

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in **this style type**, and deletions will appear in ~~this style type~~.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2013 Regular Session and 2013 First Regular Technical Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE ENROLLED ACT No. 338

AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning state and local administration.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 2-5-1.1-6.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 6.3. (a) The following definitions apply throughout this section:**

(1) "Audit committee" refers to the audit and financial reporting subcommittee of the legislative council established by subsection (b).

(2) "Audited entity" refers to the state, a municipality, a public hospital, or another person or entity that is subject to an examination by the state board of accounts under IC 5-11-1 or another law. However, the term applies to an entity (as defined in IC 5-11-1-16(e)) to the extent that the entity is required to be examined under IC 5-11-1-9 or another law.

(3) "Examination" refers to an audit, examination, or other engagement by the state board of accounts, its field examiners, or private examiners under IC 5-11-1 or another law.

(b) The audit and financial reporting subcommittee of the legislative council is established to assure the independence of the state board of accounts. The subcommittee is comprised of five (5)

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voting members and one (1) advisory member, who shall be the director of the office of management and budget, or the director's designee. The chairman of the legislative council, with the advice of the vice chairman of the legislative council, shall appoint the voting members of the audit committee and its chairperson. The audit committee may have members who are not members of the legislative council. If the individual appointed is not a member of the general assembly, the term of the member is three (3) years. If the individual appointed is a member of the general assembly, the term of the member is one (1) year. However, to stagger the terms of the members, if the individual appointed is not a member of the general assembly, the initial term of two (2) of these members is two (2) years instead of three (3) years. All members of the audit committee must possess or obtain a basic understanding of governmental financial reporting and auditing. To ensure the audit committee's independence and effectiveness, a member of the audit committee may not exercise managerial responsibilities that fall within the scope of an examination required by IC 5-11-1.

(c) It is the responsibility of the audit committee to provide independent review and oversight of the state board of accounts and the examination process used by the state board of accounts. To carry out this responsibility, the audit committee shall do at least the following:

- (1) Review and monitor the independence and objectivity of the state board of accounts and the effectiveness of the examination process, taking into consideration relevant professional and regulatory requirements.
- (2) Evaluate the findings and recommendations of any peer review of the state board of accounts that is required by recognized government auditing standards.
- (3) Receive and review reports of examinations submitted under IC 5-11-5-1 or another law to monitor the integrity of the financial reporting process and the effectiveness of the state board of accounts in evaluating the internal accounting controls of audited entities.
- (4) Monitor the actions of the examined entities to follow up on reported findings to assure corrective action is taken.
- (5) Review the policy on the engagement of the state board of accounts, its field examiners, and private examiners to supply nonaudit services, taking into account relevant ethical guidance regarding the provision of nonaudit services by the state board of accounts.



(6) Provide guidance to the state board of accounts on any accounting, examination, or financial reporting matter requested by the state board of accounts.

(7) At least annually, report to the legislative council on how the audit committee has discharged its duties and met its responsibilities.

(d) An examined entity shall provide the audit committee with information, including any reports of internal auditors and annual internal audit work plans, that the audit committee requests as necessary or appropriate to carry out the responsibilities of the audit committee.

(e) IC 2-5-1.2 applies to the committee. In addition, the audit committee may retain the services of at least one (1) financial expert who is either an audit committee member or an outside party engaged by the audit committee for this purpose. The financial expert must, through both education and experience and in a manner specifically relevant to the government sector, possess:

- (1) an understanding of generally accepted accounting principles and financial statements;
- (2) experience in preparing or auditing financial statements of comparable entities;
- (3) experience in applying such principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals, and reserves;
- (4) experience with internal accounting controls; and
- (5) an understanding of audit committee functions.

The expenses of the audit committee shall be paid from appropriations for the legislative council and the legislative services agency.

SECTION 2. IC 5-11-1-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.246-2005, SECTION 53, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 1. (a) There is established a state board of accounts. The board consists of the state examiner and two (2) deputy examiners, as provided in this section.

(b) The principal officer of the board is the state examiner. ~~who shall~~ **To hold the office of state examiner, an individual must:**

- (1) be appointed by the governor; ~~and who shall hold office for a term of four (4) years from the date of appointment. The state examiner must~~
- (2) have the individual's appointment accepted by the legislative council in conformity with subsection (e); and
- (3) be a certified public accountant with at least ~~three (3)~~ consecutive years of active experience as a field examiner with



the state board of accounts that immediately precedes the appointment as state examiner. **five (5) years of accounting experience, including at least three (3) years of single audit experience in the public or private sector.**

(c) The governor shall also appoint two (2) deputy examiners. ~~who must have the same qualifications as the state examiner; be of different political parties; and be~~ **To hold the office of deputy examiner, an individual must:**

- (1) be appointed by the governor; and**
- (2) be a certified public accountant.**

A deputy examiner is subordinate to the state examiner. ~~The deputy examiners shall be appointed for terms of~~ **In the case of deputy examiners appointed after June 30, 2014, at least one (1) of the deputy examiners must have at least three (3) years of experience with the state board of accounts at the time of appointment.**

(d) **Not more than two (2) of the three (3) individuals appointed to the state board of accounts may be members of the same political party. The term of a state examiner is four (4) years. However, the term of the state examiner serving on January 1, 2014, ends December 31, 2017. Notwithstanding the expiration of the term of a state examiner, the state examiner may continue to serve as acting state examiner until a state examiner is appointed or reappointed. The term of a deputy examiner is coterminous with the term of the state examiner.**

(e) **The governor shall submit to the executive director of the legislative services agency in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6 the name of an individual who the governor recommends for appointment under subsection (b) along with any supporting information that the governor determines is appropriate. The executive director of the legislative services agency shall submit the governor's recommendation along with any submitted supporting information to the members of the legislative council and place the information on the Internet web site maintained by the general assembly. At a meeting open to the public, the legislative council may adopt a resolution to accept or reject a recommendation of the governor. The legislative council may reject a recommendation with or without cause. If the legislative council fails to adopt a resolution accepting or rejecting a recommendation within forty-five (45) days after the recommendation is submitted to the executive director of the legislative services agency in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6, the recommendation shall be treated as accepted by the legislative council. The state examiner serving on**



January 1, 2014, shall be treated as accepted by the legislative council to the same extent as if the legislative council had adopted a resolution that accepted the state examiner's appointment.

(f) IC 4-21.5 applies to an action under this subsection. The state examiner and the deputy examiners are subject to removal by the governor for incompetency **(including failure to maintain the individual's status as a certified public accountant)** or for misconduct of the office. ~~after a~~ **If the governor seeks to remove the state examiner under this subsection, the governor shall notify the state examiner in writing of the governor's proposed action in conformity with IC 4-21.5-3-4 and submit a copy of the notice to the executive director of the legislative services agency in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6. The notice must state the reasons for the proposed action and indicate that the state examiner has fifteen (15) days after being given notice to petition for review of the proposed action. The notice must specify that a petition for review of the proposed action must be made in writing and be submitted to the executive director of the legislative services agency in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3-7. hearing upon due notice and upon stated charges in writing. An appeal may be taken by the officer removed to** **The notice must also state that the state examiner may petition the legislative council under IC 4-21.5-3-4 for a stay of the proposed action pending final resolution of the matter. If a timely petition is filed with the executive director of the legislative services agency, the legislative council shall conduct a proceeding under IC 4-21.5 to review the petition. The determination by the legislative council is a final order. A state examiner removed from office under this subsection may petition for judicial review of a final action of the legislative council under IC 4-21.5-5 in the circuit or a superior court of Marion County. A deputy examiner removed from office under this subsection may petition for judicial review regarding the removal in the circuit or a superior court of Marion County.**

(g) A vacancy in the office of state examiner or deputy examiner must be filled in the same manner provided under this section for the appointment of the vacating officer. An individual appointed to fill a vacancy serves for the remainder of the vacating individual's term.

SECTION 3. IC 5-11-1-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 16. (a) As used in this article, "municipality" means any county, township, city, town, school corporation, special taxing district, or other political subdivision



of Indiana.

(b) As used in this article, "state" means any board, commission, department, division, bureau, committee, agency, governmental subdivision, military body, authority, or other instrumentality of the state, but does not include a municipality.

(c) As used in this article, "public office" means the office of any and every individual who for or on behalf of the state or any municipality or any public hospital holds, receives, disburses, or keeps the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of any public funds.

(d) As used in this article, "public officer" means any individual who holds, receives, disburses, or is required by law to keep any account of public funds or other funds for which the individual is accountable by virtue of the individual's public office.

(e) As used in this article, "entity" means any provider of goods, services, or other benefits that is:

- (1) maintained in whole or in part at public expense; or
- (2) supported in whole or in part by appropriations or public funds or by taxation.

The term does not include the state or a municipality (as defined in this section).

(f) As used in this article, a "public hospital" means either of the following:

- (1) An institution licensed under IC 16-21 and which is owned by the state or an agency of the state or one which is a municipal corporation. A hospital is a municipal corporation if its governing board members are appointed by elected officials of a municipality.
- (2) A state institution (as defined in IC 12-7-2-184).

(g) As used in this article, "audit committee" refers to the audit and financial reporting subcommittee of the legislative council established by IC 2-5-1.1-6.3.

SECTION 4. IC 5-11-5-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.136-2012, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 1. (a) Whenever an examination is made under this article, a report of the examination shall be made. The report must include a list of findings and shall be signed and verified by the examiner making the examination. A finding that is critical of an examined entity must be based upon one (1) of the following:

- (1) Failure of the entity to observe a uniform compliance guideline established under IC 5-11-1-24(a).
- (2) Failure of the entity to comply with a specific law.

A report that includes a finding that is critical of an examined entity



must designate the uniform compliance guideline or the specific law upon which the finding is based. The reports shall immediately be filed with the state examiner, and, after inspection of the report, the state examiner shall immediately file one (1) copy with the officer or person examined, one (1) copy with the auditing department of the municipality examined and reported upon (**if the subject of the report is a municipality**), and one (1) copy in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6 of the reports of examination of state agencies, instrumentalities of the state, and federal funds administered by the state with the legislative services agency, as staff to the **audit committee and the** general assembly. Upon filing, the report becomes a part of the public records of the office of the state examiner, of the office or the person examined, of the auditing department of the municipality examined and reported upon, and of the legislative services agency, as staff to **the audit committee and the** general assembly. A report is open to public inspection at all reasonable times after it is filed. If an examination discloses malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance in office or of any officer or employee, a copy of the report, signed and verified, shall be placed by the state examiner with the attorney general and the inspector general. The attorney general shall diligently institute and prosecute civil proceedings against the delinquent officer, or upon the officer's official bond, or both, and against any other proper person that will secure to the state or to the proper municipality the recovery of any funds misappropriated, diverted, or unaccounted for.

(b) Before an examination report is signed, verified, and filed as required by subsection (a), the officer or the chief executive officer of the state office, municipality, or entity examined must have an opportunity to review the report and to file with the state examiner a written response to that report. If a written response is filed, it becomes a part of the examination report that is signed, verified, and filed as required by subsection (a).

(c) Except as required by subsections (b) and (d), it is unlawful for any deputy examiner, field examiner, or private examiner, before an examination report is made public as provided by this section, to make any disclosure of the result of any examination of any public account, except to the state examiner or if directed to give publicity to the examination report by the state examiner or by any court. If an examination report shows or discloses the commission of a crime by any person, it is the duty of the state examiner to transmit and present the examination report to the grand jury of the county in which the crime was committed at its first session after the making of the



examination report and at any subsequent sessions that may be required. The state examiner shall furnish to the grand jury all evidence at the state examiner's command necessary in the investigation and prosecution of the crime.

(d) If, during an examination under this article, a deputy examiner, field examiner, or private examiner acting as an agent of the state examiner determines that the following conditions are satisfied, the examiner shall report the determination to the state examiner:

(1) A substantial amount of public funds has been misappropriated or diverted.

(2) The deputy examiner, field examiner, or private examiner acting as an agent of the state examiner has a reasonable belief that the malfeasance or misfeasance that resulted in the misappropriation or diversion of the public funds was committed by the officer or an employee of the office.

(e) After receiving a preliminary report under subsection (d), the state examiner may provide a copy of the report to the attorney general. The attorney general may institute and prosecute civil proceedings against the delinquent officer or employee, or upon the officer's or employee's official bond, or both, and against any other proper person that will secure to the state or to the proper municipality the recovery of any funds misappropriated, diverted, or unaccounted for.

(f) In an action under subsection (e), the attorney general may attach the defendant's property under IC 34-25-2.

(g) A preliminary report under subsection (d) is confidential until the final report under subsection (a) is issued, unless the attorney general institutes an action under subsection (e) on the basis of the preliminary report.

SECTION 5. An emergency is declared for this act.



President of the Senate

President Pro Tempore

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Governor of the State of Indiana

Date: _____ Time: _____

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