CLIENT CODE 611

# NORTH DAKOTA SOYBEAN COUNCIL FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA

**Audit Report** 

For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 2017 and 2016

Office of the State Auditor Division of State Audit

# LEGISLATIVE AUDIT AND FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS

#### Senator Jerry Klein – Chairman Representative Chet Pollert – Vice Chairman

# Representatives

Bert Anderson Patrick Hatlestad Mary Johnson Keith Kempenich Gary Kreidt Andrew G. Maragos Mike Nathe Marvin E. Nelson Wayne A. Trottier

#### Senators

Dwight Cook Judy Lee Richard Marcellais

# **Contents**

Independent Auditor's Report	1
Financial Statements	4
Balance Sheet	4
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6
Required Supplementary Information	17
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability	17
Schedule of Employer Contributions	17
Supplementary Information	<i>18</i>
Schedule of Contracts/Grants in Process	18
Schedule of Activities – Actual and Budget	22
Exhibits	23
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	d on an 23
Responses to LAFRC Audit Questions	25
LAFRC Audit Communications	26
Governance Communication	27



STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR FARGO BRANCH OFFICE 1655 43<sup>rd</sup> STREET SOUTH, SUITE 203 FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA 58103

# Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the Legislative Assembly

Members of the North Dakota Soybean Council

Diana Beitelspacher, Chief Executive Officer

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Operating Fund of the North Dakota Soybean Council of the state of North Dakota, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 and the related notes to the 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 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 from 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 entity'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 entity'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 presentation of the financial statements.

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 financial position of the Operating Fund of the North Dakota Soybean Council as of June 30, 2017 and 2016 and the change in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

# Other Matters

# Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America required the management's discussion and analysis, the Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability and the Schedule of Employer Contributions be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability and the Schedule of Employer Contributions in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries with management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquires, the financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the 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.

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

# Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the North Dakota Soybean Council Operating Fund's financial statements. The Schedule of Contracts/Grants in Process and Schedule of Activities – Actual and Budget are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Schedule of Contracts/Grants in Process and Schedule of Activities – Actual and Budget is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying

accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the Schedule of Contracts/Grants in Process and Schedule of Activities – Actual and Budget is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

# Emphasis of a Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only the Operating Fund of the North Dakota Soybean Council, and do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the state of North Dakota as of June 30, 2017 or 2016 or the changes in its financial position for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 18, 2017 on our consideration of the North Dakota Soybean Council's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 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 North Dakota Soybean Council's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

/S/

Joshua C. Gallion State Auditor

Fargo, North Dakota

September 18, 2017

# Financial Statements

# **Balance Sheet**

	Ju	ne 30, 2017	Ju	ne 30, 2016
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	7,322,166	\$	6,751,283
Investments		3,558,300		3,558,300
Assessments receivable		310,366		900,465
Interest receivable		1,218		1,076
Total assets	\$	11,192,050	\$	11,211,124
Liabilities and Fund Balance				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$	687,698	\$	594,512
Accrued payroll		55,904		52,923
Due to the United Soybean Board		392,687		617,648
Due to Other Qualified State Soybean Boards		48,954		103,542
Total liabilities	\$	1,185,243	\$	1,368,625
Fund Balance:				
Restricted	\$	10,006,807	\$	9,842,499
Total fund balance	\$	10,006,807	\$	9,842,499
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>ቀ</u>		<u>ф</u>	· · ·
	\$	11,192,050	Þ	11,211,124

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

	JL	<u>Governme</u> ine 30, 2017		<u>Funds</u> ine 30, 2016
Revenues Assessment revenues collected from 1st Purchasers	\$	10,671,514	\$	8,605,494
Less: Assessment revenue remitted to Qualified State Soybean Boards Assessment revenue remitted to United Soybean Board		(316,034) (5,306,443)		(332,062) (3,906,758)
Net assessment revenues	\$	5,049,037	\$	4,366,674
Interest income Miscellaneous revenue		21,523 86,304		15,108 51,321
Transfers from general fund		5,180		3,150
Total revenues	\$	5,162,044	\$	4,436,253
Expenditures Program expenditures:				
Marketing	\$	1,159,951	\$	999,864
Communications		1,101,747		1,004,798
Research Total program expenditures	\$	<u>1,664,100</u> 3,925,798	\$	<u>1,650,479</u> 3,655,141
rotal program experiatores	Ψ	5,925,790	Ψ	5,055,141
Administration	\$	1,071,938	\$	1,006,433
Total expenditures	\$	4,997,736	\$	4,661,574
Revenues (under) over expenditures	\$	164,308	\$	(225,321)
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	\$	9,842,499	\$	10,067,820
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$	10,006,807	\$	9,842,499

See Notes to the Financial Statements.

# **Notes to the Financial Statements**

# NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The responsibility for these financial statements, the internal control structure, and compliance with laws and regulations belongs to the management of the North Dakota Soybean Council (hereafter Council). A summary of the significant accounting policies follows:

#### A. Reporting Entity

For financial reporting purposes, the Council includes all funds, programs, and activities over which it is financially accountable. The Council does not have any component units as defined by the Government Accounting Standards Board. The Council was created by the state legislature and is part of the state of North Dakota as a reporting entity. The financial statements report all revenue and expenditure activity in the operations program.

### B. <u>Reporting Structure</u>

The financial statements include all activities of the reporting entity as defined above. In accordance with NDCC section 4.1-11-15 these activities are funded on a continuing appropriation basis from a special revenue fund (the Soybean Council fund).

#### C. <u>Fund Financial Statements</u> Separate fund financial statements are provided for the Soybean Council governmental fund.

#### D. Fund Accounting Structure

The Council uses a fund to report its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus.

The Council reports the Soybean Council's operating fund as a major governmental fund. It is used to account for the collection of assessments and transactions to provide and participate in programs to increase the use and consumption of soybeans through such means as advertising, research, consumer information, industry information, sales promotion, and education of the soybean industry.

### E. Basis for Accounting

Governmental fund statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become susceptible to accrual, generally when they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period, generally within 30 days of year end. The revenues that are determined to be susceptible to accrual are soybean assessments and interest.

Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to debt service, compensated absences, and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due and payable.

# F. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for reporting purposes includes cash and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rate. This includes investments with original maturity of three months or less. Also, cash, as reported, may be under the control of the State Treasurer or by other administrative bodies as determined by law.

### G. Investments

Investments include certificates of deposit that are reported at cost.

#### H. <u>Receivables</u>

Receivables include assessments receivable on soybeans and interest receivable on investments.

#### I. Capital Assets

Capital assets are stated at cost. Equipment and intangible assets with an original cost of \$5,000 or more and an estimated useful life in excess of one year are capitalized. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. The useful life for equipment is 3-20 years and intangible assets is 5 years.

#### J. Accounts Payable

Accounts payable consists of amounts owed for committed grants, goods, and services received prior to June 30, 2017 and chargeable to the appropriations for the year then ended, but paid subsequent to that date.

### K. Compensated Absences

Annual and sick leave are part of a permanent employees' compensation as set forth in section 54-06-04 of the North Dakota Century Code. In general, accrued annual leave cannot exceed 30 days at April 30, while accrued sick leave is not limited. Employees are entitled to earn leave based on tenure of employment, within a range from a minimum of one working day, to a maximum of two working days per month, established by the rules and regulations adopted by the employing unit. Employees are paid for all unused annual leave upon termination or retirement, per section 54-06-14 of the North Dakota Century Code. Employees vest in sick leave at ten years of credible service, at which time the employer is liable for 10% of the accumulated unused sick leave.

### L. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the North Dakota Public Employees Retirement System (NDPERS) and additions to/deductions from NDPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by NDPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

### M. Fund Balance

The difference between fund assets and liabilities is "Fund Balance" on the governmental fund statements. Governmental funds utilize a fund balance presentation for equity. Fund balance is categorized as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, or unassigned. All of the Council's fund balance is considered restricted.

# N. Program Expenditure Classification

Classification of program expenditures are reported to reflect the funds being spent on specific projects under the purview of each committee of the Council. The four primary categories are: Administration (overseen by the Executive Committee); Marketing (overseen by the Marketing Committee to include both domestic and international marketing programs); Research (overseen by the Research Committee); and Communications (overseen by the Communications Committee). Payroll is included in Administration rather than being allocated among the programs in order to present an accurate picture of where staff time was being spent.

# O. New Accounting Pronouncements

During fiscal year 2016, the state of North Dakota adopted GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, GASB Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*.

During fiscal year 2017, the state of North Dakota adopted GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Plans Other than Pension Plans*, GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, GASB Statement No. 78, *Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*, GASB Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14*, GASB Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues-an amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, 68*, *and 73*.

The state of North Dakota will implement the following new pronouncements for fiscal years ending after 2017: GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other than Pensions*, GASB Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*, GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*, GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, GASB Statement No. 85, *Omnibus 2017*, GASB Statement No. 86, *Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues, and* GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The effect that these GASB Statements will have on future financial statements has not yet been determined.

# NOTE 2 – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

# A. <u>Deposits</u>

State law generally requires that all state funds be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota. NDCC 21-04-01 provides that public funds belonging to or in the custody of the state shall be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota. Also, NDCC 6-09-07 states, "all state funds must be deposited in the Bank of North Dakota" or must be deposited in accordance with constitutional and statutory provisions.

The carrying amount of deposits was \$7,322,166 and \$6,751,283 at June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. All deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk because they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are uncollateralized. All of the Council's deposits are at the Bank of North Dakota. Deposits with the Bank of North Dakota are considered uninsured; however, these investments are guaranteed by the state of North Dakota (NDCC Chapter 6-09-10).

#### B. Investments

All investments must be short-term (one year or less), risk free (federally insured or fully collateralized), and interest bearing. The fair value of investments was \$3,558,300 and \$3,558,300 at June 30, 2017 and 2016, respectively. All investments were certificates of deposit insured by the U.S. government. NDCC 4.1-44-03 states the state treasurer shall credit twenty percent of the investment income to the general fund in the state treasury as payment for services when provided without cost to the Council, the remaining 80% is credited to the soybean fund.

# NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS

The following is a summary of capital assets for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	E	Balance 7/1/16	Additions	Adjustments	Transfers	Balance 6/30/17
Capital assets, depreciable						
Equipment	\$	373,087				\$373,087
Intangible assets		12,210				12,210
Total capital assets, depreciable	\$	385,297				\$385,297
Less accumulated depreciation Equipment Intangible assets		88,623 12,210	14,068			102,691 12,210
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	100,833	\$ 14,068			\$114,901
Total capital assets, depreciable, net	\$	284,464	\$ (14,068)			\$270,396
		Ralanco				Balanco

	E	Balance					Balance
		7/1/15	Α	dditions	Adjustments	Transfers	6/30/16
Capital assets, depreciable							
Equipment	\$	373,087					\$373,087
Intangible assets		12,210					12,210
Total capital assets, depreciable	\$	385,297					\$385,297
Less accumulated depreciation							
Equipment		71,834		16,789			88,623
Intangible assets		9,768		2,442			12,210
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	81,602	\$	19,231			\$100,833
Total capital assets, depreciable, net	\$	303,695	\$	(19,231)			\$284,464

# NOTE 4 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A summary of changes in the long-term liabilities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 is presented as follows:

	В	alance					В	alance	С	urrent
	-	7/1/16	A	dditions	Re	ductions	6	/30/17	P	ortion
Compensated Absences	\$	55,434	\$	39,330	\$	(34,782)	\$	59,982	\$	5,056
Total	\$	55,434	\$	39,330	\$	(34,782)	\$	59,982	\$	5,056
	В	alance					В	alance	С	urrent
	-	7/1/15	A	dditions	Re	ductions	6	/30/16	P	ortion
Compensated Absences	\$	49,230	\$	39,737	\$	(33,533)	\$	55,434	\$	4,085
Total	\$	49,230	\$	39,737	\$	(33,533)	\$	55,434	\$	4,085

# NOTE 5 – <u>LEASE OBLIGATIONS</u>

The Council has two operating leases for the rent of office space and for a copier. Expenditures for operating leases were \$86,086 and \$77,402, respectively for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. Debt service requirements to maturity for operating lease obligations at June 30, 2017 are as follows:

	Future Minimum			
Fiscal Year	Lease	Payments		
2018	\$	86,086		
2019		86,086		
2020		44,633		
2021				
2022				
Total	\$	216,805		

### NOTE 6 - PENSION AND POST-RETIREMENT PLANS/BENEFITS

The Council participates in the North Dakota Public Employees' Retirement System (NDPERS), administered by the state of North Dakota. The following brief description of NDPERS is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to NDCC Chapter 54-52 for more complete information.

### A. Description of Pension Plan

NDPERS is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that covers substantially all employees of the state of North Dakota, its agencies, and various participating political subdivisions. NDPERS provides for pension, death, and disability benefits. The cost to administer the plan is financed through the contributions and investment earnings of the plan.

Responsibility for administration of the NDPERS defined benefit pension plan is assigned to a Board comprised of seven members. The Board consists of a Chairman, who is appointed

by the Governor; one member appointed by the Attorney General; one member appointed by the State Health Officer; three members elected by the active membership of the NDPERS system; and one member elected by the retired public employees. Effective July 1, 2015, the board was expanded to include two members of the legislative assembly appointed by the chairman of the legislative management.

# B. Pension Benefits

Benefits are set by statute. NDPERS has no provisions or policies with respect to automatic and ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases. Member of the Main System are entitled to unreduced monthly pension benefits beginning when the sum of age and years of credited service equal or exceed 85 (Rule of 85), or at normal retirement age (65). For members hired on or after January 1, 2016 the Rule of 85 will be replaced with the Rule of 90 with a minimum age of 60. The monthly pension benefit is equal to 2.00% of their average monthly salary, using the highest 36 months out of the last 180 months of service, for each year of service. The plan permits early retirement at ages 55-64 with three or more years of service.

Members may elect to receive the pension benefits in the form of a single life, joint and survivor, term-certain annuity, or partial lump sum with ongoing annuity. Members may elect to receive the value of their accumulated contributions, plus interest, as a lump sum distribution upon retirement or termination, or they may elect to receive their benefits in the form of an annuity. For each member electing an annuity, total payment will not be less than the members' accumulated contributions plus interest.

# C. Death and Disability Benefits

Death and disability benefits are set by statute. If an active member dies with less than three years of service for the Main System, a death benefit equal to the value of the member's accumulated contributions, plus interest, is paid to the member's beneficiary. If the member has earned more than three years of credited service for the Main System, the surviving spouse will be entitled to a single payment refund, life-time monthly payments in an amount equal to 50% of the member's accrued normal retirement benefit, or monthly payments in an amount equal to the member's accrued 100% Joint and Survivor retirement benefit if the member had reached normal retirement age prior to date of death. If the surviving spouse dies before the member's accumulated beneficiary.

Eligible members who become totally disabled after a minimum of 180 days of service, receive monthly disability benefits equal to 25% of their final average salary with a minimum benefit of \$100. To qualify under this section, the member has to become disabled during the period of eligible employment and apply for benefits within one year of termination. The definition of disabled is set by the NDPERS in the North Dakota Administrative Code.

# D. Refunds of Member Account Balance

Upon termination, if a member of the Main System is not vested (is not 65 or does not have three years of service), they will receive the accumulated member contributions and vested employer contributions, plus interest, or may elect to receive this amount at a later date. If the member has vested, they have the option of applying for a refund or can remain as a terminated vested participant. If a member terminated and withdrew their accumulated member contribution and is subsequently reemployed, they have the option of repurchasing their previous service.

# E. Member and Employer Contributions

Member and employer contributions paid to NDPERS are set by statute and are established as a percent of salaries and wages. Member contribution rates are 7% and employer contribution rates are 7.12% of covered compensation.

The member's account balance includes the vested employer contributions equal to the member's contributions to an eligible deferred compensation plan. The minimum member contribution is \$25 and the maximum may not exceed the following:

1 to 12 months of service – greater of one percent of monthly salary or \$25 13 to 25 months of service – greater of two percent of monthly salary or \$25 25 to 36 months of service – greater of three percent of monthly salary or \$25 Longer than 36 months of service – greater of four percent of monthly salary or \$25

F. <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred</u> <u>Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

At June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Council reported a liability of \$393,757 and \$283,451 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2016 and 2015 and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Council's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Council's share of covered payroll in the Main System pension plan relative to the covered payroll of all participating Main System employers. At June 30, 2016 the Council's proportion was 0.040402 percent. At June 30, 2015, the Council's proportion was 0.041685 percent.

For the year ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Council recognized pension expense of \$50,484 and \$26,938, respectively.

At June 30, 2017, the Council reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Out Resourc		Deferred In Resour	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	5,915	\$	3,646
Changes of assumptions		36,299		19,562
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		54,935		
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions				8,553
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		33,362		
Total	\$	130,511	\$	31,761

At June 30, 2016, the North Dakota Soybean Council reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	8,223		
Changes of assumptions			\$	25,254
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		32,752		38,736
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions		1,064		1,472
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		30,950		
Total	\$	72,989	\$	65,462

\$33,362 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2018.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2018	\$ 11,548
2019	11,548
2020	23,532
2021	14,453
2022	4,307
Thereafter	0

**Actuarial assumptions.** The total pension liability in the July 1, 2016 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	3.50%
Salary increases	4.50% per annum
Investment rate of return	8.00%, net of investment expenses
Cost-of-living adjustments	None

For active members, inactive members and healthy retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table set back two years for males and three years for females, projected generationally using the SSA 2014 Intermediate Cost scale from 2014. For disabled retirees, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table set back one year for males (no setback for females) multiplied by 125%.

The actuarial assumptions used were based on the results of an actuarial experience study completed in 2015. They are the same as the assumptions used in the July 1, 2016, funding actuarial valuation for NDPERS.

As a result of the 2015 actuarial experience study, the NDPERS Board adopted several changes to the actuarial assumptions effective July 1, 2015. This includes changes to the mortality tables, disability incidence rates, retirement rates, administrative expenses, salary scale, and percent married assumption.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Fund's target asset allocation are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected
		Real Rate of Return
Domestic Equity	31%	6.90%
International Equity	21%	7.55%
Private Equity	5%	11.30%
Domestic Fixed Income	17%	1.52%
International Fixed Income	5%	0.45%
Global Real Assets	20%	5.38%
Cash Equivalents	1%	0.00%

**Discount rate.** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 8% as of June 30, 2016. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at rates equal to those based on the July 1, 2016, Actuarial Valuation Report. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for current plan members as of June 30, 2016. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2016.

Sensitivity of the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 8%, as well as what the Employer's

proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (7%) or 1-percentage-point higher (9%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (7%)	Current Discount Rate (8%)	1% Increase (9%)
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$558,537	\$393,757	\$254,921

# NOTE 7 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Council is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of; damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The following are funds/pools established by the state for risk management issues.

The 1995 Legislative Session established the Risk Management Fund (RMF), an internal service fund, to provide a self-insurance vehicle for funding the liability exposures of state agencies resulting from the elimination of the state's sovereign immunity. The RMF manages the tort liability of the state and its agencies' employees and the university system. All state agencies participate in the RMF and their fund contribution is determined using a projected cost allocation approach. The statutory liability of the state is limited to a total of \$250,000 per person and \$1,000,000 per occurrence.

The Council also participates in the North Dakota Fire and Tornado Fund and the State Bonding Fund. The agency pays an annual premium to the Fire and Tornado Fund to cover for loss to business personal property, up to a limit of \$100,000. Replacement cost coverage is provided by estimating the replacement cost in consultation with the Fire and Tornado Fund. The Fire and Tornado Fund is reinsured by a third party insurance carrier for losses in excess of \$1,000,000 per occurrence during a 12-month period. The State Bonding Fund currently provides the agency with blanket fidelity bond coverage in the amount of \$2,000,000 per employee. The State Bonding Fund does not currently charge any premium for this coverage.

The Council participates in the North Dakota Worker's Compensation Bureau, an enterprise fund of the state of North Dakota. The Bureau is a state insurance fund and a "no fault" insurance system covering the state's employers and employees financed by premiums assessed to employers. The premiums are available for the payment of claims to employees injured in the course of employment. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior years and settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

# NOTE 8 - RELATED PARTIES

As noted in Note 1 of these financial statements, the Council is an agency of the state of North Dakota, as such, other agencies of the state are related parties. The Council made payments to North Dakota State University, North Dakota State University Development Foundation, and the Northern Crops Institute of \$1,423,931 during fiscal year 2017 and \$1,497,315 during fiscal year 2016. All payments were for research, funding, or services contracts or sponsorships except payments to the North Dakota State University Development Foundation were for scholarships, promotion, and sponsorship.

The Council also has a particularly close working relationship with the North Dakota Soybean Growers Association and made payments for promotional contracts to them of \$352,447 and \$299,896 during fiscal years 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The Council has a close working relationship and contracted with the following entities for additional research or education programs during fiscal year 2017: the North Central Soybean Research Program for \$200,000; the World Initiative for Soy in Human Health for \$127,200; the United Soybean Export Council \$250,973; the Soy Transportation Coalition for \$50,000; the Soybean Research and Development Council \$177,149; and the National Biodiesel Board for \$110,000. Fiscal year 2016 expenditures were: the North Central Soybean Research Program for \$200,000; the World Initiative for Soy in Human Health for \$128,041; the United Soybean Export Council \$211,626; and the Soy Transportation Coalition for \$50,000 and the National Biodiesel Board for \$96,540.

Effective September 6, 1996, the Council as Lessor leased a soybean combine (with a cost of \$80,621) to North Dakota State University as Lessee for one year. The lease is automatically extended for one year periods unless either party terminates the lease agreement. The lease payments are zero. The combine is to be used only within the soybean breeding program, with the Lessee providing insurance coverage and storage.

Effective March 27, 2013, the Council entered into an agreement with North Dakota State University for the use of a tractor owned by the Council. Terms of the agreement are for 36 months and may be renewed for two additional 3-year terms. Payments for the agreement are \$0. The tractor is to be used for research conducted by the soybean breeding program at the university.

Effective April 1, 2015, the Council entered into an agreement with North Dakota State University for use of a plot combine owned by the Council. Terms of the agreement are for 36 months and may be renewed for two additional 3-year terms. Payments for the agreement are \$0. The combine will be used for harvesting and other needs associated with the research activities of soybean breeding and research.

# NOTE 9 - <u>COMMITMENTS</u>

The Council had approved research contracts with North Dakota State University for \$1,641,571; the North Dakota State University Development Foundation for \$116,000; the North Central Soybean Research Program for \$200,000; the National Biodiesel Board for \$100,000; the United Soybean Export Council for \$372,430; the World Initiative for Soy in Human Health for \$100,000; the Northern Soy Marketing LLC for \$215,197, and approved promotional contracts with the North Dakota Soybean Growers Association for \$404,900 at June 30, 2017. The Council had approved research contracts with North Dakota State University for \$1,461,404, the North Central Soybean Research Program for \$200,000, the North Dakota Soybean Assay Development Project for \$200,000, and approved promotional contracts with the North Dakota Soybean Growers Association for \$300,500 at June 30, 2016.

# Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability

	2017	2016	2015
Employer's proportion of the net pension liability (asset)	0.040402%	0.041685%	0.041512%
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$393,757	\$283,451	\$263,486
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$407,159	\$371,364	\$349,692
Employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered- employee payroll	96.71%	76.33%	75.35%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	70.46%	77.15%	77.70%

ND Public Employees Retirement System Last 10 Fiscal Years\*

\*Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2015.

# **Schedule of Employer Contributions**

ND Public Employees Retirement System Last 10 Fiscal Years\*

	2017	2016	2015
Statutorily required contributions	\$29,477	\$28,208	\$24,898
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	(\$28,989)	(\$26,440)	(\$24,898)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$488	\$1,768	\$0
Employer's covered-employee payroll	\$407,159	\$371,364	\$349,692
Contributions as a percentage of covered employee payroll	7.12%	7.12%	7.12%

\*Complete data for this schedule is not available prior to 2015.

# Supplementary Information

# **Schedule of Contracts/Grants in Process**

	FY17 Total	Expended as	Balance
Contract/Grant	Budgeted	of 6/30/17	6/30/17
Identify & Develop Glyphosate Resistant Weed Maps in Soybean	\$ 8,102		\$ 8,102
Fields			
Investigating the Feasibility of Artificial Pollination as a Herbicide	1,399		1,399
Effective Winter Rye Management for Max Soybean Potential	2,700		2,700
Use of Exogenous Enzymes to Improve Nutritive Value of Soybean	12,740		12,740
Hulls			
Molecular Quantification of SCN in Soil in ND	9,587		9,587
Effects of SCN on Fusarium Root Rot of Soybeans	19,250		19,250
Soybean Soil Fertility in NC & NW North Dakota	15,532		15,532
Management of Soybean Aphids & Interaction with SCN	40,667		40,667
Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in	57,430		57,430
Corn-Soybean Rotation			
Managing Salinity with Cover Crops: A While System Response	45,121		45,121
Road Performance Testing & Promotion of Soy-Based Dust Control	32,000		32,000
Evaluation of Soybean Tolerance to Salinity, Alkalinity, and the	19,408		19,408
Combined Saline-Alkalinity			
Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production	15,050		15,050
Nitrogen Relationships of Soybean in SW ND	14,944		14,944
Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in	39,582		39,582
Soybeans			
Assessment of Soybean Plant Population and Planting Date Impact	28,865		28,865
on Performance in Western & Central ND			
Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under	9,600		9,600
Different Tillage Strategies			
Soybean Yield Response with Selected Establishment Factors	8,700		8,700
Yield & Economic Evaluation of Soybean Biotechnology Varieties and	16,189		16,189
Their Response to Selenium			
Iron Fertilizer Evaluation and Improvement	10,680		10,680
Back to the Basics: Communicative Based Approach to Create	9,659		9,659
Awareness & Knowledge of Weed			
Impact of Best Water Management on Soil/Water Quality and	17,705		17,705
Soybean Production			
Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN and Evaluating Soy Varieties	48,450		48,450
for Resistance to New Virulent Type			
SCN Sampling Programs 2017	60,580		60,580
Control of Soybean Diseases	57,300		57,300
Use of Silver Nanoparticles as an Alternative to Fungicides to Manage	24,030		24,030
White Mold in Soybean			
Breeding of Glyphosate Resistant Soybean Cultivars	164,720		164,720

(continued)

	FY17 Total	Expended as	Balance
Contract/Grant	Budgeted	of 6/30/17	6/30/17
Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm	57,785		57,785
Soybean Ahid Control by Natural Enemies in Manitoba	35,075		35,075
Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of	41,730		41,730
Scleotinia in Soybeans			
Phosphorus Fertilizer Management Decisions for Soybean Based on	21,990		21,990
Time of Planting			
Effect of Plant Population and Row Spacing on Physiology, Water Use	18,435		18,435
Efficiency, & Yield of No-Till Soybeans			
Water Stress Development & Mitigation in West-Central ND	30,450		30,450
Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Fields	30,900		30,900
Understanding Stem Diseases in ND: Assessment & Education Effort	72,303		72,303
Effect of Soil Salinity on Fusarium & Rhizoctonia Roots of Soybeans	34,000		34,000
Breeding of Improved Non-GMO Cultivars & Germplasm	244,207		244,207
Visual Ratings for IDC	81,762		81,762
FY17 Extension Improving Soil Health an Productivity of Sodic Soils	20,358		20,358
FY17 Extension Harvesting Soil Salts from Soybean Production Fields	14,085		14,085
Increasing the Demand for U.S. Soybeans & Soy Meal in SE Asia	15,000		15,000
Nebraska Wind Tunnel & Palmer Amaranth Awareness Course	28,641		28,641
Optimization of Novel Soy-Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance	9,727		9,727
Developing High Performance "Green" Tires Using Soy Hull Based	18,798		
Cellulose			18,798
Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm	52,335		52,335
Research Roundtable Meeting Expenses	9,000		9,000
Barr Engineering Science Advisor on Water Quality	15,000		15,000
NDSGA Leadership Contract	45,000		45,000
NDSGA Expo Edition Magazine Contract	11,000		11,000
NDSGA Magazine Contract	218,400		218,400
NDSGA Soy Promotion Contract - Employee Vehicle Contract	16,500		16,500
NDSGA Promotion Advertising Agreement	33,000		33,000
NDSGA Legislative Educator Agreement	75,000		75,000
NDSGA Annual Research Report Contract	6,000		6,000
FY18 North Central Soybean Research Program	200,000		200,000
National Biodiesel Board	100,000		100,000
NDSU Development Foundation	116,000		116,000
Northern Soy Marketing LLC	215,197		215,197
US Soybean Export Council	372,430		372,430
World Initiative for Soy in Human Health	100,000		100,000
	\$ 3,150,098		\$ 3,150,098

Contract/Grant    Budgeted    of 6/30/16      Soybean Response to Nitrogen & Sulfur Fertilization    \$ 9,710    \$ 9,710      Enzyme's to Improve Soy Hulls Nutritive Value    15,876    15,876      Cover Crops Into Standing Soybean to Improve Soil Health    11,395    11,395      Impact of Road Dust on Soybean Production    10,572    10,572      Management of Soybean Aphids & Interaction with SCN I    13,876    13,876      Harsesting Soil Salts from Soybean Production Fields    19,482    19,482      Soybean Soil Fertility in NC & NW North Dakota    15,532    15,532      Development of a Ureide Tissue Test for Soybeans    6,950    19,250    19,250      Effects of SCN on Fusarium Root Rot of Soybeans    19,250    12,320    21,320      Control of Soybean Diseases    57,300    57,300    57,300      Monitoring Vurlence Changing of SCN in North Dakota    31,650    31,650    31,650      Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN    28,810    28,810    28,940    29,900      Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field    29,900    29,900    29,900    29,900    29,900 <th></th> <th>FY16 Total</th> <th>Expended as</th> <th>Balance</th>		FY16 Total	Expended as	Balance
Soybean Response to Nitrogen & Sulfur Fertilization  \$ 9,710  \$ 9,710    Enzyme's to Improve Soy Hulls Nutritive Value  15,876  15,876    Cover Crops Into Standing Soybean to Improve Soil Health  11,395  11,395    Impact of Road Dust on Soybean Production  10,572  10,572    Management of Soybean Aphids & Interaction with SCN I  13,876  13,876    Haresting Soil Salts from Soybean Production Fields  19,482  19,482    Soybean Soil Feritity in NC & NW North Dakota  15,532  15,532    Development of a Ureide Tissue Test for Soybeans  6,950  6,950    Evaluation of SCN seed Treatments  17,136  17,136    CCSP Large Soybean Plot Conversion  21,320  21,320    Control of Soybean Discesses  57,300  57,300    Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota  31,650  31,650    Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field  29,900  28,900    Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field  29,900  29,900    Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans  9,725  9,725    Ufferent Tillage Strategies  10  14,715  41,715	Contract/Grant	Budgeted	•	6/30/16
Enzyme's to Improve Soy Hulls Nutritive Value    15,876    15,876      Cover Crops Into Standing Soybean to Improve Soil Health    11,395    11,395      Impact of Road Dust on Soybean Production    10,572    10,572      Hanesetting Soil Salts from Soybean Production Fields    19,482    19,482      Soybean Soil Fertility in NC & NW North Dakota    15,532    15,532      Development of a Ureide Tissue Test tor Soybeans    6,950    6,950      Evaluation of SCN Seed Treatments    17,136    17,136      Control of Soybean Plot Conversion    21,320    21,320      Control of Soybean Diseases    57,300    57,300      Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota    31,650    31,650      Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN    28,810    28,940      Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field    29,900    29,900      Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Soybean Production    3,000    3,000      Soybean Sent Course    18,050    18,050    18,050      Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under    9,725    9,725    9,725      Inferent Tillag	Soybean Response to Nitrogen & Sulfur Fertilization	-		\$ 9,710
Cover Crops Into Standing Soybean to Improve Soil Health    11,395    11,395      Impact of Road Dust on Soybean Production    10,572    10,572      Management of Soybean Aphids & Interaction with SCN I    13,876    13,876      Harvesting Soil Salts from Soybean Production Fields    19,482    19,482      Soybean Soil Fertility in NC & NW North Dakota    15,532    15,532      Development of a Ureide Tissue Test for Soybeans    6,950    6,950      Effects of SCN on Fusarium Root Rot of Soybeans    19,250    19,250      Evaluation of SCN Seed Treatments    17,136    17,136      CCSP Large Soybean Plot Conversion    21,320    21,320      Control of Soybean Diseases    57,300    57,300      Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota    31,650    18,050      Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course    18,050    18,050      Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under    9,725    9,725      Different Tillage Strategies    0    30,000    30,000      Impact of Selected Establishment Factors on Soybean Production    19,875    19,875      Inferent Tillage Strategies    0	Enzyme's to Improve Soy Hulls Nutritive Value			
Impact of Road Dust on Soybean Production10,57210,572Management of Soybean Aphids & Interaction with SCN I13,87613,876Havesting Soil Salts from Soybean Production Fields19,48219,482Soybean Soil Fertility in NC & NW North Dakota15,53215,532Development of a Ureide Tissue Test for Soybeans6,9506,950Effects of SCN on Fusarium Root Rot of Soybeans19,25019,250Evaluation of SCN Seed Treatments17,13617,136CCSP Large Soybean Plot Conversion21,32021,320Control of Soybean Diseases57,30057,300Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota31,65031,650Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN28,81028,810Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field29,90029,900SCN Sampling Program 2016559,940559,940Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course18,05018,050Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under9,7259,725Different Tillage Strategies039,60039,600Soybeans019,87519,87519,875Inreat of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production19,87519,875Utilizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of21,16021,160Soybeans19,87519,87519,875Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to19,87519,875Inreat of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production21,16021,1				
Management of Soybean Aphids & Interaction with SCN I  13,876  13,876    Hanesting Soil Salts from Soybean Production Fields  19,482  19,482    Soybean Soil Fertility in NC & NW North Dakota  15,532  15,532    Development of a Ureide Tissue Test for Soybeans  6,950  6,950    Effects of SCN on Fusarium Root Rot of Soybeans  19,250  19,250    Evaluation of SCN Seed Treatments  17,136  17,136    Control of Soybean Plot Conversion  21,320  21,320    Control of Soybean Diseases  57,300  57,300    Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota  31,650  31,650    Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN  28,810  28,810    Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field  29,900  29,900    Scluden Death Syndrome Short Course  18,050  18,050    Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under  9,725  9,725    Different Tillage Strategies				
Harvesting Soil Salts from Soybean Production Fields  19,482  19,482    Soybean Soil Fertility in NC & NW North Dakota  15,532  15,532    Development of a Ureide Tissue Test for Soybeans  6,950  6,950    Effects of SCN on Fusarium Root Rot of Soybeans  19,250  19,250    Evaluation of SCN Seed Treatments  17,136  17,136    CCSP Large Soybean Plot Conversion  21,320  21,320    Control of Soybean Diseases  57,300  57,300    Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota  31,650  31,650    Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN  28,810  28,810    Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field  29,900  29,900    ScN Sampling Program 2016  59,940  59,940    Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course  18,050  18,050    Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under  9,725  9,725    Different Tillage Strategies	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Soybean Soil Fertility in NC & NW North Dakota15,53215,532Development of a Ureide Tissue Test for Soybeans6,9506,950Effects of SCN on Fusarium Root Rot of Soybeans19,25019,250Evaluation of SCN Seed Treatments17,13617,136CCSP Large Soybean Plot Conversion21,32021,320Control of Soybean Diseases57,30057,300Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota31,65031,650Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN28,81028,810Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field29,90029,900Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field59,94059,940Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course18,05018,050Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under9,7259,725Ufferent Tilage Strategies		19,482		19,482
Development of a Ureide Tissue Test for Soybeans6,9506,950Effects of SCN on Fusarium Root Rot of Soybeans19,25019,250Evaluation of SCN Seed Treatments17,13617,136CCSP Large Soybean Plot Conversion21,32021,320Control of Soybean Diseases57,30057,300Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota31,65031,650Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN28,81028,810Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field29,90029,900ScN Sampling Program 201659,94059,940Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course18,05018,050Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under Different Tillage Strategies9,725Different Tillage Strategies9,725Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans39,600Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Increase Soybean Production11,71541,715Utilizing Soybean Neturity Class, Planting Date & Population to Ineraets Or Soybean & Canola Production21,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,00075,000Impact of Newel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance 25,54025,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Infor from Soybean & Pest Pressure Response to Salinity82,51382,513Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm Soil & Water Management for Soybean Roduction47,15547,155Corn-Soybean Rotation				
Evaluation of SCN Seed Treatments17,13617,136CCSP Large Soybean Plot Conversion21,32021,320Control of Soybean Diseases57,30057,300Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota31,65031,650Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN28,81028,810Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field29,90029,900SCN Sampling Program 201659,94059,940Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course18,05018,050Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under9,7259,725Different Tillage Strategies003,000Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in Sclerotinia in Soybeans39,60039,600Soybeans0019,87519,875Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to Increase Soybean Production21,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Read Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production21,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Read Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pessure Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production47,15547,155Corn-Soybean Rotation5025,54025,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pessure Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production47,15547,155 <td>Development of a Ureide Tissue Test for Soybeans</td> <td>6,950</td> <td></td> <td>6,950</td>	Development of a Ureide Tissue Test for Soybeans	6,950		6,950
CCSP Large Soybean Plot Conversion    21,320    21,320      Control of Soybean Diseases    57,300    57,300      Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota    31,650    31,650      Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN    28,810    28,810      Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field    29,900    29,900      SCN Sampling Program 2016    59,940    59,940      Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course    18,050    18,050      Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under    9,725    9,725      Different Tillage Strategies	Effects of SCN on Fusarium Root Rot of Soybeans	19,250		19,250
Control of Soybean Diseases57,30057,300Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota31,65031,650Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN28,81028,810Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field29,90029,900SCN Sampling Program 201659,94059,940Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course18,05018,050Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under9,7259,725Different Tillage Strategies9,00030,000Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans39,60039,600Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybean Production19,87519,875Increase Soybean Production21,16021,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,21129,211Optimizing Now Spacing K Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Corn-Soybean Relation82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Corn-Soybean Rotation47,15547,155Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Improving Soil Health Control Agents75,50075,500Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540<	Evaluation of SCN Seed Treatments	17,136		17,136
Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota31,65031,650Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN28,81028,810Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field29,90029,900SCN Sampling Program 201659,94059,940Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course18,05018,050Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under9,7259,725Different Tillage Strategies99Impact of Selected Establishment Factors on Soybean Production3,0003,000Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in Sclerotinia in Soybeans39,60039,600Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Increase Soybean Production41,71541,715Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production21,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Corn-Soybean Rotation47,15547,155Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564 <td>CCSP Large Soybean Plot Conversion</td> <td>21,320</td> <td></td> <td>21,320</td>	CCSP Large Soybean Plot Conversion	21,320		21,320
Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN  28,810  28,810    Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field  29,900  29,900    SCN Sampling Program 2016  59,940  59,940    Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course  18,050  18,050    Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under  9,725  9,725    Different Tillage Strategies  9  9    Impact of Selected Establishment Factors on Soybean Production  3,000  3,000    Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans  39,600  39,600    Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Litrophysical Sclerotinia in Soybeans  19,875  19,875    Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to Inpact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production  21,160  21,160    Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production  21,160  25,540  25,540    Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils  29,211  29,211  29,211    Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance  25,540  25,540  25,540    Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure  33,571  33,571  33,571		57,300		57,300
Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field29,90029,900SCN Sampling Program 201659,94059,940Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course18,05018,050Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under9,7259,725Different Tillage Strategies99Impact of Selected Establishment Factors on Soybean Production3,00039,600Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans39,60039,600Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans41,71541,715Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production19,87519,875Increase Soybean Production21,16021,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance Response to Salinity33,57133,571Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Com-Soybean Rotation47,15547,155Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Improving Coil Prainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Monitoring Virulence Changing of SCN in North Dakota	31,650		31,650
Screening Cover Crops to Reduce SCN in Infested Field29,90029,900SCN Sampling Program 201659,94059,940Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course18,05018,050Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under9,7259,725Different Tillage Strategies99Impact of Selected Establishment Factors on Soybean Production3,00039,600Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans39,60039,600Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans41,71541,715Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production19,87519,875Increase Soybean Production21,16021,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance Response to Salinity33,57133,571Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Com-Soybean Rotation47,15547,155Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Improving Coil Prainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Plant Parasitic Nematodes on Soybean & Relationship with SCN	28,810		28,810
Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course18,05018,050Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under Different Tillage Strategies9,7259,725Impact of Selected Establishment Factors on Soybean Production3,0003,000Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans39,60039,600Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybean Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production19,87519,875Increase Soybean Production21,16021,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure Response to Salinity33,57133,571Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,28010,280		29,900		29,900
Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under9,7259,725Different Tillage StrategiesImpact of Selected Establishment Factors on Soybean Production3,0003,000Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans39,60039,600Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of41,71541,715Sclerotinia in Soybeans19,87519,875Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to Increase Soybean Production19,87519,875Increase Soybean Production21,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivy of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	SCN Sampling Program 2016	59,940		59,940
Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under9,7259,725Different Tillage StrategiesImpact of Selected Establishment Factors on Soybean Production3,0003,000Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans39,60039,600Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans41,71541,715Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to Increase Soybean Production19,87519,875Increase Soybean Production21,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivy of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Sudden Death Syndrome Short Course	18,050		18,050
Impact of Selected Establishment Factors on Soybean Production3,0003,000Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans39,60039,600Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans41,71541,715Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to Increase Soybean Production19,87519,875Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production21,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Evaluating Herbicide Incorporation Via Water Quantity & Timing Under	9,725		
Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans39,60039,600Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans41,71541,715Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to Increase Soybean Production19,87519,875Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production21,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Different Tillage Strategies			
SoybeansAutomatical Solution of the second seco	Impact of Selected Establishment Factors on Soybean Production	3,000		3,000
Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of Sclerotinia in Soybeans41,71541,715Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to Increase Soybean Production19,87519,875Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production21,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,56423,564	Optimizing Fungicide Applications for Management of Sclerotinia in	39,600		39,600
Sclerotinia in SoybeansUtilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to19,875Increase Soybean Production19,875Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production21,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure33,571Response to Salinity82,513Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,564	Soybeans			
Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to19,87519,875Increase Soybean Production21,16021,160Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production21,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure33,57133,571Response to Salinity82,51382,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Corn-Soybean Rotation47,15547,155Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Optimizing Row Spacing & Plant Populations for Management of	41,715		41,715
Increase Soybean Production21,160Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production21,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure33,571Response to Salinity82,513Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,564	Sclerotinia in Soybeans			
Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production21,16021,160Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure33,57133,571Response to Salinity82,51382,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Utilizing Soybean Maturity Class, Planting Date & Population to	19,875		19,875
Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents75,00075,000Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure33,57133,571Response to Salinity82,51382,513Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,56423,564	Increase Soybean Production			
Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils29,21129,211Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure33,57133,571Response to Salinity82,51382,513Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,56423,564	Impact of Previous Crop on Soybean & Canola Production	21,160		21,160
Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance25,54025,540Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure33,57133,571Response to Salinity233,57133,571Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Corn-Soybean Rotation47,15547,155Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Field Testing of Soy Based Road Dust Control Agents	75,000		75,000
Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure33,57133,571Response to SalinityResearch & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Corn-Soybean Rotation47,15547,155Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Improving Soil Health & Productivity of Sodic Soils	29,211		29,211
Response to SalinityResearch & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Corn-Soybean Rotation47,15547,155Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Optimization of Novel Soy Based Resin for Commercial Acceptance	25,540		25,540
Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm82,51382,513Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Corn-Soybean Rotation47,15547,155Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Interpretation & Sharing of Info from Soybean & Pest Pressure	33,571		33,571
Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in Corn-Soybean Rotation47,15547,155Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Response to Salinity			
Corn-Soybean Rotation10,280Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,56423,564	Research & Extension Efforts at the SHARE Farm	82,513		82,513
Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production10,28010,280Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop23,56423,564	Maximizing Soil Warming & Health Under Different Tillage Practices in	47,155		47,155
Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop 23,564 23,564	Corn-Soybean Rotation			
Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop 23,564 23,564	Soil & Water Management for Soybean Production	10,280		10,280
Production - Xinhua Jia	Impact of Drainage Water Management on Soil, Water Quality & Crop			
	Production - Xinhua Jia			

(continued)

	FY16 Total	Expended as	Balance
Contract/Grant	Budgeted	of 6/30/16	6/30/16
Soy Hull Based Cellulose Nanofibers for "Green" Tires	36,522		36,522
Detecting Chlorosis Regions & Predicting Yield of Soybean by Large	15,392		15,392
Scale UAV			
Effect of Plant Population & Row Spacing on Physiology, Water Use	19,381		19,381
Efficiency, & Yield of No-till Dryland			
Breeding of Glyphosate Resistant Soybean Cultivars	162,824		162,824
Breeding of Improved Non-GMO Cultivars & Germplasm	245,481		245,481
Visual Ratings for IDC	87,520		87,520
Educational Science Advisor on Water Quality	3,982		3,982
Commercial Eval of Novel Soy Based Resin for Wood Composites	3,000		3,000
Developing High Performance "Green" Tires Using Soy Hull	10,468		10,468
UAS Precision Agriculture Applications to Soybean Management	8,376		8,376
Educational Science Advisor on Water Quality	19,800		19,800
NDSGA Leadership Contract	45,000		45,000
NDSGA Expo Edition Magazine Contract	10,500		10,500
NDSGA Magazine Contract	200,000		200,000
NDSGA Soy Promotion Contract - Employee Vehicle Contract	15,000		15,000
NDSGA Promotion Advertising Agreement	30,000		30,000
North Central Soybean Research Program	200,000		200,000
North Dakota Soybean Assay Development Project	200,000		200,000
	\$ 2,161,904		\$ 2,161,904

# **Schedule of Activities – Actual and Budget**

	Actual	June 30, 2017 Budget	Difference	June 30, 2016 Actual
Revenues				
Assessment revenues collected from 1st				
Purchasers	\$10,671,514	\$ 3,836,250	\$6,835,264	\$ 8,605,494
Less:	(240.024)		(240.024)	(222.002)
Assessment revenue remitted to QSSB's Assessment revenue remitted to USB	(316,034) (5,306,443)		(316,034) (5,306,443)	(332,062) (3,906,758)
Net assessment revenues	\$ 5,049,037	\$ 3,836,250	\$1,212,787	\$ 4,366,674
	φ 0,010,001	φ 0,000,200	ψ1,212,707	φ 1,000,071
Interest income	\$ 21,523		\$ 21,523	\$ 15,108
Miscellaneous revenue	86,304		86,304	51,321
Transfers from general fund	5,180		5,180	3,150
Total revenues	\$ 5,162,044	\$ 3,836,250	\$1,325,794	\$ 4,436,253
Evpenditures				
Expenditures Program expenditures:				
Printing				
Marketing	\$ 1,159,951	\$ 1,700,000	\$ (540,049)	\$ 999,864
Communications	1,101,747	1,000,000	101,747	1,004,798
Producer education				
Research	1,664,100	2,100,000	(435,900)	1,650,479
Total program expenditures	\$ 3,925,798	\$ 4,800,000	\$ (874,202)	\$ 3,655,141
	<b>•</b> 4 074 000	<b>•</b> • • • • • • • • • •	<b>(00,000)</b>	<b>•</b> • • • • • • • • •
Administration	\$ 1,071,938	\$ 1,100,000	\$ (28,062) \$ (902,264)	\$ 1,006,433
Total expenditures	\$ 4,997,736	\$ 5,900,000	\$ (902,264)	\$ 4,661,574
Increase (Decrease) in Fund Balance	\$ 164,308	\$(2,063,750)		\$ (225,321)
	<del>•</del> •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	φ(2,000,100)		<u> </u>



STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR FARGO BRANCH OFFICE 1655 43<sup>rd</sup> STREET SOUTH, SUITE 203 FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA 58103

# **Exhibits**

# 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

# Independent Auditor's Report

Members of the Legislative Assembly

Members of the North Dakota Soybean Council

Diana Beitelspacher, Chief Executive Officer

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 North Dakota Soybean Council Operating Fund, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise North Dakota Soybean Council's financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 18, 2017.

### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the North Dakota Soybean Council's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of North Dakota Soybean Council's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the North Dakota Soybean Council's internal control.

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.

# **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the North Dakota Soybean Council Operating Fund's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements, and the Soybean Promotion, Research and Consumer Information Act of 1990 and the Soybean Promotion and Research Order (the "Order") relative to the use and investment of funds collected by the North Dakota Soybean Council and with terms described in Sections 1220.228(a) and 1220.211(j) of the Order relative to prohibited uses of funds collected by the North Dakota Soybean Council, 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*.

In connection with our audit, nothing came to our attention that caused us to believe that the North Dakota Soybean Council failed to comply with the terms, in so far as they related to accounting matters of the Soybean Promotion, Research and Consumer Information Act of 1990 and the Soybean Promotion Order (the "Order") relative to the use of funds collected by the North Dakota Soybean Council, with the terms described in Section 1220.228(a) of the Order relative to prohibited use of funds collected by the North Dakota Soybean Council, and with the terms described in Section 1220.211(j) of the Order relative to the investment of funds collected by the North Dakota Soybean Council. However, our audit was not directed toward obtaining knowledge of such noncompliance in the use and investment of funds.

# Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the North Dakota Soybean Council's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

/S/

Joshua C. Gallion State Auditor

Fargo, ND

September 18, 2017

# **Responses to LAFRC Audit Questions**

The Legislative Audit and Fiscal Review Committee (LAFRC) requests that certain items be addressed by auditors performing audits of state agencies.

1. What type of opinion was issued on the financial statements?

Unmodified

2. Was there compliance with statutes, laws, rules, and regulations under which the agency was created and is functioning?

Yes.

3. Was internal control adequate and functioning effectively?

Yes.

4. Were there any indications of lack of efficiency in financial operations and management of the agency?

No.

5. Has action been taken on findings and recommendations included in prior audit reports?

There were no recommendations in the prior reports.

6. Was a management letter issued? If so, provide a summary below, including any recommendations and the management responses.

Yes, The Governance Communication on pages 27-30 of this report contains two informal recommendations relating to meal reimbursements and inadequate controls over procurement. Management of the Council agreed with and plans on implementing the recommendations.

# LAFRC Audit Communications

1. Identify any significant changes in accounting policies, any management conflicts of interest, any contingent liabilities, or any significant unusual transactions.

None noted.

2. Identify any significant accounting estimates, the process used by management to formulate the accounting estimates, and the basis for the auditor's conclusions regarding the reasonableness of those estimates.

None.

3. Identify any significant audit adjustments.

None.

4. Identify any disagreements with management, whether or not resolved to the auditor's satisfaction relating to a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter that could be significant to the financial statements.

None.

5. Identify any serious difficulties encountered in performing the audit.

None.

6. Identify any major issues discussed with management prior to retention.

This is not applicable for audits conducted by the Office of the State Auditor.

7. Identify any management consultations with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters.

None.

8. Identify any high-risk information technology systems critical to operations based on the auditor's overall assessment of the importance of the system to the agency and its mission, or whether any exceptions identified in the six audit report questions to be addressed by the auditors are directly related to the operations of an information technology system.

ConnectND Finance and Human Capital Management System (HCM) are the most high-risk information technology systems critical to the North Dakota Soybean Council. No exceptions related to the operations of an information technology system were noted.



STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA OFFICE OF THE STATE AUDITOR FARGO BRANCH OFFICE 1655 43<sup>rd</sup> STREET SOUTH, SUITE 203 FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA 58103

# **Governance Communication**

September 18, 2017

Legislative Audit and Fiscal Review Committee

North Dakota Soybean Council Board of Directors

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and major fund of the North Dakota Soybean Council for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, and have issued our report thereon dated September 18, 2017. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated July 6, 2017. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information related to our audit.

### **Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices**

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the North Dakota Soybean Council are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during the year. We noted no transactions entered into by the governmental unit during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. There are no significant transactions that have been recognized in the financial statements in a different period than when the transaction occurred.

### **Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit**

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

#### **Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements**

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. In addition, none of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to the financial statements taken as a whole.

#### **Disagreements with Management**

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

# Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated September 18, 2017.

#### Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the governmental unit's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

#### Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the governmental unit's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

The following present our informal recommendations:

### MEAL REIMBURSEMENTS

#### Condition:

We noted the following while testing travel expenses:

- Employees are being reimbursed for meals during meetings within the city of their normal place of business;
- There were several instances where meal provided exceeded per diem; and
- An itemized list of individuals present was not provided for proper support of the meals.

#### Effect:

The Soybean Council is not in compliance with NDCC 44-08-04 and are reimbursing employees more than they are allowed.

#### Cause:

There is a misunderstanding of what meals are included as per the OMB approved Promotional Expense Request.

### Criteria:

NDCC 44-08-04 states that each elective or appointive officer, employee, representative, or agent of this state, or of any of its subdivisions, agencies, bureaus, boards, or commissions, may make claim for meals and lodging while engaged in the discharge of a public duty away from the claimant's normal working and living residence for all or any part of any quarter of a day. Reimbursement is allowed only for travel away from the normal place of employment for four hours or more.

Good internal controls require that expenses be based on adequate supporting documentation and a good audit trail requires the support to be maintained and attached to the voucher.

#### **Recommendation:**

We recommend that the North Dakota Soybean Council only reimburse employees for meal charges when in compliance with NDCC 44-08-04 and provide adequate support for the expenditure.

#### Soybean Council Response/Planned Corrective Actions:

Agree. The NDSC agrees to pay closer attention to invoices received for meals catered in to the office for business meetings to ensure each one does not exceed the \$10.50/person limit for lunch. However, it is important to note that employees did not receive reimbursement for any meals in the City of Fargo. The meals are catered in for business meetings and as such, employees involved in the meetings partake in the lunch as do the other attendees. We understand that state law does not allow employees to be reimbursed for meals in the city where their agency is headquartered. However, we did not know that this rule applied for partaking in meals catered in to the office for business meetings. Now that we know, we will change this practice. It is our practice to have a sign-in sheet for all meetings where a luncheon is served and we typically attach these sheets to the invoices. We will do our very best to ensure that these sign-in sheets do not get misplaced or misfiled.

### STATE PROCUREMENT GUIDELINES NOT FOLLOWED

### Condition:

We noted 6 out of 13 purchases tested, totaling \$30,203, were not procured properly:

- 5 out of the 6 purchases did not have additional inform bids or proposals;
- 1 out of the 6 purchases had inaccurate printing specifications

#### Effect:

There was non-compliance with the North Dakota State Procurement Manual level 1 and 2 Small Purchases and the guidelines for State Procurement of printing.

#### Cause:

The North Dakota Soybean Council did not obtain additional quotes or informal proposals for 5 purchases, and specifications for a print job were developed prior to knowing the actual specifications needed.

### Criteria:

North Dakota State Procurement Manual Level 1 and 2 Small Purchase Procedures, Chapter 6, part 6.1, states in-part, for purchases from \$2,500.01 to \$25,000, agencies should solicit no fewer than three vendors, insofar as practical, to submit oral or written informal bids or proposals. If three bids or proposals are not received, a written justification should be provided.

Guidelines for State Procurement of Printing, part 8, states in-part, when purchasing printing, a solicitation must be prepared that includes detailed specifications.

#### **Recommendation:**

We recommend that North Dakota Soybean Council review, understand, and adhere to the state procurement practices and work with OMB, as necessary, to properly procure goods and services.

### Soybean Council Response/Planned Corrective Actions:

Agree. The NDSC understands the need to comply with state procurement practices and plans to continue doing so. Regarding the printing issue for our annual report and research report, we will request a solicitation that gives us a price for a "range of pages" versus an exact number of pages. This way, in the event we need to add more pages at the last minute to include important information in these reports, we will not risk exceeding the quoted price. We have one employee dedicated to overseeing the procurement process who is Level III certified and will be participating in a Level III refresher procurement course this year. This should help ensure that procurement processes are followed consistently throughout the year.

### **Other Matters**

With respect to the supplementary information accompanying the financial statements, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.

This information is intended solely for the use of the Legislative Audit and Fiscal Review Committee and the North Dakota Soybean Council Board of Directors and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

Travis Klinkhammer, CPA Auditor In-Charge

#### You may obtain audit reports on the internet at:

www.nd.gov/auditor/

or by contacting the Division of State Audit

Office of the State Auditor 600 East Boulevard Avenue – Department 117 Bismarck, ND 58505-0060