

**Bill Comparison Summary of
Senate File 2934 (third engrossment) / Senate File 2934 (second
unofficial engrossment)**

Senate Article 8: Miscellaneous

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Comparison Summary of S.F. 2934 – Senate (S.F. 2934, third engrossment) / House (S.F. 2934, second unofficial engrossment)

Section	SENATE Article 8: Miscellaneous	Comparison	HOUSE
1	<p>[Financial Review of Grant and Business Subsidy Recipients] requires a granting agency to provide additional oversight for grants and business subsidies awarded from appropriations in this act. This section applies to competitive, sole source, since source, and legislatively-named grants.</p> <p>Subd. 1 [Definitions] defines “grant” to mean a grant or business subsidy funded by an appropriation in this act. Defines “grantee” to mean any business entity organized under state laws; this includes both nonprofit organizations and for-profit business organizations.</p> <p>Subd. 2 [Financial information required; determination of ability to perform] requires the granting agency to assess the risk that a recipient of a grant would not or could not perform duties required of the grantee. Requires the agency to review specified information to make the risk assessment.</p> <p>Subd. 3 [Additional measures for some grantees] authorizes the agency to require additional information and requires the agency to provide enhanced oversight for grants that have not previously received state or federal grants for similar amounts or similar duties.</p> <p>Subd. 4 [Assistance from Administration] authorizes an agency with inadequate resources or experience to assess the risk of a grantee failing to perform under the grant to contract with the department of administration to perform the agency’s grant oversight duties under this section.</p> <p>Subd. 5 [Agency authority to not award grant] authorizes an agency to not award a grant, if the agency determines</p>	<p>Different.</p> <p>Senate defines “grant” and “grantee” and the House does not.</p> <p>Senate includes business subsidy recipients and the House does not.</p> <p>Senate and House require different information to be submitted by an applicant in order to assess the applicant’s financial standing.</p> <p>Senate requires enhanced oversight of some grantees and House does not.</p> <p>Senate allows agencies without adequate resources or experience to perform obligations under this section to contract with the Department of Administration to perform the agency’s duties and the House does not.</p> <p>Senate includes requirements related to subgrantees and the House does not.</p> <p>House and Senate both allow for an agency to postpone or forego awarding a grant but under different parameters.</p> <p>House requires additional technical assistance be provided to grantees under certain circumstances and Senate does not.</p>	<p>House article 8, section 11. Financial review of nonprofit grant recipients required.</p> <p>Requires any entity that awards a grant to a nonprofit organization pursuant to this bill to first assess the nonprofit’s financial standing and management. Authorizes grantors with significant concerns to postpone or forgo the grant altogether or award the grant subject to additional technical assistance and requirements imposed by the grantor to protect the state’s interests.</p> <p>Specifies information that grantors must require each nonprofit applicant to provide, including the nonprofit’s latest annual return filed with the Internal Revenue Service, where applicable, and evidence of registration and good standing with the Office of the Secretary of State and the Office of the Attorney General. Requires nonprofits with more than \$750,000 in annual revenue to submit audited financial statements. Requires grantors to document and retain specified information, including whether and how the applicant resolved the grantor’s initial concerns regarding the nonprofit’s financial standing and management.</p>

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	<p>there is an appreciable risk that a grantee could not or would not perform its duties under the grant. Requires the agency to provide the grantee 45 days to address the agency’s concern. This subdivision applies to competitive, single source, or sole source grants.</p> <p>Subd. 6 [Legislatively-named grantees] requires an agency to delay the awarding of a legislatively-named grant when the agency determines there is an appreciable risk a grantee would not or could not perform grant duties. The agency must provide notice to certain legislative members. The award must be delayed until after the adjournment of the next regular or special session of the legislature.</p> <p>Subd. 7 [Subgrants] requires an agency to be a party to agreements for a recipient of a state grant to grant money to a subgrantee and for the agency to perform the same financial review for subgrantees.</p> <p>Subd. 8 [Effect] notes that the requirements of this section are in addition to other requirements in law and policy related to state grants.</p>		