

# Financial Statements

## Minnesota State Senate

St. Paul, Minnesota

For the Biennium Ended  
June 30, 2019

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Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Financial Statements  
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For the Biennium Ended June 30, 2019

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED  
JUNE 30, 2019

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Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Organization  
For the Biennium Ended June 30, 2019

**Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration**

Name	Title
Paul Gazelka	Chair
Michelle Benson	Vice Chair
Thomas Bakk	Ranking Minority Member
Richard Cohen	Committee Member
Gary Dahms	Committee Member
Warren Limmer	Committee Member
Scott Newman	Committee Member
Sandra Pappas	Committee Member
Eric Pratt	Committee Member
Ann Rest	Committee Member
Julie Rosen	Committee Member

**Administration**

Cal Ludeman	Secretary of the Senate
Kevin Matzek	Executive Director of Rules Committee

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FINANCIAL SECTION  
MINNESOTA STATE SENATE  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED  
JUNE 30, 2019

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration  
Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and General fund of the Minnesota State Senate (the Senate), of the State of Minnesota, as of and for the biennium ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Senate's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Senate's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Senate's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and General fund of the Senate, of the State of Minnesota, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof, and the budgetary comparison for the General fund for the biennium then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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## Other Matters

### ***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis starting on page 15 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

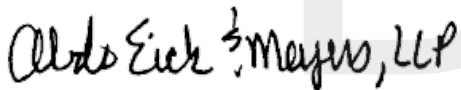
### ***Other Information***

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the basic financial statements that collectively comprise the Senate's basic financial statements. The introductory section and schedule is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we express no opinion or provide any assurance on it.

### ***Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 10, 2021, on our consideration of the Senate's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Senate's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



ABDO, EICK & MEYERS, LLP  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  
March 10, 2021

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## **Management's Discussion and Analysis**

As management of the Minnesota State Senate (the Senate), of the State of Minnesota, we offer readers of the Senate's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Senate for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

### **Financial Highlights**

- The assets of the Senate exceeded its liabilities by \$7,853,362.
- The Senate's total net position increased by \$4,171,064 due to appropriations exceeding expenditures. Expenditures were under budget by \$9,779.
- The Senate's General fund reported an ending fund balance of \$10,104,134, an increase of \$4,397,406 in comparison to the biennium ending June 30, 2017.

## Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Senate's basic financial statements. These statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. The financial statement notes explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. Also, this discussion and analysis contains other supplemental information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Figure 1 shows how the required parts of this annual report are arranged and relate to one another.

**Figure 1**  
**Required Components of the**  
**Minnesota State Senate' Annual Financial Report**

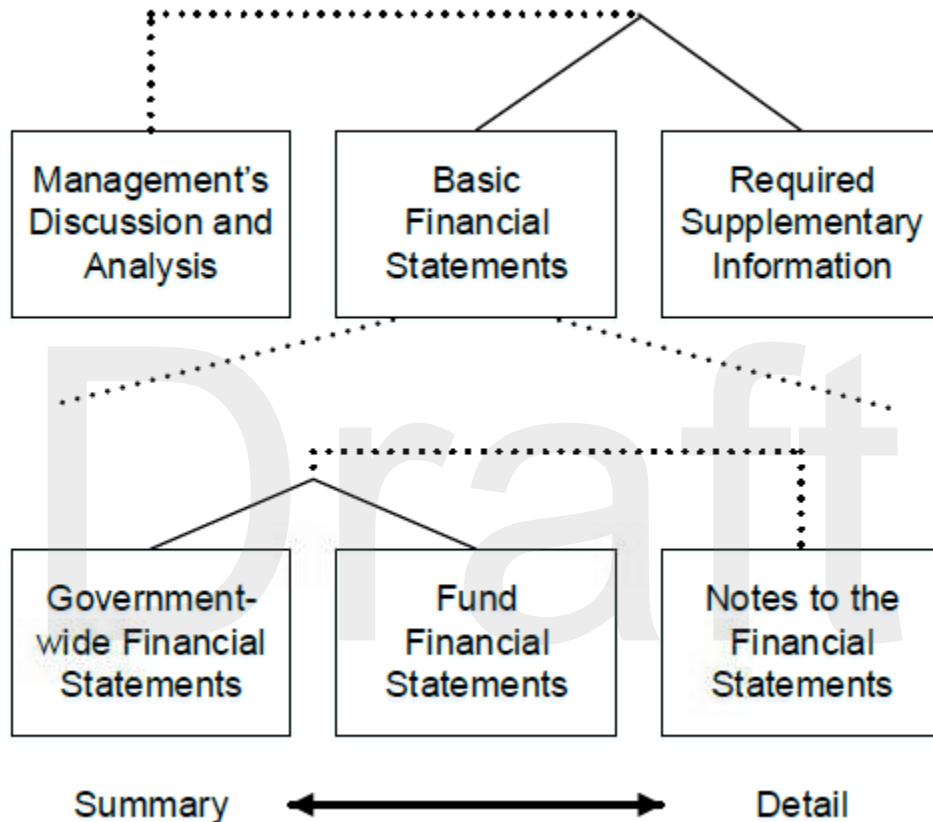


Figure 2 summarizes the major features of the Senate's financial statements. The remainder of this overview section of management's discussion and analysis explains the structure and contents of each of the statements.



**Figure 2**  
**Major Features of the Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements**

	Government-wide Statements	Fund Financial Statements Governmental Funds
Scope	Entire government	The total activities of the Senate
Required financial statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statement of Net Position</li> <li>• Statement of Activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balance Sheet</li> <li>• Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances</li> </ul>
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus
Type of asset/liability information	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term	Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included
Type of inflow/out flow information	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year; expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter

**Government-wide Financial Statements.** The *government-wide financial statements* provide a general overview of the Senate's operations in a manner similar to a private sector business. These statements consist of the *statement of net position* and the *statement of activities*, and are prepared using an accrual basis of accounting.

The *statement of net position* presents the Senate's assets and liabilities; the difference between the two is net assets. Over time, an increase or decrease in net position can serve as an indicator as to whether the Senate's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the Senate's net position changed during the biennium. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., earned but unused vacation leave).

The government-wide financial statements start on page 22 of this report.

**Fund Financial Statements.** Fund financial statements use the modified accrual basis of accounting and a financial resources measurement focus. They provide a detailed short-term view of the Senate's finances that assist in determining whether there will be adequate financial resources available to meet the current needs of the Senate. These statements consist of the *Balance Sheet*, and the *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance*.

Because fund financial statement information does not encompass the long-term focus of the government-wide financial statements, a reconciliation has been included with the *Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance*. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the State's and Senate's short-term financing decisions.

The Senate also adopts an annual budget using the same accounting method as fund financial statements. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements start on page 26 of this report.

**Notes to the Financial Statements.** The notes provide additional information that is essential to fully understand financial statements. The notes to the financial statements start on page 31 of this report.

## Financial Analysis

Fiscal year 2018 was the first year of the State's two-year budget cycle. During the even-year sessions, the legislature meets for approximately fourteen weeks and considers bonding for statewide capital improvement projects and policy issues that were not addressed in the previous year.

During the second fiscal year of every two-year biennium, the legislature meets for approximately twenty weeks. During this odd-year session, which begins in January following the general election, the legislature sets the State budget for the next two fiscal years. This session is longer, so Senate expenses are greater.

Because of the Senate's operating cycle, meaningful financial analysis requires comparison of like financial years. During the fiscal year 2019, bonding and policy issues were considered. Because of the two year operating cycle of the legislature, fiscal year 2017 is the recent like fiscal year to compare financial results to fiscal year 2019. Therefore, comparison of net position and statement of activities are presented between fiscal years 2019 and 2017.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Senate's financial position. As of June 30, 2019, the Senate's assets exceed its liabilities by \$7,853,362, an increase of \$4,171,064 from June 30, 2017.

A large portion of the Senate's net position reflect a reserve available for future commitments and unanticipated costs. Future commitments include compensated absences and future unanticipated costs can include public outreach, efficiency opportunities, and a change in organization leadership.

### Minnesota State Senate's Summary of Net Position

	2019	2018	Increase (Decrease)
Assets			
Current and other assets	<u>\$ 10,541,538</u>	<u>\$ 5,870,476</u>	<u>\$ 4,671,062</u>
Liabilities			
Long-term liabilities outstanding	2,250,772	2,024,432	226,340
Other liabilities	437,404	163,746	273,658
Total Liabilities	<u>2,688,176</u>	<u>2,188,178</u>	<u>499,998</u>
Unrestricted Net Position	<u>\$ 7,853,362</u>	<u>\$ 3,682,298</u>	<u>\$ 4,171,064</u>

## Minnesota State Senate's Change in Net Position

	2019	2018	Increase (Decrease)
Revenues			
Intergovernmental Revenue			
State Appropriation	\$ 69,404,000	\$ 60,248,000	\$ 9,156,000
Expenses			
General government			
Salaries and benefits	45,218,912	39,955,501	5,263,411
Travel, per diem, subsistence and registration	2,725,588	2,755,554	(29,966)
Supplies and materials	427,086	502,737	(75,651)
Communications	461,181	400,814	60,367
Repair and maintenance	406,521	604,109	(197,588)
Office equipment	786,061	752,107	33,954
Carryforward	-	2,043,491	(2,043,491)
Debt service to other agencies	13,421,759	9,012,925	4,408,834
Building maintenance to other agencies	3,511,445	3,036,346	475,099
Miscellaneous	41,392	114,776	(73,384)
Total Expenses	66,999,945	59,178,360	7,821,585
Increase in Net			
Position Before Transfers	2,404,055	1,069,640	1,334,415
Transfers	-	127,142	(127,142)
Change in Net Position	2,404,055	1,196,782	1,207,273
Prior Period Adjustment	1,767,011	-	1,767,011
Net Position, July 1	3,682,296	2,485,516	1,196,780
Net Position, June 30	\$ 7,853,362	\$ 3,682,298	\$ 4,171,064

Member and Senate employee's salaries and benefits represents 67.5 percent of all expenses for the year.

### Budgetary Highlights

The Senate's budget for the 2018-2019 biennium is determined toward the end of the previous biennium. See Note 2 for narrative of the budget process.

The Senate's budgeted appropriation was increased from the prior biennium ending June 30, 2017 by \$9,156,000.

Overall, actual expenditures were over final budgeted expenditures by \$9,779. The largest favorable variances included the following:

- Travel, per diem, subsistence and registration had a positive budget variance of \$908,412 primarily due to conservative budgeting. This positive variance was offset with salaries and benefits over budget of \$716,954.
- Debt service had a negative budget variance of \$1,588,259. This was due to a conservative estimate during the budgeting process when the actual cost of the parking ramp project was unknown.

Page 29 has a comparison of budget expenditures to actual expenditures.

## Minnesota State Senate's Long-term Liabilities

	Governmental Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2019	2018	
Compensated Absences	<u>\$ 2,250,772</u>	<u>\$ 2,024,432</u>	<u>\$ 226,340</u>

The Senate's total long-term liability increased \$226,340 (11.2 percent) compared to 2017. Compensated absences are paid upon completion of employment.

Additional information on the Senate's long-term debt can be found in Note 3A on page 33 of this report.

### Next Year's Funding and Budget

The Senate appropriation for 2020 and 2021 will be \$34,866,000 and \$35,654,000, respectively.

### Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide an overview of the Senate finances and to demonstrate the Senate's accountability for the money it receives.

Questions about information in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Betty Myers, Controller, Minnesota State Senate, Office of the Secretary of the Senate, Minnesota Senate Building, 95 University Ave W., St. Paul, Minnesota 55155.

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GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED  
JUNE 30, 2019

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Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Statement of Net Position  
June 30, 2019

Assets	
Unliquidated appropriation	\$ 10,356,086
Other assets	<u>185,452</u>
Total Assets	<u>10,541,538</u>
Liabilities	
Accounts and salaries payable	437,404
Noncurrent liabilities	
Compensated absences payable due within one year	889,055
Compensated absences payable due in more than one year	<u>1,361,717</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>2,688,176</u>
Net Position	
Restricted	<u><u>\$ 7,853,362</u></u>

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Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Statement of Activities  
For the Biennium Ended June 30, 2019

General Revenues	
Intergovernmental	
State appropriation	<u>\$ 69,404,000</u>
Expenses	
Governmental activities	
General government	
Salaries and benefits	45,218,912
Travel, per diem, subsistence and registration	2,725,588
Supplies and materials	427,086
Communications	461,181
Repair and maintenance	406,521
Office equipment	786,061
Debt service to other agencies	13,421,759
Building maintenance to other agencies	3,511,445
Miscellaneous	<u>41,392</u>
Total Expenses	<u>66,999,945</u>
Change in Net Position	2,404,055
Prior Period Adjustment	1,767,011
Net Position, June 30, 2017	<u>3,682,296</u>
Net Position, June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 7,853,362</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED  
JUNE 30, 2019

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Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Balance Sheet  
Governmental Funds  
June 30, 2019

	<u>General</u>
Assets	
Unliquidated appropriation	\$ 10,356,086
Other assets	<u>185,452</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 10,541,538</u></u>
Liabilities	
Accounts and salaries payable	\$ 437,404
Fund Balance	
Restricted for statutory items	<u>10,104,134</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 10,541,538</u></u>
Total Fund Balance - Governmental Fund	\$ 10,104,134
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because	
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the governmental funds.	<u>(2,250,772)</u>
Total Net Position - Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 7,853,362</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance  
Governmental Funds  
For the Biennium Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>General</u>
Revenues	
Intergovernmental	
State appropriation	<u>\$ 69,404,000</u>
Expenditures	
General government	
Salaries and benefits	44,992,572
Travel, per diem, subsistence and registration	2,725,588
Supplies and materials	427,086
Communications	461,181
Repair and maintenance	406,521
Office equipment	786,061
Debt service to other agencies	13,421,759
Building maintenance to other agencies	3,511,445
Miscellaneous	<u>41,392</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>66,773,605</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	2,630,395
Prior Period Adjustment	1,767,011
Fund Balance, July 1, 2017	<u>5,706,728</u>
Fund Balance, June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 10,104,134</u></u>
Total Net Change in Fund Balance - Governmental Fund	\$ 2,630,395
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because	
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Compensated absences	<u>(226,340)</u>
Change in Net Positions - Governmental Activities	<u><u>\$ 2,404,055</u></u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance -  
Budget and Actual  
General Fund  
For the Biennium Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>
Revenues				
Intergovernmental				
State appropriation	<u>\$ 64,404,000</u>	<u>\$ 69,404,000</u>	<u>\$ 69,404,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Expenditures				
General government				
Salaries and benefits	44,275,618	44,275,618	44,992,572	(716,954)
Travel, per diem, subsistence and registration	3,634,000	3,634,000	2,725,588	908,412
Supplies and materials	395,000	395,000	427,086	(32,086)
Communications	470,000	470,000	461,181	8,819
Repair and maintenance	606,077	606,077	406,521	199,556
Office equipment	762,595	762,595	786,061	(23,466)
Debt service	11,833,500	11,833,500	13,421,759	(1,588,259)
Building maintenance to other agencies	4,617,840	4,617,840	3,511,445	1,106,395
Miscellaneous	169,196	169,196	41,392	127,804
Total Expenditures	<u>66,763,826</u>	<u>66,763,826</u>	<u>66,773,605</u>	<u>(9,779)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	(2,359,826)	2,640,174	2,630,395	(9,779)
Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	1,767,011	(1,767,011)
Fund Balance, June 30, 2017	<u>5,706,728</u>	<u>5,706,728</u>	<u>5,706,728</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance, June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 3,346,902</u>	<u>\$ 8,346,902</u>	<u>\$ 10,104,134</u>	<u>\$ (1,776,790)</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Comparative Schedule of Expenditures  
General Fund  
For the Biennium Ended June 30, 2019 and 2017

	Biennium Ending 6/30/19	Biennium Ending 6/30/17
Expenditures		
Salaries and benefits		
Salaries - Senators	\$ 6,153,526	\$ 4,224,271
Salaries - Staff	26,621,557	26,672,680
MSRS, FICA, and other benefits	4,764,366	4,453,215
Insurance	7,242,033	6,563,045
Unemployment compensation	129,373	83,337
Workers compensation	81,717	65,218
Services		
Rent, leases and maintenance	26,955	20,486
Maintenance agreements	381,731	467,903
Printing	60,914	128,673
Consulting	231	-
Software	593,047	673,048
Subsistence		
Postage	167,300	216,287
Communication	400,310	377,968
Delivery service	258	180
Mileage	281,878	283,081
In-State travel	1,165,981	924,411
Per diem	1,182,758	1,379,561
Registration	34,017	26,328
Out-State travel	55,253	69,465
Tuition, membership, admission and fees	13,490	79,180
Furniture, supplies, equipment and capital		
Video	60,871	22,846
Photographic	12,808	8,095
Furniture and equipment	63,003	69,500
Office supplies	125,012	116,629
Newspaper and publications	73,683	40,968
Miscellaneous	148,329	104,550
Debt Service		
Debt service to other agencies	13,421,759	9,012,925
Building maintenance to other agencies	3,511,445	3,157,744
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 66,773,605</u>	<u>\$ 59,241,594</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
June 30, 2019

## Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

### A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Minnesota State Senate (the Senate) was established in 1858. It consists of 67 members who are elected by Minnesota voters to serve four-year terms making laws for the State of Minnesota (the State) and its people and proposing amendments to the state constitution. The Senate is part of the legislative branch of the State and, as such, its financial transactions are included in the State's general fund as part of the State's financial reporting entity. The financial statements of the general fund of the State are examined by the Office of the Legislative Auditor.

### B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of changes in net position) report information on all of the activities of the Senate.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Amounts reported as *program revenues* include appropriations to the Senate from the State of Minnesota. Other items not included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*. The Senate has no program revenues.

### C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, all of the Senate's revenues are considered current. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Senate funds are disbursed by the Minnesota Management and Budget agency.

The Senate is funded by an appropriation from the General fund of the State. The unspent portion of the appropriation is carried forward at the end of a biennium indefinitely in accordance with the Laws of Minnesota. The cumulative amount of the unspent portion of the appropriations is included in the balance sheet and is reserved for purposes as described in Note 4.

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumption that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

The government reports the following major governmental fund:

The *General fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

## **Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

### **D. Assets, Liabilities and Net Position/Fund Balances**

#### ***Capital Assets***

Capital asset acquisitions, which include furniture and equipment, are recorded as expenditures, consistent with the procedures for governmental fund-type accounting. These capital assets are property of the State of Minnesota and are reported in the State's basic financial statements.

#### ***Compensated Absences***

Permanent employees and temporary employees (after six months of continuous service for temporary employees) accrue vacation and sick leave according to State administrative guidelines set forth in the Legislative Plan for Employees Benefits and Policies. Senators and other temporary employees do not accrue vacation, sick leave or compensation time. Upon severance, employees are compensated for their earned but unused vacation (generally, up to 275 hours), a percentage of their sick leave depending upon length of service and the nature of their severance (voluntary or involuntary). In the fund financial statements, the cost of these benefits is recognized when payments are made to the employees.

#### ***Fund Balances***

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report restrictions of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose.

#### ***Net Positions***

In the government-wide financial statements, net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net position is displayed in three components:

- a. Investment in capital assets - Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation.
- b. Restricted net position - Consist of net position balances restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restriction imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulation of other governments.
- c. Unrestricted net assets - All other net position balances that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "investment in capital assets".

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Senate's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.



Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
June 30, 2019

## Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

### Budget and Budgetary Accounting

The Senate adopts a budget for each year of the State's fiscal biennium that reflects the total amount that can be expended by the Senate. Budgets for each year in a biennium are prepared by the Senate's administrative and fiscal staff. The budget is then submitted to the Senate Finance Committee. Next, the budget is included in the omnibus state government finance bill and approved by the Senate, the State House of Representatives and signed into law by the Governor. The approved budgetary appropriation is administered by the Minnesota Management and Budget agency and made available for each year in the biennium. The Majority Leader has authority to modify the budget within the level of funds available. The Senate has the legal authority to carry forward unexpended appropriations. The budget was amended during the biennium increasing appropriations by five million.

Expenditures cannot legally exceed the total initially appropriated unless supplemental appropriations are enacted into law or unspent appropriations carried forward from previous years are available. The Senate budget is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Budgetary control is at the appropriation level. Unexpended appropriations from the first year (June 30, 2018) of the biennium are carried over and are available for operations in the second year (year ended June 30, 2019) of the biennium.

## Note 3: Detail on Accounts

### A. Long-term Debt and Debt Service Payments

#### Changes in Long-term Liabilities

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the following changes occurred in long-term liabilities:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Compensated Absences	<u>\$ 2,024,432</u>	<u>\$ 2,604,070</u>	<u>\$ 2,377,730</u>	<u>\$ 2,250,772</u>	<u>\$ 889,055</u>

On August 19, 2014, the State of Minnesota issued two separate bonds for \$66,450,000 and \$13,650,000 for The Minnesota Senate Building and the Minnesota Senate Building underground parking garage. The Department of Administration provides a lease-purchase agreement to the Senate that includes funds for payment of these bonds as well as related building maintenance cost. Below are the related expenses for the biennium.

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>Total</u>
Building Debt Service	<u>\$ 1,836,299</u>	<u>\$ 1,675,146</u>	<u>\$ 3,511,445</u>
Building Maintenance	<u>7,058,966</u>	<u>6,362,793</u>	<u>13,421,759</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,895,265</u>	<u>\$ 8,037,939</u>	<u>\$ 16,933,204</u>

Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
June 30, 2019

**Note 3: Detail on Accounts (Continued)**

**B. Fund Balance Reconciliation**

The general carryforward of \$10,104,134 at June 30, 2019 must be used as follows (1) for non-recurring expenditures or investments which enhance efficiencies or (2) to pay expenses associated with sessions, interim activities, public hearings, or other outreach efforts and related activities or (3) to pay severance costs of involuntary terminations. The following schedule summarizes the components of the fund balance as of June 30, 2019:

	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>General Carryforward</u>	<u>Total</u>
Appropriation Carryforward at Biennium Ending June 30, 2017	\$ -	\$ 5,706,728	\$ 5,706,728
Adjustments from prior years	1,767,011	-	1,767,011
Plus: Appropriations	69,404,000	-	69,404,000
Less: Expenditures and reductions	<u>(66,773,605)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(66,773,605)</u>
Fund Balance, June 30, 2019	<u>\$ 4,397,406</u>	<u>\$ 5,706,728</u>	<u>\$ 10,104,134</u>

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Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
June 30, 2019

**Note 4: Reconciliation of Senate Statements to Department of Finance Budgetary Reports**

The accompanying financial statements are prepared on a different basis of accounting than the budgetary reports of Minnesota Management and Budget. The Senate statements are presented on the modified accrual basis and the Minnesota Management and Budget reports are presented on a cash basis, except that at year-end encumbered amounts are included in expenditures. As a result, differences exist between expenditures reported in the Senate financial statements and expenditures reported by Minnesota Management and Budget.

The following is a reconciliation of expenditures reported in the Senate statements to the expenditures included in the budgetary reports:

	Minnesota Management and Budget Reports	Modified Accrual Basis Adjustments	Senate Financial Statements
Appropriation Carryforward at Biennium Ending June 30, 2017	\$ 4,769,360	\$ 937,368	\$ 5,706,728
Adjustments from Prior Years	1,767,011	-	1,767,011
Appropriation Carryforward at Biennium	69,404,000	-	69,404,000
Expenditures	<u>(66,773,605)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(66,773,605)</u>
Appropriation Carryforward: Reserved	<u>9,166,766</u>	<u>937,368</u>	<u>10,104,134</u>
Appropriation Carryforward at Biennium ending June 30, 2019	<u><u>\$ 9,166,766</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 937,368</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 10,104,134</u></u>

Under Minnesota State Law 16A.281, an appropriation, if not spend during the first year, may be spend during the second year of a biennium. An unexpended appropriation balance not carried forward and remaining unexpended and unencumbered at the end of the biennium shall be returned to the fund from which appropriated. Balances carried forward into the next biennium are to be credited to special accounts to be used for non-recurring expenditures on investments that enhance efficiency or improve effectiveness; to pay expenses associated with session, special session, interim activities, public hearings, or public outreach efforts and related activities; and to pay severance costs of involuntary terminations.

The unexpended and unencumbered fund balances credited to the special accounts at June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2017 are as follows:

	2019	2017
Investment Expenditures	\$ 5,106,441	\$ 2,710,907
Session, Interim Activity, Public Hearings and Public Outreach Costs and Public Outreach Costs	4,507,539	2,072,202
Severance	<u>490,154</u>	<u>923,621</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 10,104,134</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,706,730</u></u>

Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Notes to the Financial Statements  
June 30, 2019

## Note 5: Pension Plans

The Senate is involved in two pension programs as follows:

### ***Legislative Retirement Plan***

Senators first elected before July 1, 1997 may have chosen to be covered by the Legislative Retirement Plan, a defined benefit plan that is administered by the Minnesota State Retirement System (MSRS). Senators contribute nine percent of their salaries to the plan. These contributions are deposited into the MSRS's General fund. Upon retirement of a Senator, funds equal to the present value on future benefits to be paid to that Senator are transferred from the MSRS's General fund to the Minnesota Post Retirement Investment fund. The Senate makes no direct contribution to the plan and is not responsible for any unfunded liability to the plan.

### ***Unclassified Retirement Plan***

Members elected in 1998 or later are covered under the Unclassified Retirement Plan, a defined contribution plan that is also administered by the MSRS. Approximately 88 percent of Senators are covered under this plan. Senators contribute 5.5 percent of their salaries and the Senate contributes 6 percent of salaries to the plan. The Senate's contribution was \$273,821 for the biennium ended June 30, 2019.

The majority of permanent employees of the Senate are, like most Senators, covered by the Unclassified Retirement Plan. Employees contribute 5.5 percent of their salaries and the Senate contributes 6 percent of salaries to the plan. The Senate's retirement plan contribution was \$1,369,214 for the biennium ended June 30, 2019.

The MSRS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Minnesota State Retirement System. This report may be obtained on the web at [www.msrs.state.mn.us](http://www.msrs.state.mn.us) or by calling 651-296-2761 or 800-657-5757.

## Note 6: Risk Management

The Senate is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; to theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; to errors or omissions; and to the employer obligations. The State manages these risks through the Risk Management fund (internal service fund), a self-insurance fund, and other self-insurance mechanisms. All health plans are self-insured. The Senate is not required to contribute to the Risk Management fund.

Statutory provisions prohibit the State from insuring property against loss. The Commissioner of the Department of Administration may authorize the purchase of insurance on state properties should it be deemed necessary and appropriate to protect buildings and contents. All losses of state property are self-insured, covered by programs of the Risk Management fund or covered by insurance policies purchased by the Risk Management fund on behalf of state agencies.

### ***Tort Claims***

Tort claims against the Senate are limited by statute to \$500,000 per person for property damage or bodily injury and \$1,500,000 per occurrence. These risks are not covered through insurance. The Senate is responsible to pay for the cost of claims from its funds. The legislature also makes an annual Tort Claim Appropriation to cover claims that would unduly impair agency operations. Agencies not able to cover claims through these two avenues must seek additional appropriations from the legislature.

### ***Workers' Compensation***

The State, as a self-insured employer, assumes all risks for workers' compensation related claims and is required by state law to be a member of the Workers' Compensation Reinsurance Association (WCRA). The Senate remits premiums to the State. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three years.

## **Note 6: Risk Management (Continued)**

### ***State Employee Group Insurance Program (SEGIP)***

The Minnesota State Legislature created an employee insurance trust fund administered by the State Employee Group Insurance Program (SEGIP) to provide eligible employees and other eligible persons with life insurance and hospital, medical and dental benefits coverage through provider organizations. The insurance trust fund is not associated with any other public risk pools. The fund type used to account for SEGIP fiscal activities is an internal service fund dedicated solely for the purpose of this program. A contingency reserve is maintained within the trust fund to increase the controls over medical plan provisions and other insurance costs for the purpose of moderating premium and claim fluctuations, and to assume all inherent risk associated with the self-funded insurance programs, which would also include losses to the fund.

SEGIP provides benefits coverage to employees by contracting with carriers through a network of providers throughout the State. SEGIP has not had any settlements in excess of coverage and reserves for at least the past three years.

In January 2000, the fund became fully self-insured for medical coverage and assumes all liability for medical claims. The self-funded programs within the fund establish claim liabilities based on estimates of the ultimate cost of claims (including future claim adjustment expenses) that have been reported but not paid, and of claims that have been incurred but not reported. These estimates are agreed to by the insurance carriers and the State and are reviewed for accuracy and reasonableness. The estimates are based on claim experience and claim lag timetables provided by the carriers and do not include additional estimates for subrogation, salvage or unallocated claim adjustments.

### **Note 7: Subsequent Events**

In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) surfaced. The spread of COVID-19 around the world in the first and second quarter of 2020 has caused significant volatility in U.S. and international markets. There is significant uncertainty around the breadth and duration of business disruptions related to COVID-19, as well as its impact on the U.S. and international economies and, as such, the Senate is unable to determine if it will have a material impact to its operations.

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OTHER REQUIRED REPORT

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED  
JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER  
FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS  
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED  
IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration  
Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Minnesota State Senate (the Senate), of the State of Minnesota, as of and for the biennium ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Senate's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 10, 2021.

**Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Senate's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Senate's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Senate's internal control over financial reporting.

*A deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified. We did identify one deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying Schedule of Finding and Response as item 2019-001 that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

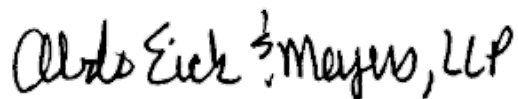


## Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Senate's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

## Purpose of this Report

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Administration of the Minnesota State Senate, management, and the State of Minnesota and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.



ABDO, EICK & MEYERS, LLP  
Minneapolis, Minnesota  
March 10, 2021

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Minnesota State Senate  
St. Paul, Minnesota  
Schedule of Finding and Response  
For the Biennium Ended June 30, 2019

<b><u>Finding</u></b>	<b><u>Description</u></b>
<b>2019-001</b>	<b>Preparation of Financial Statements</b>
<i>Condition:</i>	We were requested to draft the audited financial statements and related footnote disclosures as part of our regular audit services. Auditing standards require auditors to communicate this situation as an internal control deficiency. Ultimately, it is management's responsibility to provide for the preparation of your statements and footnotes, and the responsibility of the auditor to determine the fairness of presentation of those statements. It is our responsibility to inform you that this deficiency could result in a material misstatement to the financial statements that could have been prevented or detected by your management. Essentially, the auditors cannot be part of your internal control process.
<i>Criteria:</i>	Internal controls should be in place to provide reasonable assurance over financial reporting.
<i>Cause:</i>	From a practical standpoint we do both for you at the same time in connection with our audit. This is not unusual for us to do with an organization of your size.
<i>Effect:</i>	The effectiveness of the internal control system relies on enforcement by management. The effect of deficiencies in internal controls can result in undetected errors in financial reporting.
<i>Recommendation:</i>	It is your responsibility to make the ultimate decision to accept this degree of risk associated with this condition because of cost or other considerations. We have instructed management to review a draft of the auditor prepared financials in detail for their accuracy; we have answered any questions they might have, and have encouraged research of any accounting guidance in connection with the adequacy and appropriateness of classification of disclosure in your statements. We are satisfied that the appropriate steps have been taken to provide you with the completed financial statements. While the Senate is reviewing the financial statements, we recommend that the Senate agree its financial software to the numbers reported in the financial statements.
<i>Management Response:</i>	
	For now, the Senate's management accepts the degree of risk associated with this condition and thoroughly reviews a draft of the financial statements.