



North Carolina State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners

Public Session Agenda
October 21, 2024
10:00 a.m.

I. Administrative Items

- A. Call to Order
Under North Carolina General Statute 138A-15(e), every Board member must avoid conflicts of interest and appearances of conflict. Does any Board member have a known conflict of interest or appearance of conflict with respect to any matter coming before the Board today? If so, please identify the conflict or appearance of conflict and refrain from participating in that matter.
 - 1. Conflict of Interest Checklist
- B. Welcome and Introduction of Guests
- C. Approval of Agenda **(ACTION)**
- D. Minutes **(ACTION)**
- E. Financial/Budgetary Items
 - 1. September 2024 Financial Statements **(ACTION)**

II. Legislative & Rulemaking Items

III. National Organization Items

- A. NASBA Annual Meeting Agenda **(FYI)**
- B. NASBA Bylaws Changes to Be Considered at Annual Meeting **(FYI)**
- C. Response to AICPA Exposure Draft, Proposed Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS), *Applicability of AR-C Section 70 to Financial Statements Prepared as Part of a Consulting Services Engagement* **(ACTION)**
- D. AICPA/NASBA Exposure Draft, *Proposed CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway* **(FYI)**
- E. AICPA/UAA Exposure Draft, Proposed Uniform Accountancy Act (UAA) Changes **(FYI)**
- F. NASBA Email - *Shifting to "Automatic": The Hazards of Redefining Mobility* **(FYI)**

IV. State & Local Organization Items

- A. Proposed Temporary Relief for Exam Candidates, Licensees, and CPA Firms Affected by Hurricane Helene **(ACTION)**

V. Committee Reports

- A. Professional Standards Committee **(ACTION)**
- B. Professional Education and Applications Committee **(ACTION)**

VI. Executive Staff and Legal Counsel Report

- A. Operational Metrics **(FYI)**
- B. Executive Staff Report **(FYI)**

VII. Public Comments

VIII. Closed Session

IX. Adjournment



North Carolina State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners

PUBLIC SESSION MINUTES September 23, 2024

BOARD MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE: Gary R. Massey, CPA, President; Jodi K. Kruse, CPA, Secretary-Treasurer; Maria M. Lynch, Esq.; D. Michael (Mickey) Payseur, CPA; Kecia Williams Smith, Ph.D., CPA; and Jennifer Van Zant, Esq.

BOARD STAFF IN ATTENDANCE: David R. Nance, CPA, Executive Director; S. Lynne Sanders, CPA, Deputy Director; and Frank Trainor, Esq., Staff Attorney.

OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE: Noel Allen, Esq., Board Legal Counsel; Mark Soticheck, CPA, CEO, NCACPA; Robert Broome, NCACPA Director of Advocacy; Jamelia Livingston, CPA; Stacey Rash, CPA, and Vicky Martin, CPA, NCACPA Board Members; Sammy Williams, CPA; Anthony Masino, CPA; Stephen Huntley, CPA; Robert Henry Silvers, and faculty, staff, and students from Lenoir Rhyne University and local community colleges.

CALL TO ORDER: Mr. Massey called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m.

PUBLIC HEARING: Mr. Massey called the Public Hearing to order at 1:05 p.m. to hear Case No. C2023228, Robert Henry Silvers. Mr. Silvers was present for the Hearing but was not represented by counsel. Mr. Silvers was sworn in and gave testimony. Ms. Kruse moved, and Mr. Payseur seconded the motion to enter a Closed Session to discuss legal matters with Mr. Allen. Upon returning to the Public Session, Ms. Lynch moved, and Mr. Payseur seconded the motion to delay action on Mr. Silvers' request to apply for reinstatement of his CPA certificate without obtaining three (3) moral character references. Instead, the Board agreed to hold his application for reinstatement open for six (6) months to allow him time to comply with the reinstatement application requirements. The motion passed with six (6) affirmative and zero (0) negative votes.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: No conflicts of interest were reported.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA: Ms. Lynch moved, and Dr. Smith seconded the motion to approve the agenda. The motion passed with six (6) affirmative and zero (0) negative votes.

MINUTES: Ms. Kruse moved, and Ms. Van Zant seconded the motion to approve the August 19, 2024, meeting minutes as submitted. The motion passed with six (6) affirmative and zero (0) negative votes.

FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY ITEMS: Ms. Payseur moved, and Ms. Lynch seconded the motion to approve the August 2024 financial statements as submitted. The motion passed with six (6) affirmative and zero (0) negative votes.

LEGISLATIVE AND RULEMAKING ITEMS: Mr. Nance provided an update on the periodic rules review process. He reported that the Rules Review Commission met on August 28, 2024, and voted to accept the Board's assessment that all existing rules are necessary. The next step is for

the Office of Administrative Hearings to identify a timeline for the Board to begin the process of readopting the Board's rules.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION ITEMS: Mr. Nance provided a summary of the recent NASBA Regional Conference call that included responses to several focus questions regarding how the Board handles private equity, responses to ways the Board can participate in helping alleviate pipeline issues, and the Board's general thoughts around the additional licensure pathway under discussion related to competency-based experience. Dr. Smith moved, and Ms. Kruse seconded the motion to approve the focus question responses from the Board. The motion passed with six (6) affirmative and zero (0) negative votes.

STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATION ITEMS: The Board reviewed the State Ethics Commission's findings on the Statement of Economic Interest filed by Dr. Kecia Williams Smith, CPA. (Appendix I) Ms. Kruse moved, and Ms. Van Zant seconded the motion to approve Dr. Smith's Statement of Economic Interest. The motion passed with six (6) affirmative votes and zero (0) negative votes. Mr. Massey ordered that the meeting minutes include the letter from the Commission.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS COMMITTEE REPORT: The Board approved with six (6) affirmative and zero (0) negative votes the following recommendations of the Committee as presented by Ms Kruse:

Case No. C2023154 - Benjamin Patrick Stewart - Approve the signed Consent Order. (Appendix II)

Case No. C2024032 - Jamie Allen Eckard - Approve the signed Consent Order. (Appendix III)

Case No. C2024082 - Close the case without prejudice.

Case No. C2024089 - Close the case without prejudice.

Case No. C2024107 - Close the case without prejudice

Case No. C2024127 - Close the case without prejudice

Ms. Kruse stated that the Committee provided staff with guidance on one case.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND APPLICATIONS COMMITTEE REPORT: The Board approved with six (6) affirmative and zero (0) negative votes the following recommendations of the Committee as presented by Ms. Lynch:

Transfer of Uniform CPA Exam Grades – Approve the following applications for transfer of Uniform CPA Exam grades:

Georgia Parks Modla
Emma Jane Rodman
Elizabeth Marie Turner

Original CPA Certificate Applications - Approve the following applications for original CPA certification:

Skyler Price Bohall
Christian Thomas Brill
Ashley Joanne Brown
Catherine Anne Buchanan
Heather Michelle Carrasco
Patricia Grace Costagliola
Vanessa Dane
James Willis Denam
Paul Bennett Early III
Jessica Cathey Frank
Michelle Alyssa Goodwin
Rachel Lauren Gosnell
Stephen Eric Hazel
Daniel Boone Honan
Maia Cadence Lew
Gavin Daniel Mahony
Olivia Marie McCarthy
Nathan Connor McCloskey

Sloman Rhett McDurmon
Miriam Leah Miller
Laura Colleen Miranda
Georgia Parks Modla
Jennifer Lynn Palmer
Emerson Makenna Porter
Maxwell Colin Ramage
Emma Jane Rodman
Samuel August Sheldon
Ryan Henry Sikorski
Allison Noel Simpson
Ian Arthur Smith
William Dallas Stanley Jr.
Thomas Earl Thaggard
Robert William Thorburn VII
Melia Paige Tinnin
Elizabeth Marie Turner
Noah Daniel Ward

Temporary Permits - Approve the following temporary permits approved by the Executive Director:

Merrill Ricketts Horridge T14635
Kaylea Marie Baldus T14636
Gregory James Favre-Bulle T14637
Matthew Joseph Shustack T14638
Mark Aaron Vaccaro T14639
Dongzhe Bi T14640
Aimee Melissa Conant T14641
Dian Wang T14642
Reid Taylor Taubenheim T14679
Janice Ann Green T14680

Dana Mae Van Nostrand T14681
Conor James Hogan T14682
Anthony John Cortopassi T14683
Terri Toeko Fujii T14684
Sarah Suzanne Powers T14685
Bryce Robert Dinehart T14686
Laura Elizabeth Colavita T14687
Patricia Ann Bevans T14688
Armeen Haydar Saberian T14689

Reciprocal CPA Certificate Applications - Approve the following applications for reciprocal CPA certification:

Richard Philip Rignola
Gregory Scott Rowland

Daria Serdiuk
MacKenzie Lea Wilkinson

Reinstatement of CPA Certificate - Approve the following CPA certificate reinstatement applications:

Daniel Davis Carter, #39378
Olena Mykolaiyvna Romanchuk, #42037

Kristie Ann Weiss, #34949

Reissuance of CPA Certificate - Approve the following CPA certificate reissuance applications:

Virginia Ann DeVine, #27776
John Richard Joyner, #14835

CPE Letter of Warning (First Offense) - Approve issuing a Letter of Warning pursuant to 21 NCAC 08G .0406(b)(1) to the following individual who listed 2023 CPE taken between January 1 and June 30, 2024, without an approved CPE extension:

Connor William Weik Murdock, #41504

CPE Letter of Warning (Recension) – Approve the recension of the Letter of Warning previously issued to the following individuals:

Krzysztof Garnek, #46551
Diana C. Heard, #45228
Barbara R. McConnell, #22608

Daniela Muns, #45911
Yasmeen Rose Richie, #45390
Stephanie Marie Vorwig, #29310

Uniform CPA Exam Applications - Approve the following applications for the Uniform CPA Exam:

Amanda Adams
Callie Adams
Allison Ahrens
Malarie Alexis
Mazen Algaradi
Simone Allen
Daniel Anderson
Rachel Anstett
Erin Askew
Joel Attoe
Jared Barkley
John Batten
Karen Beasley
Bailey Beatty
Elizabeth Belham
Angelica Beltran Reyes
Austin Bland
Rachel Blevins
Cooper Bodford
Selin Bolayir
Kristen Bonkowski
Sophia Bothof
Andrew Bowden
Ethan Boyer
Zachary Brafford
Rachel Brann
Brodie Brant
Bryelle Braswell

Millie Bridwell
Alison Brinkley
Violette Bruchon
Tanner Buff
Tasha Bullock
Kollin Burden
Emily Burke
Landon Burr
Ardena Burris
Lionel Cabrera
Katherine Cadungog
Xuanle Cai
Mylena Cairrikier
William Calloway
Amanda Campbell
Blaine Campbell
Kenneth Campbell
Joseph Caporella
Alan Cardoso
Gabriella Carlino
Reed Carlton
John Carpin
Richard Cassidy
Mackenzie Catalano
Yonely Cedillo Flores
Nicholas Chesare
Daniel Cline
Camille Coleman

Dylan Coltrane
Rachel Combs
John Conley
Samuel Cook
William Cook
Kaitlyn Cooper
Carrie Corriher
Lexi Couch
Audrey Craven
Cole Crawford
Angel Davis
Jordan Dawson
Holden Denny
Peter DePonte
Emily Deskins
Robert Dixon
Josue Dominguez
Ryan Donahue
Olivia Dougherty
Emilee Drake
Michael Dunning
Corry Eason
Devin Eason
Kimberly East
Paige Ehrman
Brittany Eledge
Abasiakan Emmanuel
Dana Esmail
Hua Fan
Blake Fasciolo
Zechariah Fisher-Coleman
Ashley Fleming
David Flynn
Alexander Forrest
Kaitlyn Foster
Ann Francone
Kristin Franklin
Elisabeth Fuller
Lacy Galloway
Peyton Gilbert
Levi Gillespie
Preston Goff
Nicholas Golebiowski
Ryan Grice
George Grier
Luke Hanson
David Harkleroad
Davis Harrelson

Ryan Harris
A'vaja Harris-Simmons
Edward Henderson
Alexander Hester
Christina Hicks
David Higgins
Anna Hollin
Jordan Holt
Jacqueline Howells
Samuel Humble
Connor Hunt
Nina Irons
Marcia Irving
Louis Jakub
Kevin Jarman
Andrew Johnson
Brenda Jones
Marianne Jones
Veronica Jones
Barbara Joyner
Zoe Kaiser
Ryan Kavanagh
Ibrahima Keita
Daniel Kelly
Katlin Kendrick
Matthew Kerr
Noah King
Yasmin Kirkwood
Justin Kiser
Emily Kluth
Shanley Koekemoer
Ramji Koirala
Meike Kratzsch
Jeremy Krider
Jenna Kucmierz
Kofi Kwateng-Yeboah
Silvia La Porta
Jessalyn LaFrancis
Thomas Lagois
Katherine Lam
Daniel Larson
Devin Larson
Nicholas Leader
Sean Leahy
Austin Leaming
Cameron Ledbetter
Andrew Lemieux
Oliver Lewis

Jiefang Liang
Meredith Lineberger
Alexandra Litgen
Josue Lomeli-Garcia
Megan Loussaert
Joshua Lowe
Matthew Mabry
Samuel Makarov
Marissa Martin
Amanda Matthews
Heather Matthews
Jessica Maya
Clark Mayberry
Lucy McCardle
Brady McElheny
Tracy McElheny
Ciara McFadden
Jackson McJunkin
Jonathon McLean
Madison McPherson
Cooper McRae
Malik Medley
Ryan Metts
Angela Miller
Brian Morris
Hilary Morris
Taner Moulton
Tiaria Mulbah
John Murphy
Alexander Nam
Jennifer Neiswander
Neinke Nelson
Amber Nichols
Sarah O'Connell
Faith Odutola
Samuel Oglesby
Johan Ohman
Valeriy Osipov
Connor Parkes
Reginald Parks
Dristi Patel
Utsav Patel
Reaghan Payne
Maliyah Paynter
Cameron Pierce
Yannick Plasil
McKenna Polk
Rhylee Pope

Sarah Post
Landon Price
Jackson Purcell
Carly Purgason
Sierra Puryear
Addysen Rabb
Vania Ramos Ponce
Melissa Ratcliff
Catherine Raub
Rasheeda Ravenell
Jacob Reavis
Elxhi Reed
Morgan Reinecke
Macy Reynolds
Payton Reynolds
Christian Rhoney
Brian Riley
Amanda Ringler
Bonni Roark
Hailey Ross
Derek Royster
Michael Russell
Steven Saavedra
Rhiannon Salem
John Michael Sammons
Yeltsin Santana Sanchez
Alexander Sargen
Lokesh Satyal
Trenton Seibert
ReQuan Sessoms
McKenzie Shail
Kexin Shao
Dhruvit Sheth
Sodiq Shofoluwe
Noriko Shokita
Jonah Shouse
Jacob Simpson
Harvir Singh
Dylan Smith
Wesley Smith
Juliana Snoke
Joseph Sommer
Samuel Sosnowski
Hannah Stafford
Jada Staten
William Steele
Norbert Steinhardt
John Stolzenbach

James Suggs
Katharine Sullivan
Sheryar Tahirkheli
Christopher Tandy
Madison Tarlton
Laura Thomas
Katelyn Tindal
Seth Tomalis
Jared Triplett
Matthew Vaden
Joshua VanWingerden
Stephanie Vigo Cintron
Faith Vincelette
Callum Walker
Erin Walsh

Kayla Walter
Cadee Warren
Celeste Waugh
Dominic West
Lindsey White
Christopher Wiginton
Wesley Wilder
Brandon Williams
Destiny Williams
Lisa Williams
Alisia Wilson
Brooke Wintlend
Khendra Witt
Scott Wright
Ying Zhou

CPA Firm Registration – Approve the CPA firm registration applications submitted by the following firms:

King Accounting, PLLC
Scarboro and Ward, CPAs, PLLC

EXECUTIVE STAFF AND LEGAL COUNSEL REPORT: The Board reviewed the August 2024 operational metrics and the September 2024 Executive Staff Report.

Ms. Kruse moved, and Ms. Lynch seconded the motion to approve the 2025 meeting dates as presented. (Appendix IV) The motion passed with six (6) affirmative and zero (0) negative votes.

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Mr. Richard Green, CPA, an accounting professor at Lenoir-Rhyne University, shared highlights about the University’s accounting program with the Board. He expressed his appreciation to the Board for annually providing a CPA Exam voucher to the University so they could reward a deserving student. He stated that Lenoir-Rhyne had created a fund to collect money specifically to award to students to offset the cost of taking the CPA Exam.

Other attendees shared information with the Board about their perceptions of the accounting pipeline issues and the Board’s CPA-retired status.

ADJOURNMENT: Mr. Payseur moved, and Ms. Van Zant seconded the motion to adjourn the meeting at 2:41 p.m. The motion passed with six (6) affirmative and zero (0) negative votes.

Respectfully submitted:

Attested to by:

David R. Nance, CPA
Executive Director

Gary R. Massey, CPA
President



STATE ETHICS COMMISSION

POST OFFICE BOX 27685

RALEIGH, NC 27611

PHONE: 919-814-3600

Via Email

June 21, 2024

The Honorable Roy A. Cooper III
Governor of North Carolina
20301 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-0301

Re: Evaluation of Statement of Economic Interest Filed by Dr. Kecia Williams Smith **North Carolina State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners**

Dear Governor Cooper:

Our office has received **Dr. Kecia Williams Smith's** 2024 Statement of Economic Interest as a prospective appointee to the **North Carolina State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners (the "Board")**. We have reviewed it for actual and potential conflicts of interest pursuant to Chapter 138A of the North Carolina General Statutes ("N.C.G.S."), also known as the State Government Ethics Act (the "Act").

Compliance with the Act and avoidance of conflicts of interest in the performance of public duties are the responsibilities of every covered person, regardless of this letter's contents. This letter, meanwhile, is not meant to impugn the integrity of the covered person in any way. This letter is required by N.C.G.S. § 138A-28(a) and is designed to educate the covered person as to potential issues that could merit particular attention. Advice on compliance with the Act is available to certain public servants and legislative employees under N.C.G.S. § 138A-13.

We did not find an actual conflict of interest but found the potential for a conflict of interest. The potential conflict identified does not prohibit service on this entity.

The North Carolina State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners is responsible for the certification of persons engaged as public accountants in North Carolina. The Board has authority to administer certification examinations, issue, renew and revoke certifications, and otherwise regulate certified public accountants.

The Act establishes ethical standards for certain public servants and prohibits public servants from: (1) using their positions for their financial benefit or for the benefit of their extended family or business, N.C.G.S. § 138A-31; and (2) participating in official actions from which they or certain associated persons might receive a reasonably foreseeable financial benefit, N.C.G.S. § 138A-36(a). The Act also requires public servants to take appropriate steps to remove themselves from proceedings in which their impartiality might reasonably be questioned due to a familial, personal, or financial relationship with a participant in those proceedings. N.C.G.S. § 138A-36(c).

Dr. Smith would fill the role of a certified public accountant serving on the Board. Because she is licensed by the Board she has the potential for a conflict of interest. Accordingly, Dr. Smith you exercise appropriate caution in the performance of her public duties should issues involving her certification or the certification of any of her colleagues come before the Board for official action.

In addition to the conflict standards noted above, the Act prohibits public servants from accepting gifts from (1) a lobbyist or lobbyist principal, (2) a person or entity that is seeking to do business with the public servant's agency, is regulated or controlled by that agency, or has financial interests that might be affected by their official actions, or (3) anyone in return for being influenced in the discharge of their official responsibilities. N.C.G.S. § 138A-32. Exceptions to the gifts restrictions are set out in N.C.G.S. § 138A-32(e).

When this letter cites an actual or potential conflict of interest under N.C.G.S. § 138A-24(e), the conflict must be recorded in the minutes of the applicable board and brought to the membership's attention by the board's chair as often as necessary to remind all members of the conflict and to help ensure compliance with the Act. N.C.G.S. § 138A-15(c).

Finally, the Act mandates that all public servants attend an ethics and lobbying education presentation. N.C.G.S. § 138A-14. Please review the attached document for additional information concerning this requirement.

Please contact our office if you have any questions concerning our evaluation or the ethical standards governing public servants under the Act.

Sincerely,



Mary Roerden, SEI Unit
State Ethics Commission

cc: Dr. Kecia Williams Smith
Attachment: Ethics Education Guide

NORTH CAROLINA
WAKE COUNTY

BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT EXAMINERS
CASE #C2023154

IN THE MATTER OF:
Benjamin Patrick Stewart, CPA, #37320
Respondent

CONSENT ORDER

THIS CAUSE, coming before the North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners ("Board") at its offices at 1101 Oberlin Road, Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, with a quorum present. Pursuant to N. C. Gen. Stat. § 150B-41, the Board and the Respondent stipulate to the following:

1. Benjamin Patrick Stewart, CPA (hereinafter "Respondent"), is the holder of North Carolina reciprocal certificate number 37320 as a Certified Public Accountant. He previously held a CPA license in the State of Florida.
2. The Respondent disclosed on his 2023-2024 North Carolina CPA certificate renewal that his Florida CPA license had been subjected to disciplinary action by the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, the Division of Certified Public Accounting ("Florida Board"), based upon his failure to respond to the Florida Board's CPE audit.
3. The Respondent asserted that he had petitioned the Florida Board for a hardship waiver. In lieu of waiting for the outcome of the Florida Board matter, this Board conducted an independent review of the Respondent's CPE for the years 2021, 2022, and 2023.
4. The Respondent provided the Board staff with adequate certificates of completion to document the required forty (40) hours of CPE for 2021, 2022, and 2023. However, the Respondent was unable to document completion of an ethics course to satisfy his 2022 CPE requirements.
5. On July 10, 2023, in the course of renewing his CPA certificate, the Respondent informed the Board that he had completed his 2022 CPE requirements, "including at least 50 minutes of regulatory or behavioral ethics from a CPE Sponsor registered with the NASBA National Registry of CPE Sponsors."
6. The Respondent wishes to resolve this matter by consent and agrees that the Board staff and counsel may discuss this Consent Order with the Board *ex parte*, whether or not the Board accepts this Consent Order as written. The Respondent understands and agrees that this Consent Order is subject to review and approval by the Board and is not effective until approved by the Board at a duly constituted Board Meeting.

BASED upon the foregoing, the Board makes the following Conclusions of Law:

1. The Respondent is subject to the provisions of Chapter 93 of the North Carolina General Statutes and Title 21, Chapter 08 of the North Carolina Administrative Code, including the Rules of Professional Ethics and Conduct promulgated and adopted therein by the Board.

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CPA EXAMINERS

2. The Respondent's actions as set out above constitute a violation of 21 NCAC 08N .0202(a), .0202(b)(3), and .0202(b)(4).
3. Per N.C. Gen. Stat. § 93-12(9), and also by virtue of the Respondent's consent to this order, the Respondent is subject to the discipline set forth below.

BASED on the foregoing and in lieu of further proceedings, the Board and the Respondent agree to the following Order:

1. The Respondent's CPA certificate is subject to a one-year stayed suspension. If the Board finds that the Respondent has violated any other Board Rules of Professional Conduct during the one-year period, the stay will be lifted, and the Respondent's CPA certificate will be actively suspended.
2. The Respondent must pay a one thousand dollar (\$1,000) civil monetary penalty, to be remitted with this signed Consent Order.
3. The Respondent shall make up the one-hour CPE shortfall within three (3) months following the approval of the Consent Order.
4. The Respondent shall take the eight (8) hour accountancy law course offered by the North Carolina Association of CPAs in 2024.

CONSENTED TO THIS THE 9 DAY OF August, 2024.
(Day) (Month) (Year)




Respondent

APPROVED BY THE BOARD THIS THE 23rd DAY OF September, 2024.
(Day) (Month) (Year)

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT EXAMINERS



BY: 

President

NC BOARD OF
AUG 14 2024
CPA EXAMINERS

NORTH CAROLINA
WAKE COUNTY

BEFORE THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT EXAMINERS
CASE #C2024032

IN THE MATTER OF:
Jamie Allen Eckard, CPA #31101
Respondent

CONSENT ORDER

THIS CAUSE, coming before the North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners ("Board") at its offices at 1101 Oberlin Road, Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, with a quorum present. Pursuant to N. C. Gen. Stat. § 150B-41, the Board and the Respondent stipulate to the following:

1. Jamie Allen Eckard, CPA (hereinafter "Respondent"), is the holder of North Carolina certificate number 31101 as a Certified Public Accountant. The Respondent was also previously licensed in the State of Virginia.
2. The Virginia Board of Accountancy (hereinafter "Virginia Board") performed a CPE audit on the Respondent. The Respondent did not respond to that audit and was disciplined by the Virginia Board as a result.
3. The Virginia Board informed the North Carolina Board of its disciplinary action against the Respondent. The Board staff opened a disciplinary case against the Respondent and requested that he provide CPE certificates of completion for 2021, 2022, and 2023.
4. The Respondent provided adequate certificates of completion to document the necessary hours of CPE for 2021 and 2022.
5. The Respondent stated that he had not completed any CPE for 2023 because of health issues, which he asserts caused him to overlook the fact that the hours that he had taken in 2023 actually needed to be counted towards his 2022 CPE requirement. He states that by the time that he realized his error, he was too late to obtain his 2023 hours. As a result, he only obtained 4 hours of CPE in 2023.
6. The Respondent wishes to resolve this matter by consent and agrees that the Board staff and counsel may discuss this Consent Order with the Board *ex parte*, whether or not the Board accepts this Consent Order as written. The Respondent understands and agrees that this Consent Order is subject to review and approval by the Board and is not effective until approved by the Board at a duly constituted Board Meeting.

BASED upon the foregoing, the Board makes the following Conclusions of Law:

1. The Respondent is subject to the provisions of Chapter 93 of the North Carolina General Statutes and Title 21, Chapter 08 of the North Carolina Administrative Code, including the Rules of Professional Ethics and Conduct promulgated and adopted therein by the Board.

NC BOARD OF

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CPA EXAMINERS

Consent Order - 2
Jamie Allen Eckard, CPA

2. By virtue of the facts set forth above, the Respondent violated Rules 21 NCAC 08N .0202(b)(4) and .0203(b)(5).
3. Per N.C. Gen. Stat. § 93-12(9), and also by virtue of the Respondent's consent to this order, the Respondent is subject to the discipline set forth below.

BASED on the foregoing and in lieu of further proceedings, the Board and the Respondent agree to the following Order:

1. The Respondent's CPA certificate is subject to a one-year stayed suspension. If the Board finds that the Respondent has violated any other Board Rules of Professional Conduct during the one-year period, the stay will be lifted, and the Respondent's CPA certificate will be actively suspended.
2. The Respondent must pay a one thousand dollar (\$1,000) civil monetary penalty, to be remitted with this signed order.
3. The Respondent must make up his 36-hour CPE shortfall and take the 8-hour accountancy law course offered by the North Carolina Association of CPAs in calendar year 2024.

CONSENTED TO THIS THE 27th DAY OF August, 2024.
(Day) (Month) (Year)
Jamie Allen Eckard, CPA
Respondent

APPROVED BY THE BOARD THIS THE 23rd DAY OF September, 2024.
(Day) (Month) (Year)

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT EXAMINERS



BY: Dan J. Massey
President

NC BOARD OF
SEP - 3 2024
CPA EXAMINERS



North Carolina State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners

2025 Board Meetings

Event	Day of Week	Date	Time	Location
Board Meeting	Wednesday	January 22	10 a.m.	Raleigh
Board Meeting	Monday	February 17	TBD	Greenville (East Carolina University)
Board Meeting	Monday	March 17	10 a.m.	Raleigh
Board Meeting	Monday	April 21	10 a.m.	Raleigh
Board Meeting	Monday	May 19	10 a.m.	Raleigh
Board Meeting	Monday	June 23	10 a.m.	Raleigh
Board Meeting	Monday	July 21	10 a.m.	Raleigh
Board Meeting	Monday	August 18	10 a.m.	Raleigh
Board Meeting	Monday	September 22	10 a.m.	Raleigh
Board Meeting	Monday	October 20	10 a.m.	Raleigh
Board Meeting	Monday	November 17	10 a.m.	Raleigh
Board Meeting	Monday	December 15	10 a.m.	Raleigh

Changes will be published on the Board's website, nccpaboard.gov.

Approved 09/23/2024

Financial Highlights
For the Six Month Period Ended September 30, 2024
Compared to the Six Month Period Ended September 30, 2023

	Budget Var.	Sep-24	Sep-23	Inc. (Dec.)
Total Revenue	\$ 134,019.06	\$ 2,237,158.06	\$ 2,339,294.10	\$ (102,136.04)
■ Total Operating Revenue	\$ 120,067.24	\$ 2,157,141.32	\$ 2,281,393.46	\$ (124,252.14)
❖ Total Net Non Operating Revenue	\$ 13,951.82	\$ 80,016.74	\$ 57,900.64	\$ 22,116.10
○ Total Expenses	\$ 83,071.50	\$ 1,593,670.19	\$ 1,679,389.86	\$ (85,719.67)
Increase(Dec.) Net Assets for Period		\$ 643,487.87	\$ 659,904.24	\$ (16,416.37)
Total Checking and Savings		\$ 2,047,224.25	\$ 2,241,023.92	\$ (193,799.67)
Total Assets		\$ 5,490,879.19	\$ 5,497,277.25	\$ (6,398.06)
Full-Time/Part-time Employees		12/0	12/0	

Budget:

- Operating revenue was \$120,000 over budget. Certificate fees increased (+\$8k) while Exam fee revenue increased (+\$112k)
- ❖ Non-Operating revenue was over budget by \$14,000 due to increased gift card revenue (+\$6k) and increased interest earnings (+\$8k)
- Expenses were over budget by \$83,000. Key variances individually were increased exam costs (+\$92k), office expense (+\$30k), and subscriptions (+\$5k); offset by reduced legal expense (-\$12k), reduced postage (-\$9k), reduced building expense (-\$6k), and other general expense item reductions due to timing of payment

Actual:

- Total operating revenue decreased from prior year by \$124,000. Certificate revenue increased by (+\$10K) while exam fee revenue decreased by (-\$136k)
- ❖ Total net non-operating revenue increased this period compared to prior by \$22,000 primarily due increased interest income (+\$15k) and gift card revenue (+\$6k).
- Total expenses decreased from prior period by \$86,000. The decrease can be explained by lower exam fees (-\$92k), legal fees (-\$18k), and postage/printing (-\$24k); offset by increased salary expense (+\$25k), building/office expenses (+\$11k), and other general expense items

North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners

Statement of Net Position

As of September 30, 2024

	TOTAL	
	AS OF SEP 30, 2024	AS OF SEP 30, 2023 (PY)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Checking/Savings		
1020 Truist Checking Acct	65,397.12	40,760.78
1021 Truist Savings Account	5,080.36	155,208.26
1023 Truist Disciplinary Clearng Acct	0.00	1,000.00
1030 Truist Payroll Acct	100.00	100.00
1076 Pinnacle - MMA	1,568,013.61	1,554,901.73
1078 Pinnacle - ICS	408,633.16	489,053.15
Total Checking/Savings	\$2,047,224.25	\$2,241,023.92
Other Current Assets		
1050 CD Investments - Current	351,510.00	250,000.00
1110 Accrued CD Interest	7,111.02	3,146.90
1120 Accounts Receivable	1,800.00	790.00
1125 Accts Rec Civil Penalties	0.00	500.00
1130 Lease Receivable - Current	50,362.00	47,406.00
Total Other Current Assets	\$410,783.02	\$301,842.90
Total Current Assets	\$2,458,007.27	\$2,542,866.82
Fixed Assets		
1300 Building	985,976.03	985,976.03
1305 Land	300,000.00	300,000.00
1310 Furniture	61,443.00	61,443.00
1320 Equipment	145,274.68	152,015.45
1325 Data Base Software	180,336.18	180,336.18
1330 Capital Improvements	163,679.96	163,679.96
1335 GL Software Subscription	279,684.00	279,684.00
1390 Accumulated Depreciation	-940,811.67	-882,146.62
1395 Amortization of GL Software	-197,369.00	-94,840.00
Total Fixed Assets	\$978,213.18	\$1,146,148.00
Other Assets		
1080 Wells Fargo Advisors Investment	1,632,978.00	1,448,979.00
1081 Raymond James Investment	417,388.74	304,629.43
1180 Lease Receivable - LT	4,292.00	54,654.00
Total Other Assets	\$2,054,658.74	\$1,808,262.43
TOTAL ASSETS	\$5,490,879.19	\$5,497,277.25

North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners

Statement of Net Position

As of September 30, 2024

	TOTAL	
	AS OF SEP 30, 2024	AS OF SEP 30, 2023 (PY)
LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable		
2000 Accounts Payable	0.00	2,285.65
Total Accounts Payable	\$0.00	\$2,285.65
Other Current Liabilities		
2005 Due to Exam Vendors	363,449.23	489,006.27
2011 Accounts Payable Other	2,500.00	2,500.00
2013 GL Software Subscription Payable	82,315.00	184,844.00
2015 Accrued Vacation Current	4,329.17	4,132.17
Total Other Current Liabilities	\$452,593.40	\$680,482.44
Total Current Liabilities	\$452,593.40	\$682,768.09
Long-Term Liabilities		
2020 Accrued Vacation	86,615.27	84,737.27
2310 Deferred Inflow of Resources	54,654.00	102,060.00
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$141,269.27	\$186,797.27
Total Liabilities	\$593,862.67	\$869,565.36
Net Assets		
3010 Net Assets Invest in Cap Assets	978,213.18	1,146,148.00
3020 Designated for Capital Assets	100,000.00	100,000.00
3031 Designated-Operating Expenses	300,000.00	300,000.00
3040 Designated for Litigation	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
3900 Net Assets Undesignated	1,875,315.47	1,421,659.65
Change in Net Assets	643,487.87	659,904.24
Total Net Assets	\$4,897,016.52	\$4,627,711.89
TOTAL LIABILITIES & NET ASSETS	\$5,490,879.19	\$5,497,277.25

North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners
Statement of Revenues and Expenses - Year-To-Date Comparison
April - September, 2024

	TOTAL	
	APR - SEP, 2024	APR - SEP, 2023 (PY)
Income		
Certificate Fees		
4110 Certificates - Initial	19,100.00	24,700.00
4120 Certificates - Reciprocal	17,300.00	14,500.00
4140 Certificates - Renewal Fees	1,339,260.00	1,326,180.00
4150 Certificates - Reinst/Revoked	700.00	600.00
4151 Certificates - Reinst/Surr	2,500.00	2,600.00
Total Certificate Fees	1,378,860.00	1,368,580.00
Exam Fee Revenue		
4001 Initial Adm Fees	94,300.00	128,110.00
4002 Re-Exam Adm Fees	88,575.00	103,950.00
4004 Exam Fees Revenue	608,078.24	699,058.11
4070 Transfer Exam Grade Credit	75.00	
4072 Exam Scholarship Coupon	-16,807.92	-21,020.65
Total Exam Fee Revenue	774,220.32	910,097.46
Misc		
4970 Duplicate Certificates	450.00	275.00
4990 Miscellaneous	1,086.00	711.00
Total Misc	1,536.00	986.00
Partnership Fees		
4260 Partnership Registration Fees	100.00	30.00
Total Partnership Fees	100.00	30.00
Professional Corporation Fees		
4250 PC Registration Fees	2,400.00	1,700.00
4251 PC Renewal Fees	25.00	
Total Professional Corporation Fees	2,425.00	1,700.00
Total Income	\$2,157,141.32	\$2,281,393.46
Expenses		
5920 Funded Depreciation	28,500.00	23,750.00
6690 Over & Short	0.40	-484.60
Board Travel		
5120 Board Travel - Board Meetings	9,820.03	10,381.60
5122 Board Travel - NASBA Annual	7,477.23	3,346.30
5123 Board Travel - NASBA Regional	10,589.16	11,830.79
5129 Miscellaneous Board Costs	1,686.36	
5131 Board Travel - Outside Legal	1,735.77	1,590.00
Total Board Travel	31,308.55	27,148.69

North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners
Statement of Revenues and Expenses - Year-To-Date Comparison
April - September, 2024

	TOTAL	
	APR - SEP, 2024	APR - SEP, 2023 (PY)
Building Expenses		
5800 Building Maintenance	1,762.94	863.50
5801 Electricity	5,858.34	5,140.84
5802 Grounds Maintenance	3,403.80	2,338.80
5803 Heat & Air Maintenance	1,528.00	1,730.45
5804 Improvements		169.73
5807 Janitorial Maintenance	8,995.00	7,710.00
5808 Pest Control Service	300.00	300.00
5809 Security & Fire Alarm	2,509.62	2,204.93
5810 Trash Collection	1,279.67	-323.00
5811 Water & Sewer	653.95	624.25
Total Building Expenses	26,291.32	20,759.50
Continuing Education -Staff		
5050 Continuing Education - Staff	595.61	396.00
Total Continuing Education -Staff	595.61	396.00
Exam Postage		
5531 Exam Postage	360.00	240.00
Total Exam Postage	360.00	240.00
Exam Sitting and Grading		
5538 Exam Vendor Expense	555,573.60	646,308.61
5539 Exam Vendor Accommodations	396.00	1,745.27
Total Exam Sitting and Grading	555,969.60	648,053.88
Fringe Benefits		
5031 Retirement - NCLB Contribution	31,597.04	30,314.90
5033 Retirement - NCLB Administr	3,894.72	6,712.31
5035 Health Ins. Premiums	63,413.86	59,435.50
5036 Medical Reim Plan	10,135.60	14,003.37
5038 Unemployment Claims		200.00
Total Fringe Benefits	109,041.22	110,666.08
Investigation & Hearing Costs		
5222 Investigation Materials	1,671.25	1,622.50
5230 Hearing Costs	1,916.00	2,616.43
5232 Legal Advertising	514.76	
5250 Administrative Cost Assessed	-2,000.00	-600.00
5260 Civil Penalties Assessed	-8,000.00	-39,000.00
5261 Civil Penalties Remitted	3,622.40	26,864.90
Total Investigation & Hearing Costs	-2,275.59	-8,496.17
Legal Expense		
5140 Legal Counsel - Administrative	27,311.11	25,829.25

North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners
Statement of Revenues and Expenses - Year-To-Date Comparison
April - September, 2024

	TOTAL	
	APR - SEP, 2024	APR - SEP, 2023 (PY)
5211 Legal Counsel - Litigation		19,040.00
Total Legal Expense	27,311.11	44,869.25
Misc Personnel		
5034 Misc. Payroll Deduction	-6,563.40	0.00
5037 HSA Deduction		-200.00
5090 Flowers, Gifts, Etc.		77.25
5092 Misc. Personnel Costs	606.31	454.48
Total Misc Personnel	-5,957.09	331.73
Office Expense		
5320 Payroll Service	1,078.29	914.68
5360 Telephone	4,758.83	3,176.63
5361 Internet & Website	1,960.20	1,960.20
5390 Clipping Service	388.96	537.20
5400 Computer Prog/Assistance	150.00	150.00
5405 Computer Software Maintenance	104,108.00	103,311.97
5410 Dues	8,692.00	8,141.00
5420 Insurance	9,012.00	8,486.00
5430 Audit Fees	16,000.00	15,000.00
5440 Misc Office Expense	420.00	525.00
5445 Banking Fees	998.53	889.12
5450 Credit Card Fees	56,243.29	55,366.55
Total Office Expense	203,810.10	198,458.35
Per Diem - Board		
5110 Per Diem - Board Meetings	5,750.00	6,100.00
5113 Per Diem - NASBA Regional	1,550.00	1,700.00
5114 Per Diem - NASBA Committees	750.00	100.00
5117 Per Diem - NCACPA/Board		50.00
Total Per Diem - Board	8,050.00	7,950.00
Postage		
5340 Postage - Other	1,622.03	1,100.00
5341 Postage - Newsletter		3,500.00
5342 Postage - Business Reply	770.00	300.00
5343 Postage - Renewal	540.00	1,043.00
5345 Postage - UPS	6,000.00	10,000.00
Total Postage	8,932.03	15,943.00
Printing		
5330 Printing - Other	2,084.84	4,043.75
5331 Printing - Newsletter		15,178.22
5332 Printing - Certificates	1,273.00	1,184.25
Total Printing	3,357.84	20,406.22

North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners
Statement of Revenues and Expenses - Year-To-Date Comparison
April - September, 2024

	TOTAL	
	APR - SEP, 2024	APR - SEP, 2023 (PY)
Repairs & Maintenance		
5381 Maintenance - Copiers	1,019.79	1,257.18
5383 Maintenance - Postage	1,973.00	312.00
Total Repairs & Maintenance	2,992.79	1,569.18
Salaries & Payroll Taxes		
5010 Staff Salaries	527,962.11	505,250.50
5030 FICA Taxes	40,389.24	38,651.59
Total Salaries & Payroll Taxes	568,351.35	543,902.09
Staff Travel		
5061 Staff Travel - Prof Mtgs	442.38	982.35
5070 Staff Travel - NASBA Annual	3,290.72	2,875.59
5071 Staff Travel - NASBA Regional	7,464.28	6,328.08
5073 Staff Travel - NASBA Committee		180.65
5075 Staff Travel - NCACPA Meetings	52.26	
Total Staff Travel	11,249.64	10,366.67
Subscriptions/References		
5370 Subscriptions/References	10,737.80	7,743.49
Total Subscriptions/References	10,737.80	7,743.49
Supplies		
5350 Supplies - Office	3,177.61	2,828.36
5351 Supplies - Copier	202.70	
5352 Supplies - Computer	986.70	669.22
5355 Expendable Equipment	676.50	2,318.92
Total Supplies	5,043.51	5,816.50
Total Expenses	\$1,593,670.19	\$1,679,389.86
NET ORDINARY INCOME	\$563,471.13	\$602,003.60
Other Income		
8200 Rental Income	25,595.35	24,849.88
8250 Gift Card Revenue	11,000.00	5,000.00
Interest Income		
8500 Interest Income - MMAs	34,413.77	21,753.62
8510 Interest Income - CDs	9,007.62	6,297.14
Total Interest Income	43,421.39	28,050.76
Total Other Income	\$80,016.74	\$57,900.64
NET OTHER INCOME	\$80,016.74	\$57,900.64
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	\$643,487.87	\$659,904.24

North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners

Statement of Revenues & Expenses - Budget vs Actual

April - September, 2024

	TOTAL		
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	OVER BUDGET
Income			
Certificate Fees			
4110 Certificates - Initial	19,100.00	25,054.55	-5,954.55
4120 Certificates - Reciprocal	17,300.00	16,400.00	900.00
4140 Certificates - Renewal Fees	1,339,260.00	1,326,000.00	13,260.00
4150 Certificates - Reinst/Revoked	700.00	904.55	-204.55
4151 Certificates - Reinst/Surr	2,500.00	2,659.10	-159.10
Total Certificate Fees	1,378,860.00	1,371,018.20	7,841.80
Exam Fee Revenue			
4001 Initial Adm Fees	94,300.00	93,400.90	899.10
4002 Re-Exam Adm Fees	88,575.00	81,750.00	6,825.00
4004 Exam Fees Revenue	608,078.24	503,467.05	104,611.19
4070 Transfer Exam Grade Credit	75.00	0.00	75.00
4072 Exam Scholarship Coupon	-16,807.92	-17,162.05	354.13
Total Exam Fee Revenue	774,220.32	661,455.90	112,764.42
Misc			
4970 Duplicate Certificates	450.00	0.00	450.00
4990 Miscellaneous	1,086.00	499.98	586.02
Total Misc	1,536.00	499.98	1,036.02
Partnership Fees			
4260 Partnership Registration Fees	100.00	2,000.00	-1,900.00
Total Partnership Fees	100.00	2,000.00	-1,900.00
Professional Corporation Fees			
4250 PC Registration Fees	2,400.00	2,100.00	300.00
4251 PC Renewal Fees	25.00	0.00	25.00
Total Professional Corporation Fees	2,425.00	2,100.00	325.00
Total Income	\$2,157,141.32	\$2,037,074.08	\$120,067.24
Expenses			
5920 Funded Depreciation	28,500.00	30,000.00	-1,500.00
6690 Over & Short	0.40	0.00	0.40
Board Travel			
5120 Board Travel - Board Meetings	9,820.03	12,540.00	-2,719.97
5121 Board Travel - Prof Meetings		500.00	-500.00
5122 Board Travel - NASBA Annual	7,477.23	0.00	7,477.23
5123 Board Travel - NASBA Regional	10,589.16	9,400.00	1,189.16
5125 Board Travel - AICPA Council		850.00	-850.00
5129 Miscellaneous Board Costs	1,686.36	0.00	1,686.36
5131 Board Travel - Outside Legal	1,735.77	1,333.33	402.44
Total Board Travel	31,308.55	24,623.33	6,685.22
Building Expenses			
5800 Building Maintenance	1,762.94	1,500.00	262.94

North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners

Statement of Revenues & Expenses - Budget vs Actual

April - September, 2024

	TOTAL		
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	OVER BUDGET
5801 Electricity	5,858.34	7,000.02	-1,141.68
5802 Grounds Maintenance	3,403.80	6,000.00	-2,596.20
5803 Heat & Air Maintenance	1,528.00	1,750.00	-222.00
5804 Improvements		750.00	-750.00
5805 Insurance		3,500.00	-3,500.00
5807 Janitorial Maintenance	8,995.00	7,999.98	995.02
5808 Pest Control Service	300.00	600.00	-300.00
5809 Security & Fire Alarm	2,509.62	1,249.98	1,259.64
5810 Trash Collection	1,279.67	1,000.02	279.65
5811 Water & Sewer	653.95	799.98	-146.03
Total Building Expenses	26,291.32	32,149.98	-5,858.66
Continuing Education -Staff			
5050 Continuing Education - Staff	595.61	1,500.00	-904.39
Total Continuing Education -Staff	595.61	1,500.00	-904.39
Exam Postage			
5531 Exam Postage	360.00	499.98	-139.98
Total Exam Postage	360.00	499.98	-139.98
Exam Sitting and Grading			
5538 Exam Vendor Expense	555,573.60	463,765.49	91,808.11
5539 Exam Vendor Accommodations	396.00	0.00	396.00
Total Exam Sitting and Grading	555,969.60	463,765.49	92,204.11
Fringe Benefits			
5031 Retirement - NCLB Contribution	31,597.04	31,523.98	73.06
5033 Retirement - NCLB Administr	3,894.72	2,000.00	1,894.72
5035 Health Ins. Premiums	63,413.86	65,247.06	-1,833.20
5036 Medical Reim Plan	10,135.60	18,101.41	-7,965.81
Total Fringe Benefits	109,041.22	116,872.45	-7,831.23
Investigation & Hearing Costs			
5222 Investigation Materials	1,671.25	1,750.02	-78.77
5230 Hearing Costs	1,916.00	2,500.02	-584.02
5232 Legal Advertising	514.76	0.00	514.76
5250 Administrative Cost Assessed	-2,000.00	-1,249.98	-750.02
5260 Civil Penalties Assessed	-8,000.00	-3,750.00	-4,250.00
5261 Civil Penalties Remitted	3,622.40	0.00	3,622.40
Total Investigation & Hearing Costs	-2,275.59	-749.94	-1,525.65
Legal Expense			
5140 Legal Counsel - Administrative	27,311.11	31,999.98	-4,688.87
5211 Legal Counsel - Litigation		7,500.00	-7,500.00
Total Legal Expense	27,311.11	39,499.98	-12,188.87
Misc Personnel			
5034 Misc. Payroll Deduction	-6,563.40	0.00	-6,563.40
5092 Misc. Personnel Costs	606.31	1,999.98	-1,393.67

North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners

Statement of Revenues & Expenses - Budget vs Actual

April - September, 2024

	TOTAL		
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	OVER BUDGET
Total Misc Personnel	-5,957.09	1,999.98	-7,957.07
Office Expense			
5301 Equipment Rent		90.00	-90.00
5320 Payroll Service	1,078.29	1,050.00	28.29
5360 Telephone	4,758.83	4,000.02	758.81
5361 Internet & Website	1,960.20	1,999.98	-39.78
5390 Clipping Service	388.96	750.00	-361.04
5400 Computer Prog/Assistance	150.00	499.98	-349.98
5405 Computer Software Maintenance	104,108.00	79,500.00	24,608.00
5410 Dues	8,692.00	5,625.00	3,067.00
5420 Insurance	9,012.00	6,666.67	2,345.33
5430 Audit Fees	16,000.00	16,000.00	0.00
5435 Consulting Services		1,249.98	-1,249.98
5440 Misc Office Expense	420.00	0.00	420.00
5445 Banking Fees	998.53	1,999.98	-1,001.45
5448 Interest Expense - GL Software		3,499.98	-3,499.98
5450 Credit Card Fees	56,243.29	51,000.00	5,243.29
Total Office Expense	203,810.10	173,931.59	29,878.51
Per Diem - Board			
5110 Per Diem - Board Meetings	5,750.00	6,375.00	-625.00
5111 Per Diem - Prof Meetings		1,750.02	-1,750.02
5113 Per Diem - NASBA Regional	1,550.00	0.00	1,550.00
5114 Per Diem - NASBA Committees	750.00	0.00	750.00
5116 Per Diem - NCACPA Annual		950.00	-950.00
5117 Per Diem - NCACPA/Board		350.00	-350.00
5119 Per Diem - Miscellaneous		350.00	-350.00
Total Per Diem - Board	8,050.00	9,775.02	-1,725.02
Postage			
5340 Postage - Other	1,622.03	1,500.00	122.03
5341 Postage - Newsletter		499.98	-499.98
5342 Postage - Business Reply	770.00	750.00	20.00
5343 Postage - Renewal	540.00	1,000.02	-460.02
5345 Postage - UPS	6,000.00	13,999.98	-7,999.98
Total Postage	8,932.03	17,749.98	-8,817.95
Printing			
5330 Printing - Other	2,084.84	2,250.00	-165.16
5331 Printing - Newsletter		499.98	-499.98
5332 Printing - Certificates	1,273.00	1,750.02	-477.02
Total Printing	3,357.84	4,500.00	-1,142.16
Repairs & Maintenance			
5381 Maintenance - Copiers	1,019.79	1,000.02	19.77
5383 Maintenance - Postage	1,973.00	1,000.02	972.98

North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners

Statement of Revenues & Expenses - Budget vs Actual

April - September, 2024

	TOTAL		
	ACTUAL	BUDGET	OVER BUDGET
Total Repairs & Maintenance	2,992.79	2,000.04	992.75
Salaries & Payroll Taxes			
5010 Staff Salaries	527,962.11	525,888.54	2,073.57
5030 FICA Taxes	40,389.24	40,242.19	147.05
Total Salaries & Payroll Taxes	568,351.35	566,130.73	2,220.62
Staff Travel			
5061 Staff Travel - Prof Mtgs	442.38	1,000.00	-557.62
5070 Staff Travel - NASBA Annual	3,290.72	6,825.00	-3,534.28
5071 Staff Travel - NASBA Regional	7,464.28	7,275.00	189.28
5075 Staff Travel - NCACPA Meetings	52.26	0.00	52.26
Total Staff Travel	11,249.64	15,100.00	-3,850.36
Subscriptions/References			
5370 Subscriptions/References	10,737.80	5,000.00	5,737.80
Total Subscriptions/References	10,737.80	5,000.00	5,737.80
Supplies			
5350 Supplies - Office	3,177.61	3,550.02	-372.41
5351 Supplies - Copier	202.70	475.02	-272.32
5352 Supplies - Computer	986.70	475.02	511.68
5355 Expendable Equipment	676.50	1,750.02	-1,073.52
Total Supplies	5,043.51	6,250.08	-1,206.57
Total Expenses	\$1,593,670.19	\$1,510,598.69	\$83,071.50
NET OPERATING INCOME	\$563,471.13	\$526,475.39	\$36,995.74
Other Income			
8200 Rental Income	25,595.35	25,651.90	-56.55
8250 Gift Card Revenue	11,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00
Interest Income			
8500 Interest Income - MMAs	34,413.77	17,863.17	16,550.60
8510 Interest Income - CDs	9,007.62	17,549.85	-8,542.23
Total Interest Income	43,421.39	35,413.02	8,008.37
Total Other Income	\$80,016.74	\$66,064.92	\$13,951.82
NET OTHER INCOME	\$80,016.74	\$66,064.92	\$13,951.82
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS	\$643,487.87	\$592,540.31	\$50,947.56

NASBA Annual Meeting Innovate, Collaborate, Succeed

ITEM III-A

Sunday, October 27, 2024

8:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Golf Outing	
3:00 – 5:00 p.m.	Registration	Bonnet Creek Foyer
3:30 – 5:30 p.m.	CPT Ethics Workshop Ethics: Every Choice has a Consequence Chuck Gallagher, CSP Business Ethics Expert	Bonnet Creek VII-IX
6:00 – 8:00 p.m.	Welcome Reception	Waterside Patio & Green

Monday, October 28, 2024

7:30 – 8:30 a.m.	Communications Breakfast	La Luce
8:00 – 9:00 a.m.	Breakfast (All Welcome)	Bonnet Creek VII-IX
9:00 – 11:00 a.m.	Opening Plenary Session	Bonnet Creek I-VI
9:00 – 9:20 a.m.	Call to Order and Introductions Stephanie M. Saunders, CPA 2023-2024 Chair, NASBA	
9:20 – 9:30 a.m.	Welcome to Orlando Brent Sparkman, CPA Chair, Florida Board of Public Accountancy	
9:30 – 10:30 a.m.	Private Equity Investment in Public Accounting Firms Matthew Boshier, Esq. Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP	
10:30 – 10:45 a.m.	A Year in Review: Report from NASBA Chair Stephanie M. Saunders, CPA 2023-2024 Chair, NASBA	
10:45 – 11:00 a.m.	The Latest Developments from the AICPA: A Report from the AICPA Chair Carla McCall, CPA 2024-2025 Chair, AICPA	

Monday, October 28, 2024

11:00 – 11:15 a.m.	BREAK	
11:15 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.	The Hero Effect® - Being Your Best When It Matters the Most Kevin Brown, Keynote Address	Bonnet Creek VII-IX
12:30 – 1:30 p.m.	Luncheon	Bonnet Creek VII-IX
1:45 – 4:30 p.m.	Afternoon Plenary Session	Bonnet Creek I-VI
1:45 – 2:45 p.m.	UAA & Competency-Based Experience Pathway Update Nicola Neilon, CPA Chair, NASBA Uniform Accountancy Act Committee Kent A. Absec Vice President, State Board Relations, NASBA	
2:45 – 3:00 p.m.	BREAK	
3:00 – 4:00 p.m.	The Future of the Accounting Profession Barry C. Melancon CPA, CGMA President & CEO, AICPA	Bonnet Creek I-VI
4:00 – 4:30 p.m.	Growth in Ethics: A Report from the NASBA Center for the Public Trust Sedrik Newbern President, NASBA Center for the Public Trust Chief Ethics Officer, NASBA	
4:30 – 5:30 p.m.	CPT Fundraiser Event	Signature Island

Tuesday, October 29, 2024

7:30 – 8:00 a.m.	Regional Breakfasts	
8:00 – 9:30 a.m.	Regional Breakout Meetings	
8:00 – 9:30 a.m.	Breakfast for Other Attendees	Bonnet Creek VII-IX

Tuesday, October 29, 2024

9:40 am – 12:00 p.m.	Morning Plenary Session	Bonnet Creek I-VI
9:40 – 11:15 a.m.	Annual Business Meeting Minutes of the 116 th Annual Meeting Nicola Neilon, CPA Secretary NASBA Awards W. Michael Fritz, CPA Chair, NASBA Awards Committee Election of NASBA Board Members Richard N. Reisig, CPA Chair, NASBA Nominating Committee Bylaws Committee Report Jason D. Peery, CPA Bylaws Committee Chair Administration & Finance Committee Report J. Andy Bonner, Jr., CPA, CGMA Treasurer Audit Committee Report Laurie A. Warwick, CPA Chair, NASBA Audit Committee	
11:15 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	The State of NASBA Daniel J. Dustin, CPA President and CEO, NASBA	
12:00 – 12:15 p.m.	First Meeting of 2024-25 NASBA Board of Directors	Julliard Complex – 5 th Floor
12:15 – 1:30 p.m.	Luncheon	Bonnet Creek VII-IX
1:30 – 4:00 p.m.	Afternoon Plenary Session	Bonnet Creek I-VI
1:30 – 2:30 p.m.	Inaugural Presentations Acknowledgements & Gratitude Stephanie M. Saunders, CPA 2023-2024 Chair, NASBA Inaugural Address Maria E. Caldwell, CPA 2024-2025 Chair, NASBA	

Tuesday, October 29, 2024 continued

2:30 – 3:00 p.m.	Audit Talent and Artificial Intelligence Christina Ho, CPA Member, PCAOB	
3:00 – 3:15 p.m.	BREAK	Bonnet Creek Foyer
3:15 – 3:45 p.m.	The CPA Exam: A Report on Progress Colleen K. Conrad, CPA Executive Vice President and COO, NASBA Michael A. Decker Vice President – CPA Examination and Pipeline – Public Accounting, AICPA	Bonnet Creek I-VI
3:45 – 4:15 p.m.	Experience Learn and Earn (ELE) Kent A. Absec Vice President, State Board Relations, NASBA Lindsey Yopp Lead Manager - CPA Pipeline, AICPA	
4:15 p.m.	RECESS	
6:30 p.m.	NASBA Luau Extravaganza	Sea World’s Discovery Cove

Wednesday, October 30, 2024

8:00 – 9:15 a.m.	State Board President & Chair Breakfast Meeting Moderator: Maria E. Caldwell, CPA 2024-2025 Chair, NASBA	La Luce
8:00 – 9:15 a.m.	Executive Director & State Board Staff Breakfast Meeting Moderator: Nancy Glynn, CPA Executive Director, Virginia Board of Accountancy 2024-2025 Chair, NASBA Executive Directors Committee	Zeta Bar
8:00 – 9:15 a.m.	Breakfast (All Welcome)	Bonnet Creek VII-IX
9:15 – 11:50 a.m.	Morning Plenary Session	Bonnet Creek VII-IX
9:15 – 10:15 a.m.	AI Revolution: Unlocking the Future of Tomorrow Chuck Gallagher, CSP Business Ethics Expert, AI Keynote	

Wednesday, October 30, 2024 continued

- 10:15 – 10:45 a.m.** **A Deeper Look: Texas Candidate Exam Performance by Large & Small Accounting Programs**
Charles R. Thomas, Jr., PhD, CMA, CGMA (inactive), CPA
Professor, Tarleton State University
- 10:45 – 11:15 a.m.** **Legislative Trends Affecting Boards of Accountancy: What You Need to Know**
John W. Johnson
Vice President, Legislative and Governmental Affairs, NASBA
- 11:15 – 11:30 a.m.** **Relying on the CPA Exam: A Report from the CPA Examination Review Board**
Faye D. Miller, CPA
Chair, CPA Examination Review Board
- 11:30 – 11:45 a.m.** **Questions for NASBA Leadership**
Maria E. Caldwell, CPA
2024-2025 Chair, NASBA
Daniel J. Dustin, CPA
President and CEO, NASBA
- 11:45 – 11:50 a.m.** **Closing Remarks on the 2024 Annual Meeting Invitation to 2025 Annual**
Maria E. Caldwell, CPA
2024-2025 Chair, NASBA
- 11:50 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.** **Final Recap**
- 12:00 p.m.** **ADJOURN**

Proposed Bylaws changes approved by the Board of Directors at their July 19, 2024, Meeting, and to be considered by NASBA Membership at the 117th Annual Meeting.

4.4.1 Selection **Advisory** Committee Guidelines.

If the Board of Directors determines there is a need for a Committee to search for a new President of the Association, then the current Chair shall establish a Selection **Advisory** Committee. The total number of Selection **Advisory** Committee members and operational guidelines for the Committee shall be determined by the Chair and approved by the Board of Directors. The Selection **Advisory** Committee members shall be appointed by the Chair, approved by the Board of Directors and should, at a minimum, consist of a representative from each Region of the Association (not currently serving on the Board of Directors), one Executive Director and one past chair. **In the event a committee member is unable to serve, the Chair shall recommend an alternate for Board approval.**

7.1 Nominating Committee Composition and Elections

7.1.7 If a Region's member and alternate are both unable to serve and the Nominating Committee will hold a meeting for the purpose of making nominations prior to that Region's next NASBA Regional Meeting, then an ad hoc committee consisting of one state board member from each Member Board in that Region shall meet to elect a member and alternate to serve for the unexpired terms of the former member and the former alternate.

7.1.8 If a Region fails to elect a member or an alternate as provided above, the Board of Directors shall appoint a member or an alternate to represent that Region on the Nominating Committee.

7.1.9 In the event of a deadlocked vote in a Region's election of its member or alternate on the Nominating Committee, the Regional Director shall convene an ad hoc meeting pursuant to Section 7.1.~~87~~ to elect the Region's member or alternate on the Nominating Committee. If the election pursuant to Section 7.1.~~87~~ has not been completed within the thirty (30) days after the **conclusion of the respective** Annual Regional Meeting, the Region's Nominating Committee member and/or alternate shall be appointed by the Board of Directors pursuant to Section 7.1.~~98~~.

7.2.3 **Filling a Vice Chair Vacancy Special Nomination for Vacancy of Vice Chair Position.**

In the event of a vacancy in the Vice Chair position ~~as described in Section 4.6.2~~, the Nominating Committee Chair shall promptly call a meeting of the Nominating Committee to nominate a candidate for Vice Chair. If administratively possible, the Vice Chair nominee will be presented **for consideration** with the other nominees for **the Board of Directors by the Nominating Committee consideration** at the **next** Annual Meeting. If the timing is such that a vote cannot occur at the Annual Meeting, written ballots containing the name of the proposed candidate shall be sent promptly to the Presiding Officers of all Member Boards for voting as set forth in Section 6.7.

7.2.4 **Rescinding a Nomination** - Amendment of the Nominating Committee Report.

The Nominating Committee in its sole discretion may reconsider and rescind a nomination with or without cause and nominate a different candidate. If said action would occur after the Nominating Committee's Report issued pursuant to Section 7.3.1 has been distributed with the notice of Annual Meeting as required in Section 7.3.2, then the Chair of the Nominating Committee may convene an emergency meeting of the Nominating Committee for the sole purpose of reconsidering, rescinding, and replacing a Nominee **for cause**. Notice of this meeting will state that the meeting is being called to consider rescission of one or more nominations. Notwithstanding Section 7.2.1, for purposes of that meeting and that meeting only, one or more members or alternates of the Nominating Committee can participate **via teleconference pursuant to section 4.11. without being physically present so long as a quorum is physically present.** If the Nominating Committee votes to amend its report, the Amended Nominating Committee Report shall be distributed to the Member Boards as soon as practicable. If the distribution of the Amended **Nominating Committee** Report cannot occur more than 30 days prior to the Annual Meeting, then upon the written request of 5 or more Member Boards or upon the recommendation of the Nominating Committee, the election regarding any new nominee may be conducted in the same manner as provided in Section 7.2.3. **The new nominee(s) will be presented for consideration with the other nominees for the Board of Directors by the Nominating Committee at the Annual Meeting, if administratively feasible. If the timing is such that a vote cannot occur at the Annual Meeting, written ballots containing the name of the proposed candidate shall be sent promptly to the Presiding Officers of all Member Boards for voting as set forth in Section 6.7.**

7.2.5 Withdrawal by a Nominee - Amendment of the Nominating Committee Report.

In the event a nominee selected by the Nominating Committee for election at the Annual Meeting withdraws from the process, the Nominating Committee Chair shall promptly call a meeting of the Nominating Committee to nominate a replacement nominee. If said action would occur after the Nominating Committee's Report issued pursuant to Section 7.3.1 has been distributed with the notice of Annual Meeting as required in Section 7.3.2, then the Chair of the Nominating Committee may convene an emergency meeting of the Nominating Committee for the sole purpose of replacing the nominee. Notice of this meeting will state that the meeting is being called to consider the replacement of a nomination. Notwithstanding Section 7.2.1, for purposes of that meeting and that meeting only, one or more members or alternates of the Nominating Committee can participate via teleconference pursuant to section 4.11. If the Nominating Committee votes to amend its report, the Amended Nominating Committee Report shall be distributed to the Member Boards as soon as practicable. If the distribution of the Amended Nominating Committee Report cannot occur more than 30 days prior to the Annual Meeting, then upon the written request of 5 or more Member Boards or upon the recommendation of the Nominating Committee, the new nominee(s) will be presented for consideration with the other nominees for the Board of Directors by the Nominating Committee at the Annual Meeting, if administratively feasible. If the timing is such that a vote cannot occur at the Annual Meeting, written ballots containing the name of the proposed candidate shall be sent promptly to the Presiding Officers of all Member Boards for voting as set forth in Section 6.7.



North Carolina State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners

October 21, 2024

Michael P. Glynn, Associate Director
American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
AICPA Accounting and Review Services Committee
220 Leigh Farm Road
Durham, NC 27707-8110

Dear Mr. Glynn:

The North Carolina State Board of CPA Examiners (Board) has reviewed the Exposure Draft, Proposed Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS), *Applicability of AR-C Section 70 to Financial Statements Prepared as Part of a Consulting Services Engagement* prepared by the AICPA Accounting and Review Services Committee (ARSC). ARSC requested comments on proposed changes that would provide practitioners more clarity when preparing financial statements as part of a consulting services engagement.

The Board offers the following comments relative to the amendments proposed to the SSARS:

- 1) ARSC asks: Do respondents believe that it is in the public interest to explicitly exclude financial statements prepared as part of a consulting services engagement performed in accordance with CS section 100 from those engagements for which AR-C section 70 is required to be applied?

The clarifications proposed in this amendment should provide practitioners with further guidance for preparing financial statements. The original SSARS carved out service areas such as tax, personal financial planning, litigation, and business valuation from being subject to SSARS 70. The addition of a consulting services engagement performed in accordance with CS section 100 aligns with the above service types, particularly in the area of client advisory services, which includes controllership and CFO services.

More practitioners are being asked to assume management-level responsibilities in this area, which may include preparing client financial statements. The amended language should allow the practitioner to perform the necessary client advisory services without concern about whether the preparation of financial statements should be subject to SSARS 70 requirements.

- 2) ARSC asks: Do respondents believe that the proposed effective date of the SSARS is appropriate?

The proposed amended SSARSs will be effective for the preparation of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2026, with early implementation permitted. The proposed amendments are clarifying in nature and should not require any substantial changes

by practitioners. Therefore, the Board is supportive of the proposed effective dates, with the permitting of early implementation by practitioners.

- 3) ARSC asks: Do respondents believe that the proposed revisions to paragraph .01 and the introduction of new application paragraph .A4 are appropriate?

The Board is supportive of the added item (b) related to consulting services and the proposed new application paragraph. However, an item that may need further clarification is the language now proposed for the last sentence of paragraph .01 of AR-C section 70. The language “does not apply” has been struck and replaced with “is not required to be applied, but application is not precluded.”

The first exception item (a) identifies being engaged to perform an audit, review, or compilation of those financial statements. The question arises as to whether the “does not apply” language should continue to apply to those service types and whether the language change will cause confusion among practitioners applying the standard. Should language be added that continues to identify AR-C section 70 as not applicable when engaged to perform an audit, review, or compilation of those financial statements?

The Board appreciates the opportunity to provide comments as part of the standard-setting process. The Board is also very appreciative of the AICPA’s ARSC efforts to improve the technical standards that provide guidance to CPAs and bring clarity and consistency within the current standards.

Sincerely,

Gary R. Massey, CPA
President



EXPOSURE DRAFT

PROPOSED STATEMENT ON STANDARDS FOR ACCOUNTING AND REVIEW SERVICES

APPLICABILITY OF AR-C SECTION 70 TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARED AS PART OF A CONSULTING SERVICES ENGAGEMENT

(Amends Statement on Standards for Accounting and Review Services [SSARS] No. 21, Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services: Clarification and Recodification, as amended, section 70, Preparation of Financial Statements [AICPA, Professional Standards, AR-C sec. 70])

September 23, 2024

Comments are requested by December 20, 2024

Prepared by the Accounting and Review Services Committee for comment from persons interested in preparation, compilation, review, and reporting issues.



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Explanatory Memorandum

Introduction

This memorandum provides background to the proposed Statement on Standards for Accounting and Review Services (SSARS) *Applicability of AR-C Section 70 to Financial Statements Prepared as Part of a Consulting Services Engagement* (hereinafter referred to as *the proposed SSARS* for purposes of this memorandum). If issued as final, the proposed SSARS will amend SSARS No. 21, *Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services: Clarification and Recodification*, as amended, AR-C section 70, *Preparation of Financial Statements*.¹

Background

The Mission of the AICPA Accounting and Review Services Committee

The mission of the AICPA Accounting and Review Services Committee (ARSC) is to serve the public interest by developing, updating, and communicating comprehensive high-quality SSARSs and practice guidance that enable accountants to provide high-quality, objective SSARSs services in an effective and efficient manner.

ARSC accomplishes its mission by (1) developing SSARSs that inspire public trust and (2) responding in a timely manner to the need for guidance and communicating it clearly to the profession and to users.

Why ARSC Has Developed and Issued This Exposure Draft of the Proposed SSARS

Firms of various sizes, from sole practitioners to large international firms, are engaged to perform outsourced accounting services for their clients. Traditionally, such services were referred to as *controllershship services* and included activities such as performing the monthly close and preparing financial statements for the client. Over the past several years the concept of controllershship services has evolved in practice to what is often referred to as *client advisory services* (CAS) in which the accountant performs a range of advisory services for the client and may include controllershship services. In a CAS engagement, the accountant assumes certain management responsibilities, which may include taking responsibility for the financial statements. CAS practitioners often state that they are the client's internal accounting department.

Although some CAS practitioners subject the portion of the service that includes the preparation of financial statements to AR-C section 70, other CAS practitioners perform the entirety of such services as a consulting service in accordance with CS section 100, *Consulting Services: Definitions and Standards*.² CS section 100 states that the general professional standards of professional competence, due professional care, planning and supervision, and sufficient relevant

¹ All AR-C sections can be found in AICPA *Professional Standards*.

² All CS sections can be found in AICPA *Professional Standards*.

data apply to consulting services.³ CS section 100 further states that the additional general standards of client interest, understanding with the client, and communication with the client are promulgated to address the distinctive nature of consulting services in which the understanding with the client may establish valid limitations on the practitioner's performance of services.⁴

If the financial statement portion of the engagement is performed in accordance with AR-C section 70, the quality management requirements introduced by SSARS No. 26, *Quality Management for an Engagement Conducted in Accordance With Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services*, and codified in AR-C section 60, *General Principles for Engagements Performed in Accordance With Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services*, apply to the relevant service. However, engagements performed in accordance with CS section 100 are not required to be subjected to the firm's system of quality management because such engagements are outside of the firm's accounting and auditing practice. QM section 10, *A Firm's System of Quality Management*,⁵ defines *accounting and auditing practice* as "a practice that performs...audit, attestation, review, compilation, and any other services for which standards have been promulgated by the AICPA Auditing Standards Board (ASB) or ARSC..."⁶ Additionally, if such engagements are not performed in accordance with AR-C section 70, the accountant's firm may not be required to enroll in a peer review program.

ARSC considered the issues and concluded that CS section 100 provides the appropriate safeguards regarding the CAS practitioner's association with financial statements that the CAS practitioner prepared as part of a consulting services engagement as well as the CAS practitioner's responsibility to prepare such financial statements with professional competence and due professional care. ARSC believes that the public interest would not be adversely affected if a CAS engagement that includes the preparation of financial statements for the client's use is performed in accordance with CS section 100 instead of AR-C section 70 because

- a. services performed in accordance with CS section 100 and services performed in accordance with AR-C section 70 are both nonattest services in which no opinion, conclusion, or any form of assurance is provided, and
- b. the safeguards included in CS section 100 would minimize the risk that a user would be misled by the CAS practitioner's association with the financial statements that the CAS practitioner prepared as part of a CAS service.

Request for Comment

1. Do respondents believe that it is in the public interest to explicitly exclude financial statements prepared as part of a consulting services engagement performed in accordance with CS section 100 from those engagements for which AR-C section 70 is required to be applied? Please provide your reasons for your position.

³ Paragraph .06 of CS section 100, *Consulting Services: Definitions and Standards*.

⁴ Paragraph .07 of CS section 100.

⁵ All QM sections can be found in *AICPA Professional Standards*.

⁶ Paragraph .17 of QM section 10, *A Firm's System of Quality Management*.

Effective Date

If issued as final, the proposed SSARS will be effective for the preparation of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2026. Early implementation would be permitted.

Request for Comment

2. Do respondents believe that the proposed effective date of the SSARS is appropriate? If not, why not?

Explanation of Significant Proposed Revisions

Applicability of AR-C Section 70

ARSC proposes revisions to paragraph .01 of AR-C section 70 as follows:

- .01** This section applies when an accountant in public practice is engaged to prepare financial statements or prospective financial information. ~~(Ref: par. .A1-.A2)~~ **Although not required, This *this*** section may also be applied, adapted as appropriate in the circumstances, to the preparation of other historical financial information. ~~(Ref: par. .A3)~~ This section ~~does not apply~~ **is not required to be applied, but application is not precluded**, when an accountant prepares financial statements or prospective financial information **(Ref: par. .A1-.A3)**
- a.** and is engaged to perform an audit, review, or compilation of those financial statements,
 - b.** **as part of a consulting services engagement performed in accordance with CS section 100, Consulting Services: Definitions and Standards. (Ref: par. .A4)**
 - c.** solely for submission to taxing authorities,
 - d.** for inclusion in written personal financial plans prepared by the accountant,
 - e.** in conjunction with litigation services that involve pending or potential legal or regulatory proceedings,
 - f.** in conjunction with business valuation services.^{fn1}

^{fn1} [Footnote omitted for purposes of this proposed SSARS.]

The proposed new application paragraphs are as follows:

- .A4 Consulting services differ fundamentally from the CPA's function of attesting to the assertions of other parties. In a consulting service, the practitioner develops the findings, conclusions, and recommendations presented. The nature and scope of work**

is determined solely by agreement between the practitioner and the client. Generally, the work is performed only for the use and benefit of the client.^{fn2}

^{fn2} Paragraph .02 of CS section 100, Consulting Services: Definitions and Standards.

The proposed revision would make explicit that the accountant is not required to apply AR-C section 70 when financial statements are prepared as part of a consulting services engagement performed in accordance with CS section 100. Such engagements would continue to be performed in accordance with *Professional Standards*.

Request for Comment

3. Do respondents believe that the proposed revisions to paragraph .01 and the introduction of new application paragraph .A4 are appropriate? If not, respondents are asked to state their reasons.

Guide for Respondents

ARSC requests that respondents submit their comments electronically. However, respondents may also address comments to commentletters@aicpa-cima.com. Responses submitted via e-mail should be submitted in Word format and received by December 20, 2024. Responses will be posted to the AICPA website as a PDF.

Comments are most helpful when they refer to specific paragraphs, include the reasons for the comments, and, when appropriate, make specific suggestions for any proposed changes to wording. When a respondent agrees with proposals in the exposure draft, it will be helpful for ARSC to be made aware of this view, as well.

Comments will become part of the public record of the AICPA and will be available on the AICPA's website after December 20, 2024, until a final standard is issued.

Consideration of comments received may result in modification of the proposals in this exposure draft before they are issued in final form.

Comment Period

The comment period for this exposure draft ends on December 20, 2024.

**Accounting and Review Services Committee
(2024–2025)**

Michael A. Westervelt, *Chair*
Jami Blake
David Duckwitz
Alison Houck

Douglas C. Koval
Sarah McConnell
Georgia Salinas

AICPA Staff

Jennifer Burns <i>Chief Auditor</i> <i>Professional Standards and Services</i>	Michael P. Glynn <i>Associate Director</i> <i>Audit and Attest Standards — Public Accounting</i>
Kelly Hnatt <i>Office of General Counsel</i>	

Amendment to SSARS No. 21, *Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services: Clarification and Recodification*, as Amended, Section 70, *Preparation of Financial Statements* (AICPA, *Professional Standards*, AR-C sec. 70)

1. This amendment is effective for the preparation of financial statements for periods ending on or after December 15, 2026. Early implementation is permitted.

(Boldface italics denotes new language. Deleted text is shown in strikethrough.)

Introduction

Scope of This Section

.01 This section applies when an accountant in public practice is engaged to prepare financial statements or prospective financial information. ~~(Ref: par. .A1–.A2)~~ ***Although not required, This this*** section may also be applied, adapted as appropriate in the circumstances, to the preparation of other historical financial information. ~~(Ref: par. .A3)~~ This section ~~does not apply~~ ***is not required to be applied, but application is not precluded***, when an accountant prepares financial statements or prospective financial information ***(Ref: par. .A1–.A3)***

- a.** and is engaged to perform an audit, review, or compilation of those financial statements,
- b.** ***as part of a consulting services engagement performed in accordance with CS section 100, Consulting Services: Definitions and Standards. (Ref: par. .A4)***
- c.** solely for submission to taxing authorities,
- d.** for inclusion in written personal financial plans prepared by the accountant,
- e.** in conjunction with litigation services that involve pending or potential legal or regulatory proceedings, ~~or~~
- f.** in conjunction with business valuation services.^{fn1}

^{fn1} [Footnote omitted for purposes of this proposed SSARS.]

.02 The determination about whether the accountant has been engaged to prepare financial statements or merely assist in preparing financial statements (which is a bookkeeping service that is not subject to this section) is determined based on services the client requests the accountant to perform and ~~requires~~ the accountant's ~~to apply~~ professional judgment. (Ref: par. .A4A5)

[No amendment to paragraphs .03–.A3.]

Application and Other Explanatory Material

Scope of This Section (Ref: par. .01–.02)

...

.A4 Consulting services differ fundamentally from the CPA's function of attesting to the assertions of other parties. In a consulting service, the practitioner develops the findings,

conclusions, and recommendations presented. The nature and scope of work is determined solely by agreement between the practitioner and the client. Generally, the work is performed only for the use and benefit of the client.^{fn2}

fn2 Paragraph .02 of CS section 100, Consulting Services: Definitions and Standards.

[No amendments to former paragraphs .A4–.A26, which are renumbered as paragraphs .A5–.A27. No further amendment to AR-C section 70.]



North Carolina State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners

Situation: The AICPA and NASBA are seeking input on a Proposed Additional Pathway to CPA Licensure. An exposure draft, entitled *CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway*, was issued on September 12, 2024. According to NASBA, the proposed pathway is “designed to increase flexibility for candidates, respond to market conditions, and protect the public. The pathway allows candidates to meet the final stretch of licensure requirements by exhibiting competencies according to a model framework that has been developed by AICPA and NASBA.” Public input on the proposed model competency framework and other aspects of the potential additional pathway are due by December 6, 2024.

Background: The AICPA and NASBA have been focused on CPA pipeline issues for several years. The pathway to CPA licensure has always consisted of three basic components: education, exam, and experience. Since 1997, the education requirement has been a bachelor’s degree or higher and a minimum of 150 credit hours. That requirement is codified in NCGS 93-12(5) which states, “The person has completed 150 semester hours [emphasis added] and received a bachelor’s degree with a concentration in accounting and other courses that the Board may require from a college or university that is accredited by a regional accrediting association or from a college or university determined by the Board to have standards that are substantially equivalent to those of a regionally accredited institution.” This change occurred per Session Law 1997-284. The experience requirement was also changed at that time from two years of supervision to one year of supervision under a licensed CPA. This pathway is commonly referred to as 150+1.

The prior pathway to CPA licensure consisted of a bachelor’s degree and two years of supervision under a licensed CPA. The discussions of an alternative pathway have included conversations about the benefit of the additional 30 hours required for licensure (move from 120 to 150) in that those hours were not prescribed in a manner that provided value to the profession. There are also concerns about the impact of the additional education requirements on diverse populations and the increasing costs for students to obtain the necessary education to meet the requirements. This has sparked discussions about whether offering an alternative pathway that reinstates the prior requirements of a bachelor’s degree and two years of experience for licensure. This pathway is commonly referred to as 120+2.

NASBA also began looking at possible alternative pathways that would continue within the current 150-hour educational requirement model that would bridge the gap between education received through a bachelor’s degree and 150 hours. A proposed framework has now evolved into the competency-based model that is being presented in the exposure draft. This model consists of a bachelor’s degree, a year of general work experience, and what has been called a year of “enhanced experience.” The latter consists of an additional year of experience that would be verified by one or more evaluators and certified within a tracking system established by NASBA. By way of background, the idea is that the enhanced experience would essentially substitute for the previously required additional 30 educational credit hours. This pathway is commonly referred to as 120+1+1.

NASBA proposes maintaining the current 150-hour pathway; however, it is splitting it into two tracks. The first would be a master's degree track, which currently results in a candidate obtaining 150 educational credit hours. The second track would be a bachelor's degree, and the candidate obtaining additional education credit hours (up to 30) would come from enhanced work experience (not provided on a university or college transcript) that is certified by one or more evaluators. The result will give the candidate the necessary 150 educational credit hours. We currently see the latter track with our second career candidates.

Assessment: Based on Board members' input, the Executive staff will draft a response to the NASBA exposure draft for review at its November Board meeting. Before drafting the document, Board members will have opportunities to better understand the diverse options being presented based on:

- Presentations and discussions at the October 21, 2024, Board meeting
- Presentations by NASBA at the Annual Meeting on October 29, 2024
- Recorded NASBA presentations available for review

Executive staff will email Board members the first week of November to request feedback so that all comments can be considered in the context of the Board's response.

To assist in reviewing this matter, the Executive staff has attached a complete copy of the NASBA email request, the exposure draft, and the response form. The Board response is anticipated to be more narrative, like past responses. It will try to address any relative questions asked in the exposure draft.

Additionally, the Executive staff has provided some information on ongoing matters in other jurisdictions that may be contrary to the pathway presented by NASBA. California, home to the largest jurisdiction of CPAs in the country, is proposing moving to an alternative pathway that more closely mirrors the 120+2 model. Other jurisdictions, including Arkansas, Minnesota, Oregon, and others, are considering similar 120+2 licensure models. Arkansas can make such a change through its rule-making process and has identified its plans to move forward with its new model in the next rule-making session.

Action: This item is for Board informational purposes only.

David Nance

From: NASBA <info@nasba.org>
Sent: Thursday, September 12, 2024 12:00 PM
To: David Nance
Subject: AICPA and NASBA Seek Input on Proposed Additional Pathway to CPA Licensure

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

This sender is trusted.

NASBA



AICPA and NASBA Seek Input on Proposed Additional Pathway to CPA Licensure

Comment period on the competency-based experience pathway will remain open through December 6.

NEW YORK and NASHVILLE (Sept. 12, 2024) – In a joint effort to support the next generation of accountants while maintaining accounting's rigorous public protection mandate, the American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) and the National Association of State Boards of

Accountancy (NASBA) have proposed an initiative aimed at helping Certified Public Accountant (CPA) candidates meet initial licensure requirements. The CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway would provide an additional option for candidates to demonstrate their professional and technical skills after earning a bachelor's degree and meeting their state's requirements for accounting and business courses.

Designed to increase flexibility for candidates, respond to market conditions, and protect the public, the pathway allows candidates to meet the final stretch of licensure requirements by exhibiting competencies according to a model framework that has been developed by AICPA and NASBA. The framework was developed with significant input and advice from a diverse cross-section of the profession, including members of an AICPA and NASBA working group made up of practitioners, regulators, academics, and state society leaders.

"The proposed pathway encompasses the perfect mix of flexibility for CPA candidates while maintaining rigor for public protection," said NASBA President and CEO Daniel J. Dustin, CPA. "We look forward to the input and direction from the 55 U.S. Boards of Accountancy on this important and necessary framework to strengthen the CPA pipeline."

Attaining the competencies is expected to take most candidates a year but there is flexibility in the timing for completion. Candidates pursuing this additional pathway would also be required to complete a separate year of general experience and pass the CPA Exam. Competencies would be verified in the workplace by licensed CPAs.

Public input on the proposed model competency framework and other aspects of the potential additional pathway can be submitted through December 6.

"Our goal is to ensure that accounting professionals have the necessary experience, knowledge, and competencies to handle the complex nature of CPA work, while also providing paths to licensure that reflect market conditions and make licensure as accessible as possible," said Susan Coffey, CPA, CGMA, the CEO of Public Accounting for AICPA. "Feedback from the profession is essential to building a workable pathway."

The competency framework at the heart of the proposal includes seven professional and three technical competencies. Candidates would be required to exhibit all professional competencies and at least one of the three technical competencies, which would be verified by one or more evaluators in their organization.

Professional competencies are spelled out in areas such as ethical behavior, critical thinking, and communication. Technical skills are in audit and assurance, tax, and financial reporting.

EXPOSURE DRAFT

RESPONSE FORM



EQUIVALENT TO 150 HOURS

Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	1 year experience	CPA Exam
Bachelor's degree	Up to 30 credits	1 year experience	CPA Exam
Bachelor's degree	Competency-Based Experience Pathway	1 year experience	CPA Exam

About the American Institute of CPAs

The American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) is the world's largest member association representing the CPA profession, with 400,000 members in the United States and worldwide, and a history of serving the public interest since 1887. AICPA members represent many areas of practice, including business and industry, public practice, government, education and consulting. AICPA sets ethical standards for its members and U.S. auditing standards for private companies, not-for-profit organizations, and federal, state and local governments. It develops and grades the Uniform CPA Examination, offers specialized credentials, builds the pipeline of future talent and drives continuing education to advance the vitality, relevance and quality of the profession.

About NASBA

Since 1908, the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA) has served as a forum for the nation's Boards of Accountancy, which administer the Uniform CPA Examination, license more than 672,000 certified public accountants and regulate the practice of public accountancy in the United States.

NASBA's mission is to enhance the effectiveness and advance the common interests of the Boards of Accountancy in meeting their regulatory responsibilities. The Association promotes the exchange of information among accountancy boards, serving the needs of the 55 U.S. jurisdictions.

NASBA is headquartered in Nashville, TN, with an International Computer Testing and Call Center in Guam and operations in San Juan, PR. To learn more about NASBA, visit www.nasba.org.

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NASBA

Exposure Draft

CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway

Issued September 12, 2024

Comments are requested by December 6, 2024

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Explanatory Memorandum

Introduction

This memorandum summarizes a proposed solution to help CPA candidates meet the requirements for initial licensure. Jointly developed by the American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) and National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA), the “CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway” (Pathway) aims to provide flexibility for candidates without compromising the rigor needed to protect the public. This additional option would not replace existing pathways to licensure, but instead respond to market changes and expand opportunities for the next generation of accountants.

Under this Pathway, CPA candidates could meet initial licensing requirements by exhibiting their competency in specific professional and technical areas. For example, professional competencies include ethical behavior, critical thinking skills, and effective communication. Technical competencies include options in audit and assurance services, tax engagements, and financial reporting. **These candidates would still be required to earn a bachelor’s degree, complete one year of general experience, and pass the CPA Exam.**

EQUIVALENT TO 150 HOURS

Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	1 year experience	CPA Exam
Bachelor's degree	Up to 30 credits	1 year experience	CPA Exam
Bachelor's degree	Competency-Based Experience Pathway	1 year experience	CPA Exam

The draft Pathway is still in development and requires further evaluation and input from across the profession. We invite you to review the proposal, consider the questions on page 3, and **submit your feedback through [this form](#)**.

Background

Why are AICPA and NASBA exposing this proposal?

AICPA and NASBA believe that a strong pipeline of accounting talent is essential for a robust economy. An ample number of CPAs is also critical to protecting the public. Along with an aging workforce with many CPAs nearing retirement age, there is a need for CPAs with evolving competencies and experiences. Recent years have also seen a steady decline in the number of

accounting graduates and new candidates taking the CPA Exam. The importance of a strong talent pool has led AICPA, NASBA, and other key stakeholders from across the accounting profession to examine root causes of the recent decline in entrants and consider potential initiatives that could address talent challenges.

With this solution, AICPA and NASBA are seeking to address the financial and time constraints some individuals face in completing the education needed post-bachelor's degree to achieve CPA licensure. The Pathway outlined in this proposal would facilitate and supplement an additional pathway to licensure that is responsive to those challenges.

How was this proposal developed?

In November 2023, the [Professional Licensure Task Force](#) (PLTF) was established by NASBA's chair to consider new concepts for CPA licensure that may be included in the Uniform Accountancy Act (UAA) to update the current licensure model. The task force included representatives from NASBA's board of directors, board of accountancy members and executive directors, state CPA society board members and executive leadership, AICPA executive leadership, and NASBA executive leadership. The task force's primary focus was to develop an equivalent pathway to be included in the UAA that focused on enhanced experience for licensure.

Concurrently, AICPA was reviewing various competency models and researching the competencies needed by newly licensed CPAs. In July 2024, the AICPA Council-designated, multistakeholder [National Pipeline Advisory Group](#) (NPAG) recommended moving toward a competency-based CPA licensure model. This pathway represents a first step toward NPAG's goal by incorporating competency-based concepts into the licensure path. Currently, candidates develop or enhance these competencies by either earning a master's or bachelor's degree and up to 30 additional credit hours at an institute of higher learning.

With certain boards of accountancy and state CPA societies evaluating additional pathways with educational requirements at a bachelor's degree or 120 semester credit hours, the AICPA & NASBA UAA Committee elected to pursue equivalent pathways to licensure that could preserve mobility for CPA licensees.

The AICPA and NASBA boards of directors, seeking alignment of these initiatives, agreed to review existing data and develop a potential experience framework for comment. The proposal is based on the [AICPA Foundational Competencies Framework for Aspiring CPAs](#), a Global Accounting Alliance (GAA) competency framework, feedback from firms, on-transcript firm models, and feedback from various stakeholders. Thank you to the NPAG-PLTF and NPAG Substantial Equivalency working groups, which contributed to ongoing conversations about the proposed framework.

How would the main provisions differ from current UAA guidance?

This proposal identifies model competencies that would be exhibited by a candidate during work experience prior to being granted CPA licensure. The proposal also describes how a candidate, the candidate's employer, and boards of accountancy could implement this pathway. Another key goal

includes creating an evergreen framework that can be adapted to the evolution of the profession, as well as regulatory updates at the state level.

How would this pathway be integrated into the UAA?

The UAA is jointly developed by AICPA and NASBA. Changes are approved by the boards of directors of both organizations. The AICPA and NASBA UAA Committee is exploring potential updates that could facilitate adoption of a competency-based pathway. Individual boards of accountancy would determine whether this particular pathway should become an additional option for initial licensure in their jurisdiction.

Who would be affected by this proposal?

This proposal would affect CPA candidates, entities hiring and overseeing candidates' work, and boards of accountancy. More broadly, it would have an impact on the entire accounting ecosystem, including universities and colleges.

When would the amendments be effective?

Adoption and implementation will vary by jurisdiction because some boards of accountancy may need to update their laws and/or rules.

Comment Period Guide

The comment period for this exposure draft ends [December 6, 2024](#).

Respondents are asked to comment on the proposed pathway. Comments are most helpful when they refer to specific paragraphs or sections, include the rationale for the comments, and, when appropriate, make specific suggestions for any proposed changes to wording. When a respondent agrees with proposals in the exposure draft, it would be helpful for the joint committee to be made aware of this viewpoint as well.

Responses should be submitted through [this form](#) by December 6, 2024.

Questions for consideration and comments

1. Is the proposed pathway understandable?
2. Is the proposed framework relevant and applicable to the work of candidates applying for licensure?
3. Does the framework sufficiently describe the competencies, performance indicators, and tasks you would expect?
4. Does the framework include sufficient example performance indicators and tasks to ensure adequate certification of the required competencies?

5. Is it clear that the performance indicators and tasks are *examples* of what a candidate may do to exhibit the competencies, and that candidates may use different performance indicators or tasks to adequately exhibit the competencies?
6. Component 1 discusses how the professional and technical competencies are related. Is it clear that the professional and the technical competencies must work in tandem?
7. Component 2 outlines the requirements for a CPA evaluator to certify candidate experience. Are these requirements sufficient?
8. Component 2(e) outlines a three-year certification requirement for CPA evaluators. Do you agree with this requirement? If not, why?
9. Component 2(f) outlines a board of accountancy possible request when a CPA evaluator refuses to certify a qualified candidate's competency to the board of accountancy. What does your board of accountancy require of licensees who refuse to certify a candidate's work experience for general experience?
10. Component 3(b) proposes a maximum of five years to complete the Pathway. Should there be a maximum time frame?
11. Component 3(c) proposes credit for prior work experience. Should there be a maximum time frame for this lookback period?
12. What type of legislative support and time would state boards of accountancy need to implement the framework?
13. What other types of support, administratively, would boards of accountancy, employers, and candidates need to implement the framework?
14. If the Pathway is adopted, should NASBA create an electronic tracking system to automatically report completion of the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway to the boards of accountancy?
15. Would your board utilize a NASBA electronic tracking system if developed? If not, would your board create its own reporting mechanism?
16. Provide any other comments that you may have.

Introduction to the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway

The UAA outlines the education requirements and experience requirements (pathways) for CPA licensure in Sections 5(c) and 5(f), respectively. The UAA Model Rules explaining the provisions of these sections are found in Articles 5 and 6.

The CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway (the Pathway) would serve as an additional potential pathway that may be prescribed in a revised UAA Section 5. Each pathway is designed to allow a licensure Candidate to obtain the minimum qualification needed to be a CPA and would therefore be sufficient for licensure purposes. This document is intended to describe the pathway that allows for licensure with a bachelor's degree, combined with evidence of competencies exhibited through relevant work experience, and other requirements for licensure detailed in the "Pathway Requirements" section that follows. The Pathway represents an approach to licensure that ensures Candidates build upon the content knowledge and skills obtained during the required education for licensure. Candidates following the Pathway enhance their skills through work experience, either in one or multiple industries and on a paid or voluntary basis. The Pathway uses a model competency framework to guide the "competency-based experience," and the framework could be used by a licensed CPA for certification of exhibited competencies. (See appendixes A and B for the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway Framework [the Framework] and the CPA Competency-Based Experience Certification Form).

Pathway Requirements for Licensure

The Pathway has Education, Competency-Based Experience, General Experience, and the CPA Exam requirements (and Ethics, if applicable) for licensure. These requirements — other than education — should be completed in the order specified, if any, by the Candidate's board of accountancy.

A. Education:

1. Candidates must complete a bachelor's degree, fulfilling state board education requirements for accounting and business courses, prior to completing other requirements for licensure under the Pathway.

B. Competency-Based Experience:

1. Competency-Based Experience may consist of providing any type of services or advice using accounting, attestation, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax, or consulting skills. The applicants shall have their experience certified to the board of accountancy by a licensee as defined in the UAA (called a CPA Evaluator).

2. Acceptable Competency-Based Experience shall include employment or volunteer¹ work in industry, government, academia, or public practice. The board of accountancy shall consider such factors as the complexity and diversity of the work.
3. One year of Competency-Based Experience shall consist of full- or part-time employment over a period of no less than 1 and no more than 5 years and includes no fewer than 2,000 hours of performance of services described previously in B(1). These 2,000 hours of performance may be earned in a period of less than one year, but the Candidate will not have met this requirement until completion of at least 1 year of employment. See General Experience requirement C(2) below for guidance when a Candidate needs more than 1 year or more than 2,000 hours of performance to complete the Competency-Based Experience.
4. Internship credit earned toward the bachelor's degree will not be allowed for Competency-Based Experience hours.
5. Candidates work with CPA Evaluators to ensure that the Candidates exhibit the competencies outlined in the Framework.
6. After a minimum of one year as described in requirement B above, a Candidate's competencies are certified by a CPA Evaluator using the Competency-Based Experience Certification Form (see appendix B), or on a board-approved form, either via a national tracking system developed by NASBA or per a specific board of accountancy process for submission to the relevant board of accountancy.

C. General Experience:

1. Candidates must complete one additional year of general experience as required in Section 5(f) of the UAA and outlined in UAA Model Rule 6-2.
2. If a Candidate requires more than 1 year or 2,000 hours to complete the Competency-Based Experience requirement, then the additional hours (over 2,000) and time (over 1 year) would be applied to the General Experience requirement (that is, Competency-Based Experience must equal a minimum of 2,000 hours and a minimum of 1 year; combined Competency-Based and General Experience must equal a minimum of 4,000 hours and a minimum of 2 years of combined Competency-Based Experience and General Experience).

D. The CPA Exam:

1. Completion of the CPA Exam is required for licensure.
2. The CPA Exam will remain focused on assessing the knowledge and skills required of an individual with one to two years of experience to ensure public protection, as outlined in the Uniform CPA Examination Blueprints.

¹ The terms *employer* and *employment* are used to comprise the entity in which a Candidate completes experience, regardless of whether experience is gained under employment or with an associated entity with whom the Candidate volunteers.

The remainder of the document describes the **Competency-Based Experience** requirement of the Pathway.

Components of Competency-Based Experience

The components of the Competency-Based Experience requirement form the Pathway to licensure from defining the competencies being evaluated to the reporting by the CPA Evaluator to the Candidate's board of accountancy. These components are as follows:

1. Defined competencies
2. A process for evaluating and certifying competencies
3. Timing and transition provisions
4. Tracking and reporting

1. Defined Competencies

The CPA Competency-Based Experience Framework (the Framework) defines the competencies to meet the Competency-Based Experience requirement. The Framework is a model that boards of accountancy can adapt as needed for use by Candidates and employers to ensure the Candidates have the opportunities necessary to exhibit the identified competencies. It incorporates elements from the AICPA Foundational Competencies Framework, the Global Accounting Alliance Competency Framework, and other relevant sources.

Structure of the Competency Framework

The Framework identifies competencies to be exhibited during a minimum of one year of Competency-Based Experience. *Competency*, as defined in the Framework, is an identified set of knowledge, skills, abilities, and behaviors to be exhibited by a Candidate. Competencies are classified as either professional or technical, and each competency has associated performance indicators or tasks providing examples of how Candidates typically exhibit the competencies in practice. These indicators or tasks are for example purposes and are not exhaustive, and certain indicators provided may apply to more than one competency. In practice, Candidates may exhibit competencies through other performance indicators and tasks. These indicators or tasks are representative of a base level of performance that would be expected of a Candidate.

Candidates build upon the content knowledge and skills obtained in education and develop the professional and technical competencies required to promote public protection. The professional and technical competencies are blended in practice. They are applied jointly and in context by the Candidate under the guidance of a CPA.

Professional Competencies

The professional competencies in the Framework are necessary in the accounting profession, regardless of career path.

The professional competencies include the following:

- Ethical behavior
- Critical thinking and professional skepticism
- Communication
- Collaboration, teamwork, and leadership
- Self-management and continuous learning
- Business acumen
- Technology mindset

Candidates should look to professional competencies as the tools needed to effectively manage themselves while undertaking technical accounting tasks. Many professional competencies, such as ethical behavior, are foundational and are pervasive and integral to all tasks completed by a CPA. Others may apply only in specific situations or need to be adapted depending on the context. The Candidate must exhibit all seven professional competencies.

Technical Competencies

The technical competencies in the Framework include both accountancy-specific and broad business knowledge and skills expected to be performed during employment work in industry, government, academia, or public practice. The technical competencies have been organized by area of practice. Candidates are required to exhibit only one technical competency. However, it is possible that more than one technical competency is exhibited based on the Candidate's employment. The CPA Evaluator should use professional judgment to evaluate if the exhibited technical competencies, in combination, are sufficient, in the aggregate, for licensure under the Pathway.

The three technical competencies include the following:

- Audit and assurance
- Tax
- Business and financial reporting

Candidates apply the content knowledge and skills obtained in education and develop the required technical competencies in the area or areas in which they practice. The technical competencies are exhibited in tandem with the professional competencies.

Candidates must apply their educational knowledge and develop technical skills in their practice area(s) while exhibiting professional competencies.

See appendix A for the complete Framework, including the defined competencies and example performance indicators and tasks.

2. Process for evaluating and certifying competencies

This section details the responsibilities for Candidates and CPA Evaluators related to expectations and completing the Competency-Based Experience requirement.

See appendix B for related CPA Competency-Based Experience Certification Form.

- a) The Candidate and the Candidate's employer work together to identify a CPA Evaluator or series of Evaluators, if necessary, depending on the nature of the Candidate's employment.
- b) The CPA Evaluator(s) uses the CPA Competency-Based Experience Certification Form (see appendix B), or board-approved form, to certify that the Candidate has exhibited the competencies as defined in the Framework, the number of hours certified, and the time frame in which the hours were completed.
- c) The CPA Evaluator should use due care and professional judgment based on their experience with the Candidate or understanding of the Candidate's experience.
- d) A Candidate may have multiple CPA Evaluators depending on the specific circumstances. For instance:
 - i. If a CPA Evaluator is no longer available to serve as the Candidate's Evaluator, the Candidate must identify another CPA Evaluator to document the Candidate's Competency-Based Experience. The employer should assist the Candidate where practical.
 - ii. If a CPA is not present in an employer, the Candidate takes the initiative to request a licensed CPA to become their CPA Evaluator.
 - iii. If a Candidate is no longer with the same employer that has provided a CPA Evaluator(s), the Candidate must identify a CPA Evaluator within the new entity and would be responsible for ensuring the new CPA Evaluator understands the Candidate's progress in completing their Competency-Based Experience requirement.
 - iv. When a CPA Evaluator certifies competencies based on less than full completion of the one-year requirement, the Evaluator must base their certification only on the time frame of which they have sufficient evidence of and experience with the Candidate's work experience. If a Candidate did not exhibit competency within this time frame, the CPA Evaluator may select "N/A" to indicate that the competency did not apply to this portion of the Candidate's certification.
- e) The CPA Evaluator is a licensed CPA in good standing with a minimum of 3 years of post-licensure experience.
- f) If the licensee has agreed to serve as a CPA Evaluator but refuses to certify a qualified Candidate to the board of accountancy, the board of accountancy may request the CPA Evaluator to provide in writing or in person the basis for such refusal.

- g) The board of accountancy may require any CPA Evaluator who has certified a Candidate's experience to substantiate the certification.

3. Timing and transition provisions

This section details the length, timing, and transition consideration for the Competency-Based Experience requirement.

- a) The one-year minimum requirement is defined consistently with UAA rules related to the one-year general experience requirement.
- b) The Candidate will have five years to complete the one-year Competency-Based Experience requirement. This is to allow for part-time work, life changes, or other unknown events that could occur.
- c) Credit for prior work experience is acceptable. The CPA Evaluator must use professional judgment to determine if there is sufficient evidence of and if they have had sufficient exposure to the Candidate's experience to certify the competencies. Boards of accountancy have flexibility to craft rules for the Competency-Based Experience requirement to align with current experience rules under current pathways.
- d) Transition provisions are acceptable. Boards of accountancy have flexibility to craft rules for the Competency-Based Experience requirement to align with current experience rules under current pathways.

4. Tracking and reporting

This section details considerations for tracking the Competency-Based Experience requirement and the creation of a voluntary national tracking system.

- a) Boards of accountancy should maintain a process for managing the documentation for this process, either electronically or manually. Documentation includes the CPA Competency-Based Experience Certification Form (appendix B) or a board-approved form.
- b) Periodic reporting of Candidate progress is not required, but boards of accountancy have the ability to require it per board rules.
- c) NASBA is willing to develop a voluntary tracking system that boards of accountancy could use to manage the tracking requirements of the Pathway. Boards of accountancy may elect to use or not use this tracking system.
 - i. The CPA Evaluator and Candidate would be electronically connected when submitting the Candidate's CPA Competency-Based Experience Certification Form (appendix B) or a board-approved form.
 - ii. The NASBA tracking system would require final evaluation of the competencies by the end of the Competency-Based Experience period as a minimum standard.

- iii. The tracking system would include Framework competencies. Upon the documented completion of the Competency-Based Experience requirement, a final report would be made available to the respective board of accountancy.

Appendix A: CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway Framework

Professional competencies (All required)	Example performance indicators
<p>Ethical behavior CPAs must act ethically and behave with integrity at all times, consistently modeling and promoting ethical practices as an individual or as part of an organization.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhere to professional codes of ethics, professional standards, laws, and regulations, demonstrating ethical business practices, such as avoiding conflicts of interest or reporting illegal or unethical behavior to appropriate parties. • Demonstrate a commitment to maintain objectivity and independence when responding to ethical issues. • Raise potential ethical issues or illegal behavior to supervisors or appropriate professional or regulatory body.
<p>Critical thinking and professional skepticism CPAs must think critically when performing all tasks. They must research, investigate, and analyze issues, problems, and questions. They must also apply professional judgment to the evaluation of data and any information from a variety of sources and perspectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate cognitive biases and other impediments to decision making. • Develop and apply professional skepticism using processes and procedures that reduce cognitive biases and other impediments to decision making. • Identify and articulate issues, problems, and questions. • Access, manage, analyze, and evaluate quantitative and qualitative information from multiple sources and perspectives relevant to issues, problems, and questions. • Exhibit a curiosity to embrace unfamiliar topics and opportunities for development and growth. • Consider available solutions and decisions to issues, problems, and questions. • Seek advice from experienced professionals or experts in complex and unique situations. • Develop conclusions supported by logic and critical thinking processes.
<p>Communication CPAs must effectively convey information and ideas to individuals and groups in a variety of situations in a focused way using verbal, nonverbal, written, and graphic techniques and skills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document work in ways that can be easily reviewed, understood, and reperformed by other CPAs. • Exhibit active listening to verify understanding of information provided. • Engage and communicate clearly and concisely using accounting terminology and plain language, as appropriate. • Prepare and deliver presentations, reports, and other documents to supervisors, clients, and stakeholders using a variety of technology and media, including visualizations. • Clearly present a position supported by sufficient and appropriate evidence. • Ensure that communication respects the data requirements of supervisors, clients, and stakeholders and adheres to privacy, confidentiality, and legal requirements.
<p>Collaboration, teamwork, and leadership CPAs must work effectively between and among teams, peers, supervisors, clients, and other stakeholders to meet organizational goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serve as both an effective team member and leader, as appropriate. • Identify the interests and needs of stakeholders and effectively explain them to others. • Consider and use different interpersonal methods for addressing the needs of different team members, clients, stakeholders, and situations. • Contribute to team planning, performance, and goal attainment. • Participate appropriately, respectfully, and effectively in team, client, customer, or stakeholder meetings.
<p>Self-management and continuous learning CPAs must plan and manage personal development and appreciate how strengths and weaknesses may affect work, learning, and meeting goals. These skills relate to upskilling for new engagements, industries, technologies, and requirements and ensure a willingness to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain self-awareness to be cognizant of how your behaviors affect others. • Exhibit social awareness to respond to the needs of others. • Build relationships to achieve common goals. • Plan and allocate time and resources to achieve professional commitments. • Critically review work and interactions to ensure they meet organization and quality standards. • Proactively seek advice and feedback from supervisors and team members, responding to positive and negative feedback.

<p>identify where learning and expertise are needed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify skills, experiences, and knowledge that represent areas for professional improvement and recommend strategies for professional development, paying particular attention to areas relevant to individual needs. • Adapt to ongoing challenges and changes in the context of being a professional.
<p>Business acumen CPAs must understand how a business fits within the broader context of an industry and the geopolitical environment so they can optimize opportunities, minimize risks, and execute planned objectives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform research to identify the impact of trends, issues, technologies, and the legal environment emerging in the business environment and explain their relevance to clients and organizations. • Identify risks and opportunities arising from industry and global environments. • Understand how strategies, goals, and objectives of a team or entity are developed. • Review and understand team and entity strategies, goals, and objectives. • Understand and use key performance indicators to measure results of progress toward strategies, goals, and objectives.
<p>Technology mindset CPAs must use technology and data ethically as an enabler to optimize decision making and to promote business efficiencies and controls.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and compare available tools to recommend options, needs, and constraints. • Leverage relevant technologies to facilitate data analyses that support organizational goals. • Understand frameworks for systems of efficient and effective controls for both operations and analyses and reporting. • Identify and understand the impact of emerging technologies on the organization, performance, clients, and stakeholders. • Conduct data analysis activities and techniques. • Identify opportunities where data visualization can help in analysis and communication of results. • Perform data cleaning and preparation activities, addressing quality issues.

Technical competencies (Only one required)	Example tasks
<p>Audit and assurance CPAs participate in assurance engagements, including audit, attestation, and accounting and review services or work internal to an organization such as internal audit. These services are performed across many clients and industries and under multiple regulatory environments. By the end of their experience, a Candidate must have sufficient experience in audit- and assurance-related tasks based on the nature and scope of the specific engagements on which they work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perform research with a focus on reviewing and using source materials (for example, relevant accounting standards, industry news, and related contextual information) to address a challenging issue relevant in an assurance task. • Explore relevant external and internal factors that may affect risk and suggest responses to address those risks. • Analyze a business process to document (for example, flow charts, process diagrams, narratives) the flow of relevant data from initiation through reporting and disclosure. This includes documenting and determining the effect of the relevant automated and manual controls the accountant intends to test within the business process on identified risk. • Design procedures to (1) assess the operating effectiveness of relevant automated and manual controls and (2) test relevant assertions for each significant class of transactions or accounts within a business process. This includes verifying that the procedures comply with the requirements in the appropriate professional standards. • Apply data analytic techniques to structured and unstructured datasets to identify transactions or events that may have higher risk and design procedures to test those transactions or events. • Perform a test of details to identify potential misstatements based on the application of the appropriate financial accounting and reporting framework. This includes applying appropriate sampling techniques to identify the population of items to be tested as well as materiality at the appropriate level and concluding on the sufficiency and appropriateness of evidence obtained.

- Apply data analytic techniques to structured and unstructured datasets to complete analytical procedures and design and perform follow-up procedures to obtain sufficient appropriate evidence to explain fluctuations and/or variances. This includes performing procedures to validate the completeness and accuracy of the datasets obtained as well as appropriately selecting and using the tools or applications to complete the analytic techniques.
- Perform tests of the operating effectiveness of internal controls to identify and evaluate exceptions. This includes applying appropriate sampling techniques to identify the population of items to be tested as well as concluding on the operating effectiveness of the controls and the sufficiency and appropriateness of evidence obtained.
- Determine the effect of deficiencies or uncorrected misstatements identified during an engagement. This includes researching and documenting how deficiencies or uncorrected misstatements do not comply with the requirements of the appropriate professional standards.
- Prepare relevant statements in accordance with financial accounting and reporting frameworks as allowed by professional standards.

Tax

CPAs participate in tax engagements, including tax preparation and planning. These services are performed across many clients, both individual and entities, industries, and under multiple systems, including federal, state, and local laws and regulations. By the end of their experience, a Candidate is expected to perform tax-related tasks based on the nature and scope of the specific engagements on which they work.

- Participate in preparation of materials and supporting documentation to respond to federal, state, and local tax authority notices, proceedings, audits, and other administrative issues.
- Perform research with a focus on reviewing and using primary source materials (for example, Internal Revenue Code, Treasury Regulations) and secondary source materials (for example, industry journals, interpretive guidance, editorial materials, internal research memos) to complete a range of tasks, including identifying issues, analyzing facts, and determining appropriate responses with supportable evidence and citations. This includes researching the implications of new or proposed laws and regulations on client situations.
- Collect and review information and data provided by clients to ensure that it is complete and accurate and substantiates client and accountant calculations, schedules, and positions with an understanding of how automated calculations, checks, diagnostic tools, and other system processes may highlight or cause errors in other parts of the tax preparation process.
- Prepare and review tax calculations and schedules for clients (both individual and entity) for routine and nonroutine transactions and scenarios in accordance with federal, state, and local tax laws and regulations. This includes considering relevant factors in tax calculations, compliance, and tax planning, such as specific tax rates, tax brackets, limitations indexed to inflation, and other specific and relevant factors (for example, reference rates).
- Analyze the implications and tax treatment of various transactions, data, and scenarios on client tax outcomes (for example, gross income, taxable income, tax liability, estimated taxes), in relation to individual or entity strategy and planning and personal or organizational constraints.
- Participate in the analysis and evaluation of proposed tax planning scenarios for individual and entity clients, understanding the implications of different scenarios, entity structures, and decisions on applicability of different tax treatment, in relation to individual or entity strategy and planning and personal or organizational constraints.
- Review individual tax returns to identify tax planning and financial planning opportunities to better serve the individual (for example, minimize tax liability, take all available tax deductions, plan for retirement, plan education funding for dependents).
- Prepare, extract, and review tax schedules, reports, and filings (whether manual or automated) to perform quality control or analyze and meet tax planning, cash flow, operational, decision-making, and other engagement needs. This includes

considering diagnostic tools and automated validation checks highlighting potential errors and anomalies.

Business and financial reporting, including financial, not-for-profit, and governmental CPAs participate in recording transactions, as well as preparing and analyzing financial reports, fluctuation analyses, and projections. These tasks are performed across many entity types, including for-profits, not-for-profits, as well as federal, state, and local governments, reporting under generally accepted reporting standards as defined by FASB, IFRS, GASB, and FASAB. By the end of their experience, a Candidate is expected to perform tasks based on the nature, size, and scope of the specific entity or entities and industries in which they work.

- Prepare periodic reconciliations, roll-forwards, and analyses for accounts affected by recurring and routine transactions that are automated (for example, sales and accounts receivable, purchases and accounts payable, payroll) as part of the financial statement close process to ensure the balances recognized in the trial balance are complete and accurate and comply with the relevant accounting and reporting standards. This includes preparing adjusting journal entries to correct any identified errors or discrepancies and preparing sufficient documentation and support that demonstrates the work was completed in accordance with the entity's policies and procedures.
- Prepare analyses and journal entries for routine manual transactions as part of the financial statement close process. This includes extracting and transforming relevant data to determine the amounts to be recognized and preparing sufficient documentation and support that demonstrates the work was completed in accordance with the entity's policies and procedures.
- Participate in determining the appropriate accounting policies for nonroutine transactions. This includes reviewing contracts, agreements, and other source documents to identify key terms, researching the relevant accounting and reporting standards, and documenting an accounting position based on that research.
- Participate in the development, maintenance, and implementation of policies and procedures that establish sufficient internal controls over financial reporting.
- Perform analytical procedures and ratio analysis of both financial and nonfinancial data to identify fluctuations and variances (current period versus prior period, actual versus budget) that require further investigation and to measure the entity's progress in achieving strategic objectives or meeting key performance indicators. This includes drafting commentary that sufficiently explains variances or deviations from expectations.
- Prepare analyses, budgets, and forecasts for ongoing operations (that is, monthly, quarterly, annual financial forecasts) and for proposed transactions (for example, capital investment, research and development, expansion, reorganization). This includes considering the impact of external factors (for example, economic, environmental, financial reporting framework, government policy, industry, regulatory, supply chain, technology) and internal factors (for example, ownership and governance structure, investment and financing plans, selection of accounting policies) on the entity.
- Participate in the preparation and review of financial statements and regulatory filings. This includes verifying that reported amounts agree with underlying source data (that is, trial balance, sub-ledgers, management reports) and that qualitative commentary is consistent with the reported amounts.
- Participate in the allocation of expenses between program expenses and general and administrative expenses or the classification of restricted and nonrestricted revenues.
- Participate in the analysis of or balancing of transfers between funds.

Note: Candidates are required to exhibit only ONE technical competency. However, Candidates may exhibit multiple technical competencies if they work in more than one area of practice. In this case, the CPA Evaluator should use professional judgment to evaluate if the exhibited technical competencies are sufficient for licensure under the Pathway.

Appendix B: Draft CPA Competency-Based Experience Certification Form

Note: This document will be integrated into the tracking app developed by NASBA.

Each CPA Evaluator should use this to document the Candidate’s exhibition of competencies for licensure with a board of accountancy under the Competency-Based Experience Pathway. Exhibition of competency means that the Candidate has had the opportunity to display the competency, as defined below, in the course of their work experience, such as when completing performance indicators and tasks set forth in the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway Framework.

Candidate Name: _____
Candidate Address: _____
Candidate Email: _____
Candidate ID/Position: _____

The certification on this form applies to the following time frame:
 Beginning date: _____ Ending date: _____

Evaluation key

Yes: The Candidate’s experience was applicable to this competency, and the Candidate did exhibit the competency.

No: The Candidate’s experience was applicable to this competency, and the Candidate did not exhibit the competency.

NA: The Candidate’s experience was not applicable to or measured for this competency, or I do not have sufficient evidence to certify this competency.

Professional competencies

By the conclusion of the Competency-Based Experience, the Candidate must exhibit all seven professional competencies.

<p>Professional competency 1</p> <p>CPAs must act ethically and behave with integrity at all times, consistently modeling and promoting ethical practices as an individual or as part of an organization.</p>	<p>Ethical behavior</p>	<p>Yes No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Did the Candidate exhibit the ethical behavior competency?</p>		

<p>Professional competency 2</p> <p>CPAs must think critically when performing all tasks. They must research, investigate, and analyze issues, problems, and questions. They must also apply professional judgment to the evaluation of data and any information from a variety of sources and perspectives.</p>	<p>Critical thinking and professional skepticism</p>	<p>Yes No NA</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Did the Candidate exhibit the critical thinking and professional skepticism competency?</p>		

Professional competency 3

Communication

CPAs must effectively convey information and ideas to individuals and groups in a variety of situations in a focused way using verbal, nonverbal, written, and graphical techniques and skills.

Did the Candidate exhibit the **communication** competency?

Yes No NA

Professional competency 4

Collaboration, teamwork, and leadership

CPAs must work effectively between and among teams, peers, supervisors, clients, and other stakeholders to meet organizational goals.

Did the Candidate exhibit the **collaboration, teamwork, and leadership** competency?

Yes No NA

Professional competency 5

Self-management and continuous learning

CPAs must plan and manage personal development and appreciate how strengths and weaknesses may affect work, learning, and meeting goals. These skills relate to upskilling for new engagements, industries, technologies, and requirements and ensure a willingness to identify where learning and expertise are needed.

Did the Candidate exhibit the **self-management and continuous learning** competency?

Yes No NA

Professional competency 6

Business acumen

CPAs must understand how a business fits within the broader context of an industry and the geopolitical environment so that they can optimize opportunities, minimize risks, and execute planned objectives.

Did the Candidate exhibit the **business acumen** competency?

Yes No NA

Professional competency 7

Technology mindset

CPAs must use technology and data ethically as an enabler to optimize decision making and to promote business efficiencies and controls.

Did the Candidate exhibit the **technology mindset** competency?

Yes No NA

Technical Competencies

Candidates are required to exhibit only one technical competency. However, Candidates may exhibit multiple technical competencies if they work in more than one area of practice. In this case, the CPA Evaluator should use professional judgment to evaluate if the exhibited technical competencies, in combination, are sufficient for licensure under the Pathway.

Technical competency 1

Audit and assurance

CPAs participate in assurance engagements, including audit, attestation, and accounting and review services, or work internal to an organization such as internal audit. These services are performed across many clients and industries and under multiple regulatory environments. By the end of their experience, a Candidate must have sufficient experience in audit- and assurance-related tasks, such as those detailed in the Framework based on the nature and scope of the specific engagements on which they work.

Did the Candidate exhibit the **audit and assurance** competency as defined by the framework?

Yes No NA

Technical competency 2

Tax

CPAs participate in tax engagements, including tax preparation and planning. These services are performed across many clients, both individual and entities, industries, and under multiple systems, including federal, state and local laws, and regulations. By the end of their experience, a Candidate is expected to perform the types of tasks detailed in the Framework, based on the nature and scope of the specific engagements on which they work.

Yes No NA

Did the Candidate exhibit the **tax competency** as defined in the Framework?

Technical competency 3

Business and financial reporting

CPAs participate in recording transactions, as well as preparing and analyzing financial reports, fluctuation analyses, and projections. These tasks are performed across many entity types, including for-profits, not-for-profits, as well as federal, state, and local governments, reporting under generally accepted reporting standards as defined by FASB, IFRS, GASB, and FASAB. By the end of their experience, a Candidate is expected to perform the types of tasks detailed in the Framework, based on the nature, size, and scope of the specific entity or entities and industries in which they work.

Yes No NA

Did the Candidate exhibit the **reporting competency** as defined in the Framework?

Certification of CPA Evaluator

During the course of the Competency-Based Experience, the Candidate exhibited the professional and technical competencies as defined in the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway Framework.

The Candidate has completed _____ hours of the required minimum of 2,000 hours of Competency-Based Experience working hours.

I hereby certify that the Candidate has been supervised or employed by me or my organization for the period indicated herein and, in the course of such employment, has obtained the experience indicated on this Certificate of Experience.

I hereby certify that I have met the CPA Evaluator requirements as defined in the Competency-Based Experience Framework.

Organization Name: _____

Organization Address: _____

Contact Name: _____

Contact Title: _____

Contact Email & Phone: _____

CPA Evaluator Name: _____

CPA Evaluator License Number: _____

State and Date of Issuance: _____

CPA Evaluator Signature: _____

Date: _____

Introduction



NASBA

Exposure Draft

CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway

Issued September 12, 2024

Comments are requested by December 6, 2024

Response Form

The AICPA and NASBA value the views of all stakeholders and are seeking comments on the questions on the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway Exposure Draft. The comment period for this exposure draft ends **December 6, 2024**.

You will have the option to respond directly to the individual questions posed in the Exposure Draft on pages 3-4, or attach a prepared response. If you respond directly to the individual questions, there will be an option to provide general comments

at the end of the survey.

General comments are most helpful when they refer to specific paragraphs or sections, include the rationale for the comments, and, when appropriate, make specific suggestions for any proposed changes to wording. When a respondent agrees with proposals in the exposure draft, it would be helpful for the joint committee to be made aware of this viewpoint as well.

Click the arrow to continue.

The following survey responses or prepared response represent:

- The official response of a state board of accountancy, state CPA society, or regulator.
- The official response of a firm, business, or other organization.
- The official response of an academic entity (e.g, university, program, or academic organization).
- My individual opinion and points of view.
- Other

Enter your demographic information below.

Your organization's
(or your name if you
are responding in
your personal
capacity)

Name(s) of person(s) responsible for this response (or leave blank if same as above)

Name(s) of contact(s) for this response (or leave blank if same as above)

Title of individual respondent

State or territory

Email address of primary respondent

Other information

You may provide a prepared response to the exposure draft questions in an uploaded document, or respond directly to the individual questions. If responding to the questions, there will be an option to provide general comments at the end of the survey. If you would like to submit your prepared response in an uploaded document, please indicate below and upload the document as instructed next.

- I will submit the responses in a prepared document.
- I will respond directly to the individual questions in this survey form.

You elected to submit a prepared response. Attach document below.

Exposure draft questions

You have elected to respond to the questions in this form. The questions are copied from pages 3-4 of the Exposure Draft, with space provided for you to explain your responses, if desired.

Question 1: Is the proposed Pathway understandable?

- Yes
- No

Please provide additional feedback for your response to **question 1.**

Question 2: Is the proposed framework relevant and applicable to the work of candidates applying for licensure?

Yes

No

Please provide additional feedback for your response to **question 2.**

Question 3: Does the framework sufficiently describe the competencies, performance indicators, and tasks you would expect?

	Yes	No
Competencies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Performance Indicators for professional competencies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tasks for technical competencies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please provide additional feedback for your responses in **question 3.**

Question 4: Does the framework include sufficient example performance indicators and tasks to ensure adequate certification of the required competencies?

	Yes	No
Example performance indicators for professional competencies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Example tasks for technical competencies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please provide additional feedback for your responses in **question 4**.

Question 5(a): Is it clear that the performance indicators and tasks are examples of what a candidate may do to exhibit the competencies?

- Yes
- No

Question 5(b): Is it clear that candidates may use different performance indicators or tasks to adequately exhibit the competencies?

- Yes
- No

Please provide additional feedback for your responses to **questions 5(a) and (b).**

Question 6: Component 1 (Defined Competencies) discusses how the professional and technical competencies are related. Is it clear that the professional and the technical competencies must work in tandem?

- Yes
- No

Please provide additional feedback for your response to **question 6.**

Question 7: Component 2 (Process for Evaluating and Certifying Competencies) outlines the requirements for a CPA evaluator to certify candidate experience. Are these requirements sufficiently rigorous?

- Yes
- No

Please provide additional feedback for your response to **question 7**.

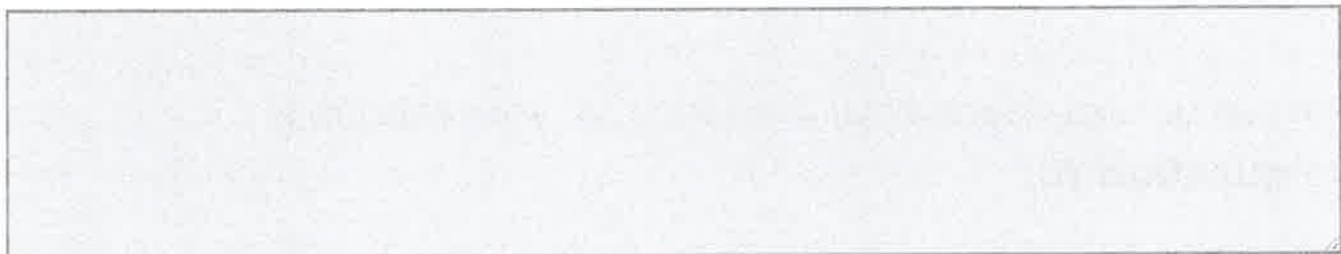
Question 8: Component 2(e) outlines a three-year certification requirement for CPA evaluators. Do you agree with this requirement? If not, why?

- Yes
- No

Please provide additional feedback for your response to **question 8**.



Question 9: Component 2(f) outlines a board of accountancy possible request when a CPA evaluator refuses to certify a qualified candidate's competency to the board of accountancy. What does your board of accountancy require of licensees who refuse to certify a candidate's work experience for general experience?



Question 10: Component 3 (Timing and Transition Provisions) proposes a maximum of five years to complete the pathway. Should there be a maximum time frame?

- Yes
- No

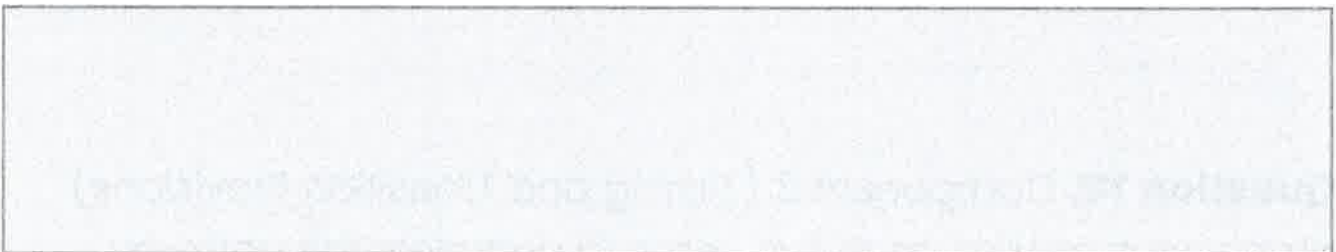
Please provide additional feedback for your response to **question 10.**



Question 11: Component 3 proposes credit for prior work experience. Should there be a maximum time frame for this look-back period?

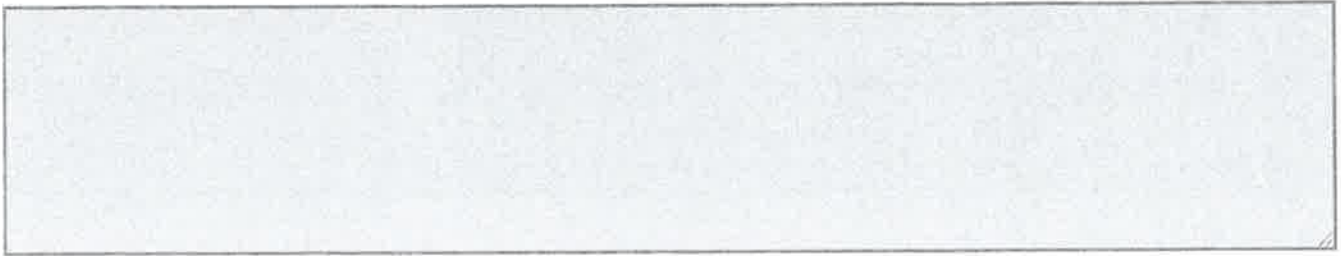
- Yes
- No

Please provide additional feedback for your response to **question 11.**

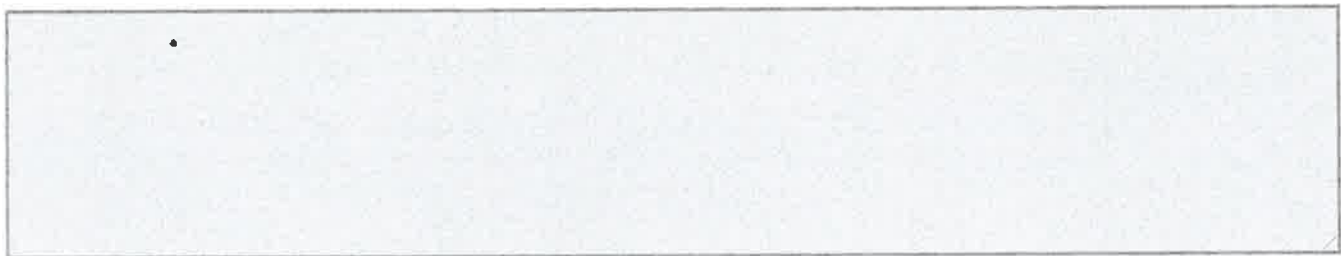


Support

Question 12: What type of legislative support and time would state boards of accountancy need to implement the framework?



Question 13: What other types of support, administratively, would boards of accountancy, employers, and candidates need to implement the framework?

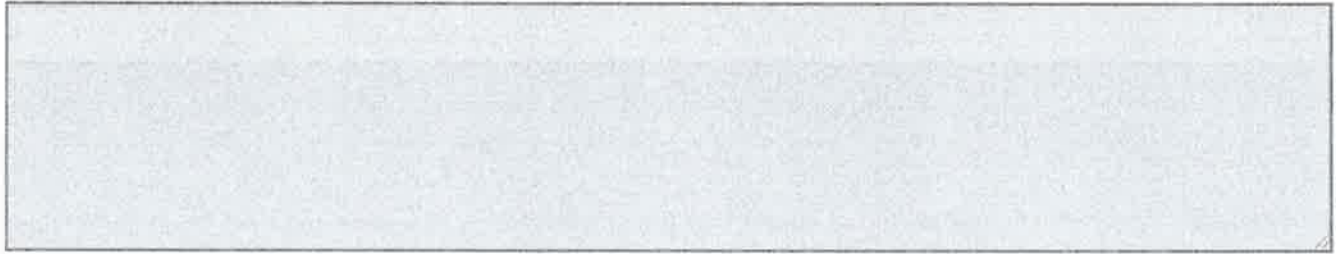


Question 14: If the pathway is adopted, should NASBA create an electronic tracking system to automatically report completion of the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway to the boards of accountancy?

- Yes
- No
- Uncertain

Please provide additional feedback for your response

to **question 14.**



Question 15: Would your board utilize a NASBA electronic tracking system if developed?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown
- Not applicable

Question 15: If not, would your board create its own reporting mechanism?

- Yes
- No
- Unknown at this time

Please provide additional feedback for your response to **question 15.**

Other Comments

Question 16: Provide any other comments that you may have.

CPA NEXT

Licensure Framework

Reimagining the Requirements for CPA Licensure



Focus On Degree

Shifts Education focus away from strict 150-unit requirement in favor of earning a baccalaureate degree emphasizing accounting-related coursework.



Rely On Experts

Relies on those with the greatest expertise in each area:
Education = Colleges/Universities
Examination = AICPA
Experience = CPAs



The Three E's

Maintains the reliance on Education, Examination, and Experience.
Does not modify Examination or Experience requirements.



Two potential options to earn a CPA license with this Framework:

EDUCATION

EXAMINATION

EXPERIENCE

Overseen By:

Colleges/Universities

AICPA

CPAs

Pathway 1

Baccalaureate or higher degree with a concentration of accounting-related courses:

- Accounting degree, or
- Non-accounting degree plus accounting-related courses

CPA Exam

2 Years

Pathway 2

Master of Accounting, Taxation, or Laws in Taxation

CPA Exam

1 Year

Accounting Degree is defined as a degree that includes "accounting" in the title, or a business degree with a designated concentration in accounting, such as accounting minor, accounting emphasis, or accounting concentration.

The Framework incentivizes accounting degrees by deeming them to meet all educational requirements, moving away from the need to review individual coursework. This degree-centered approach aims to minimize students' stress and confusion when it comes to satisfying the educational requirements, while streamlining the entire process and maintaining the rigor of the overall licensure model.

CPA Next Licensure Framework Summary

Pathway	Examination	Experience ¹	Education
1.	CPA Exam	2 years	Baccalaureate (or higher degree) with a concentration of accounting-related courses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounting degree, or • Non-accounting degree plus accounting-related courses
2.	CPA Exam	1 year	Master of Accounting, Taxation, or Laws in Taxation

Pathway 1

All applicants for certified public accountant (CPA) licensure must have a baccalaureate degree (or higher). If that baccalaureate degree is an accounting degree, applicants will be deemed to have met all educational requirements (expressway) for licensure upon conferral of the degree (and subject to a two-year experience requirement and passing the Uniform CPA Examination (CPA Exam)).

Staff proposes defining an accounting degree as:

- A degree that includes “accounting” in the title
- A business degree with a designated concentration in accounting (i.e., accounting minor, accounting emphasis, accounting concentration)

If the baccalaureate (or higher degree, exclusive of those in Pathway 2) is not an accounting degree, applicants will be subject to meeting course requirements deemed to represent a concentration of accounting-related courses in addition to two years of experience and passing the CPA Exam.

Staff proposes the following course requirements:

Accounting-Related Course Requirements²

Accounting (27 semester-units):

- Accounting
- Finance

¹ The attest experience requirement remains given the CBA’s recent determination that it is necessary and sufficient as a means of protecting the public.

² The unit requirements are based on the *Uniform Accountancy Act Model Rules* with minor differences to increase simplicity.

Business (27 semester-units):

- Accounting
- Business
- Business Law
- Communications
- Economics
- English
- Ethics
- Finance
- Information Systems or Technology
- Marketing
- Real Estate
- Statistics
- Mathematics
- Management
- Quantitative methods
- A baccalaureate (or higher degree) in Business may be used to satisfy the 27 semester-unit Business course requirement.

Accounting Ethics (3 semester-units):

- Accounting or Business course in ethics

Pathway 2

All applicants must have a master's degree in accounting, taxation, or laws in taxation. These applicants will be deemed to have met all educational requirements for licensure upon conferral of the degree and subject to a one-year experience requirement and passing the CPA Exam.

SENATE
STATE OF MINNESOTA
NINETY-THIRD SESSION

S.F. No. 1660

(SENATE AUTHORS: RASMUSSEN, Murphy, Rest, Mohamed and Maye Quade)		
DATE	D-PG	OFFICIAL STATUS
02/16/2023	843	Introduction and first reading Referred to State and Local Government and Veterans
02/12/2024	11559	Author added Rest
02/22/2024	11721	Author added Mohamed
03/11/2024	12126a	Comm report: To pass as amended and re-refer to Finance
	12142	Author added Maye Quade

- 1.1 A bill for an act
- 1.2 relating to certified public accountants; amending standards for required education
- 1.3 and experience; amending Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 326A.03, subdivisions
- 1.4 3a, 6.
- 1.5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:
- 1.6 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 326A.03, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:
- 1.7 Subd. 3a. **Early examination.** Notwithstanding any contrary provision in this section,
- 1.8 the board may adopt rules to permit a person under certain circumstances:
- 1.9 (1) to apply for the examination within 180 days prior to the person's anticipated
- 1.10 completion of the education requirements as defined in subdivision 6; and
- 1.11 (2) to take all or a part of the examination within 90 days of the anticipated completion
- 1.12 of the education requirements. No credit shall be given for any part of the examination taken
- 1.13 before completion of the education requirements in subdivision 3 unless:
- 1.14 (i) the education requirements in subdivision 3 and adopted rule requirements are met
- 1.15 within 120 days after taking any part of the examination; and
- 1.16 (ii) documentation of completion of education requirements is received by the board
- 1.17 within 150 days of the person taking any part of the examination.
- 1.18 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2026.
- 1.19 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 326A.03, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
- 1.20 Subd. 6. **Certificate; required education and experience.** (a) On or after July 1, 2006
- 1.21 2026, a person who has passed the examination required in this section must be granted a

2.1 certificate as a certified public accountant provided the person provides one of the following
2.2 certifications; the board verifies the certification; and the person complies with requirements
2.3 for initial issuance of the certificate as a certified public accountant as prescribed by the
2.4 board by rule:

2.5 (1) the person certifies to the board that the person has completed at least 150 semester
2.6 or 225 quarter hours at a college or university that is fully accredited by a recognized
2.7 accrediting agency listed with the United States Department of Education, or an equivalent
2.8 accrediting association, and has completed at least one year of experience of the type
2.9 specified in paragraph (b); or

2.10 ~~(2) the board verifies the certifications; and (3) the person complies with requirements~~
2.11 ~~for initial issuance of the certificate as a certified public accountant as prescribed by the~~
2.12 ~~board by rule. the person certifies to the board that the person has completed at least 120~~
2.13 ~~semester or 180 quarter hours at a college or university that is fully accredited by a recognized~~
2.14 ~~accrediting agency listed with the United States Department of Education, or an equivalent~~
2.15 ~~accrediting association, and has completed at least two years of experience of the type~~
2.16 ~~specified in paragraph (b).~~

2.17 (b) An applicant for initial issuance of a certificate under this subdivision shall ~~show~~
2.18 ~~that the applicant has had one year of~~ meet the experience requirements as defined in
2.19 paragraph (a), clause (1) or (2). Acceptable experience includes providing any type of service
2.20 or advice involving the use of accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial
2.21 advisory, tax, or consulting skills, as verified by a licensee and meeting requirements
2.22 prescribed by the board by rule. Acceptable experience may be gained through employment
2.23 in government, industry, academia, or public practice. Experience as an auditor in the Office
2.24 of the Legislative Auditor or State Auditor, as verified by a licensee, shall be acceptable
2.25 experience.

2.26 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2026.

FT: KPMG US chief cites urgent need to halt slide in accounting ranks

Numbers of US accounting students have fallen to a 15-year low, while 75 per cent of CPAs near retirement

Stephen Foley in New York

<https://www.ft.com/content/3f1db452-afaa-465e-beb0-666045f8e73e>

The head of KPMG US says the industry urgently needs to make it easier and cheaper to become an accountant, to head off a “brewing crisis” in the profession.

With the numbers of US students taking accounting courses falling sharply, Paul Knopp became the first head of a Big Four firm to publicly back scrapping the requirement for a fifth year of higher education on top of the typical four-year undergraduate degree.

In an interview with the Financial Times, Knopp backed an “apprenticeship” model to replace the fifth year of education.

“We have a brewing crisis right now, with the number of students going to college and the number going into accounting, and we need to absolutely address it in the very near term,” he said.

“I can’t over-emphasise, it’s not just the Big Four. We need more accountants in corporations and outside of the Big Four. The industry that we are in is systemically important to the functioning of the capital markets.”

The accounting profession is in the midst of a sometimes fractious debate about how to lure youngsters who have increasingly sought careers elsewhere, in industries such as financial services or technology that have looser educational requirements and have raised starting salaries more in recent years.

Some companies have started reporting a shortage of accountants as a risk in their financial disclosures, and local governments and some small businesses across the US have complained of the difficulty in finding firms willing to take on low-cost audit work.

Knopp said the Big Four — KPMG along with Deloitte, EY and PwC — still had their pick of graduates, but demographic changes would continue to make the problem more acute.

The number of US accounting undergraduates has fallen to the lowest level in 15 years, according to government data, thinning the pipeline of potential new certified public accountants when 75 per cent of existing CPAs are at or near retirement age.

The number of people taking the CPA exam fell from a peak of more than 100,000 in 2016 to a 17-year low of just above 67,000 in 2022.

An uptick in 2023 was the result of students rushing to take the exam before the introduction of a new curriculum and numbers were set to resume their decline in the short term, according to the AICPA, the professional association.

“The cost of becoming a CPA has become too high, both the cost of the extra education and the opportunity cost of spending an extra year in school,” Knopp said.

“We think we can accelerate development of talent by having them start their apprenticeship with us earlier — really starting work, not unpaid internships,” he said.

He acknowledged that other factors have also deterred students from accountancy, and said KPMG has raised salaries and cut the number of late nights and weekends required of audit staff by smoothing work throughout the financial year.

To qualify as accountants in the US, students must currently have the equivalent of five years of education and one year of work experience, as well as pass the CPA exam.

The rules are set at the state level, meaning any effort to change them has to be approved by 50 separate state legislatures. The AICPA previously opposed change, saying a piecemeal approach risked chaos, where someone licensed in one state could not work in another.

Under pressure, it changed its position this year and now proposes replacing the fifth year of education with a year of “competency-based experience” in which the new employee’s accounting firm has to certify that they have acquired a specific list of technical and professional skills. Another year of general work experience would still also be required.

KPMG is set to advocate for states to adopt a simpler version, where two years of supervised work is enough. “Conversations across the country are a step in the right direction in that they recognise the consensus for change, but the details matter,” a spokesperson said.



North Carolina State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners

Situation: The AICPA and NASBA seek input on proposed Uniform Accountancy Act (UAA) changes. An exposure draft was issued on September 30, 2024, proposing changes to the Uniform Accountancy Act Eighth Edition - January 2018. The proposed changes to the Model Act are to address the additional competency-based experience licensure pathway currently being exposed by NASBA. In addition, it proposes changes in the guidelines for substantial equivalency that would address the differing pathways to CPA licensure and how jurisdictions would be able to review CPA eligibility to practice through mobility in another jurisdiction with a practice privilege. Public input on the proposed Accountancy Act changes is due by December 30, 2024.

Background: The Uniform Accountancy Act (UAA) is a model law that provides a national framework for regulating the accounting profession. The UAA was developed by the American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) and the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA). The UAA's goals are to protect the public, support the capital markets, allow CPAs to practice in any jurisdiction with one license, and maintain high professional standards.

Boards of Accountancy can adopt this national model fully or partially to meet the needs of each jurisdiction. North Carolina uses the UAA as a guide in crafting necessary language for statute and regulation.

The AICPA and NASBA are proposing an additional licensure pathway presented as a competency-based experience pathway. This model consists of a bachelor's degree, a year of general work experience, and what has been called a year of enhanced experience. The latter consists of an additional year of experience that would be verified by one or more evaluators and certified within a tracking system established by NASBA. This pathway is commonly referred to as 120+1+1. If the new pathway is approved to move forward, the UAA would need to be updated to encompass the changes proposed under the new alternative pathway.

Assessment: The Board Executive staff, based on input from Board members, will draft a response to the NASBA exposure draft for review at its November or December Board meeting. Prior to drafting the document, Board members will have opportunities to better understand the diverse options being presented based on:

- Presentations and discussions at the October 21, 2024, Board meeting
- Presentations by NASBA at the Annual Meeting on October 29, 2024
- Recorded NASBA presentations available for review

Board staff will email Board members the first week of November to request feedback so that all comments can be considered in the context of the Board's response.

To assist in reviewing this matter, the Board staff has attached a complete copy of the NASBA email request, the exposure draft, which consists of excerpts from the UAA, and the response format. It is anticipated that the Board response will be more narrative in nature, like past responses, and will try to address any relative questions asked in the exposure draft.

Action: This item is for Board informational purposes only.

David Nance

From: NASBA <info@nasba.org>
Sent: Monday, September 30, 2024 7:30 AM
To: David Nance
Subject: AICPA and NASBA Seek Input on Proposed Uniform Accountancy Act Changes

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

This sender is trusted.

NASBA

A graphic on a dark background featuring two large, white, 3D-style arrows pointing upwards and to the right. In the lower-left corner, several small, stylized human figures are walking along a path that follows the lower arrow.

**AICPA AND NASBA
SEEK INPUT ON
PROPOSED
UNIFORM
ACCOUNTANCY ACT
CHANGES**

*Comment period will remain
open through Dec. 30.*

NEW YORK and NASHVILLE (Sept. 30, 2024) – As part of efforts to address accounting's talent needs and expand access to accounting careers to more candidates, the American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) and the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA) have proposed changes to the profession's model law.

The Uniform Accountancy Act (UAA) provides state legislatures and boards of accountancy with a national model that can be adopted in full or partially adapted to meet the needs of each jurisdiction.

The proposed changes to the UAA would enable the potential adoption by states of the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway — an additional path to CPA licensure proposed by the AICPA and NASBA.

The Competency-Based Experience Pathway would allow CPA candidates to demonstrate their professional and technical skills in the workplace after earning a bachelor's degree and meeting their state's requirements for accounting and business courses. The AICPA and NASBA released an [exposure draft](#) outlining the proposed pathway on Sept. 12. That comment period is open through Dec. 6.

To facilitate state adoption of the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway, the AICPA and NASBA boards of directors each approved for [exposure](#) changes to the UAA that would:

- Set the education required to sit for the Uniform CPA Examination at a baccalaureate degree or higher
- Define the requirements for an additional pathway for licensure as a CPA
- Maintain mobility for those licensed under a pathway defined in the UAA
- Facilitate a means to allow state boards of accountancy to identify those licensed under a pathway that is not substantially equivalent to the UAA through a national licensee database, and
- Provide a mechanism for those who are licensed under a pathway that is not defined in the UAA but who later meet the mobility requirements defined in the UAA

Separately, the NASBA Board of Directors approved for exposure UAA Model Rule changes updating the definitions to reflect the additional pathway for licensure and the experience required for the issuance of an initial certificate under the proposed additional pathway.

The AICPA and NASBA are seeking input on the proposed changes through a comment period that will remain open until Dec. 30. Comments can be sent to [UAA Exposure Draft Comments](#).

[UAA EXPOSURE DRAFT DOCUMENT](#)

[UAA EXPOSURE DRAFT COMMENTS](#)

About the American Institute of CPAs

The American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) is the world's largest member association representing the CPA profession, with 400,000 members in the United States and worldwide, and a history of serving the public interest since 1887. AICPA members represent many areas of practice, including business and industry, public practice, government, education and consulting. AICPA sets ethical standards for its members and U.S. auditing standards for

private companies, not-for-profit organizations, and federal, state and local governments. It develops and grades the Uniform CPA Examination, offers specialized credentials, builds the pipeline of future talent and drives continuing education to advance the vitality, relevance and quality of the profession.

About NASBA

Since 1908, the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA) has served as a forum for the nation's Boards of Accountancy, which administer the Uniform CPA Examination, license more than 672,000 certified public accountants and regulate the practice of public accountancy in the United States.

NASBA's mission is to enhance the effectiveness and advance the common interests of the Boards of Accountancy in meeting their regulatory responsibilities. The Association promotes the exchange of information among accountancy boards, serving the needs of the 55 U.S. jurisdictions.

NASBA is headquartered in Nashville, TN, with an International Computer Testing and Call Center in Guam and operations in San Juan, PR. To learn more about NASBA, visit www.nasba.org.

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Exposure Draft

Issued September 30, 2024

Joint AICPA/NASBA UAA Committee Exposure

Amendments to UAA Section 5: Education requirements to sit for the CPA Exam and education requirements for a certificate; UAA Section 23: Substantial Equivalency for individuals licensed through a non-substantially equivalent pathway

NASBA UAA Committee Exposure

UAA Model Rules Article 3: Definition of the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway and Article 6: experience requirements for a certificate under the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway

Uniform Accountancy Act Eighth Edition - January 2018

Published jointly by the

**American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
1345 6th Avenue 27th Floor, New York, NY 10105**

and

**National Association of State Boards of Accountancy
150 4th Avenue, North, Nashville, TN 37219**

Comments must be received by December 30, 2024.

Please [click here](#) to submit your comments.

EXPOSURE DRAFT OF CHANGES

Overview

Model Act

In September 2024, the boards of directors of the American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) and the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA) each approved for exposure changes to the Uniform Accountancy Act (UAA) that would:

- Specify the education required to sit for the Uniform CPA Examination;
- Define the requirements for an additional pathway for licensure as a CPA;
- Retain mobility for those licensed under a pathway defined in the UAA; and
- Provide a mechanism for those who are licensed under a pathway that is not defined in the UAA but who later meet the mobility requirements defined in the UAA.

Model Rules

Separately, the NASBA board of directors approved for exposure UAA Model Rule changes updating the definitions to reflect the additional pathway for licensure and the experience required for the issuance of an initial certificate under the proposed additional pathway.

Comments on the proposal are requested via [this form](#) by **December 30, 2024**.

Uniform Accountancy Act Background

The AICPA and NASBA have worked together since 1984 to produce the Uniform Accountancy Act (UAA), also referred to as the Model Act, and UAA Model Rules to serve as reference documents for all U.S. states and jurisdictions as they update their own statutes and regulations. These evergreen documents are regularly reviewed and updated by the Joint AICPA/NASBA UAA Committee. The UAA Model Act is subject to the final approval of the two organizations' boards of directors, while the Model Rules are subject to the final approval of NASBA's board of directors.

Additional Licensure Pathway: Competency-Based Experience Pathway

AICPA and NASBA believe that a strong pipeline of accounting talent is essential for a robust economy and public protection. Along with an aging workforce with many CPAs nearing retirement age, recent years have also seen a steady decline in the number of accounting graduates and new candidates taking the CPA Exam. At the same time, there is a need for CPAs with evolving competencies and experiences. The importance of a strong talent pool has led AICPA, NASBA, and other key stakeholders from across the accounting profession to examine the root causes of the recent decline in entrants and consider potential initiatives that could address talent challenges.

With the concurrent exposure draft, [CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway](#) ("pathway"), AICPA and NASBA are seeking to address the financial and time constraints some individuals face in completing the education needed post-bachelor's degree to achieve CPA licensure. The pathway would provide an additional pathway to licensure that is responsive to those challenges.

The AICPA/NASBA UAA Committee elected to pursue equivalent pathways to licensure that

could preserve mobility for CPA licensees amid a changing market and regulatory environment.

he proposed additional pathway identifies model competencies that would be exhibited by a candidate during work experience prior to being granted CPA licensure. The proposed pathway framework also describes how a candidate, the candidate's employer, and boards of accountancy could implement this pathway. Another key goal includes creating evergreen standards that can be adapted as the profession evolves, as well as regulatory updates at the state level.

It is anticipated that if adopted, the model framework and competencies would be included as an evergreen appendix to the UAA Model Act.

In addition to the UAA Model Act amendments, the Model Rules would be updated by:

- Adding a definition of the Competency-Based Experience Pathway.
- Updating the experience required for an initial certificate to include the completion of the Competency-Based Experience Pathway.

Substantial Equivalency

The exposure would also amend Section 23 Substantial Equivalency by acknowledging that a board of accountancy or NASBA's National Qualification Appraisal Service (NQAS) may verify, once a new pathway to licensure is established by a jurisdiction, that a jurisdiction's licensure requirements are in substantial equivalence with the CPA licensure requirements of the UAA. Section 23 also acknowledges that licensees shall be presumed to have met the qualifications of substantial equivalency if the individual was issued an original certificate under the education, examination, and experience rules contained in 5(c)2, or their equivalent, which were in effect at the time of issuance.

The amendments also provide a process for boards of accountancy in jurisdictions that have adopted licensure pathways not substantially equivalent to the UAA, to identify those CPAs licensed through these pathways by providing licensure information to a national licensee database.

Should a jurisdiction enact legislation that includes one or more pathways that are not substantially equivalent to the UAA, the amendments provide a process for boards of accountancy to identify in a national licensee database the pathway used to license CPAs and to verify whether the CPA meets the licensure requirements defined in the UAA. This will allow for easier determination of a CPA's eligibility to practice through mobility with a practice permit.

In addition, the amendments provide a way for CPAs licensed through a pathway, not substantially equivalent to the UAA, to later have their post-licensure credentials reevaluated to determine if the CPA meets one of the licensure pathways defined in the UAA. Thereby, allowing the CPA to practice in another jurisdiction with a practice privilege.

The AICPA, NASBA, and the Joint UAA Committee welcome comments on the proposal.

Thomas Neill, CPA
Chair, AICPA UAA Committee

Nicola Neilon, CPA
Chair, NASBA UAA Committee

The base documents are the January 2018 edition of the UAA
(pertinent parts) and April 2023 edition of the UAA Model Rules.
Additions are shown in single underlined text, and deletions are shown in ~~single strike-through~~ text.

UAA – 8th Edition, January 2018

SECTION 5
QUALIFICATIONS FOR A CERTIFICATE AS A CERTIFIED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT

(c) ~~(1) The education requirement for a certificate, which must be met before an applicant is eligible to apply for the examination prescribed in subsection (d), shall be at least 150 semester hours of college education including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred by a college or university acceptable to the Board, the total educational program to include an accounting concentration, or equivalent as determined by Board rule to be appropriate.~~

(2) The education requirement for a certificate shall be met through any of the following pathways:

(A) a post baccalaureate degree with a cumulative 150 semester credit hours, conferred by a college or university acceptable to the Board, the total educational program to include an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule, or

(B) a baccalaureate degree plus additional credits totaling 150 semester credit hours, conferred by a college or university acceptable to the Board, the total educational program to include an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule, or

(C) a baccalaureate degree conferred by a college or university acceptable to the Board, the total education program to include an accounting concentration, or equivalent as determined by Board rule and the completion of competency-based experience prescribed in section 5(f)(2).

Comment: In situations where the Candidate is enrolled in a dual degree five- year accounting program where the bachelor's degree is conferred after the completion of the master's degree, the candidate is eligible to sit for the CPA Exam upon the completion of the bachelor's degree requirements and the accounting concentration.

(f) ~~An applicant for initial issuance of a certificate under this Section shall show that the applicant has had one year of experience. This experience shall include providing any type of service or advice involving the use of accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax or consulting skills all of which was verified by a licensee, meeting requirements prescribed by the Board by rule. This experience would be acceptable if it was gained through~~

~~employment in government, industry, academia or public practice.~~

(1) The experience required in section 5(c)2(A) and 5(c)2(B) shall include one year providing any type of service or advice involving the use of accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax or consulting skills all of which was verified by a licensee, meeting requirements prescribed by the Board by rule. This experience would be acceptable if it was gained through employment in government, industry, academia, or public practice.

(2) The experience required in section 5(c)2(C) shall include two years of experience:

(A) At least one year of competency-based experience performed in accordance with a competency framework developed by a national accounting organization and administered in accordance with Board rule, and

(B) The remainder of experience as set forth in section 5(f)(1).

Comment: In meeting the two-year experience requirement, the Candidate works with a CPA Evaluator to ensure the Candidate demonstrates the competencies outlined in the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway, which was approved by the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA) and the American Institute of CPAs (AICPA) boards of directors is included as an appendix to the UAA Model Act. In addition to demonstrating the competencies in the Framework, the Candidate must also complete one additional year of general relevant, supervised or verified, work experience. A candidate may apply additional competency-based experience toward the general experience requirement.

The board of accountancy may specify any reasonable approach to meeting the competency-based experience requirement using as a guideline the Competency-Based Experience Pathway jointly approved by NASBA and the AICPA.

**SECTION 23
SUBSTANTIAL EQUIVALENCY**

- (a) (1) **An individual whose principal place of business is not in this state and who holds a valid license as a Certified Public Accountant from any state which the board of accountancy or the NASBA National Qualification Appraisal Service has verified to be in substantial equivalence with the CPA licensure requirements of the AICPA/NASBA Uniform Accountancy Act shall be presumed to have qualifications substantially equivalent to this state's requirements and shall have all the privileges of licensees of this state without the need to obtain a license under Sections 6 or 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual who offers or renders professional services, whether in person, by mail, telephone or electronic means, under this section shall be granted practice privileges in this state and no notice or other submission shall be provided by any such individual. Such an individual shall be subject to the requirements in Section 23(a) (2).**
- (2) An individual whose principal place of business is not in this state and who holds a valid license as a Certified Public Accountant from any state which the board of accountancy or NASBA Qualifications Appraisal Service has not verified to be in substantial equivalence with the CPA licensure requirements of the AICPA/NASBA Uniform Accountancy Act shall be presumed to have qualifications substantially equivalent to this state's requirements and shall have all the privileges of licensees of this state without the need to obtain a license under Sections 6 or 7 if the individual was issued an original certificate under the education, examination and experience rules contained in 5(c)2, or their equivalent, which were in effect at the time of issuance and the issuing board of accountancy has identified the individual's applicable licensure pathway in a national licensee database which reports the individual has met licensure requirements substantially equivalent to obtain those provided under Section 23(a)(3).**

Comment: Subsection 23(a)(3) is intended to seamlessly facilitate substantial equivalency and mobility whenever the Uniform Accountancy Act is modified to establish equivalent pathways to licensure. Individuals who have met any of the recognized equivalent pathways would be allowed to practice under interstate mobility without the need to obtain a separate certificate or permit to practice in any other jurisdiction.

NASBA has created a national licensee database that is provided at no cost to the boards of accountancy. That database may be used by boards of accountancy to satisfy the requirements defined in section 23(a)(2). NASBA has also created

CPAverify.org, a public facing database, that provides limited licensure information to the public regarding U.S. licensed CPAs. This database is available free to the public

- (23) **An individual whose principal place of business is not in this state and who holds a valid license as a Certified Public Accountant from any state which the board of accountancy or the NASBA National Qualification Appraisal Service has not verified to be in substantial equivalence with the CPA licensure requirements of the AICPA/NASBA Uniform Accountancy Act shall be presumed to have qualifications substantially equivalent to this state's requirements and shall have all the privileges of licensees of this state without the need to obtain a license under Sections 6 or 7 if such individual obtains from the board of accountancy or the NASBA National Qualification Appraisal Service verification that such individual's CPA qualifications are substantially equivalent to the CPA licensure requirements of the AICPA/NASBA Uniform Accountancy Act, including:**

(A) Having met the education requirement for a certificate through any of the following pathways:

(i) a post baccalaureate degree with a cumulative 150 semester credit hours, conferred by a college or university acceptable to the Board, the total educational program to include an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule, or

(ii) a baccalaureate degree plus additional credits totaling 150 semester credit hours, conferred by a college or university acceptable to the Board, the total educational program to include an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule, or

(iii) a baccalaureate degree conferred by a college or university acceptable to the Board, the total education program to include an accounting concentration or equivalent as determined by Board rule and the completion of competency-based experience prescribed in section 5(f)(2), and

(B) Having passed the examination required for licensure as defined in section (5)(d), and

(C) Having met the experience requirement required for licensure as defined in section 5(f).

~~Any individual who passed the Uniform CPA Examination and holds a valid license issued by any other state prior to January 1, 2012, may be exempt from the education requirement in Section 5(e) for purposes of this Section 23 (a)(2). Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an individual who offers or renders~~

professional services, whether in person, by mail, telephone or electronic means, under this section shall be granted practice privileges in this state and no notice or other submission shall be provided by any such individual. Such an individual shall be subject to the requirements in Section 23(a) (3).

Comment: Board verification may include an update of the national licensing database that the individual has met the licensing requirements set forth in section 23(a)(3).

(34) ...

(45) ...

UAA Model Rules – January 2024

ARTICLE 3
DEFINITIONS

Rule 3–11 - CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway.

“CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway (“the Pathway”) means a twelve-month experience program performed in accordance with generally accepted standards developed and administered by a joint committee established and maintained by the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

ARTICLE 6
ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES AND RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATES
AND REGISTRATIONS, CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
AND RECIPROCITY

Rule 6-2 - Experience required for initial certificate.

(a) The experience required to be demonstrated for issuance of an initial certificate pursuant to Section 5(f)(1) of the Act shall meet the requirements of this rule.

(1) Experience may consist of providing any type of services or advice using accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax or consulting skills.

(2) The applicants shall have their experience verified to the Board by a licensee as defined in the Act or an individual licensed in another state. Acceptable experience shall include employment in industry, government, academia or public practice. The Board shall look at such factors as the complexity and diversity of the work.

(3) One year of experience shall consist of full or part-time employment that extends over a period of no less than a year and no more than three years and includes no fewer than 2,000 hours of performance of services described in subsection (a) above.

(b) The experience required to be demonstrated for issuance of an initial certificate pursuant to Section 5(f)(2) of the Act shall include one year of work experience as defined in Rule 6-2(a) and the completion of the CPA Competency-Based Experience Pathway.

UAA Exposure Draft Comments

First & Last Name *

Email Address *

Please select your primary affiliation: *

Select

Please share your comments on the exposure draft: *

If you would like to attach a supporting document, please do so here.

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North Carolina State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners

Situation: NASBA sent the attached email entitled *Shifting to “Automatic”: The Hazards of Redefining Mobility* to Board of Accountancy Presidents and Executive Directors on September 19, 2024. A subsequent email was sent on September 23, 2024; however, it was identified as an Update and included an added disclaimer stating, “This information does not constitute legal advice from NASBA. It is not intended to advocate for a legal position.” The email signatories were Brie Allen, Esq., NASBA’s Chief Legal Officer, and John Johnson, NASBA’s Vice President for Legislative and Governmental Affairs.

The email encourages Boards of Accountancy (BOA) to use caution and seek BOA counsel and/or state attorney general’s input when reviewing statutes and rules surrounding mobility and substantial equivalency. When discussing automatic mobility, the email includes the statement, “It should be noted that such a provision could be considered as an unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority because it grants one state the unqualified right to determine the qualifications for practice for a state that is not the licensee’s principal place of business.” This email communication was sent out without any prior discussion with BOAs about the implications of this message.

Background: With the ongoing discussions about potential alternative pathways to CPA licensure, a key focus has been on maintaining the mobility practice privileges that exist for CPAs across all current jurisdictions. This mobility currently exists because all jurisdictions are considered substantially equivalent, requiring similar educational and experience requirements and the passage of the Uniform CPA Exam.

Currently, four jurisdictions are categorized as having automatic mobility: Nevada, Nebraska, Alabama, and North Carolina. While these jurisdictions are not explicitly mentioned in the email, these jurisdictions are keenly aware of their position. The discussions around the country on potential changes to the pathway to licensure have included conversations by other BOAs to consider adopting some variation of the principles of automatic mobility. In fact, the initial email was issued on Thursday, September 19, 2024, the day before the California Board of Accountancy met and voted to move forward with the concepts of automatic mobility. In addition, South Carolina, Oregon, Washington, Virginia, and Maryland are known to be considering similar actions. It is also a focus point for many state accounting societies nationwide.

North Carolina’s practice privilege/mobility legislation can be found at NCGS 93-10 (attached). The statute provides that an individual whose principal

place of business is outside of North Carolina is granted the privilege to perform services as a CPA in North Carolina provided:

- Holds a valid and unrevoked certificate as a certified public accountant, or its equivalent, issued by another state, a territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia.
- Holds a valid and unrevoked license or permit to practice as a certified public accountant issued by another state, a territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia.
- Has passed the Uniform CPA Examination.
- Has not been convicted of a felony under the laws of the United States, any state, a territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia and has never been convicted of a crime, an essential element of which is dishonesty, deceit, or fraud unless the jurisdiction in which the individual is licensed has determined the felony or other crime has no effect on the individual's license.
- Agrees to comply with the laws of this State, the provisions of this Chapter, and rules adopted by the Board and be subject to personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, and disciplinary authority of the Board.

The statute does not have any language that speaks to substantial equivalency. It began in 1925 with the following language and has been modified minimally over the years only to establish the guardrails that exist above:

"Persons certified in other states. A public accountant who holds a valid and unrevoked certificate as a certified public accountant, or its equivalent, issued under authority of any state, or the District of Columbia, and who resides without the State of North Carolina, may perform work within the State: Provided, that he register with the State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners and comply with its rules regarding such registration."

The term substantially equivalent was added by legislative action in 2001; however, it was removed by legislative action in 2009.

Assessment: NASBA sent the email to its designated distribution list and posted the contents on its website without any upfront communication to the boards. It created immediate concern among the executive staff from the four impacted jurisdictions that already have automatic mobility, such as us here in North Carolina, as the communication suggests those boards could be providing unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority.

To declare a state law unconstitutional, a party must file a notice of constitutional question and serve it on the state attorney general. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (FRCP) 5.1 covers constitutional challenges to state statutes. The court

must also certify to the attorney general that the statute has been questioned. It does not appear that NASBA has taken these steps.

Regardless of the email's message, NASBA's lack of transparent and open communication with Board Executive Directors around the country is most concerning. As NASBA continually emphasizes its mission of being member-driven and member-focused, the lack of communication and discussion before issuing this nonlegal opinion is startling. While the North Carolina perspective is to ignore the contents of the email, it is concerning when a membership organization puts out a communication that could negatively impact many of its members. Currently, the NASBA Executive Directors committee is reviewing options for communication with NASBA leadership regarding concerns over the way this issue was managed.

Action: This item is for Board informational purposes only.

David Nance

From: NASBA <info@nasba.org>
Sent: Monday, September 23, 2024 12:15 PM
To: David Nance
Subject: Update: Shifting to "Automatic": The Hazards of Redefining Mobility | Disclaimer Added

This sender is trusted.

NASBA

Mission Driven - Member Focused

Shifting to "Automatic": *The Hazards of Redefining Mobility*



We're receiving insightful research requests as state boards examine their statutes and rules. NASBA is available to provide additional context and assistance for board counsel and attorneys general offices, with the understanding that this letter and any follow-on research is not legal advice or advocacy.

Dear Board Members and Executive Directors:

Over the last several months, there have been discussions by various groups on removing Substantial Equivalency, as set forth under [Section 23 of the Uniform Accountancy Act \(UAA\)](#), as the criteria for determining mobility. These discussions have centered around replacing Substantial Equivalency with an "Automatic Mobility" provision as a way to ensure mobility continues in the event a jurisdiction has adopted a pathway to licensure that is not defined in the UAA.

It should be noted that such a provision could be considered as an unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority because it grants one state the unqualified right to determine the qualifications for practice for a state that is not the licensee's principal place of business. This may especially be the case when the initial licensure requirements are not considered substantially equivalent between the relevant states.

We bring this to your attention as there have been a number of courts, attorneys general, and state agencies that have heard dozens of challenges to such regulations, and they consistently support host states' regulatory powers. For example:

- Johnson v. Hall, Nos. 4:08-CV-2726-TLW-TER & 3:09-CV-0102-TLW-TER, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 116167 (D.S.C. Aug. 9, 2011), aff'd per curiam sub nom. Johnson v. Bryant, 474 Fed. Appx. 105 (4th Cir. 2012), cert. denied, ___ U.S. ___, 133 S. Ct. 940, 184 L. Ed. 2d 726 (2013): South Carolina has a legitimate constitutional interest in "assuring the public that only persons who have demonstrated their qualifications as CPAs and received a license can hold themselves out as public accountants."
- Att'y Gen. Kan. No. 98-7 (Feb. 9, 1998): "It is clear from the language [of UAA Section 23] that certificate and permit holders from other states who practice in Kansas will be subject to this state's accountancy laws and regulation as administered by the Kansas [Board] regardless whether the Board issues a certificate or permit that represents that privilege."
- In the Matter of the Application for Certification as a Certified Public Accountant by Gary E. Lotzer, No. 12F-2012.096-ACY, 2012 Az. Admin. Hearings LEXIS 241 (Az. Office of Admin. Hearings May 31, 2012): A CPA was properly denied certification by reciprocity in Arizona based on a determination by the board that he did not meet its reciprocity requirements.

Furthermore, only the host state has the power to determine whether an out-of-state licensee's credentials are substantially equivalent to host state requirements. Courts, attorneys general, and state agencies consistently support licensure laws that uphold this principle and reject those that do not. For example:

- Att'y Gen. Oklahoma No. 2011-4, 2011: "Enactment of the Nurse Licensure Compact by the Oklahoma Legislature would constitute an unlawful delegation of Oklahoma's police power as the Nurse Licensure Compact does not establish standards for the implementation of state policy, but authorizes the legislatures of other states to determine by absolute reciprocity the qualifications of persons admitted to practice nursing in Oklahoma."
- 2007 Tenn. AG LEXIS 107: "This [licensure] compact limits reciprocity to any person holding a license, certificate, or other permit issued by any state party to the compact evidencing the meeting of qualifications for professional, mechanical, or other skills. Therefore, so long as the health care professionals in question are licensed in other "party states," then under this compact such professionals may provide medical assistance."
- Att'y Gen. Kan. No. 99-3 (Feb. 9, 1999), 1999 Kan: "Reciprocity in professional licensure is extremely common between states. In every case we could find, however, there was a requirement that there be substantial equivalency between qualifications of the respective states." Thus, "enactment of the nurse licensure compact [without ensuring substantial equivalency] would be an unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority because it grants

other states the unqualified right to determine the qualifications for the practice of nursing in this state by nonresidents.”

We encourage Boards of Accountancy to use caution and seek board counsel, and/or your state attorney general’s input, before moving forward with any statute and/or rule change that would empower another state to determine the qualifications for practice in your state when the licensing requirements are not substantially equivalent.

If we can be of any assistance, please don’t hesitate to contact us at ballen@nasba.org or jjohnson@nasba.org.

Brenner (Brie) Allen, Esq.,
Chief Legal Officer

John. W. Johnson
Vice President, Legislative and
Governmental Affairs

This information does not constitute legal advice from NASBA. It is not intended to advocate for a legal position.



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David Nance

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Mission Driven - Member Focused

Shifting to "Automatic": The Hazards of Redefining Mobility



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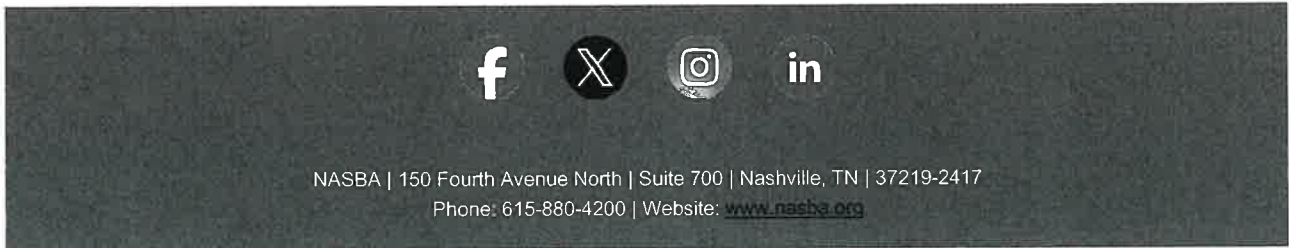
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§ 93-10. Practice privileges.

(a) An individual whose principal place of business is outside this State is granted the privilege to perform or offer to perform services, whether in person or by mail, telephone, or electronic means, in this State as a certified public accountant without notice to the Board, the submission of any other documentation, or the payment of any fee if the individual meets all of the following conditions:

- (1) Holds a valid and unrevoked certificate as a certified public accountant, or its equivalent, issued by another state, a territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia.
- (2) Holds a valid and unrevoked license or permit to practice as a certified public accountant issued by another state, a territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia.
- (3) Has passed The Uniform CPA Examination.
- (4) Has not been convicted of a felony under the laws of the United States, any state, a territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia and has never been convicted of a crime, an essential element of which is dishonesty, deceit, or fraud unless the jurisdiction in which the individual is licensed has determined the felony or other crime has no effect on the individual's license.
- (5),(6) Repealed by Session Laws 2009-347, s. 4, effective July 27, 2009.

(b) An individual who satisfies the requirements of subsection (a) of this section and exercises the privilege afforded under this section by performing or offering to perform services as a certified public accountant in this State simultaneously consents as a condition of the grant of this privilege to:

- (1) Comply with the laws of this State, the provisions of this Chapter, and rules adopted by the Board.
- (2) Have an administrative notice of hearing served on the licensing board in the individual's principal state of business, notwithstanding the individual notice requirements of G.S. 150B-38.
- (3) Be subject to personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, and disciplinary authority of the Board.

(c) A firm whose principal place of business is outside this State and has no office in this State is granted the privilege to perform or offer to perform services, whether in person or by mail, telephone, or electronic means, in this State as a firm without notice to the Board, submission of any other documentation, or payment of any fee, except as otherwise provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection. A firm that exercises the privilege afforded under this section simultaneously consents as a condition of the grant of the privilege to:

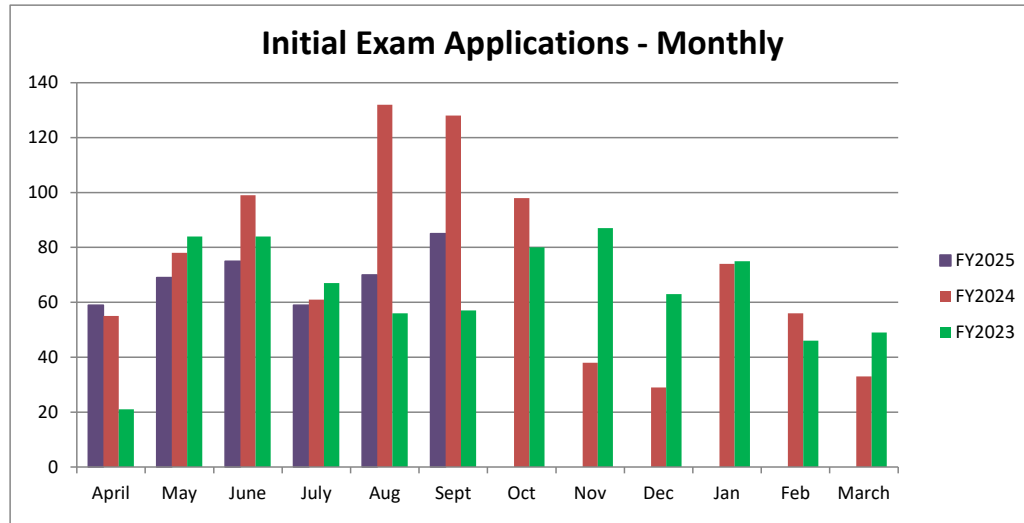
- (1) Comply with the laws of this State, the provisions of this Chapter, and rules adopted by the Board.
- (2) Be subject to personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, and disciplinary authority of the Board.
- (3) Provide notice without a fee to the Board if any individual with the firm who has been granted privileges in North Carolina to practice as a certified public accountant performs any of the following services for a client in this State:
 - a. A financial statement audit or other engagement performed in accordance with the Statements on Auditing Standards.
 - b. An examination of prospective financial information performed in accordance with the Statements on Standards for Attestation Engagements.

- c. An engagement performed in accordance with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board auditing standards. (1925, c. 261, s. 10; 1993, c. 518, s. 7; 2001-313, s. 1; 2009-347, s. 4.)

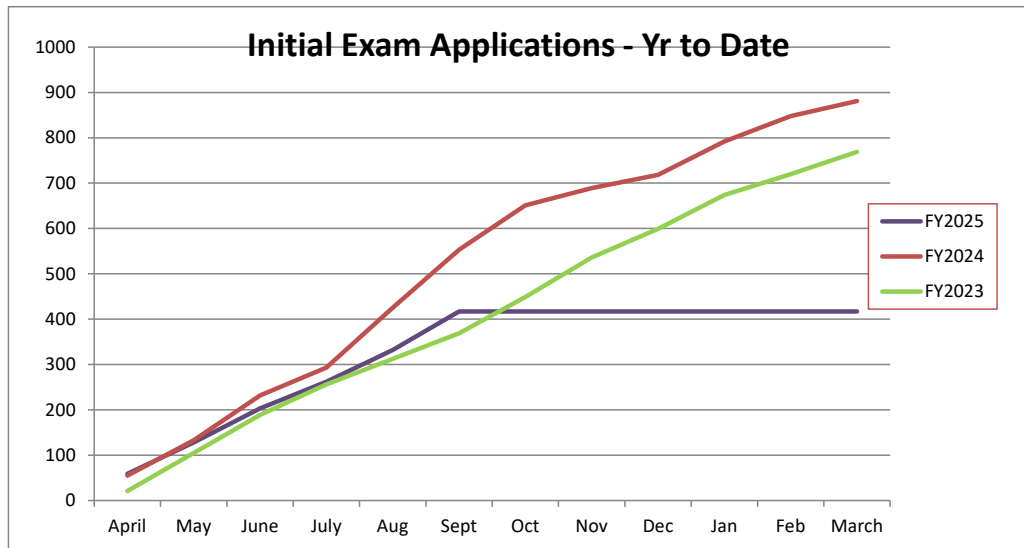
NC State Board of CPA Examiners
Monthly and Year-to-Date Operational Metrics

Exam Applications					
IntEx	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	#	#	#	#	#
April	59	55	21	52	14
May	69	78	84	55	59
June	75	99	84	56	87
July	59	61	67	58	71
Aug	70	132	56	37	18
Sept	85	128	57	37	56
Oct	0	98	80	68	85
Nov	0	38	87	90	78
Dec	0	29	63	67	61
Jan	0	74	75	81	66
Feb	0	56	46	54	66
March	0	33	49	56	46

Avg	70	73	64	59	59
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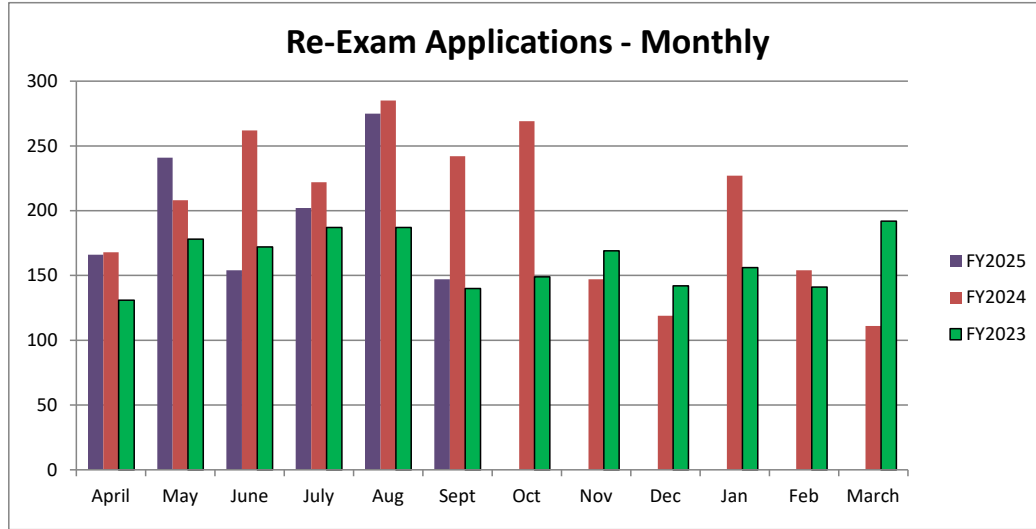


Exam Applications					
IntEx	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
April	59	55	21	52	14
May	128	133	105	107	73
June	203	232	189	163	160
July	262	293	256	221	231
Aug	332	425	312	258	249
Sept	417	553	369	295	305
Oct	417	651	449	363	390
Nov	417	689	536	453	468
Dec	417	718	599	520	529
Jan	417	792	674	601	595
Feb	417	848	720	655	661
March	417	881	769	711	707

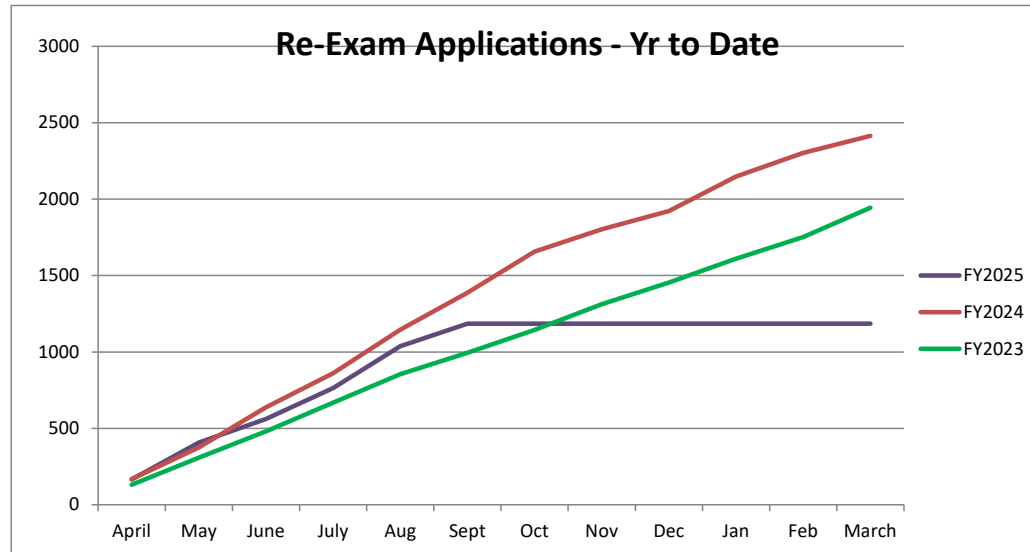


NC State Board of CPA Examiners
Monthly and Year-to-Date Operational Metrics

Exam Applications					
Re-Ex	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	#	#	#	#	#
April	166	168	131	164	84
May	241	208	178	186	174
June	154	262	172	182	176
July	202	222	187	177	150
Aug	275	285	187	168	79
Sept	147	242	140	111	215
Oct	0	269	149	139	155
Nov	0	147	169	152	145
Dec	0	119	142	110	146
Jan	0	227	156	134	150
Feb	0	154	141	110	142
March	0	111	192	141	147
Avg	198	201	162	148	147

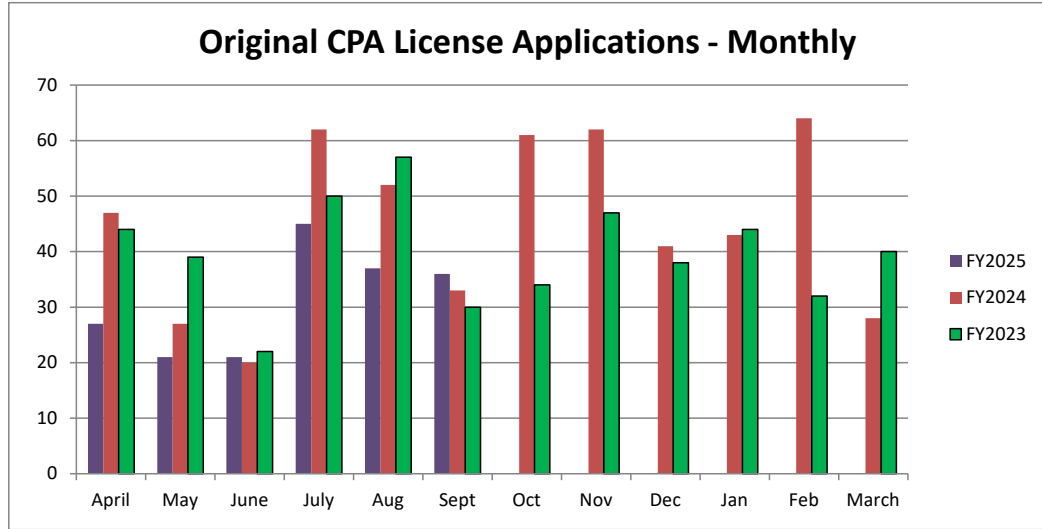


Exam Applications					
Re-Ex	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
April	166	168	131	164	84
May	407	376	309	350	258
June	561	638	481	532	434
July	763	860	668	709	584
Aug	1038	1145	855	877	663
Sept	1185	1387	995	988	878
Oct	1185	1656	1144	1127	1033
Nov	1185	1803	1313	1279	1178
Dec	1185	1922	1455	1389	1324
Jan	1185	2149	1611	1523	1474
Feb	1185	2303	1752	1633	1616
March	1185	2414	1944	1774	1763

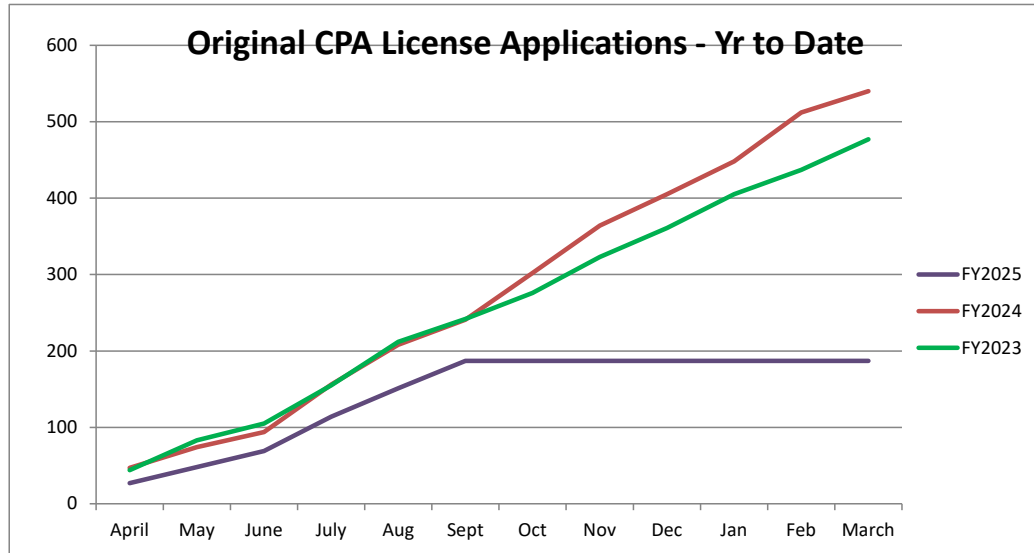


NC State Board of CPA Examiners
Monthly and Year-to-Date Operational Metrics

License Applications					
OrgL	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	#	#	#	#	#
April	27	47	44	41	14
May	21	27	39	50	0
June	21	20	22	0	0
July	45	62	50	75	48
Aug	37	52	57	31	32
Sept	36	33	30	42	43
Oct	0	61	34	46	47
Nov	0	62	47	48	56
Dec	0	41	38	32	46
Jan	0	43	44	60	72
Feb	0	64	32	47	78
March	0	28	40	30	31
Avg	31	45	40	42	39

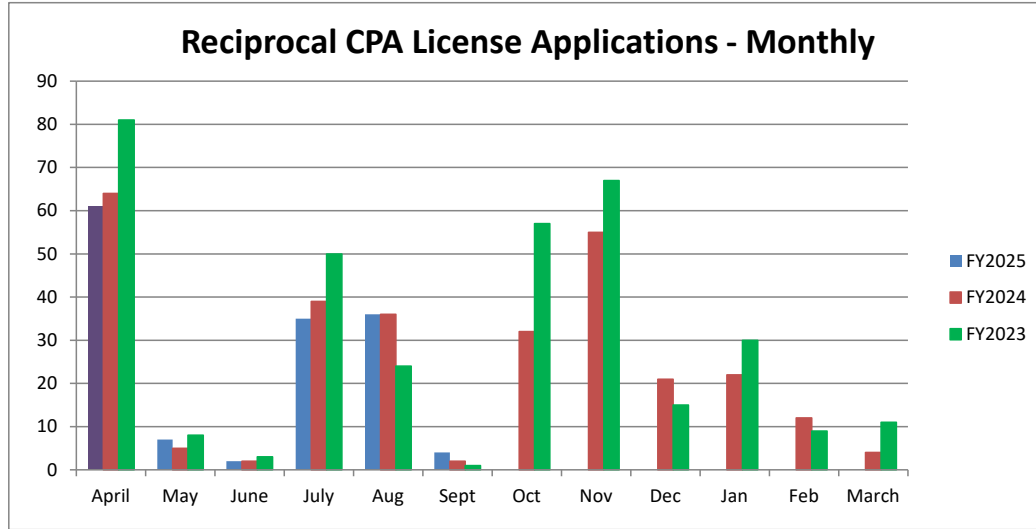


License Applications					
OrgL	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
April	27	47	44	41	14
May	48	74	83	91	14
June	69	94	105	91	14
July	114	156	155	166	62
Aug	151	208	212	197	94
Sept	187	241	242	239	137
Oct	187	302	276	285	184
Nov	187	364	323	333	240
Dec	187	405	361	365	286
Jan	187	448	405	425	358
Feb	187	512	437	472	436
March	187	540	477	502	467

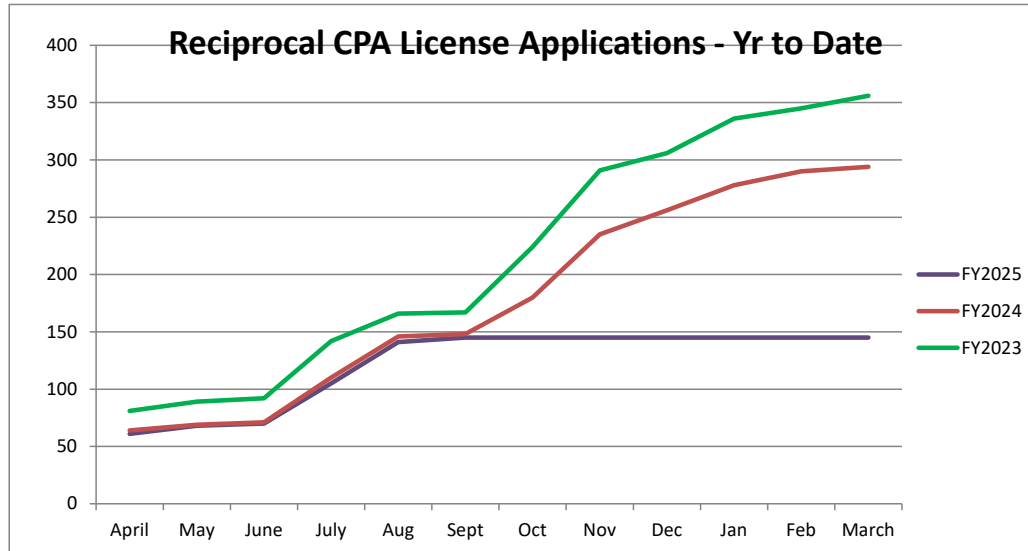


NC State Board of CPA Examiners
Monthly and Year-to-Date Operational Metrics

License Applications					
Recp	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	#	#	#	#	#
April	61	64	81	55	57
May	7	5	8	7	7
June	2	2	3	1	0
July	35	39	50	39	31
Aug	36	36	24	37	27
Sept	4	2	1	2	3
Oct	0	32	57	47	44
Nov	0	55	67	74	61
Dec	0	21	15	27	10
Jan	0	22	30	33	22
Feb	0	12	9	11	4
March	0	4	11	7	0
Avg	24	25	30	28	22

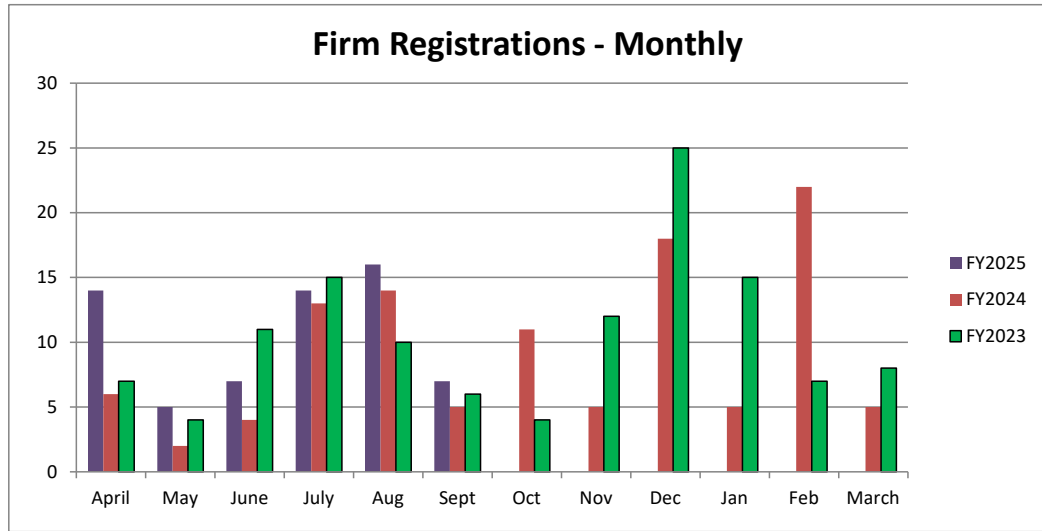


License Applications					
Recp	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
April	61	64	81	55	57
May	68	69	89	62	64
June	70	71	92	63	64
July	105	110	142	102	95
Aug	141	146	166	139	122
Sept	145	148	167	141	125
Oct	145	180	224	188	169
Nov	145	235	291	262	230
Dec	145	256	306	289	240
Jan	145	278	336	322	262
Feb	145	290	345	333	266
March	145	294	356	340	266

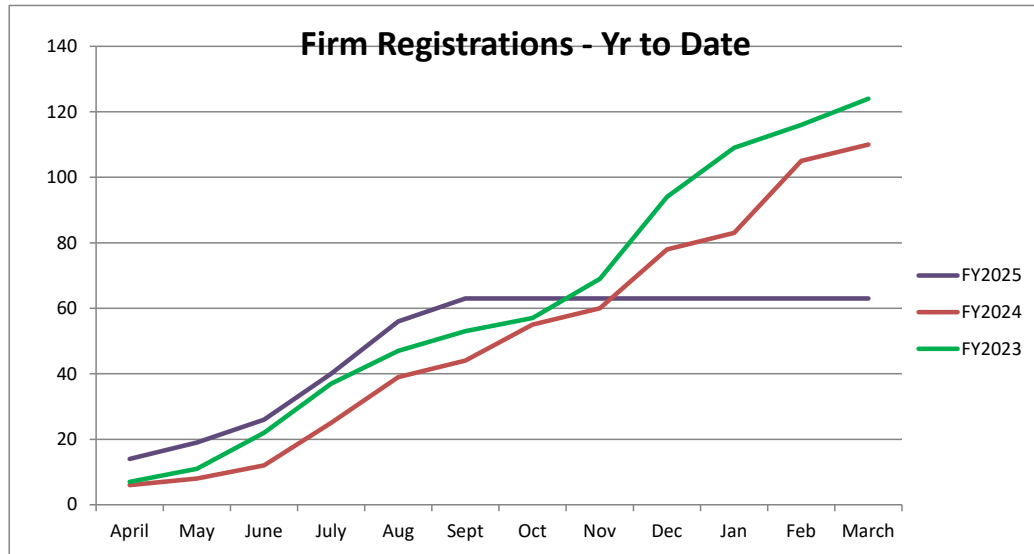


NC State Board of CPA Examiners
Monthly and Year-to-Date Operational Metrics

Firm Registration					
Firm	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	#	#	#	#	#
April	14	6	7	7	3
May	5	2	4	4	12
June	7	4	11	11	10
July	14	13	15	15	10
Aug	16	14	10	10	14
Sept	7	5	6	6	11
Oct	0	11	4	4	7
Nov	0	5	12	12	6
Dec	0	18	25	25	9
Jan	0	5	15	15	20
Feb	0	22	7	7	8
March	0	5	8	8	16
Avg	11	9	10	10	11

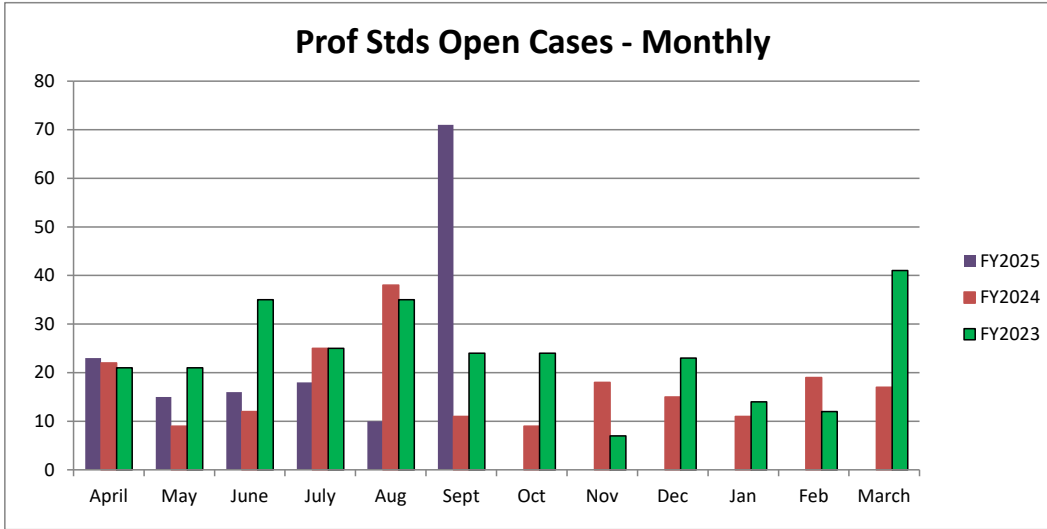


Firm Registration					
Firm	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
April	14	6	7	7	3
May	19	8	11	11	15
June	26	12	22	22	25
July	40	25	37	37	35
Aug	56	39	47	47	49
Sept	63	44	53	53	60
Oct	63	55	57	57	67
Nov	63	60	69	69	73
Dec	63	78	94	94	82
Jan	63	83	109	109	102
Feb	63	105	116	116	110
March	63	110	124	124	126

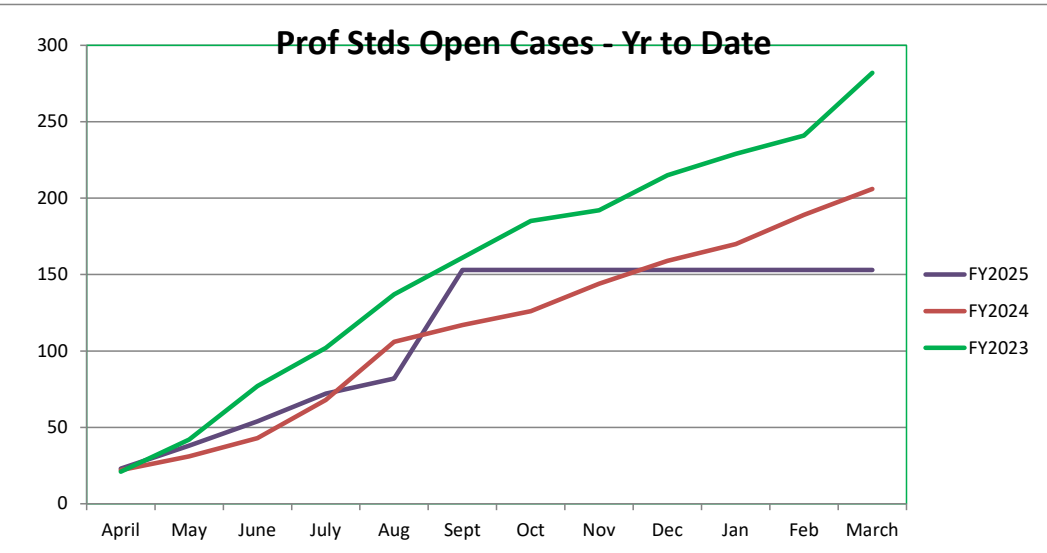


**NC State Board of CPA Examiners
Monthly and Year-to-Date Operational Metrics**

Prf Stds Cases					
Open	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	#	#	#	#	#
April	23	22	21	9	7
May	15	9	21	8	9
June	16	12	35	37	12
July	18	25	25	18	30
Aug	10	38	35	18	27
Sept	71	11	24	13	13
Oct	0	9	24	19	17
Nov	0	18	7	21	10
Dec	0	15	23	11	13
Jan	0	11	14	31	21
Feb	0	19	12	33	12
March	0	17	41	38	29
Avg	26	17	24	21	17

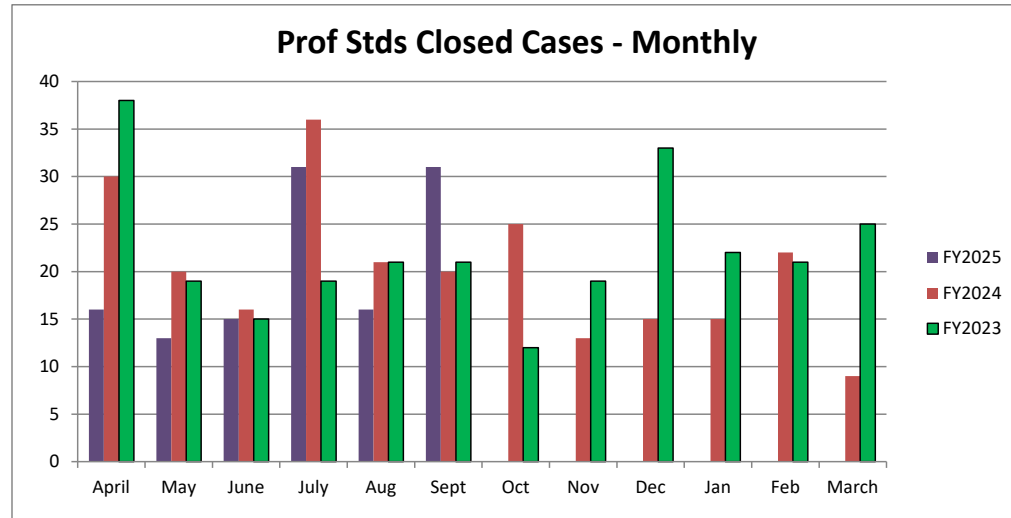


Prf Stds Cases					
Open	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
April	23	22	21	9	7
May	38	31	42	17	16
June	54	43	77	54	28
July	72	68	102	72	58
Aug	82	106	137	90	85
Sept	153	117	161	103	98
Oct	153	126	185	122	115
Nov	153	144	192	143	125
Dec	153	159	215	154	138
Jan	153	170	229	185	159
Feb	153	189	241	218	171
March	153	206	282	256	200

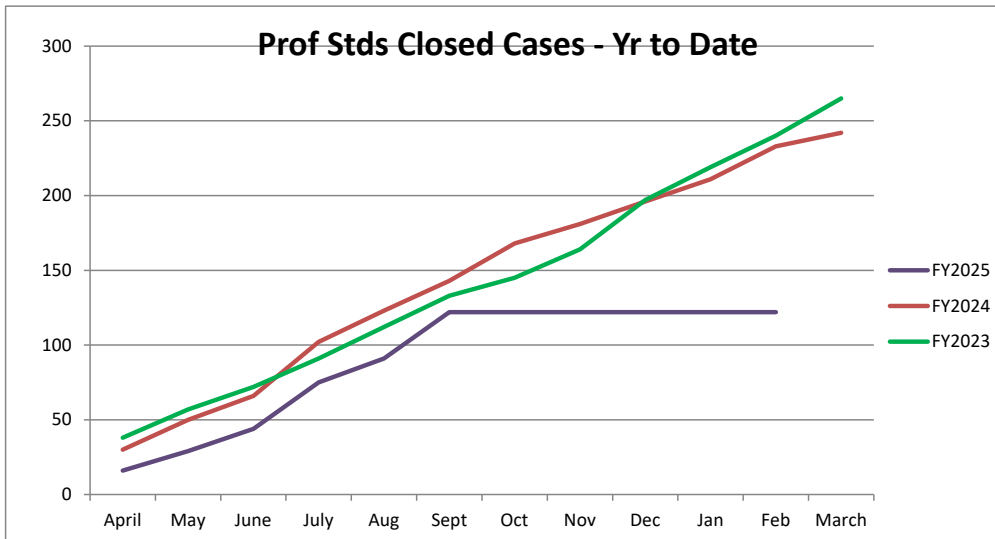


NC State Board of CPA Examiners Monthly and Year-to-Date Operational Metrics

Prf Stds Cases					
Closed	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	#	#	#	#	#
April	16	30	38	23	17
May	13	20	19	4	23
June	15	16	15	17	23
July	31	36	19	21	23
Aug	16	21	21	18	16
Sept	31	20	21	35	17
Oct	0	25	12	17	12
Nov	0	13	19	14	24
Dec	0	15	33	9	12
Jan	0	15	22	18	19
Feb	0	22	21	29	27
March	0	9	25	23	17
Avg	20	20	22	19	19

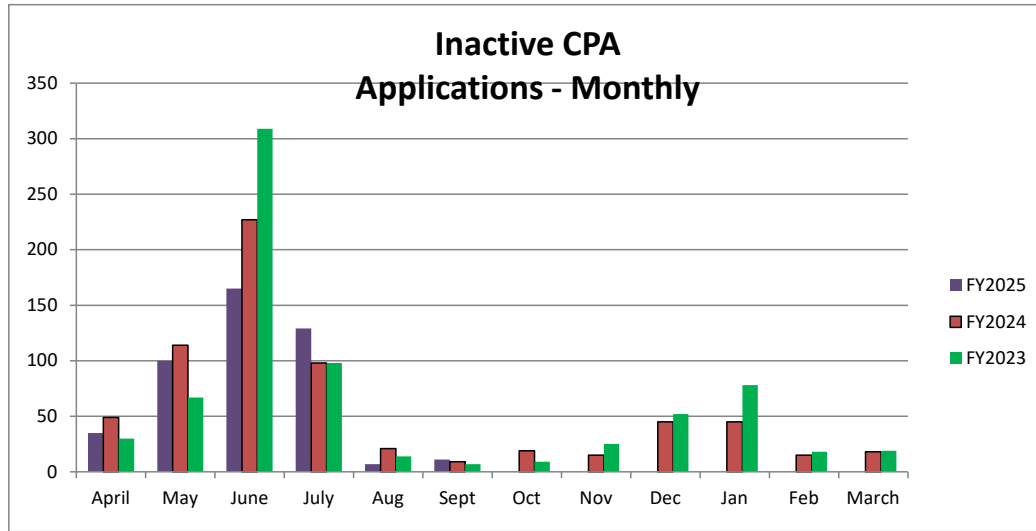


Prf Stds Cases					
Closed	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
April	16	30	38	23	17
May	29	50	57	27	40
June	44	66	72	44	63
July	75	102	91	65	86
Aug	91	123	112	83	102
Sept	122	143	133	118	119
Oct	122	168	145	135	131
Nov	122	181	164	149	155
Dec	122	196	197	158	167
Jan	122	211	219	176	186
Feb	122	233	240	205	213
March	122	242	265	228	230

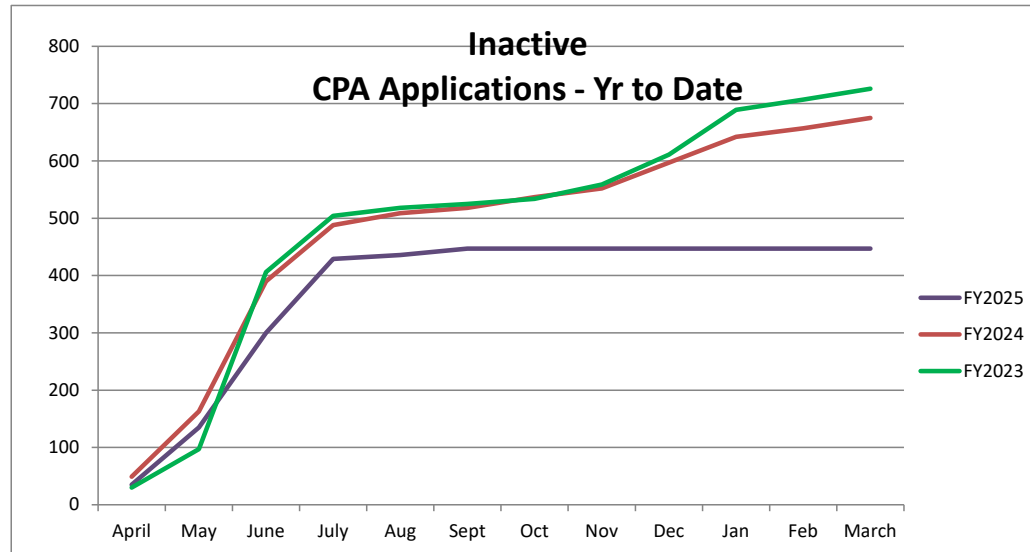


**NC State Board of CPA Examiners
Monthly and Year-to-Date Operational Metrics**

Inactive Applications					
InAct	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	#	#	#	#	#
April	35	49	30	23	17
May	100	114	67	54	88
June	165	227	309	281	234
July	129	98	98	105	116
Aug	7	21	14	18	7
Sept	11	9	7	10	6
Oct	0	19	9	21	13
Nov	0	15	25	29	21
Dec	0	45	52	59	55
Jan	0	45	78	69	53
Feb	0	15	18	19	9
March	0	18	19	32	21
Avg	75	56	61	60	53

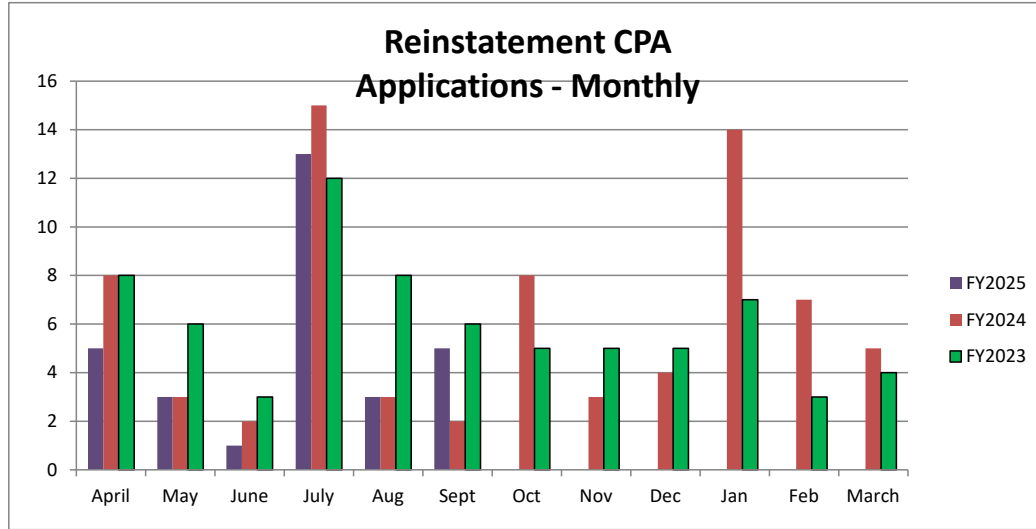


Inactive Applications					
InAct	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
April	35	49	30	23	17
May	135	163	97	77	105
June	300	390	406	358	339
July	429	488	504	463	455
Aug	436	509	518	481	462
Sept	447	518	525	491	468
Oct	447	537	534	512	481
Nov	447	552	559	541	502
Dec	447	597	611	600	557
Jan	447	642	689	669	610
Feb	447	657	707	688	619
March	447	675	726	720	640

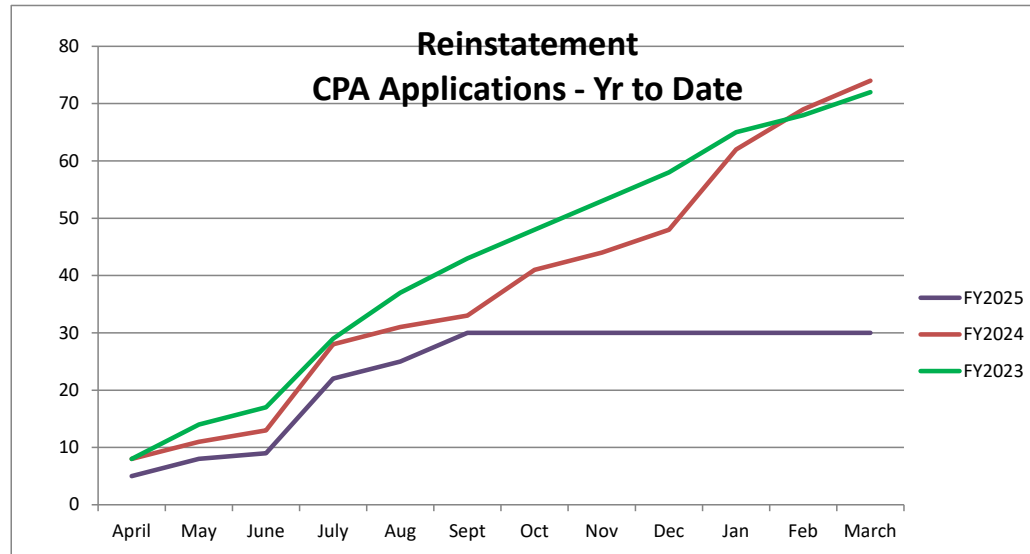


NC State Board of CPA Examiners
Monthly and Year-to-Date Operational Metrics

Reinstatement Applications					
Re-Inst	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	#	#	#	#	#
April	5	8	8	6	1
May	3	3	6	1	4
June	1	2	3	0	4
July	13	15	12	13	11
Aug	3	3	8	2	5
Sept	5	2	6	4	5
Oct	0	8	5	7	4
Nov	0	3	5	6	6
Dec	0	4	5	7	5
Jan	0	14	7	6	7
Feb	0	7	3	6	14
March	0	5	4	5	6
Avg	5	6	6	5	6

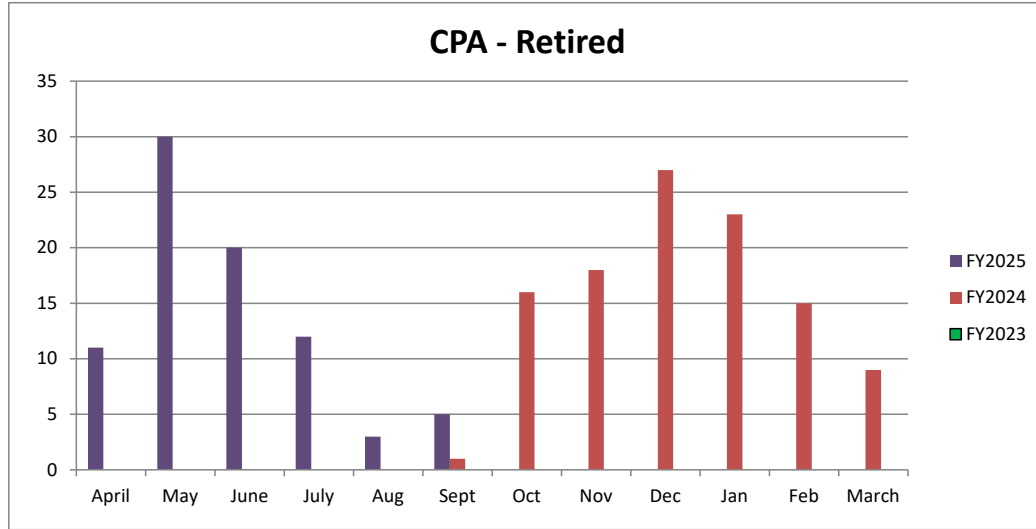


Reinstatement Applications					
Re-Inst	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
April	5	8	8	6	1
May	8	11	14	7	5
June	9	13	17	7	9
July	22	28	29	20	20
Aug	25	31	37	22	25
Sept	30	33	43	26	30
Oct	30	41	48	33	34
Nov	30	44	53	39	40
Dec	30	48	58	46	45
Jan	30	62	65	52	52
Feb	30	69	68	58	66
March	30	74	72	63	72



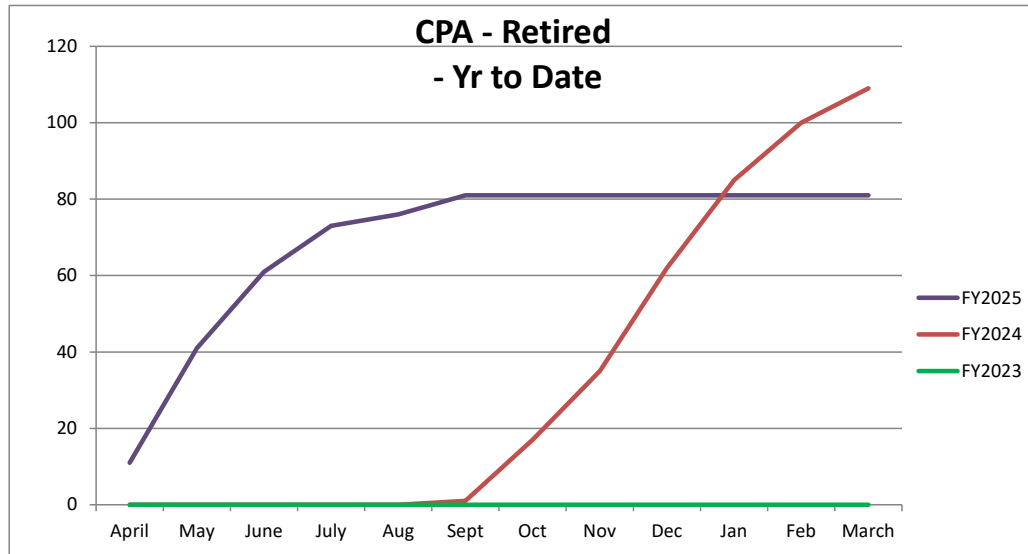
NC State Board of CPA Examiners
Monthly and Year-to-Date Operational Metrics

CPA-Retired					
Count	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	#	#	#	#	#
April	11	0	0	0	0
May	30	0	0	0	0
June	20	0	0	0	0
July	12	0	0	0	0
Aug	3	0	0	0	0
Sept	5	1	0	0	0
Oct	0	16	0	0	0
Nov	0	18	0	0	0
Dec	0	27	0	0	0
Jan	0	23	0	0	0
Feb	0	15	0	0	0
March	0	9	0	0	0
Avg	14	16	0	0	0



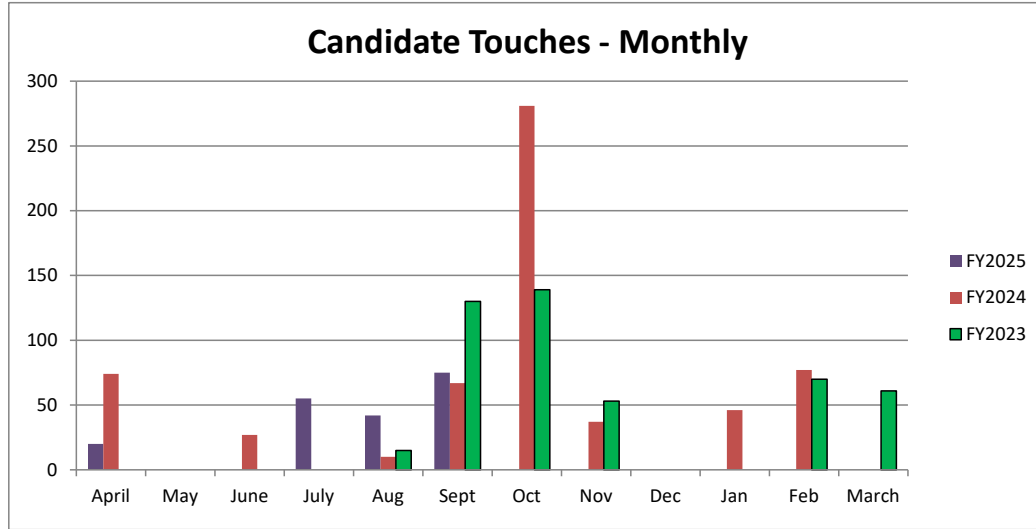
Began Sept 2023

CPA Retired					
Count	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
April	11	0	0	0	0
May	41	0	0	0	0
June	61	0	0	0	0
July	73	0	0	0	0
Aug	76	0	0	0	0
Sept	81	1	0	0	0
Oct	81	17	0	0	0
Nov	81	35	0	0	0
Dec	81	62	0	0	0
Jan	81	85	0	0	0
Feb	81	100	0	0	0
March	81	109	0	0	0



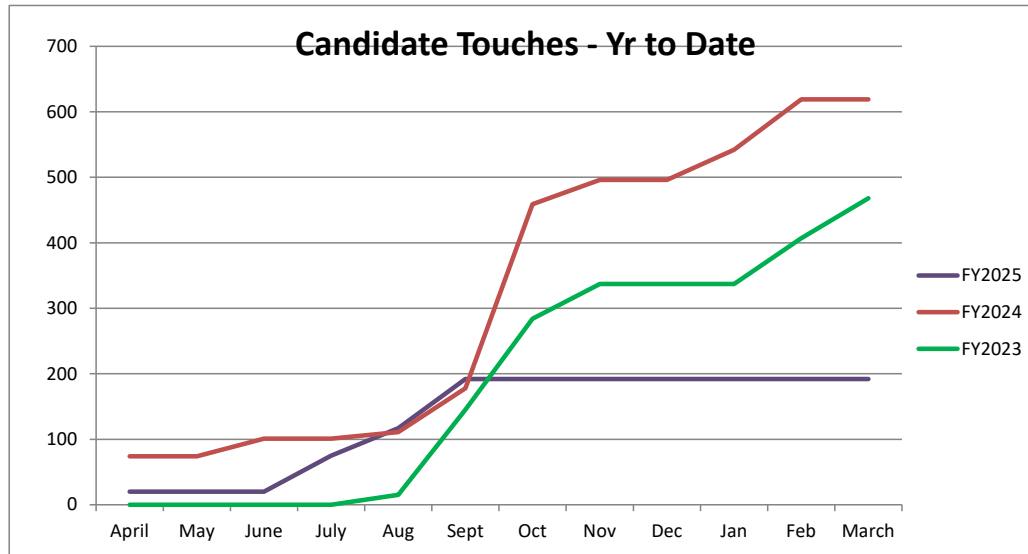
NC State Board of CPA Examiners Monthly and Year-to-Date Operational Metrics

Candidate Touches*					
Count	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	#	#	#	#	#
April	20	74	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	27	0	0	0
July	55	0	0	0	0
Aug	42	10	15	0	0
Sept	75	67	130	0	0
Oct	0	281	139	0	0
Nov	0	37	53	0	0
Dec	0	0	0	0	0
Jan	0	46	0	0	0
Feb	0	77	70	0	0
March	0	0	61	0	0
Avg	32	52	59	0	0



* Candidate Presentations as scheduled in concert with needs of various campuses, not including instructors and staff
Started tracking 8/22

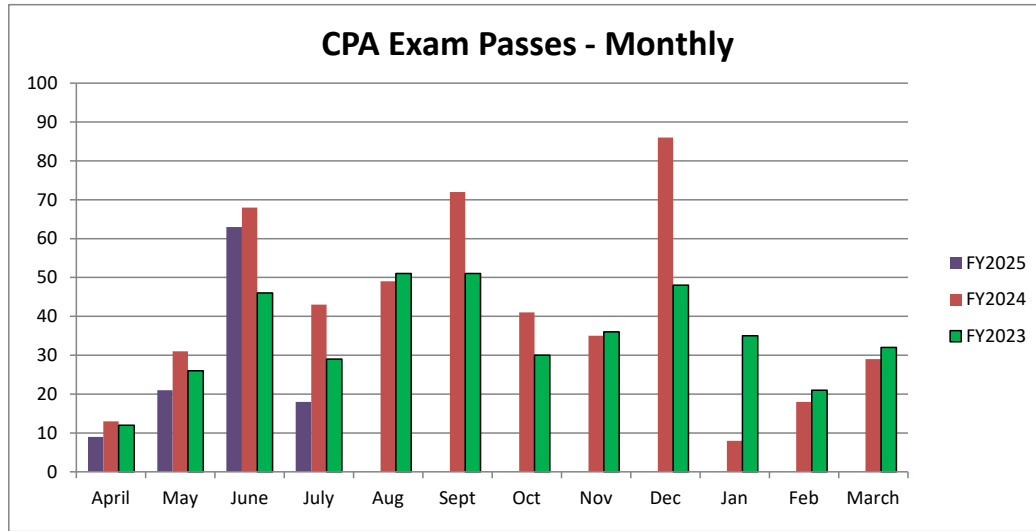
Candidate Touches					
Count	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
April	20	74	0	0	0
May	20	74	0	0	0
June	20	101	0	0	0
July	75	101	0	0	0
Aug	117	111	15	0	0
Sept	192	178	145	0	0
Oct	192	459	284	0	0
Nov	192	496	337	0	0
Dec	192	496	337	0	0
Jan	192	542	337	0	0
Feb	192	619	407	0	0
March	192	619	468	0	0



NC State Board of CPA Examiners Monthly and Year-to-Date Operational Metrics

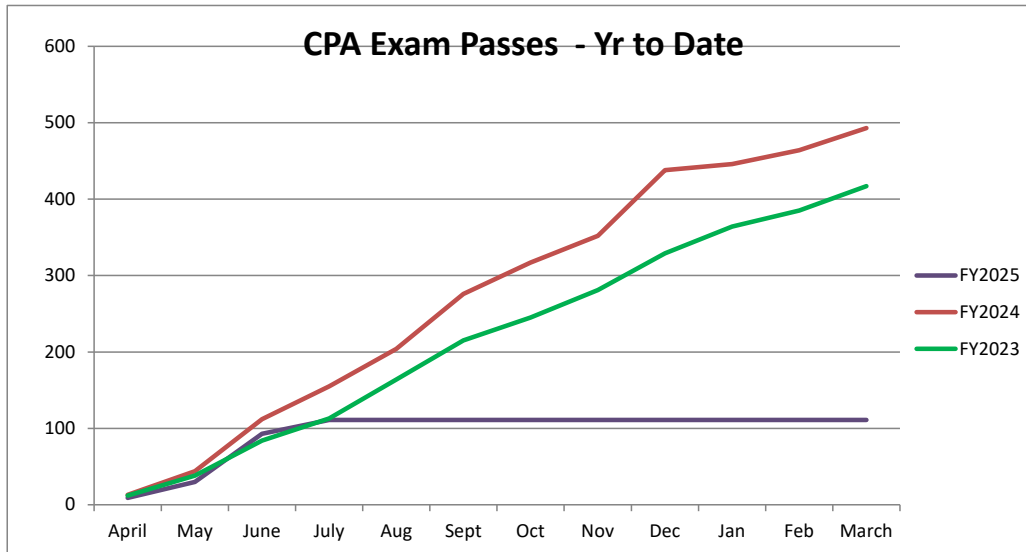
Exam Passes					
Count	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	#	#	#	#	#
April	9	13	12	15	0
May	21	31	26	32	40
June	63	68	46	48	35
July	18	43	29	49	43
Aug	0	49	51	35	58
Sept	0	72	51	55	71
Oct	0	41	30	32	40
Nov	0	35	36	39	53
Dec	0	86	48	52	89
Jan	0	8	35	19	29
Feb	0	18	21	19	18
March	0	29	32	25	32
Avg	28	41	52	35	42

*** Pandemic closures April 2020**



These results run approximately 2 months in arrears due to timing of score releases

Exam Passes					
Count	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Mth	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum	Sum
April	9	13	12	15	0
May	30	44	38	47	40
June	93	112	84	95	75
July	111	155	113	144	118
Aug	111	204	164	179	176
Sept	111	276	215	234	247
Oct	111	317	245	266	287
Nov	111	352	281	305	340
Dec	111	438	329	357	429
Jan	111	446	364	376	458
Feb	111	464	385	395	476
March	111	493	417	420	508



Exam Applications			Certificate Applications			CPA Firm Registrations		Professional Stds Cases					Inactive		Reinstatement		CPA - Retired		Candidate Touches		Exam Passes	
Month	Initial	Re-Exam	Month	Original	Reciprocal	Month	Total	Month	Begin Bal	Open	Closed	End Bal	Month	Total	Month	Total	Month	Total	Month	Total	Month	Total
Oct-20	85	155	Oct-20	47	44	Oct-20	7	Oct-20	88	17	12	93	Oct-20	13	Oct-20	0	Oct-20	0	Oct-20	0	Oct-20	40
Nov-20	78	145	Nov-20	56	61	Nov-20	6	Nov-20	93	10	24	79	Nov-20	21	Nov-20	0	Nov-20	0	Nov-20	0	Nov-20	53
Dec-20	61	146	Dec-20	46	10	Dec-20	9	Dec-20	79	13	12	80	Dec-20	55	Dec-20	0	Dec-20	0	Dec-20	0	Dec-20	89
Jan-21	66	150	Jan-21	72	22	Jan-21	20	Jan-21	80	21	19	82	Jan-21	53	Jan-21	0	Jan-21	0	Jan-21	0	Jan-21	29
Feb-21	66	142	Feb-21	78	4	Feb-21	8	Feb-21	82	12	27	67	Feb-21	9	Feb-21	0	Feb-21	0	Feb-21	0	Feb-21	18
Mar-21	46	147	Mar-21	31	0	Mar-21	16	Mar-21	67	29	17	79	Mar-21	21	Mar-21	0	Mar-21	0	Mar-21	0	Mar-21	32
Apr-21	52	164	Apr-21	41	55	Apr-21	7	Apr-21	79	9	23	65	Apr-21	23	Apr-21	0	Apr-21	0	Apr-21	0	Apr-21	15
May-21	55	186	May-21	50	7	May-21	4	May-21	65	8	4	69	May-21	54	May-21	0	May-21	0	May-21	0	May-21	32
Jun-21	56	182	Jun-21	0	1	Jun-21	11	Jun-21	69	37	17	89	Jun-21	281	Jun-21	0	Jun-21	0	Jun-21	0	Jun-21	48
Jul-21	58	177	Jul-21	75	39	Jul-21	15	Jul-21	89	18	21	86	Jul-21	105	Jul-21	0	Jul-21	0	Jul-21	0	Jul-21	49
Aug-21	37	168	Aug-21	31	37	Aug-21	10	Aug-21	86	18	18	86	Aug-21	18	Aug-21	0	Aug-21	0	Aug-21	0	Aug-21	35
Sep-21	37	111	Sep-21	42	2	Sep-21	6	Sep-21	86	13	35	64	Sep-21	10	Sep-21	0	Sep-21	0	Sep-21	0	Sep-21	55
Oct-21	68	139	Oct-21	46	47	Oct-21	4	Oct-21	64	19	17	66	Oct-21	21	Oct-21	0	Oct-21	0	Oct-21	0	Oct-21	32
Nov-21	90	152	Nov-21	48	74	Nov-21	12	Nov-21	66	21	14	73	Nov-21	29	Nov-21	0	Nov-21	0	Nov-21	0	Nov-21	39
Dec-21	67	110	Dec-21	32	27	Dec-21	25	Dec-21	73	11	9	75	Dec-21	59	Dec-21	0	Dec-21	0	Dec-21	0	Dec-21	52
Jan-22	81	134	Jan-22	60	33	Jan-22	15	Jan-22	75	31	18	88	Jan-22	69	Jan-22	0	Jan-22	0	Jan-22	0	Jan-22	19
Feb-22	54	110	Feb-22	47	11	Feb-22	7	Feb-22	88	33	29	92	Feb-22	19	Feb-22	0	Feb-22	0	Feb-22	0	Feb-22	19
Mar-22	56	141	Mar-22	30	7	Mar-22	8	Mar-22	92	38	23	107	Mar-22	32	Mar-22	0	Mar-22	0	Mar-22	0	Mar-22	25
Apr-22	21	131	Apr-22	44	81	Apr-22	2	Apr-22	107	21	38	90	Apr-22	30	Apr-22	0	Apr-22	0	Apr-22	0	Apr-22	12
May-22	84	178	May-22	39	8	May-22	6	May-22	90	21	19	92	May-22	67	May-22	0	May-22	0	May-22	0	May-22	26
Jun-22	84	172	Jun-22	22	3	Jun-22	8	Jun-22	92	35	15	112	Jun-22	309	Jun-22	0	Jun-22	0	Jun-22	0	Jun-22	46
Jul-22	67	187	Jul-22	50	50	Jul-22	12	Jul-22	112	25	19	118	Jul-22	98	Jul-22	0	Jul-22	0	Jul-22	0	Jul-22	29
Aug-22	56	187	Aug-22	57	24	Aug-22	5	Aug-22	118	35	21	132	Aug-22	14	Aug-22	0	Aug-22	15	Aug-22	15	Aug-22	51
Sep-22	57	140	Sep-22	30	1	Sep-22	6	Sep-22	132	24	21	135	Sep-22	7	Sep-22	0	Sep-22	130	Sep-22	130	Sep-22	51
Oct-22	80	149	Oct-22	34	57	Oct-22	8	Oct-22	135	24	12	147	Oct-22	9	Oct-22	0	Oct-22	139	Oct-22	139	Oct-22	30
Nov-22	87	169	Nov-22	47	67	Nov-22	14	Nov-22	147	7	19	135	Nov-22	25	Nov-22	0	Nov-22	53	Nov-22	53	Nov-22	36
Dec-22	63	142	Dec-22	38	15	Dec-22	10	Dec-22	135	23	33	125	Dec-22	52	Dec-22	0	Dec-22	0	Dec-22	0	Dec-22	48
Jan-23	75	156	Jan-23	44	30	Jan-23	23	Jan-23	125	14	22	117	Jan-23	78	Jan-23	0	Jan-23	0	Jan-23	0	Jan-23	35
Feb-23	46	141	Feb-23	32	9	Feb-23	9	Feb-23	117	12	21	108	Feb-23	18	Feb-23	0	Feb-23	70	Feb-23	70	Feb-23	21
Mar-23	49	192	Mar-23	40	11	Mar-23	3	Mar-23	108	41	25	124	Mar-23	19	Mar-23	0	Mar-23	61	Mar-23	61	Mar-23	32
Apr-23	55	168	Apr-23	47	64	Apr-23	6	Apr-23	124	22	30	116	Apr-23	49	Apr-23	0	Apr-23	74	Apr-23	74	Apr-23	13
May-23	78	208	May-23	27	5	May-23	2	May-23	116	9	20	105	May-23	114	May-23	0	May-23	0	May-23	0	May-23	31
Jun-23	99	262	Jun-23	20	2	Jun-23	4	Jun-23	105	12	16	101	Jun-23	227	Jun-23	0	Jun-23	27	Jun-23	27	Jun-23	68
Jul-23	61	222	Jul-23	62	39	Jul-23	13	Jul-23	101	25	36	90	Jul-23	98	Jul-23	0	Jul-23	0	Jul-23	0	Jul-23	43
Aug-23	132	285	Aug-23	52	36	Aug-23	14	Aug-23	90	38	21	107	Aug-23	21	Aug-23	0	Aug-23	10	Aug-23	10	Aug-23	49
Sep-23	128	242	Sep-23	33	2	Sep-23	5	Sep-23	107	11	20	98	Sep-23	9	Sep-23	1	Sep-23	67	Sep-23	67	Sep-23	72
Oct-23	98	269	Oct-23	61	32	Oct-23	11	Oct-23	98	9	25	82	Oct-23	19	Oct-23	16	Oct-23	281	Oct-23	281	Oct-23	41
Nov-23	38	147	Nov-23	62	55	Nov-23	5	Nov-23	82	18	13	87	Nov-23	15	Nov-23	18	Nov-23	37	Nov-23	37	Nov-23	35
Dec-23	29	119	Dec-23	41	21	Dec-23	18	Dec-23	87	15	15	87	Dec-23	45	Dec-23	27	Dec-23	0	Dec-23	0	Dec-23	86
Jan-24	74	227	Jan-24	43	22	Jan-24	5	Jan-24	87	11	15	83	Jan-24	45	Jan-24	23	Jan-24	46	Jan-24	46	Jan-24	8
Feb-24	56	154	Feb-24	64	12	Feb-24	22	Feb-24	83	19	22	80	Feb-24	15	Feb-24	15	Feb-24	77	Feb-24	77	Feb-24	18
Mar-24	33	111	Mar-24	28	4	Mar-24	5	Mar-24	80	17	9	88	Mar-24	18	Mar-24	9	Mar-24	0	Mar-24	0	Mar-24	29
Apr-24	59	166	Apr-24	27	61	Apr-24	14	Apr-24	88	23	16	95	Apr-24	35	Apr-24	11	Apr-24	20	Apr-24	20	Apr-24	9
May-24	69	241	May-24	21	7	May-24	5	May-24	95	15	13	97	May-24	100	May-24	30	May-24	0	May-24	0	May-24	21
Jun-24	75	154	Jun-24	21	2	Jun-24	7	Jun-24	97	16	15	98	Jun-24	165	Jun-24	20	Jun-24	0	Jun-24	0	Jun-24	63
Jul-24	59	202	Jul-24	45	35	Jul-24	14	Jul-24	98	18	31	85	Jul-24	129	Jul-24	12	Jul-24	55	Jul-24	55	Jul-24	18
Aug-24	70	275	Aug-24	37	36	Aug-24	16	Aug-24	85	10	16	79	Aug-24	7	Aug-24	3	Aug-24	42	Aug-24	42	Aug-24	0
Sep-24	85	147	Sep-24	36	4	Sep-24	7	Sep-24	79	71	31	119	Sep-24	11	Sep-24	5	Sep-24	75	Sep-24	75	Sep-24	0
Oct-24	0	0	Oct-24	0	0	Oct-24	0	Oct-24	119	0	0	119	Oct-24	0	Oct-24	0	Oct-24	0	Oct-24	0	Oct-24	0
Nov-24	0	0	Nov-24	0	0	Nov-24	0	Nov-24	119	0	0	119	Nov-24	0	Nov-24	0	Nov-24	0	Nov-24	0	Nov-24	0
Dec-24	0	0	Dec-24	0	0	Dec-24	0	Dec-24	119	0	0	119	Dec-24	0	Dec-24	0	Dec-24	0	Dec-24	0	Dec-24	0

Began Tracking



North Carolina State Board of Certified Public Accountant Examiners

Executive Staff Report

NASBA Annual Meeting

The 117th NASBA Annual Meeting will be held October 27-30, 2024, in Orlando, Florida. Executive staff have made hotel accommodations and completed meeting registration for all Board members and guests planning to attend.

GL Solutions

The Board's migration from GL Suite Version 6 to GL Suite Version 7 was successfully delivered on time by GL Solutions. Board staff are currently testing the firm renewal process in the GL Suite testing environment to ensure that the Board can launch firm renewals in November.

Education and Awareness Activities

The next scheduled campus presentation is at Meredith College on October 23, 2024. In the Summer and Fall of 2024, Executive staff made presentations at five institutions and one CPA firm, and the Board held two Board meetings on campuses.