# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# 119th MAINE LEGISLATURE

### **SECOND REGULAR SESSION-2000**

Legislative Document

No. 2444

H.P. 1738

House of Representatives, January 10, 2000

An Act to Clarify the Law on Ownership of Certified Public Accounting Firms and to Establish an Approved Practice Monitoring Program.

Approved for introduction by a majority of the Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 203.

Reference to the Committee on Business and Economic Development suggested and ordered printed.

OSEPH W. MAYO, Clerk

Presented by Representative WINSOR of Norway. Cosponsored by Senator KONTOS of Cumberland and

Representatives: BOLDUC of Auburn, MENDROS of Lewiston, Senators: BENNETT of

Oxford, HARRIMAN of Cumberland, MacKINNON of York.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows: 2 Sec. 1. 32 MRSA §12201, sub-§6-A is enacted to read: 4 6-A. Peer review. "Peer review" means a study, appraisal or review of one or more aspects of the professional work of a certified public accountancy firm that performs defined service 8 by a person or persons who are licensed as certified public accountants and who are not affiliated with the certified public accountancy firm being reviewed. 10 Sec. 2. 32 MRSA §12201, sub-§7-A is enacted to read: 12 14 7-A. Practice monitoring program. "Practice monitoring program" means a program designed to establish that a certified public accountancy firm has adopted, maintains and complies with 16 comprehensive quality control policies and procedures that are 18 appropriate to the nature and complexity of the firm's practice. 20 Sec. 3. 32 MRSA §12252, sub-§3, as repealed and replaced by PL 1999, c. 200, §1, is amended to read: 22 24

- Firm permits required. The Notwithstanding Title 13, section 710 and Title 31, section 611, the following provisions apply to the issuance of individual firm permits.
  - A. An applicant for initial issuance or renewal of a permit to practice under this section shall show that a simple majority of the ownership of the firm, in terms of financial interests and voting rights of all partners, officers, shareholders, members or managers, belongs to holders of certificates who are licensed in a state and that all partners, officers, shareholders, members or managers whose principal place of business is in this State and who perform professional services in this State hold valid individual permits issued by the board. At least a simple majority of the ownership of a public accounting firm, in terms of financial interests and voting rights, must belong holders of permits issued by the board. Firms may include nonlicensee owners in accordance with paragraph B.
    - certified public accountancy firm or accountancy firm may include nonlicensee owners as long as:
      - (1) nonlicensee All owners are individuals who actively participate in the certified public accountancy firm or public accountancy firm; and

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(2) The firm complies with such other requirements as the board may impose by rule.

#### Sec. 4. 32 MRSA §12252, sub-§8 is enacted to read:

- 8. Practice monitoring program for certified public accountancy firms. Effective January 1, 2001, the board shall require, as a condition to the granting or renewal of permits to certified public accountancy firms, that each applicant successfully participate in an approved practice monitoring program. Participation in such a program is governed by the following:
  - A. If the firm provides defined service as of the date of the initial granting or first renewal of a certified public accountancy firm's permit following December 15, 2000, the practice monitoring program must include a peer review that must be completed within 18 months after the initial granting or first renewal of the permit following December 15, 2000. After December 15, 2000, the firm must undergo a peer review every 3 years for as long as it provides defined service.
  - B. A certified public accountancy firm that does not perform defined service must be enrolled in an approved practice monitoring program, but is not required to undergo a peer review if the firm annually confirms in writing to the board that it does not perform a defined service. A certified public accountancy firm that subsequently performs defined service must undergo a peer review within 18 months after the fiscal year end of the first defined services engagement that it accepts. Subsequent peer reviews are governed by the provisions of paragraph A.

The board is authorized to adopt rules to carry out the intent of this subsection. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are routine technical rules pursuant to Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter II-A.

- Sec. 5. 32 MRSA §12275, sub-§3, as amended by PL 1999, c. 200, §2, is further amended to read:
- 3. Use of title. A firm may not assume or use the title or designation "certified public accountant," the abbreviation "CPA" or any other title, designation, words, letters, abbreviation, sign, card or device indicating that the firm is composed of certified public accountants, unless:
- A. The firm holds a valid permit issued under section 12252; and

B. Fifty-ene--percent A simple majority of all partners, officers and, shareholders, members or managers of the firm hold certificates.

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### **SUMMARY**

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This bill corrects internal inconsistencies within the certified public accountancy firm ownership law enacted in 1999 and removes a possible conflict with other laws governing limited liability companies, limited liability partnerships and professional associations. It also establishes a practice monitoring program for certified public accountancy firms, also known as "peer review."