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Certified Public Accountant Licensing Amendments

2025 GENERAL SESSION STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Evan J. Vickers

	House Sponsor: Steve Eliason	
,	LONG TITLE	
	Committee Note:	
	The Business and Labor Interim Committee recommended this bill.	
	Legislative Vote: 11 voting for 0 voting against 11 absent	
,	General Description:	
	This bill amends provisions relating to certified public accountants.	
1	Highlighted Provisions:	
)	This bill:	
	removes the hours requirement for a certified public accountant (CPA) to become	
,	licensed;	
	• adds a requirement that an applicant for licensure as a CPA have a bachelor's degree with	
	a concentration in accounting and business;	
	allows an individual with a valid CPA license from a state other than Utah to practice in	
	this state under certain conditions;	
,	• authorizes the Division of Professional Licensing to make a citation and assess a fine for	
	a person engaging in unlawful conduct relating to CPAs; and	
,	makes technical and conforming changes.	
)	Money Appropriated in this Bill:	
	None	
,	Other Special Clauses:	
	This bill provides a special effective date.	
	Utah Code Sections Affected:	
	AMENDS:	
	58-26a-102, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 229	
,	58-26a-201, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2000, Chapter 261	
	58-26a-302, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 339	
,	58-26a-305 , as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 339	

58-26a-306, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2020, Chapter 339

31 **58-26a-501**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 238 32 33 Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah: 34 Section 1. Section **58-26a-102** is amended to read: 35 58-26a-102. Definitions. 36 In addition to the definitions in Section 58-1-102, as used in this chapter: 37 (1) "Accounting experience" means applying accounting and auditing skills and principles 38 that are taught as a part of the professional education qualifying a person for licensure 39 under this chapter and generally accepted by the profession, under the supervision of a 40 licensed certified public accountant. 41 (2) "AICPA" means the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. 42 (3)(a) "Attest and attestation engagement" means providing any or all of the following [43 financial statement | services: 44 (i) an audit or other engagement to be performed in accordance with the Statements 45 on Auditing Standards (SAS); 46 (ii) a review of a financial statement to be performed in accordance with the 47 Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS); 48 (iii) an examination of prospective financial information to be performed in 49 accordance with the Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements 50 (SSAE); 51 (iv) an examination, review, or agreed upon procedures engagement to be performed 52 in accordance with the Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements 53 (SSAE), other than an examination described in Subsection (3)(a)(iii); or 54 (v) an engagement to be performed in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. 55 (b) The division shall adopt the standards specified in this definition [-shall be adopted]: 56 (i) that are developed for general application by recognized national accountancy 57 organizations such as the AICPA and the PCAOB; and 58 (ii) by reference [by the division | lunder [its] the division's rulemaking authority in 59 accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, and 60 shall be those developed for general application by recognized national 61 accountancy organizations such as the AICPA and the PCAOB]. 62 (4) "Board" means the Utah Board of Accountancy created in Section 58-26a-201. (5) "Certified Public Accountant" or "CPA" means an individual currently licensed by this 63 64 state or any other state, district, or territory of the United States of America to practice

public accountancy or who has been granted a license as a certified public accountant
 under prior law or this chapter.

- 67 (6) "Certified Public Accountant firm" or "CPA firm" means a qualified business entity 68 holding a valid registration as a Certified Public Accountant firm under this chapter.
- 69 (7)(a) "Client" means the person who retains a licensee for the performance of one or more of the services included in the definition of the practice of public accountancy.
- 71 (b) "Client" does not include a CPA's employer when the licensee works in a salaried or hourly rate position.
- 73 (8) "Compilation" means providing a service to be performed in accordance with
 74 Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS) that is
 75 presenting, in the form of financial statements, information that is the representation of
 76 management or owners, without undertaking to express any assurance on the statements.
- 77 (9) "Experience" means:
- 78 (a) accounting experience; or
- 79 (b) professional experience.
- 80 (10) "Licensee" means the holder of a current valid license issued under this chapter.
- 81 (11) "NASBA" means the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy.
- 82 (12) "PCAOB" means the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.
- 83 (13) "Practice of public accounting" means, while holding oneself out as a certified public
 84 accountant, offering to perform or performing one or more kinds of services involving
 85 the use of auditing or accounting skills, including issuing reports or opinions on
 86 financial statements, performing attestation engagements, performing one or more kinds
 87 of advisory or consulting services, preparing tax returns, or furnishing advice on tax
 88 matters for a client.
- 89 (14) "Peer review" means a board approved study, appraisal, or review of one or more 90 aspects of the attest and compilation services rendered by a licensee in the practice of 91 public accounting, performed by a licensee holding an active license in this or another 92 state who is not affiliated with the licensee being reviewed.
- 93 (15) "Principal place of business" means the office location designated by the licensee for purposes of [substantial equivalency and]licensure by endorsement.
- 95 (16) "Professional experience" means experience lawfully obtained while licensed as a 96 certified public accountant in another state, recognized by rule, in the practice of public 97 accountancy performed for a client, which includes expression of assurance or opinion.
- 98 (17) "Qualified business entity" means a sole proprietorship, corporation, limited liability

99 company, or partnership engaged in the practice of public accountancy. 100 (18) "Qualified continuing professional education" means a formal program of education 101 that contributes directly to the professional competence of a certified public accountant. 102 (19) "Oualifying examinations" means: 103 (a) the AICPA Uniform CPA Examination; 104 (b) the AICPA Examination of Professional Ethics for CPAs; 105 (c) the Utah Laws and Rules Examination; and 106 (d) any other examination approved by the board and adopted by the division by rule in 107 accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act. 108 (20)(a) "Report," when used with reference to financial statements, means: 109 (i) an opinion, report, or other form of language that: 110 (A) states or implies assurance as to the reliability of the attested information or 111 compiled financial statements; or 112 (B) implies that the [person] individual or firm issuing the report has special 113 knowledge or competence in accounting or auditing and specifically includes 114 compilations and reviews; such an implication of special knowledge or 115 competence may arise from use by the issuer of the report of names or titles 116 indicating that the person or firm is a public accountant or auditor, or from the 117 language of the report itself; or 118 (ii) any disclaimer of opinion: 119 (A) [when it] that is conventionally understood to imply any positive assurance as 120 to the reliability of the attested information or compiled financial statements 121 referred to or language suggesting special competence on the part of the [person] 122 individual or firm issuing such language; and 123 (B) the report includes any other form of language that is conventionally 124 understood to imply such assurance or such special knowledge or competence. 125 (b) "Report" does not include a financial statement prepared by an unlicensed person if: 126 (i) that financial statement has a cover page [which] that includes essentially the 127 following language: "I (we) have prepared the accompanying financial statements 128 of (name of entity) as of (time period) for the (period) then ended. This 129 presentation is limited to preparing, in the form of financial statements, 130 information that is the representation of management (owners). I (we) have not 131 audited or reviewed the accompanying financial statements and accordingly do 132 not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on them."; and

133	(ii) the cover page and any related footnotes do not use the terms "compilation,"
134	"review," "audit," "generally accepted auditing standards," "generally accepted
135	accounting principles," or other similar terms.
136	(21) "Review of financial statements" means providing a service in accordance with the
137	Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services [(SSARS)] in which the
138	accountant obtains limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether the accountant is
139	aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements for [
140	them] the financial statements to be in accordance with the applicable financial reporting
141	framework, primarily through the performance of inquiry and analytical procedures.
142	[(22)(a) "Substantial equivalency" means a determination by the division in collaboration
143	with the board or the board's designee that:]
144	[(i) the education, examination, and experience requirements set forth in the statutes and
145	administrative rules of another state are comparable to or exceed the education,
146	examination, and experience requirements set forth in the Uniform Accountancy Act; or]
147	[(ii) an individual CPA's education, examination, and experience qualifications are
148	comparable to or exceed the education, examination, and experience requirements set
149	forth in the Uniform Accountancy Act.]
150	[(b) In ascertaining whether an individual's qualifications are substantially equivalent as
151	used in this chapter, the division in collaboration with the board shall take into account
152	the qualifications without regard to the sequence in which the education, examination,
153	and experience requirements were attained.]
154	[(23)] (22) "Uniform Accountancy Act" means the model public accountancy legislation
155	developed and promulgated by national accounting and regulatory associations that
156	contains standardized definitions and regulations for the practice of public accounting as
157	recognized by the division in collaboration with the board.
158	[(24)] (23) "Unlawful conduct" [is as] means the same as that term is defined in Sections
159	58-1-501 and 58-26a-501.
160	[(25)] (24) "Unprofessional conduct" [is as] means the same as that term is defined in
161	Sections 58-1-501 and 58-26a-502 and as may be further defined by rule.
162	[(26)] (25) "Year of experience" means 2,000 hours of experience:
163	(a) generally accepted by the profession; and
164	(b) under the supervision of a licensed certified public accountant.
165	Section 2. Section 58-26a-201 is amended to read:
166	58-26a-201 Roard

167	(1) There is created the Utah Board of Accountancy consisting of four licensed certified
168	public accountants and one member of the general public.
169	(2) The board shall be appointed and shall serve in accordance with Section 58-1-201.
170	(3)(a) [The duties and responsibilities of the board shall be in accordance with] The
171	board shall perform the duties and responsibilities described in Sections 58-1-202 and
172	58-1-203.[-]
173	(b) [In addition, the] The board shall designate one of [its] the board's members on a
174	permanent or rotating basis to:
175	[(a)] (i) assist the division in reviewing complaints concerning the unlawful or
176	unprofessional conduct of a licensee; and
177	[(b)] (ii) advise the division in [its] the division's investigation of these complaints.
178	(4) A board member who has, under Subsection (3), reviewed a complaint or advised in [its]
179	the investigation of the complaint may be disqualified from participating with the board
180	when the board serves as a presiding officer of an administrative proceeding concerning
181	the complaint.
182	Section 3. Section 58-26a-302 is amended to read:
183	58-26a-302 . Qualifications for licensure and registration Licensure by
184	endorsement.
185	(1) Each applicant for licensure under this chapter as a certified public accountant shall:
186	(a) submit an application in a form [prescribed by the division] the division approves by
187	<u>rule;</u>
188	(b) pay a fee determined by the department under Section 63J-1-504;
189	(c) submit a certified transcript of credits from an accredited institution acceptable to the
190	board showing:
191	[(i) successful completion of a total of 150 semester hours or 225 quarter hours of
192	collegiate level education with a concentration in accounting, auditing, and
193	business;]
194	[(ii)] (i) successful completion of a [baccalaureate] bachelor's degree or its equivalent
195	with a concentration of accounting and business at a college or university
196	approved by the board; and
197	[(iii)] (ii) compliance with any other education requirements established by rule by the
198	division in collaboration with the board in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3,
199	Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act;
200	(d) submit evidence of [one year of]accounting experience in a form [prescribed by the

201	division] the division approves by rule;
202	(e) submit evidence of having successfully completed the qualifying examinations in
203	accordance with Section 58-26a-306; and
204	(f) submit to an interview by the board, if requested, for the purpose of examining the
205	applicant's competence and qualifications for licensure.
206	(2)(a) The division may issue a license under this chapter to [a person] an individual
207	who holds a license as a certified public accountant issued by [any other state of the
208	United States of America] another state if the applicant for licensure by endorsement:
209	(i) submits an application in a form [prescribed by the division] the division approves
210	by rule;
211	(ii) pays a fee determined by the department under Section 63J-1-504;
212	(iii) submits to an interview by the board, if requested, for the purpose of examining
213	the applicant's competence and qualifications for licensure; and
214	(iv)(A)(I) shows evidence of having passed the qualifying examinations; and
215	(II)(Aa) meets the requirements for licensure [which] that were applicable
216	in this state at the time of the issuance of the applicant's license by the
217	state from which the original licensure by satisfactorily passing the
218	AICPA Uniform CPA Examination was issued; or
219	(Bb) had four years of professional experience after passing the AICPA
220	Uniform CPA Examination upon which the original license was based,
221	within the 10 years immediately preceding the application for licensure
222	by endorsement; or
223	(B) shows evidence that the applicant's education, examination record, and
224	experience are substantially equivalent to the requirements of Subsection (1),
225	as provided by rule.
226	(b) This Subsection (2) applies only to [a person] an individual seeking to obtain a
227	license issued by this state and does not apply to [a person] an individual practicing as
228	a certified public accountant in the state under Subsection 58-26a-305(1).
229	(3)(a) Each applicant for registration as a Certified Public Accountant firm shall:
230	(i) submit an application in a form [prescribed by the division] the division approves
231	<u>by rule</u> ;
232	(ii) pay a fee determined by the department under Section 63J-1-504;
233	(iii) have, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a simple majority of the
234	ownership of the Certified Public Accountant firm, in terms of financial interests

235	and voting rights of all partners, officers, shareholders, members, or managers,
236	held by individuals who are certified public accountants, licensed under this
237	chapter or another state of the United States of America, and the partners, officers,
238	shareholders, members, or managers, whose principal place of business is in this
239	state, and who perform professional services in this state hold a valid license
240	issued under Subsection 58-26a-301(2) or the corresponding provisions of prior
241	law; and
242	(iv) meet any other requirements established by rule by the division in collaboration
243	with the board in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative
244	Rulemaking Act.
245	(b) Each separate location of a qualified business entity within the state seeking
246	registration as a Certified Public Accountant firm shall register separately.
247	(c) A Certified Public Accountant firm may include owners who are not licensed under
248	this chapter as outlined in Subsection (3)(a)(iii), provided that:
249	(i) the firm designates a licensee of this state who is responsible for the proper
250	registration of the Certified Public Accountant firm and identifies that individual
251	to the division; and
252	(ii) all nonlicensed owners are active individual participants in the CPA firm.
253	Section 4. Section 58-26a-305 is amended to read:
254	58-26a-305 . Exemptions from licensure.
255	(1) In addition to the exemptions from licensure in Section 58-1-307, the following may
256	engage in acts included within the definition of the practice of public accountancy,
257	subject to the stated circumstances and limitations, without being licensed under this
258	chapter:
259	[(a) a person licensed by any other state, district, or territory of the United States as a
260	certified public accountant or its equivalent under any other title while practicing in
261	this state if:]
262	[(i) the person's principal place of business is not in this state; and]
263	[(A) the person's license as a certified public accountant is from any state which the
264	National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA) National
265	Qualification Appraisal Service has verified to be substantially equivalent to the CPA
266	licensure requirements of the Uniform Accountancy Act; or]
267	[(B) the person's license as a certified public accountant is from a state which the
268	NASBA National Qualification Appraisal Service has not verified to be substantially

269	equivalent to the CPA licensure requirements of the Uniform Accountancy Act and
270	the person obtains from the NASBA National Qualification Appraisal Service
271	verification that the person's CPA qualifications are substantially equivalent to the
272	CPA licensure requirements of the Uniform Accountancy Act and Subsection
273	58-26a-302(1)(c)(i); and]
274	(a) an individual that:
275	(i) holds a valid license or permit in good standing as a certified public accountant or
276	equivalent issued by another state, if at the time the individual was licensed, the
277	individual showed evidence of having successfully completed the equivalent of
278	qualifying examinations required for that state; and
279	(ii) [the person-]consents, as a condition of the grant of [this] the privilege described
280	in Subsection (1)(a)(i):
281	(A) to personal and subject matter jurisdiction and disciplinary authority of the
282	division;
283	(B) to comply with this chapter and the rules made under this chapter;
284	(C) that in the event the license from the state of the [person's] individual's
285	principal place of business becomes invalid, the [person] individual shall cease
286	offering or rendering professional services in this state both individually and on
287	behalf of the firm; and
288	(D) to the appointment of the state board which issued the [person's] individual's
289	license as the [person's] individual's agent upon whom process may be served
290	in an action or proceeding brought by the division against the [licensee] individual;
291	[(b) through December 31, 2012, a person licensed by any other state, district, or
292	territory of the United States as a certified public accountant or its equivalent under
293	another title while practicing in this state if:]
294	[(i) the person does not qualify for a practice privilege under Subsection (1)(a);]
295	[(ii) the practice is incidental to the person's regular practice outside of this state; and]
296	[(iii) the person's temporary practice within the state is in conformity with this chapter
297	and the rules established under this chapter;]
298	[(e)] (b) an officer, member, partner, or employee of any entity or organization who signs
299	any statement or report in reference to the financial affairs of the entity or
300	organization with a designation of that [person's] individual's position within the
301	entity or organization;
302	[(d)] (c) a public official or employee while performing [his] the public official's or

303	<u>employee's</u> official duties;
304	[(e)] (d) [a person] an individual using accounting or auditing skills, including the
305	preparation of tax returns, management advisory services, and the preparation of
306	financial statements without the issuance of reports; or
307	[(f)] (e) an employee of a CPA firm registered under this chapter or an assistant to a
308	person licensed under this chapter, working under the supervision of a licensee, if:
309	(i) neither the employee or assistant nor the licensed employer or registered CPA firm
310	represents that the unlicensed [person] individual is a certified public accountant;
311	and
312	(ii) no accounting or financial statements are issued [over] in the unlicensed [person's]
313	individual's name.
314	(2)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, [a person] an individual who
315	qualifies under Subsection (1)(a) has all the privileges of a licensee of this state and
316	may engage in acts included within the definition of the practice of public
317	accountancy, whether in person or by mail, telephone, or electronic means, based on
318	a practice privilege in this state, and no notice, fee, or other submission shall be
319	provided by that person.
320	(b) The division may revoke, suspend, or restrict an exemption granted under Subsection
321	(1)(a)[or (b)], or place on probation or issue a public or private reprimand to a person
322	exempted under those subsections for the reasons set forth in Subsection 58-1-401(2).
323	Section 5. Section 58-26a-306 is amended to read:
324	58-26a-306 . Examination requirements.
325	(1) Before taking the qualifying examinations, an applicant shall:
326	(a) submit an application in a form approved by the division;
327	(b) pay a fee determined by the department under Section 63J-1-504;
328	(c) [demonstrate completion of at least 120 semester hours or 180 quarter hours of the
329	education requirement] demonstrate completion of at least a bachelor's degree as
330	described in Subsection 58-26a-302(1)(c); and
331	(d) be approved by the board, or an organization designated by the board, to take the
332	qualifying examinations.
333	(2) [A person must] An individual shall sit for and meet the conditioning requirements of
334	the AICPA Uniform CPA Examination as established by the AICPA.
335	Section 6. Section 58-26a-501 is amended to read:
336	58-26a-501 . Unlawful conduct.

337	(1) "Unlawful conduct" includes:
338	[(1)] (a) using "certified public accountant," "public accountant," "CPA," or any other
339	title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate
340	that the [person] individual is a certified public accountant, unless that [person]
341	individual:
342	[(a)] (i) has a current license as a certified public accountant issued under this chapter
343	or
344	[(b)] (ii) [qualifies for a practice privilege as provided in] is exempt from licensure
345	under Subsection 58-26a-305(1)(a);
346	[(2)] (b) a firm assuming or using "certified public accountant," "CPA," or any other title,
347	designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card, or device tending to indicate that
348	the firm is composed of certified public accountants unless each office of the firm in
349	this state:
350	[(a)] (i) is registered with the division; and
351	[(b)] (ii) meets the requirements of Subsections 58-26a-302(3)(a)(iii) and (iv);
352	[(3)] (c) signing or affixing to any accounting or financial statement the person's name or
353	any trade or assumed name used in that person's profession or business, with any
354	wording indicating that the person is an auditor, or with any wording indicating that
355	the person has expert knowledge in accounting or auditing, unless that person is
356	licensed under this chapter and all of the person's offices in this state for the practice
357	of public accountancy are maintained and registered as provided in this chapter; and
358	[(4)] (d) except as provided in Section 58-26a-305, engaging in the following conduct if
359	not licensed under this chapter to practice public accountancy:
360	[(a)] (i) issuing a report on financial statements of any other person, firm,
361	organization, or governmental unit; or
362	[(b)] (ii) issuing a report using any form of language substantially similar to
363	conventional language used by licensees respecting:
364	$[\underbrace{(i)}]$ (A) a review of financial statements; or
365	[(ii)] (B) a compilation of financial statements.
366	(2)(a) Except as provided in Subsection (2)(c), if, upon inspection or investigation, the
367	division concludes that a person has engaged in unlawful conduct and that
368	disciplinary action is appropriate, the division shall promptly issue a citation to the
369	person in accordance with this chapter and any pertinent division rules.
370	(b) A citation issued under Subsection (2)(a) shall:

371	<u>(</u> j	i) be in writing;
372	<u>(</u> j	ii) describe with particularity the nature of the violation, including a reference to the
373		statute or rule alleged to have been violated;
374	<u>(</u> i	iii) state that the recipient must notify the division in writing within 20 calendar days
375		from the day on which the recipient receives the citation if the recipient intends to
376		contest the citation at a hearing conducted under Title 63G, Chapter 4,
377		Administrative Procedures Act; and
378	<u>(</u> j	iv) explain the consequences of failure to timely contest the citation or make
379		payment of any fine assessed by citation within the time specified by the citation.
380	<u>(c)</u> <u>T</u>	The division may issue a notice instead of a citation.
381	(d) A	A citation issued as described in Subsection (2)(a) may be served:
382	<u>(</u> j	i)(A) upon a person upon whom a summons may be served in accordance with
383		the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure; and
384		(B) may be made personally or upon the person's agent by a division investigator
385		or by any person designated by the director; or
386	<u>(</u> j	ii) <u>by mail.</u>
387	<u>(e) If</u>	f, within 20 calendar days from the date of the service of the citation described in
388	<u>S</u>	Subsection (2)(a), the recipient of the citation fails to request a hearing to contest the
389	<u>c</u>	itation, the citation becomes the final order of the division and is not subject to
390	<u>f</u> 1	urther agency review.
391	<u>(f)</u> <u>T</u>	he division may extend the time period described in Subsection (2)(e) for cause.
392	(g) <u>T</u>	The division may refuse to issue or renew, suspend, revoke, or place on probation the
393	<u>li</u>	icense of a licensee who fails to comply with a citation after the citation becomes
394	<u>f</u> i	inal.
395	<u>(h)</u> <u>T</u>	The failure of an applicant for licensure to comply with a citation after the citation
396	<u>b</u>	ecomes final is grounds for denial of a license.
397	<u>(i)</u> <u>T</u>	he division may not issue a citation more than one year after the day on which the
398	<u>v</u>	riolation that is the subject of the citation is reported to the division.
399	(3)(a) Th	ne division shall assess a fine under Subsection (2) according to the following:
400	<u>(</u> j	i) for a first offense, a fine of up to \$1,000;
401	<u>(</u> j	ii) for a second offense, a fine of up to \$2,000; and
402	<u>(</u> j	iii) for any subsequent offense, a fine of up to \$2,000 for each day of continued
403		offense.
404	(h) A	An action the division initiates for a first or second offense that has not resulted in a

405	final order of the division may not preclude the initiation of any subsequent action for
406	a second or subsequent offense during the pendency of the preceding action.
407	(4)(a) The division may collect a fine that is not paid by:
408	(i) referring the matter to a collection agency; or
409	(ii) bringing an action in a court with jurisdiction.
410	(b) A county attorney or the attorney general shall provide legal assistance and advice to
411	the director in an action to collect a fine.
412	(c) A court shall award reasonable attorney fees and costs to the prevailing party in an
413	action brought by the division to collect a fine.
414	Section 7. Effective Date.
415	This bill takes effect on January 1, 2026.