$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{y}$ the Committee on Regulated Industries; and Senators Gruters and Boyd

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1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to public accountancy; amending s.
3	473.301, F.S.; making a technical change regarding the
4	purpose of ch. 473, F.S.; amending s. 473.302, F.S.;
5	deleting the definition of the term "Uniform
6	Accountancy Act"; amending s. 473.3035, F.S.;
7	authorizing the Board of Accountancy to contract with
8	certain corporations not for profit for the
9	performance of certain duties assigned to the Division
10	of Certified Public Accounting of the Department of
11	Business and Professional Regulation; amending s.
12	473.306, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; making a
13	technical change; amending s. 473.308, F.S.; revising
14	the education and work experience requirements for a
15	certified public accountant license; directing the
16	board to prescribe specified coursework for licensure;
17	revising requirements for licensure by endorsement;
18	revising requirements for licensure of international
19	applicants; deleting obsolete language; amending s.
20	473.312, F.S.; revising requirements for the approval
21	of providers who administer continuing education on
22	ethics for certified public accountants; requiring the
23	board to give preference to certain providers;
24	amending s. 473.3141, F.S.; revising requirements for
25	certified public accountants licensed in another state
26	or a territory of the United States to practice in
27	this state without obtaining a license; reenacting s.
28	473.311(1)(b), F.S., relating to renewal of license,
29	to incorporate the amendment made to s. 473.312, F.S.,

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30	in references thereto; providing effective dates.
31	
32	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
33	
34	Section 1. Section 473.301, Florida Statutes, is amended to
35	read:
36	473.301 PurposeThe Legislature recognizes that there is a
37	public need for independent and objective certified public
38	accountants and that it is necessary to regulate the practice of
39	public accounting to assure the minimum competence of
40	practitioners and the accuracy of audit statements upon which
41	the public relies and to protect the public from dishonest
42	practitioners and, therefore, deems it necessary in the interest
43	of public welfare to regulate the practice of public accountancy
44	in this state.
45	Section 2. Subsection (9) of section 473.302, Florida
46	Statutes, is amended to read:
47	473.302 DefinitionsAs used in this chapter, the term:
48	(9) "Uniform Accountancy Act" means the Uniform Accountancy
49	Act, Eighth Edition, dated January 2018 and published by the
50	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the
51	National Association of State Boards of Accountancy.
52	
53	However, these terms shall not include services provided by the
54	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants or the
55	Florida Institute of Certified Public Accountants, or any full
56	service association of certified public accounting firms whose
57	plans of administration have been approved by the board, to
58	their members or services performed by these entities in

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59	reviewing the services provided to the public by members of
60	these entities.
61	Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 473.3035, Florida
62	Statutes, is amended to read:
63	473.3035 Division of Certified Public Accounting
64	(1) All services concerning this chapter, including, but
65	not limited to, recordkeeping services, examination services,
66	legal services, and investigative services, and those services
67	in chapter 455 necessary to perform the duties of this chapter
68	<u>are assigned to</u> shall be provided by the Division of Certified
69	Public Accounting. The board may, by majority vote, delegate
70	<u>such</u> a duty or duties to the appropriate division within the
71	department <u>or contract pursuant to part I of chapter 287 for the</u>
72	performance of such duties by corporations not for profit
73	organized before 2024 under chapter 617. The board may, by
74	majority vote, rescind any such delegation of duties at any
75	time.
76	Section 4. Effective January 1, 2026, subsection (3) of
77	section 473.306, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection
78	(4) of that section is republished, to read:
79	473.306 Examinations
80	(3) An applicant is entitled to take the licensure
81	examination to practice in this state as a certified public
82	accountant if:
83	(a) The applicant has completed 120 semester hours or 180
84	quarter hours from an accredited college or university with a
85	concentration in accounting and business courses as <u>prescribed</u>
86	specified by the board by rule; and
87	(b) The applicant shows that she or he has good moral
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88	character. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "good moral
89	character" has the same meaning as provided in s. 473.308(6)(a)
90	s. 473.308(7)(a). The board may refuse to allow an applicant to
91	take the licensure examination for failure to satisfy this
92	requirement if:
93	1. The board finds a reasonable relationship between the
94	lack of good moral character of the applicant and the
95	professional responsibilities of a certified public accountant;
96	and
97	2. The finding by the board of lack of good moral character
98	is supported by competent substantial evidence.
99	
100	If an applicant is found pursuant to this paragraph to be
101	unqualified to take the licensure examination because of a lack
102	of good moral character, the board <u>must</u> shall furnish to the
103	applicant a statement containing the findings of the board, a
104	complete record of the evidence upon which the determination was
105	based, and a notice of the rights of the applicant to a
106	rehearing and appeal.
107	(4) The board shall have the authority to establish the
108	standards for determining and shall determine:
109	(a) What constitutes a passing grade for each subject or
110	part of the licensure examination;
111	(b) Which educational institutions, in addition to the
112	universities in the State University System of Florida, shall be
113	deemed to be accredited colleges or universities;
114	(c) What courses and number of hours constitute a major in
115	accounting; and
116	(d) What courses and number of hours constitute additional
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117	accounting courses acceptable under s. 473.308(4).
118	Section 5. Effective January 1, 2026, subsections (4)
119	through (10) of section 473.308, Florida Statutes, are amended
120	to read:
121	473.308 Licensure
122	(4) <u>(a)</u> An applicant for licensure must <u>do at least one of</u>
123	the following:
124	<u>1. Complete</u> have at least 150 semester hours of college
125	education, including a baccalaureate or higher degree conferred
126	by an accredited college or university, with a concentration in
127	accounting and business <u>as prescribed by the board</u> in the total
128	educational program to the extent specified by the board.
129	2. Hold a master's degree in accounting or finance
130	conferred by an accredited college or university with a
131	concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the
132	board.
133	3. Hold a baccalaureate degree in accounting or finance
134	conferred by an accredited college or university with a
135	concentration in accounting and business as prescribed by the
136	board.
137	4. Hold a baccalaureate degree in any major course of study
138	conferred by an accredited college or university and have
139	completed coursework required for a concentration in accounting
140	and business as prescribed by the board.
141	(b) The board shall prescribe the coursework required for a
142	concentration in accounting and business. The board may deem an
143	applicant to have satisfied requirements for such coursework if
144	the applicant receives a baccalaureate or higher degree in
145	accounting or finance conferred by an accredited college or

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580-02000-25 2025160c1 146 university in a state or territory of the United States. An 147 applicant receiving a baccalaureate or higher degree with a 148 major course of study other than accounting or finance must 149 complete the coursework required for a concentration in 150 accounting and business as prescribed by the board. (5) (a) An applicant for licensure who completes the 151 152 education requirements under subparagraph (4)(a)1. or subparagraph (4) (a) 2. after December 31, 2008, must show that he 153 154 or she has had 1 year of work experience. An applicant who completes the education requirements under subparagraph (4)(a)3. 155 156 or subparagraph (4)(a)4. must show 2 years of work experience. 157 (b) Such work This experience includes shall include 158 providing any type of service or advice involving the use of 159 accounting, attest, compilation, management advisory, financial advisory, tax, or consulting skills, all of which must be 160 161 verified by a certified public accountant who is licensed by a 162 state or territory of the United States. This experience is 163 acceptable if it was gained through employment in government,

164 industry, academia, or public practice; constituted a 165 substantial part of the applicant's duties; and was verified by 166 a certified public accountant licensed by a state or territory 167 of the United States. The board shall adopt rules specifying 168 standards and providing for the review and approval of the work 169 experience required by this subsection section.

(b) However, an applicant who completed the requirements of
 subsection (4) on or before December 31, 2008, and who passes
 the licensure examination on or before June 30, 2010, is exempt
 from the requirements of this subsection.

174

(6) (a) An applicant for licensure <u>must</u> show that <u>he</u>

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175	or she the applicant has good moral character. For purposes of
176	this paragraph, the term
177	(7)(a) "good moral character" means a personal history of
178	honesty, fairness, and respect for the rights of others and for
179	the laws of this state and nation.
180	(b) The board may refuse to certify an applicant for
181	failure to satisfy this requirement if:
182	1. The board finds a reasonable relationship between the
183	lack of good moral character of the applicant and the
184	professional responsibilities of a certified public accountant;
185	and
186	2. The finding by the board of lack of good moral character
187	is supported by competent substantial evidence.
188	(c) When an applicant is found to be unqualified for a
189	license because of a lack of good moral character, the board
190	shall furnish to the applicant a statement containing the
191	findings of the board, a complete record of the evidence upon
192	which the determination was based, and a notice of the rights of
193	the applicant to a rehearing and appeal.
194	<u>(7)</u> The board shall certify as qualified for a license
195	by endorsement an applicant who :
196	(a) Is not licensed and has not been licensed in any state
197	or territory and who has met the requirements of this section
198	for education, work experience, and good moral character and has
199	passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing
200	examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination
201	required by s. 473.306; or
202	(b)1. holds <u>an active</u> a valid license <u>in good standing</u> to
203	practice public accounting issued by another state or \underline{a}

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580-02000-25 2025160c1 204 territory of the United States, if the applicant has maintained 205 good moral character and, at the time of licensure by such other 206 state or territory, the applicant was required to show evidence 207 of having obtained at least a baccalaureate degree from an 208 accredited college or university and having passed the Uniform 209 CPA Examination criteria for issuance of such license were 210 substantially equivalent to the licensure criteria that existed 211 in this state at the time the license was issued; 212 2. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting 213 issued by another state or territory of the United States but 214 the criteria for issuance of such license did not meet the 215 requirements of subparagraph 1.; has met the requirements of 216 this section for education, work experience, and good moral 217 character; and has passed a national, regional, state, or 218 territorial licensing examination that is substantially 219 equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306; or 220 3. Holds a valid license to practice public accounting

issued by another state or territory of the United States for at least 10 years before the date of application; has passed a national, regional, state, or territorial licensing examination that is substantially equivalent to the examination required by s. 473.306; and has met the requirements of this section for good moral character.

227 <u>(8) (9)</u> An international applicant who seeks licensure as a 228 certified public accountant in this state must do at least one 229 of the following:

(a) Hold an active license in good standing to If the
 applicant has at least 5 years of experience in the practice of
 public accountancy in the United States or in the practice of

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580-02000-25 2025160c1 233 public accountancy or its equivalent in a foreign country that 234 the International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National 235 Association of State Boards of Accountancy has determined has 236 licensure standards that are substantially equivalent to those 237 in the United States, or has at least 5 years of work experience 238 that meets the requirements of subsection (5), the board must 239 waive the requirements of subsection (4) which are in excess of 240 a baccalaureate degree. All experience that is used as a basis for waiving the requirements of subsection (4) must be while 241 242 licensed as a certified public accountant by another state or 243 territory of the United States or while licensed in the practice 244 of public accounting, accountancy or its equivalent, in a 245 foreign country that the International Qualifications Appraisal 246 Board of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy 247 has determined has licensure standards equal that are 248 substantially equivalent to those in the United States and has 249 passed an exam pursuant to s. 473.306(5). 250 (b) Hold an active license in good standing to practice 251 public accounting, or its equivalent, in a foreign country that 252 the International Qualifications Appraisal Board of the National

Association of State Boards of Accountancy has not determined has licensure standards equal to those in the United States and has met the requirements for education, work experience, and good moral character under subsections (4), (5), and (6) and has passed the Uniform CPA exam. The board shall have the authority to establish the standards for experience that meet this requirement.

260 <u>(9)(10)</u> The board may refuse to certify for licensure any 261 applicant who is under investigation in another state for any

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262	act that would constitute a violation of this act or chapter
263	455, until such time as the investigation is complete and
264	disciplinary proceedings <u>are</u> have been terminated.
265	Section 6. Paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section
266	473.312, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
267	473.312 Continuing education
268	(1)
269	(c) <u>At least</u> Not less than 5 percent of the total hours
270	required by the board must shall be in ethics applicable to the
271	practice of public accounting. This requirement shall be
272	administered by providers approved by the board, and a majority
273	of the hours <u>must</u> shall include a review of the provisions of
274	chapter 455 and this chapter and the related administrative
275	rules. Such requirement must be administered by reputable
276	providers determined by the board. The board shall give
277	preference to corporations not for profit organized under
278	chapter 617 who are exempt from taxation under s. 501(c)(6) of
279	the Internal Revenue Code and who demonstrate their experience,
280	integrity, knowledge, practice, professional responsibility, and
281	representation of the largest numbers of certified public
282	accountants in this state.
283	Section 7. Effective January 1, 2026, subsections (1) and
284	(3) of section 473.3141, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
285	473.3141 Certified public accountants licensed in other
286	states
287	(1) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, An
288	individual who <u>holds an active license in good standing to</u>
289	practice public accounting in another state or a territory of
290	the United States and who does not have an office in this state
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291	has the privileges of Florida certified public accountants and
292	may provide public accounting services in this state without
293	obtaining a license under this chapter or notifying or
294	registering with the board or paying a fee if <u>, at the time of</u>
295	licensure by such other state or territory, the individual was
296	required to show evidence of having obtained at least a
297	baccalaureate degree and having passed the Uniform CPA
298	Examination:
299	(a) Holds a valid license as a certified public accountant
300	from a state that the board or its designee has determined by
301	rule to have adopted standards that are substantially equivalent
302	to the certificate requirements in s. 5 of the Uniform
303	Accountancy Act in the issuance of licenses; or
304	(b) Holds a valid license as a certified public accountant
305	from a state that has not been approved by the board as having
306	adopted standards in substantial equivalence with s. 5 of the
307	Uniform Accountancy Act, but obtains verification from the
308	board, or its designee, as determined by rule, that the
309	individual's certified public accountant qualifications are
310	substantially equivalent to the certificate requirements in s. 5
311	of the Uniform Accountancy Act.
312	
313	The board shall define by rule what constitutes an office.
314	(3) An individual certified public accountant from another
315	state <u>or a territory of the United States</u> who practices pursuant
316	to this section, and the firm that employs that individual, ${ m must}$
317	shall both consent, as a condition of the privilege of
318	practicing in this state:
319	(a) To the personal and subject matter jurisdiction and
I	

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580-02000-25 2025160c1 320 disciplinary authority of the board; (b) 321 To comply with this chapter and the applicable board 322 rules; 323 That if the individual's license as a certified public (C) 324 accountant from another the state or a territory of the United 325 States becomes invalid of the individual's principal place of 326 business is no longer valid, the individual must will cease 327 offering or rendering public accounting services in this state, 328 individually and on behalf of a firm; and 329 (d) To the appointment of the state board that issued the individual's license as the agent upon whom process may be 330 331 served in any action or proceeding by the board or department 332 against the individual or firm. 333 Section 8. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 334 made by this act to section 473.312, Florida Statutes, in 335 references thereto, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 336 473.311, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read: 337 473.311 Renewal of license.-338 (1)339 (b) A nonresident licensee seeking renewal of a license in 340 this state shall be determined to have met the continuing 341 education requirements in s. 473.312, except for the 342 requirements in s. 473.312(1)(c), if the licensee has complied 343 with the continuing education requirements applicable in the 344 state in which his or her office is located. If the state in 345 which the nonresident licensee's office is located has no 346 continuing education requirements for license renewals, the 347 nonresident licensee must comply with the continuing education 348 requirements in s. 473.312.

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

CS for SB 160

580-02000-252025160c1349Section 9. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this350act, this act shall take effect July 1, 2025.