERIAL														Sum:	1,347.78
FIXED CHGS AND CONT	8/2/21	7000277296	BV DRP SYNERGY II OWNER LLC	31350000	5041840000	LEASE BLDG PRINCIPAL	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703254250	#	R360_0009	2	2022	860.76
	8/2/21	7000277296	BV DRP SYNERGY II OWNER LLC	31350000	5041850000	LEASE BLDG INTEREST	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703254250	#	R360_0009	2	2022	17.98
	8/4/21	7000053898	XEROX CORPORATION	31350000	5040057000	CONTINGNT RENT - IT	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703257079	#	R360_0009	2	2022	16.46
	8/4/21	7000053898	XEROX CORPORATION	31350000	5041867020	LEASE COPIERS PRIN	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703257079	#	R360_0009	2	2022	5.57
	8/4/21	7000053898	XEROX CORPORATION	31350000	5041867030	LEASE COPIERS INT	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703257079	#	R360_0009	2	2022	0.48
	8/30/21	7000022657	NATIONAL ASSN OF STATE BOARDS OF	31350000	5041010000	DUES & MEMBER FEES	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Vendor invoice	3022457712	#	R360_0009	2	2022	5,300
FIXED CHGS AND CONT														Sum:	6,201.25
TRAVEL	8/20/21	7000059139	JADA MCABEE	31350000	5050040000	IN ST-AUTO MILEAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843173	7000059139	R360_0009	2	2022	105.28
	8/20/21	7000059139	JADA MCABEE	31350000	5051520000	REPORTABLE MEALS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843173	7000059139	R360_0009	2	2022	10
	8/20/21	7000166208	DAVID C NICHOLS	31350000	5050040000	IN ST-AUTO MILEAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843168	7000166208	R360_0009	2	2022	42.56
	8/20/21	7000166208	DAVID C NICHOLS	31350000	5051520000	REPORTABLE MEALS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843168	7000166208	R360_0009	2	2022	10
	8/20/21	7000208839	GALE BELL	31350000	5050040000	IN ST-AUTO MILEAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843172	7000208839	R360_0009	2	2022	16.8
	8/20/21	7000208839	GALE BELL	31350000	5051520000	REPORTABLE MEALS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843172	7000208839	R360_0009	2	2022	10
	8/20/21	7000235753	ROBERT P WOOD	31350000	5050040000	IN ST-AUTO MILEAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843170	7000235753	R360_0009	2	2022	8.96
	8/20/21	7000293016	WALDA C WILDMAN	31350000	5050040000	IN ST-AUTO MILEAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843165	7000293016	R360_0009	2	2022	13.44
	8/20/21	7000293016	WALDA C WILDMAN	31350000	5051520000	REPORTABLE MEALS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843165	7000293016	R360_0009	2	2022	10
	8/20/21	7000293026	CHARLES J BROOKS	31350000	5050040000	IN ST-AUTO MILEAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843167	7000293026	R360_0009	2	2022	13.44
	8/20/21	7000293026	CHARLES J BROOKS	31350000	5051520000	REPORTABLE MEALS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843167	7000293026	R360_0009	2	2022	10
	8/20/21	7000293027	DEAN KENNETH WHITENER	31350000	5050040000	IN ST-AUTO MILEAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843171	7000293027	R360_0009	2	2022	151.2
	8/20/21	7000293027	DEAN KENNETH WHITENER	31350000	5051520000	REPORTABLE MEALS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843171	7000293027	R360_0009	2	2022	10
	8/20/21	7000293028	CHRISTOPHER S HUGGINS	31350000	5050040000	IN ST-AUTO MILEAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843174	7000293028	R360_0009	2	2022	160.16
	8/20/21	7000293028	CHRISTOPHER S HUGGINS	31350000	5051520000	REPORTABLE MEALS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843174	7000293028	R360_0009	2	2022	10
	8/25/21	7000302626	LORA W PREVATTE	31350000	5050040000	IN ST-AUTO MILEAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843533	7000302626	R360_0009	2	2022	142.24
	8/25/21	7000302626	LORA W PREVATTE	31350000	5051520000	REPORTABLE MEALS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500843533	7000302626	R360_0009	2	2022	10
TRAVEL														Sum:	734.08
														Sum:	9,894.66



Monthly Expenses by GL Code (ZBD1)

Board: Accountancy

Cost Center	Cost Center Text	Functional Area	Fund	Data current Through	Reporting Month
Accountancy	R360DC0018	R360_0009	31350000	8/31/21	2

GL Category	GL Code	GL Text	MTD Expense	YTD Expense	Open POs
PERS SVC	501058	CLASSIFIED POS			
	5010580000	CLASSIFIED POSITIONS	8,005.12	32,020.48	
	501070	OTH PERS SVC			
	5010720000	PER DIEM	315	315	0
PERS SVC		Sum:	8,320.12	32,335.48	0

EMPLOYER CONTRIB	513000	EMPLOYER CONTRIB			
	5130010000	RET-SRS	1,813.96	7,255.84	
	5130310000	SOCIAL SEC-ST EMPLOY	561.92	2,247.61	
	5130400000	INS WORKERS COMP		1,617.93	0
	5130610000	INS HEALTH-ST EMPLOY	717.04	2,868.16	
	5130670000	INS DENTAL- ST EMPLOY	26.96	107.84	
	5130710000	PRE-RET DTH-ST EMP	12	48.01	
EMPLOYER CONTRIB		Sum:	3,131.88	14,145.39	0

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	506000	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT			
	5060316000	Data Pro Eq Acq (MA)			153.6
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT		Sum:			153.6

CONTRACTUAL SVC	502000	CONTRACTUAL SVC			
	5020077000	SERVICES- APP DEV		1,032.55	0
	5020077210	SERVICES- STORAGE		50.54	555.94
	5020077222	NCV- VOICENET	232.69	265.05	0
	5020080000	FREIGHT EXPRESS DELV	9.12	17.19	0
	5020120000	CELLULAR PHONE SVCS	93.93	93.93	1,933.27
	5021010000	LEGAL SERVICES	876.2	876.2	0
	5021599501	SECURITY CONTRACTS	84.61	84.61	825.39
CONTRACTUAL SVC		Sum:	1,296.55	2,420.07	3,314.6

FIXED CHGS AND CONT	504000	FIXED CHGS AND CONT			
	5040057000	CONTINGNT RENT - IT	16.46	16.46	144.08
	5040520000	INSURANCE-NON STATE		235.39	0
	5041010000	DUES & MEMBER FEES	5,300	5,300	0



Monthly Expenses by GL Code (ZBD1)

Board: Accountancy

GL Category	GL Code	GL Text	MTD Expense	YTD Expense	Open POs
	5041840000	LEASE BLDG PRINCIPAL	860.76	1,739.5	8,770.39
	5041850000	LEASE BLDG INTEREST	17.98	17.98	122.51
	5041867020	LEASE COPIERS PRIN	5.57	5.57	62.91
	5041867030	LEASE COPIERS INT	0.48	0.48	3.68
FIXED CHGS AND CONT		Sum:	6,201.25	7,315.38	9,103.57
SUPPLY AND MATERIAL	503000	SUPPLY AND MATERIAL			
	5030010000	OFFICE SUPPLIES	376.96	376.96	86.96
	5030030000	PRINTED ITEMS			19.26
	5030067101	PRGM LIC - APP SUPP	405.01	405.01	1.6
	5030067190	EQUIP&SUPP- INFOSEC	28.94	28.94	89.2
	5030067191	PLM- INFOSEC	137.74	137.74	480.15
	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE			1,026.46
	5030070000	POSTAGE	349.61	349.61	0
	5033030000	PROMOTIONAL SUPPLIES	49.52	49.52	19.26
SUPPLY AND MATERIAL		Sum:	1,347.78	1,347.78	1,722.89
TRAVEL	505000	TRAVEL			
	5050040000	IN ST-AUTO MILEAGE	654.08	654.08	0
	5051520000	REPORTABLE MEALS	80	80	0
TRAVEL		Sum:	734.08	734.08	0
		Sum:	21,031.66	58,298.18	14,294.66



Cash Report

Board: Accountancy

Updated through: 9/30/21

For Finance Use Only		
Cost Center	Fund	Functional Area
R360DC0018	31350000	R360_0001
R360DC0018	31350000	R360_0009
R360DC0018	31350000	R360_0017

Cash Summary

Fiscal Year	Cost Center	Beginning Cash Total	Revenue	Direct Expense	Indirect Expense	Ending Cash Total
2020	Accountancy	663,259.03	618,285	301,819.63	362,920.91	616,803.49
2021	Accountancy	616,803.49	623,362.24	309,886.15	290,936.09	639,343.49
2022	Accountancy	639,343.49	12,745	85,600.88	44,351.36	522,136.25

Direct Expenditure Summary

Expenditure Groups	Total
Personal Service	48,380.72
Employer Contributions	20,409.1
Contractual Service	2,884.73
Fixed Charges/Rent	9,371.24
MA Assets	
Supplies	2,722.57
Travel	1,832.52
Total:	85,600.88

Indirect Expenditure Summary

Indirect Expenditure Group	Total
Administration Transfers	22,219.61
Immigration Transfers	686.58
OIE/Legal Transfers	9,011.99
POL Admin Transfers	12,433.18
Sum:	44,351.36

Indirect Expenditure Notes

- 1) Administration Transfers-Include Administrative Services, Director's Office, Advice Counsel and Communications. Percentage of share based on board's previous FY direct expenditure as compared to all boards' total previous FY direct expenditure
- 2) OIE/Legal Transfers-Percentage of share based on previous FY number of investigations conducted for the board compared to OIE's total investigations in the previous FY
- 3) POL Admin Transfers-Percentage of share based on board's previous FY direct expenditure as compared to all POL boards' total previous FY direct expenditure
- 4) Other Transfers-Payment for Immigration and OSHA Provisos (81.7 & 81.8)-Percentage share of total expenses based on board's previous FY direct expenditure as compared to all POL boards' total previous FY direct expenditure; Transfer of 10% of board's FY direct expenditures to the State General Fund per Proviso 81.3



Expenses by Month-Line Item Detail (KSB1)
Board: Accountancy

Cost Center	Cost Center Text	Fund	Functional Area	Data for Month Ending	Posting Month
R360DC0018	Accountancy	31350000	R360_0009	9/30/21	3

GL Category	Posting date	Vendor #	Vendor Text	Fund	GL	GL Text	Cost Center	Cost Center Text	Doc Type	Doc Number	Long Description	Functional Area	Posting Period	Fiscal Year	Amount
PERS SVC	9/30/21	7000293016	WALDA C WILDMAN	31350000	5010720000	PER DIEM	R360DC0018	Accountancy	TRAVEL	3500848492	7000293016	R360_0009	3	2022	35
PERS SVC														Sum:	35
CONTRACTUAL SVC	9/8/21	7000200399	NEW AGE PROTECTION INC	31350000	5021599501	SECURITY CONTRACTS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703280428	#	R360_0009	3	2022	85.47
	9/8/21	7000206241	AT&T	31350000	5020077222	NCV- VOICENET	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Vendor invoice	3022495100	#	R360_0009	3	2022	199.94
	9/10/21	#	Not assigned	31350000	5020077222	NCV- VOICENET	R360DC0018	Accountancy	JV- External	6900025674	#	R360_0009	3	2022	22.12
	9/14/21	7000257430	VITAL RECORDS CONTROL	31350000	5020077210	SERVICES- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703285522	#	R360_0009	3	2022	50.54
	9/15/21	7000297309	SEGRA	31350000	5020077222	NCV- VOICENET	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Vendor invoice	3022521945	#	R360_0009	3	2022	12.66
	9/16/21	7000093035	VERIZON WIRELESS	31350000	5020120000	CELLULAR PHONE SVCS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703287942	#	R360_0009	3	2022	93.93
	9/27/21	7000030862	FEDERAL EXPRESS CORP	31350000	5020080000	FREIGHT EXPRESS DELV	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Vendor invoice	3022560440	#	R360_0009	3	2022	0
CONTRACTUAL SVC														Sum:	464.66
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	9/9/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	1801016000	DP EQPMT-MA	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703282294	#	R360_0009	3	2022	153.6
	9/10/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	1801016000	DP EQPMT-MA	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703282679	#	R360_0009	3	2022	-153.6
	9/10/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	1801016000	DP EQPMT-MA	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703283115	#	R360_0009	3	2022	153.6
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT														Sum:	153.6
SUPPLY AND MATERIAL	9/1/21	7000158077	USPS HASLER	31350000	5030070000	POSTAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Vendor invoice	3022466768	#	R360_0009	3	2022	221.95
	9/1/21	7000158077	USPS HASLER	31350000	5030070000	POSTAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Vendor invoice	3022467418	#	R360_0009	3	2022	59.01
	9/7/21	7000245518	BCT ATLANTA	31350000	5030030000	PRINTED ITEMS	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703278965	#	R360_0009	3	2022	32.17
	9/9/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703282294	#	R360_0009	3	2022	4.84
	9/9/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703282295	#	R360_0009	3	2022	28.11
	9/9/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703282296	#	R360_0009	3	2022	304.69
	9/9/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703282297	#	R360_0009	3	2022	466.25
	9/9/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703282298	#	R360_0009	3	2022	49.41
	9/9/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703282299	#	R360_0009	3	2022	185.27
	9/9/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703282546	#	R360_0009	3	2022	-185.27
	9/10/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703282679	#	R360_0009	3	2022	-4.84
	9/10/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703283115	#	R360_0009	3	2022	4.84
	9/10/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703283110	#	R360_0009	3	2022	-28.11
	9/10/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703283111	#	R360_0009	3	2022	-304.69
	9/10/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703283112	#	R360_0009	3	2022	-466.25
	9/10/21	7000287356	AHEAD INC	31350000	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	R360DC0018	Accountancy	Invoice - gross	5703283114	#	R360_0009	3	2022	-49.41



Expenses by Month-Line Item Detail (KSB1)

[illegible]



Monthly Expenses by GL Code (ZBD1)

Board: Accountancy

Cost Center	Cost Center Text	Functional Area	Fund	Data current Through	Reporting Month
Accountancy	R360DC0018	R360_0009	31350000	9/30/21	3

GL Category	GL Code	GL Text	MTD Expense	YTD Expense	Open POs
PERS SVC	501058	CLASSIFIED POS			
	5010580000	CLASSIFIED POSITIONS	16,010.24	48,030.72	
	501070	OTH PERS SVC			
	5010720000	PER DIEM	35	350	0
PERS SVC		Sum:	16,045.24	48,380.72	0

EMPLOYER CONTRIB	513000	EMPLOYER CONTRIB			
	5130010000	RET-SRS	3,627.92	10,883.76	
	5130310000	SOCIAL SEC-ST EMPLOY	1,123.79	3,371.4	
	5130400000	INS WORKERS COMP		1,617.93	0
	5130610000	INS HEALTH-ST EMPLOY	1,434.08	4,302.24	
	5130670000	INS DENTAL- ST EMPLOY	53.92	161.76	
	5130710000	PRE-RET DTH-ST EMP	24	72.01	
EMPLOYER CONTRIB		Sum:	6,263.71	20,409.1	0

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	506000	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT			
	5060316000	Data Pro Eq Acq (MA)	153.6	153.6	0
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT		Sum:	153.6	153.6	0

CONTRACTUAL SVC	502000	CONTRACTUAL SVC			
	5020077000	SERVICES- APP DEV		1,032.55	0
	5020077210	SERVICES- STORAGE	50.54	101.08	505.4
	5020077222	NCV- VOICENET	234.72	499.77	0
	5020080000	FREIGHT EXPRESS DELV		17.19	0
	5020120000	CELLULAR PHONE SVCS	93.93	187.86	1,833.53
	5021010000	LEGAL SERVICES		876.2	0
	5021599501	SECURITY CONTRACTS	85.47	170.08	739.92
CONTRACTUAL SVC		Sum:	464.66	2,884.73	3,078.85

FIXED CHGS AND CONT	504000	FIXED CHGS AND CONT			
	5040057000	CONTINGNT RENT - IT	12.2	28.66	131.93
	5040510000	INSURANCE-STATE	1,158.87	1,158.87	0
	5040520000	INSURANCE-NON STATE		235.39	0



Monthly Expenses by GL Code (ZBD1)

Board: Accountancy

GL Category	GL Code	GL Text	MTD Expense	YTD Expense	Open POs
	5041010000	DUES & MEMBER FEES		5,300	0
	5041840000	LEASE BLDG PRINCIPAL	861.79	2,601.29	7,908.6
	5041850000	LEASE BLDG INTEREST	16.95	34.93	105.56
	5041867020	LEASE COPIERS PRIN	5.59	11.16	57.32
	5041867030	LEASE COPIERS INT	0.46	0.94	3.22
FIXED CHGS AND CONT		Sum:	2,055.86	9,371.24	8,206.63
SUPPLY AND MATERIAL	503000	SUPPLY AND MATERIAL			
	5030010000	OFFICE SUPPLIES	66.11	443.07	20.85
	5030030000	PRINTED ITEMS	32.17	32.17	0
	5030067101	PRGM LIC - APP SUPP		405.01	1.6
	5030067190	EQUIP&SUPP- INFOSEC		28.94	89.2
	5030067191	PLM- INFOSEC		137.74	480.15
	5030067210	EQUIP&SUPP- STORAGE	976.43	976.43	0
	5030070000	POSTAGE	280.96	630.57	0
	5033030000	PROMOTIONAL SUPPLIES	19.12	68.64	0
SUPPLY AND MATERIAL		Sum:	1,374.79	2,722.57	591.8
TRAVEL	505000	TRAVEL			
	5050040000	IN ST-AUTO MILEAGE	13.44	667.52	0
	5050070000	IN ST-REGISTR FEES	1,075	1,075	0
	5051520000	REPORTABLE MEALS	10	90	0
TRAVEL		Sum:	1,098.44	1,832.52	0
		Sum:	27,456.3	85,754.48	11,877.28



Mailing Address:

SC Dept. of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
Board of Accountancy
PO Box 11329
Columbia, SC 29211-1329

Physical Address:

SC Dept. of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
Board of Accountancy
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Website: <https://llr.sc.gov/acct/>

In This Issue

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UPDATE YOUR CONTACT INFORMATION

You must notify the Board if there are any changes in your address or contact information. If you have moved, changed your address, phone number, or email address, or changed employers, you can update your information [online](#).

- Individuals changing their name will need to include a copy of the legal document changing it.
- Resident Managers have the responsibility to inform the Board of any changes regarding their firms' information within 30 days of the action.

BOARD MEMBER NEWS

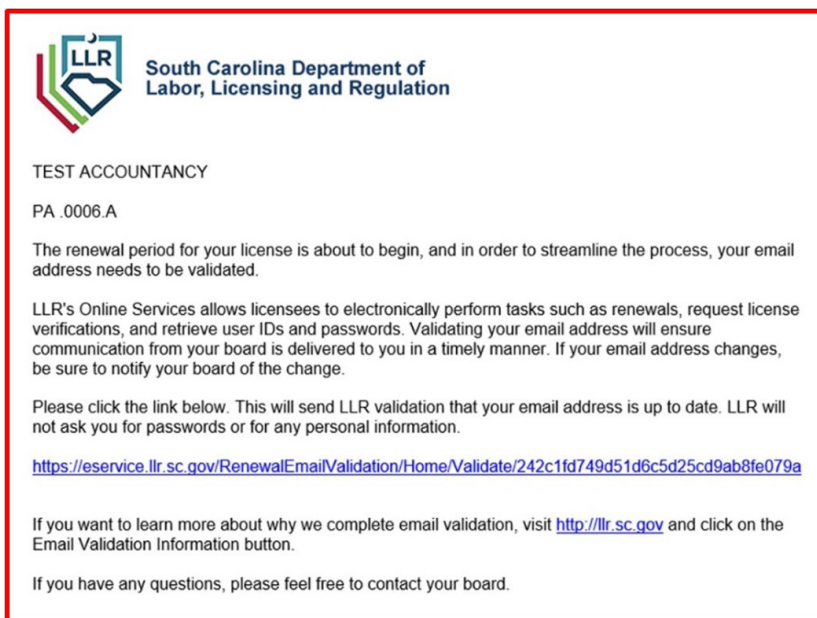
Over the last few months, the SC Board of Accountancy has welcomed the following newly appointed Board members: Deltrease Hart-Anderson, Accounting Practitioner, Janet M. Pierce, CPA and Lora W. Prevatte, CPA. Please join the Board in congratulating Jada W. McAbee, CPA in her new role as Acting Chair of the Board. Also, please join the Board in thanking former Board member Gale K. Bell, Accounting Practitioner, and outgoing Chair, Michael R. Putich, CPA for their many years of service on the Board.

EMAIL VALIDATION PROCESS

At the end of September, the Board of Accountancy sent out an e-blast requesting that licensees and resident managers of firms verify their email address. This process will ensure that you continue to receive updates from the Board and verify that you have a working email on file for when we enter renewal season (in the event you need to do a password reset etc.). This process has been put into place across the Agency, which allows all Boards to send out renewal notices electronically, which is more efficient, saves paper and postage.

By verifying your email, you will confirm that we have a valid e-mail address in our system. If you are the resident manager of your firm, you will receive separate verification emails for your individual license and your firm registration.

An example of the format of the email that was sent out is included below.



Additional information on the email validation process can be found on the Board's website at: <https://llr.sc.gov/validation.aspx>.

HOW THE BOARD WORKS: MEETING AGENDAS

All meeting agendas are posted on the Board's website a minimum of 24 hours prior to the meeting. Meeting agendas are also disseminated to the media and interested parties via email. Anyone who would like to be included on the meeting agenda distribution list may request to be added by contacting Board staff at Contact.Accountancy@llr.sc.gov. Please be sure to use the subject line "Request to be added to meeting agenda distribution list", to ensure your request is processed timely.



BOARD MEMBERS:

Charles J. L. Brooks
Deltrease Hart-Anderson, Accounting Practitioner
Christopher S. Huggins, CPA, Secretary
Jada W. McAbee, CPA, Acting Chair
David C. Nichols, Accounting Practitioner
Janet M. Pierce, CPA
Lora W. Prevatte, CPA
Dwight C. Summers Jr., CPA
Dean Kenneth Whitener, CPA
Walda C. Wildman, CPA
Robert P. Wood, Esquire

BOARD STAFF:

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

OCTOBER 2021	
26	Board Meeting - Virtual 9:00 am
November 2021	
11	Veterans Day – CLOSED
18	Oath Ceremony – 5:30 pm
25-26	Thanksgiving Holidays – CLOSED
December 2021	
24-28	Christmas Holidays – CLOSED

Unless otherwise noted, all Board meetings start at 10 a.m. Requests to appear before the Board, together with all related documentation, must be in writing and submitted at least 10 business days before the meeting. Written requests are to be sent to SC Board of Accountancy, PO Box 11329, Columbia, SC 29211-1329.

TOTAL LICENSEES AND REGISTRATIONS AS OF 10/11/2021

TYPE OF LICENSE/ REGISTRATION	ACTIVE
Accounting Firm In State	1,315
Accounting Firm Out of State	368
Accounting Practitioner	62
Certified Public Accountant	6,236
Public Accountant	3
Total Licensees/Registrations	7,984

DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

Information regarding complaints and ongoing investigations is confidential, however, you can access and search all public Board orders at: <https://eservice.llr.sc.gov/PublicOrdersWeb/?divisionId=15>.

NEW CPA OATH CEREMONY

The New CPA Oath Ceremony is typically held twice a year in May and November; however, due to the pandemic, the Spring 2020, Fall 2020, and Spring 2021 Oath Ceremonies were cancelled. The Board of Accountancy's Fall 2021 New CPA Oath Ceremony, and the SCACPA-sponsored reception following the ceremony will be held on Thursday, November 18, 2021, at 5:30 p.m. at the Columbia Metropolitan Convention Center, 1101 Lincoln St, Columbia, SC 29201. The Oath Ceremony and reception are being held as part of SCACPA's Fall Fest Accounting Conference.

All newly licensed CPAs who would have been eligible to participate in an Oath Ceremony that was cancelled will be invited to the Fall 2021 New CPA Oath Ceremony and will be listed in the program. New CPAs will affirm an oath statement and receive their South Carolina CPA certificate from the Board of Accountancy. New CPAs will also receive a CPA lapel pin, courtesy of SCACPA. Recipients are asked to arrive no later than 5:00 p.m. Photo opportunities will be available after the ceremony.

Jada McAbee, CPA, Acting Chair, Board of Accountancy; and Lesley Kelly, CPA, SCACPA Chair, will lead the ceremony. Michael Putich, CPA, Immediate Past Chair of the Board of Accountancy, will be the keynote speaker. The SCACPA reception is complimentary for new CPAs and their guests. All new licensees are encouraged to attend the Oath Ceremony. New licensees who choose not to attend the Oath Ceremony will receive their wall certificates by mail approximately 30 days after the Ceremony.

RECENTLY LICENSED CPAS – MAY 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2021

LUCIANA ALMEIDA	COLUMBIA, SC	INDIA MATHIS	BEAUFORT, SC
KIMBERLY AMAYA-PATTERSON	MYRTLE BEACH, SC	MATTHEW MCNEELY	GREENVILLE, SC
CHRISTOPHER ANDREWS	BENNETTSVILLE, SC	NOEL MERCALDO	MYRTLE BEACH, SC
BARRY ARMSTRONG	MYRTLE BEACH, SC	TABORAH MILEY	CLOVER, SC
DANIEL BAILEY	MT PLEASANT, SC	BRENNAN MITCHELL	GREENVILLE, SC
SHANNON BANNISTER	ANDERSON, SC	FELIZIA MULCHAN	GREER, SC
KATHERINE BERGEY	SENECA, SC	DUNCAN MYER	CHARLESTON, SC
RACHEL BERKEY	MYRTLE BEACH, SC	JENARA NOEL	SUMMERVILLE, SC
LISA BIRTWISTLE	CENTRAL, SC	MICHAEL OLER	BLUFFTON, SC
CATHERINE BLUM	GREENVILLE, SC	JACOB OSTER	SIMPSONVILLE, SC
JOHN BROWN	TRAVELERS REST, SC	CAITLYNN PACKARD	LENOIR CITY, TN
ROBERT BUONVIRI	JOHNS ISLAND, SC	STEVEN PECKO	BLUFFTON, SC
NATHAN BURNETT	CHARLESTON, SC	AARON RABON	COLUMBIA, SC
BRENDAN CASH	FORT MILL, SC	COURTNEY RADLEY	ELGIN, SC
ANTHONY CORTOPASSI	COLUMBIA, SC	MARTHA REGISTER-FUTRELL	MYRTLE BEACH, SC
BROOKE DOWNING	CHARLESTON, SC	RAELYNN RHEES	COLUMBIA, SC
WILLIAM DUNCAN	COLUMBIA, SC	JUSTIN ROWELL	LONGS, SC
JORDAN EADS	MT. PLEASANT, SC	TRUMAN ROWLEY	ATHENS, GA
ADAM EHLERS	GREER, SC	SAMANTHA RUSSELL	HILTON HEAD, SC
SARAH GRAY ERICKSON	GREENVILLE, SC	MAHALIA SAPP	BAMBERG, SC
ELIZABETH FISK	MYRTLE BEACH, SC	SANFORD SCHMIDT	PAWLEYS ISLAND, SC
LON GAMBRELL JR.	CAMDEN, SC	LEWIS SCHOOLER III	CHARLESTON, SC
BENJAMIN GARDNER	PIEDMONT, SC	NICHOLAS SCOGGINS	JOHNSTON, SC
JAMES GIBSON	CHARLESTON, SC	SCOTT SHIVELY	CHRISTIANBURG, VA
CHARLES GORDON	MANNING, SC	KRISTIN SMITH	HANAHAN, SC
MEAGHAN HALL	FORT MILL, SC	HAYLEY SMITH	GREENVILLE, SC
ERIN HAMILTON	GREENVILLE, SC	ANDREW SOWDER	GREENVILLE, SC
ANNE HAMPSHIRE	GREER, SC	JONATHAN STOVER	FORT MILL, SC
LILIBETH HANLON	MYRTLE BEACH, SC	CHRISTOPHER STRISSEL	HUGHESVILLE, MD
DANIEL HELWING	GREENVILLE, SC	ALEXANDRA TAMPAS	GREENVILLE, SC
ALEXANDRA HENLEY	GILBERT, SC	MARK TERDLE	HILTON HEAD, SC
WILLIAM HOLLENBACH IV	INMAN, SC	SARAH THOMAS	CHARLESTON, SC
CARLEIGH HOY	MOUNT PLEASANT, SC	TROY TURNER	SUMMERVILLE, SC
DANIEL JENSEN	GREENVILLE, SC	GABRIEL VALK	GREENVILLE, SC
BENJAMIN KELLEY	GREENVILLE, SC	WILLIAM VAUGHAN	JACKSONVILLE, FL
RACHEL KERR	MOUNT PLEASANT, SC	JUDITH WELLENDOFF	COLUMBIA, SC
RORY KING	IRMO, SC	LANDON WELLFORD II	MOUNT PLEASANT, SC
MAGGIE KING	GREENVILLE, SC	CLAIRE WHITEHURST	BLUFFTON, SC
BRITTANY KMIECIAK	LISLE, IL	VIRGINIA WILSON	ANDERSON, SC
STEPHEN LOVELACE	SIMPSONVILLE, SC	FLORA WINGARD	WEST COLUMBIA, SC
PALMER MADSON	CHARLOTTE, NC	HEATHER WOHL	SIMPSONVILLE, SC
JOSEPH MARINO	CHARLESTON, SC		

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