

# Legislative Audit Commission – Audit Subcommittee

January 15, 2020



**OLA** Office of the Legislative Auditor  
State of Minnesota

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Audit Subcommittee

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Minnesota Department of Health  
Office of Medical Cannabis

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## Why Audit?



### **New Program**

Created in 2014

### **Increased Enrollment/Demand**

Fiscal Year 2019  
17,200 patients enrolled

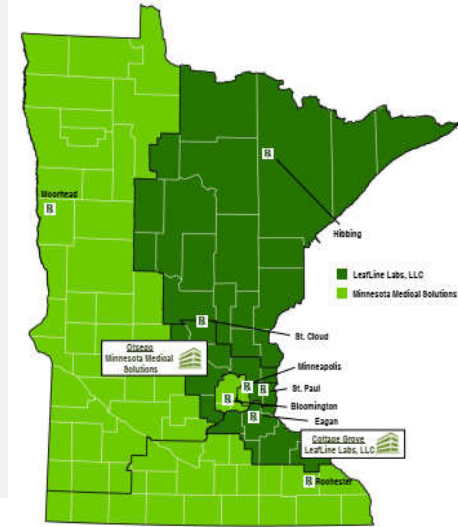
## Background

- MDH Office of Medical Cannabis (OMC) oversees program and authorizes participants, manufacturers, laboratories
- Health care practitioners certify patients with a qualifying condition to have access to medical cannabis
- Two in-state manufacturers grow, produce, and dispense
- Laboratories test medical cannabis for content, contamination, and stability

## Medical Cannabis Manufacturer Service Regions, July 2019

Each manufacturer:

- One manufacturing location
- Four regions
- Pharmacy dispensaries



## Background

### Medical Cannabis:

- Derived from the cannabis plant.
- Is administered in the form of liquid or pill, vaporized with the use of oil or liquid, or other form approved by MDH.
- Does not involve the use of dried leaves or plant form and may not be smoked.
- Allowed for limited health conditions (cancer, MS, other)

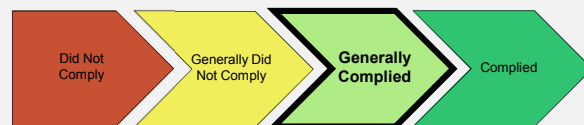
## Audit Objectives and Scope

- MDH internal controls:
  - Authorize program participants
  - Process fee payments and financial transactions
  - Ensure compliance by manufacturers to track and test medical cannabis and prevent and timely detect diversion
- MDH compliance with significant legal requirements
- Audit period: July 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018

## Conclusions

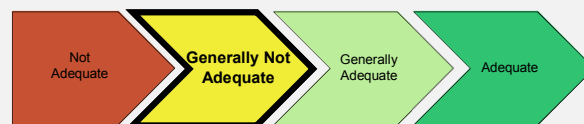
MDH generally complied with select legal requirements; some exceptions related to participant authorization, fee payments, and manufacturer contracts.

### Legal Compliance



Internal controls over the areas in our audit scope were generally not adequate.

### Internal Controls



## Findings: Authorize Participants

- MDH did not verify for all new patients that the license of their health care practitioner was active and good standing.
- MDH did not keep valid documentation of the eligibility of parents or legal guardians for the medical cannabis program.
  - Registry system limitations
  - Weak documentation standards

## Recommendations

MDH should:

- Verify a health care practitioner's license is active and in good standing for all new patients
- Amend MDH rules to require practitioners to notify MDH of change in license status or when discontinuing care
- Ensure that parent or legal guardian provides valid documents
- Improve storage capacity of the Medical Cannabis Registry

## Findings: Collect and Safeguard Fees

- MDH charged some medical cannabis patients a lower registration fee than permitted in state statutes.
  - \$200 fee; \$50 if patient receives Social Security disability or Supplemental Security Insurance payments or enrolled in medical assistance or MinnesotaCare
- MDH did not adequately reconcile some medical cannabis patient fees or ensure employee separation of duties when handling payments.

## Recommendations

MDH should:

- Collect correct fees from patients
- Perform monthly reconciliations and ensure separation of employee duties when registering patients and processing payments

The Legislature should consider whether disabled patients who receive Social Security retirement benefits should pay a reduced medical cannabis fee and amend state statutes accordingly.

## Findings: Track and Test Medical Cannabis

- MDH did not ensure that each of the two medical cannabis manufacturers had a formal contract with a testing laboratory.
- MDH did not have adequate controls to ensure manufacturers accurately tracked and tested medical cannabis prior to sale.
  - Program relies on multiple information systems
  - No single unique identifier from cultivation to testing and sale
  - OMC does not collect complete inventory data
  - Data entry errors and omissions in the Medical Cannabis Registry

## Finding: Detect Diversion

- MDH did not have adequate controls to help prevent and timely detect diversion or loss of medical cannabis by a manufacturer.
  - Unannounced inspections in recent years
  - No independent examinations until March 2018
    - One manufacturer with serious compliance issue

## Recommendations

MDH should:

- Ensure that each manufacturer maintains a contract with a laboratory to test medical cannabis.
- Improve controls over tracking and testing medical cannabis.
  - Require accurate and complete reporting of tracking numbers
  - Routinely review Medical Cannabis Registry data
  - Work with MNIT Services and manufacturers to modernize the Medical Cannabis Registry and reporting process
- Conduct more frequent examinations of manufacturers.

# Questions?

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## Regenerative Medicine Minnesota

Lori Leysen | Audit Director



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## Background

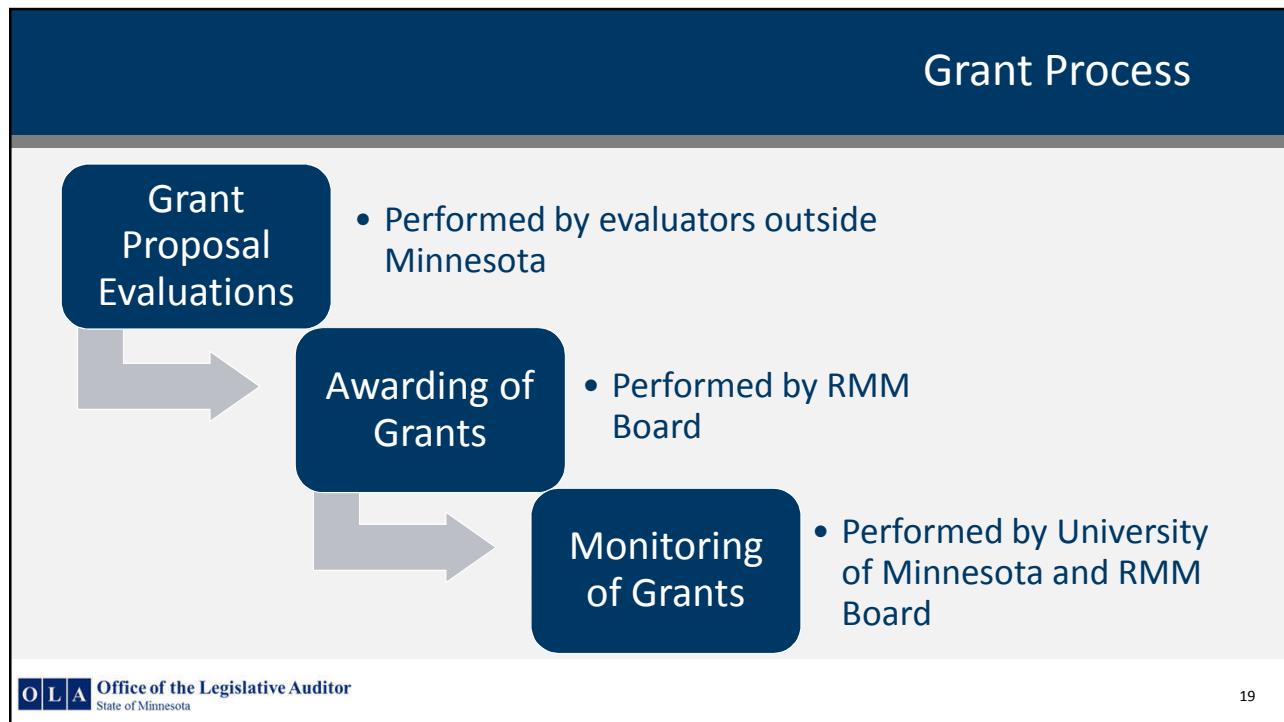
Purpose: Bring Minnesota to forefront of regenerative medicine

Structure:

- Collaborative partnership between University of Minnesota and Mayo Clinic
- Five member oversight board
  - Two co-chairs
    - Dean of University of Minnesota Medical School
    - Director of Mayo Clinic Center for Regenerative Medicine
  - Two board members not affiliated with University of Minnesota and Mayo Clinic

Funding:

- Began in Fiscal Year 2015
- Used primarily for grants but not used for administrative or monitoring expenses



## Why Audit?

### Complaint

Allegation of mismanagement

Additionally, our office has not audited Regenerative Medicine Minnesota

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## Objectives

### Grant Proposal Evaluation and Awarding

Did Regenerative Medicine Minnesota **develop adequate controls** to objectively evaluate proposals and award grants?

Did Regenerative Medicine Minnesota **evaluate proposals** against its established criteria and **fund the top scoring projects**?

## Objectives

### Grant Award Oversight

Did Regenerative Medicine Minnesota **develop adequate controls** to ensure that funded projects met deliverables and expected outcomes?

Did Regenerative Medicine Minnesota partnership only reimburse **allowable project costs**?

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## Regenerative Medicine Minnesota Grant Activity

	Fiscal Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Grants Awarded</b>	<b>\$4,421</b>	<b>\$3,746</b>	<b>\$4,469</b>	<b>\$4,801</b>
<b>Grant Expenditures by Category</b>				
Research	\$2,963	\$ 2,259	\$2,190	\$1,175
Biobusiness Development	695	446	881	328
<b>Education</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>226</b>
Clinical Care	3	0	0	0
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>\$4,361</b>	<b>\$ 3,419</b>	<b>\$3,553</b>	<b>\$1,729</b>

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## Conclusions

### Internal Controls



### Legal Compliance



## Finding 1: State Appropriation Law

Regenerative Medicine Minnesota spent some of its state appropriation on grants the law did not authorize

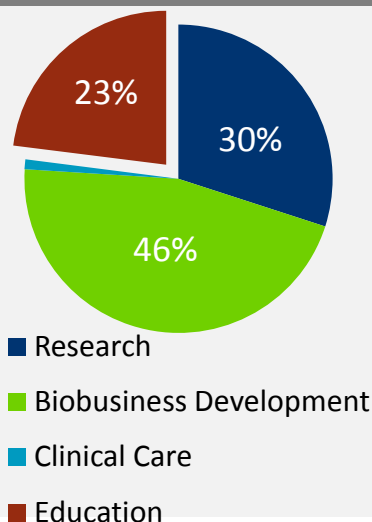
### State Appropriation Law

- Regenerative medicine research
- Clinical translation
- Commercialization

### Regenerative Medicine Minnesota

- Research
- Education
- Biobusiness development
- Clinical care

## Grants in Question



### Breakdown of Education Grants

#### K-12 Education Grants

- 52% of all education grants
- \$441,000

#### All Other Education Grants

- 48% of all education grants
- \$2,019,000

## Recommendations

Regenerative Medicine Minnesota should only issue grants for activities authorized in law.

Regenerative Medicine Minnesota partners should seek a law change if they want to continue awarding educational grants.

## Finding 2: Conflict of Interest

One evaluator had a conflict of interest

- The evaluator was also a staff member on a funded proposal in the same category
- The evaluator gave the five lowest evaluation scores

## Recommendation

Regenerative Medicine Minnesota partners should not let evaluators score proposals if they have an affiliation with other competing projects.

## Finding 3: Proposal Evaluation

Grant proposals did not always receive the same level of scrutiny

- For example, in Fiscal Year 2018, discovery science research awards went to proposals that received only two evaluations
  - 32% received two evaluations
  - 68% received three evaluations

## Recommendation

Regenerative Medicine Minnesota partners should ensure that all grant proposals receive a consistent review.

## Finding 4: Scoring Errors

Due to calculation errors, two proposals erroneously received awards for \$250,000 when competing proposals received higher scores

- Additional errors noted in testing:
  - Incomplete evaluations
  - Scores not following guidelines
  - Transferring errors
  - Additional calculation errors



## Recommendation

Regenerative Medicine Minnesota partners should conduct a comprehensive review of the process used to compile grant proposal scores for decision making.

## Finding 5: Inconsistent Grant Terms

Grant contracts for Mayo Clinic awards differed from those of other institutions

- Mayo Clinic contracts were less restrictive
  - Ability to charge costs to grants up to 90 days before award begins
  - Ability to make changes to approved grant budget categories (budget or scope cannot change)

## Recommendation

Regenerative Medicine Minnesota partners should standardize terms in grant contracts.

## Finding 6: External Grant Reimbursements

- External grant reimbursement requests lack sufficient documentation to determine whether costs are allowable
- One external grant reimbursement included \$6,454 of costs incurred before the start of the award period

## Recommendations

Regenerative Medicine Minnesota partners should outline documentation requirements that will support the ability to validate the allowability of costs.

Regenerative Medicine Minnesota partners should seek recovery of the \$6,454 in costs that were inappropriately paid to one grantee.

## Finding 7: Report Review

Board members do not consistently review interim and final progress reports

- Only 37% of interim reports were reviewed by the board
- Only the University board co-chair reviews all final reports

## Recommendation

The Regenerative Medicine Minnesota Board should review all interim and final progress reports.

# Questions?

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