

Legislative Law Article VI
INTERNAL CONTROL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Legislative Law §89. Definitions.

As used in this article, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

1. "Internal control". A process that integrates the activities, plans, attitudes, policies, systems, resources and efforts of the people of an organization working together, and that is designed to provide reasonable assurance that the organization will achieve its objectives and mission. The objectives of an internal control system include, but are not limited to: the safeguarding of assets; checking the accuracy and reliability of accounting data and financial reporting; promoting the effectiveness and efficiency of operations; ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and encouraging adherence to prescribed managerial policies. Internal control review processes are used periodically to evaluate the ongoing internal control system and to assess and monitor the implementation of necessary corrective actions.

2. "Internal audit". An appraisal activity established by the management of an organization for review of operations as a means of assuring conformance with management policies and the effectiveness of internal control, and conducted in conformance with generally accepted standards for internal auditing.

3. "Legislature". The legislature of the state of New York, including all components thereof as provided in subdivision two of section ninety of this chapter.

Legislative Law §90. Internal control responsibilities.

1. The senate and the assembly shall each:

a. establish and maintain by rule guidelines for a system of internal control; and

b. establish and maintain a system of internal control and a program of internal control review for their respective house.

2. In order to identify all the components of the legislature and their responsibilities for the purposes of implementing the provisions of this article, the temporary president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly shall jointly issue, and at their discretion, periodically revise a schedule which lists all components of each of their respective houses of the legislature. The temporary president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly may identify in a schedule components for which joint internal controls and internal control reviews will be established and maintained.

Legislative Law §91. Internal audit responsibilities.

1. The temporary president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly or their designees shall determine, and periodically review such determination of, whether an internal audit function within their respective house is required. Establishment of such function shall be based upon an evaluation of costs and benefits of implementation and other factors that are determined to be relevant. In the event it is determined that an internal audit function is required for one or both houses, the temporary president of the senate or the speaker of the assembly shall establish an internal audit function within the respective house which operates in accordance with generally accepted standards for internal auditing. Any such internal audit function shall be directed and shall report in a manner prescribed by the respective house. The internal audit function shall evaluate the respective house's internal controls, identify internal control weaknesses that have not been corrected and make recommendations to correct these weaknesses.

2. In the event the temporary president of the senate or the speaker of the assembly does not establish an internal audit function pursuant to subdivision one of this section he or she shall nevertheless establish and maintain the program of internal control review required by section ninety of this article.

Legislative Law §92. Independent audits.

1. At least once every three years, the independent certified public accountants selected pursuant to this section shall conduct audits of the internal controls of each house of the legislature. Such audits shall be performed in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards and shall include a report on whether the respective house's internal controls are established and functioning in a manner that provides reasonable assurance that they meet the objectives of internal control as defined in section eighty-nine of this article. The report shall identify the internal controls both evaluated and not evaluated and shall identify internal control weaknesses that have not been corrected and actions that are recommended to correct these weaknesses. If any such internal control weaknesses are significant or material with respect to each house, the independent auditor shall so state. The temporary president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly shall make available to the public the results of such audits, including any related management letters. The temporary president and the speaker and any officer or employee of each house shall make available upon request to such independent certified public accountants all books and records relevant to such independent audits.

2. The temporary president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly shall request proposals from independent certified public accountants for audits of the internal controls of their respective house. The requests for proposals shall include a reference to the requirements for audits conducted pursuant to subdivision one of this section. The temporary president and the speaker shall select such independent auditors in accordance with a competitive procedure including an evaluation, based on quality and price factors, of those proposals received in response to such requests for proposals.