



The FY 2006-07 Budget: Impact on Populations with Unique Needs



For Minnesota's populations with unique needs, the 2005 Legislative Session represents some opportunities lost, but also some steps forward. Despite the Governor's longstanding resistance to broad-based revenue increases, the final budget agreement did include a more narrowly-focused revenue increase in the form of a "health impact fee" of 75¢ on each pack of cigarettes and related fee increases on other forms of tobacco.

While it was encouraging that the Governor and House ultimately recognized the need to raise additional revenue, the decision to increase the tobacco tax was a step backwards in tax fairness. During the state's surplus years, lawmakers made significant cuts in the state's income tax, a progressive tax that takes into account the taxpayers' ability to pay. These tax cuts, in combination with changes in property taxes, have gradually caused the state's overall tax system to become slightly regressive — that is, low- and moderate-income Minnesotans contribute a larger share of their incomes towards funding state and local government than do high-income residents. The increase in the tobacco tax, the state's most regressive tax, and increases in property taxes, will only exacerbate the trend. Nevertheless, the additional revenues were used to fund important areas of the budget, like education and health care, and helped avoid some of the spending cuts that would have fallen most heavily on low- and moderate-income working families and individuals.

The Situation

There are many Minnesotans that are in need of unique care and attention in order to secure their health and general welfare. This may be for a variety of reasons, including age, disability, or some other life situation. Often, a little assistance can go a long way. For the elderly, having a meal delivered once a day may be sufficient to keep them out of a nursing home. For a person with a disability, access to affordable health care may keep them employed. For a recently arrived refugee, some instruction in English can aid them in establishing their own business. And for an abused woman, a shelter can save her and her children's lives.

The Governor, House, and Senate have named the elderly, persons with disabilities, and the "most vulnerable" as priority populations to be protected as policymakers determine the budget for the FY 2006-07 biennium. However, the ability to protect these populations depends on the larger budget picture. Their commitment to avoid raising state taxes meant that the Governor and House faced severe limitations in their ability to keep that promise. The Senate, however, left more budgeting tools on the table, giving it greater flexibility to invest in services for these vulnerable populations. As the session progressed, even the Governor and House acknowledged some major revenue increases would be necessary to meet the needs of the state in areas like education and health care.

What Happened in the 2003 Legislative Session?

Many individuals from these vulnerable populations are working hard to succeed in our society and attain self-sufficiency. However, they now face significant obstacles as a result of decisions made in the 2003 Legislative Session.

The Elderly and Persons with Disabilities. Children with disabilities and their families were one of the populations to unduly feel the impact of budget cuts made in the 2003 Legislative Session. For example, services for students with disabilities were reduced when funding for special education was cut by nearly \$70 million for the FY 2005-06 biennium. These programs serve over 115,000 students in Minnesota from birth to age 21.

While the 2003 Legislature did approve two important new initiatives for children with emotional disabilities, including a Medical Assistance benefit and mental health screening, the final budget

decisions increased the fees parents of severely disabled children pay for TEFRA services. The fee increase for these services, which help parents care for their disabled children in their own homes, amounted to several thousand dollars a year for some families.

Services for both children and adults with disabilities were put at risk when lawmakers consolidated funding for over a dozen children's grant programs and several community social service programs into a single block grant (the Community Social Services Act), while significantly reducing funding. This places considerable pressures on county governments who, for example, must now serve both children with severe emotional disturbances and adults with developmental disabilities out of this consolidated and reduced source of funding.

Budget decisions made in 2003 also indirectly impacted adults with disabilities. For example, policymakers approved a \$500 limit on dental services, which affected adults with disabilities participating in state health insurance programs. This cap has created a substantial barrier to much-needed dental care for this vulnerable population, forcing them to turn to Urgent Care and Emergency Room care for issues that could have been prevented through less costly office visits. New copayments, increased premiums, reduced eligibility, and limited benefits in other state health care programs also impacted a substantial number of the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Changes such as these are particularly unfortunate, as access to health care has been identified by persons with disabilities as one of the major barriers to employment. Instead of supporting their efforts to work, policymakers acted to increase the barriers for this population to obtain Medical Assistance for Employed Persons with Disabilities (MA/EPD) coverage by increasing copayments and adding requirements.

Policymakers also reduced funding by 15% for continuing care grants such as senior nutrition support, home delivered meals, and senior companion programs. They also placed limits on the number of individuals who could participate in some alternative treatment options for persons with developmental disabilities, brain injuries, and other mental health needs.

The changes approved in 2003 also impacted the families of persons with disabilities. Families participating in the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), the state's welfare-to-work program, who have a disabled family member who receives federal disability payments (SSI) had their cash grant reduced by \$125 per month for each SSI recipient living in the household, even though they do not receive MFIP benefits on behalf of the disabled family member. This change impacted more than 6,800 families in Minnesota, including approximately 1,300 households with more than one SSI recipient.

Immigrants and Refugees. Another population that may need additional help to assure their success in Minnesota are immigrants and refugees. Although they may face some initial barriers in adapting to their new country, recent immigrants and refugees can succeed quite well in the community with a little assistance.

Unfortunately, some of the services that help immigrants and refugees establish themselves in their new communities were reduced in the 2003 Legislative Session. For instance, Adult Basic Education, which offers day or evening programs for adults on topics including English as a Second Language (ESL) and citizenship, experienced a significant reduction.

Another setback for the immigrant community came in health care, where one of the numerous changes approved in the state's public health programs was to end General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) coverage for undocumented children, elders, and persons with disabilities.

Victims of Crime. Victims often feel helpless in the wake of a crime, but that can be particularly true for populations who were already vulnerable. Unfortunately, some of the services the state had in place to assist these victims were undermined in the 2003 Legislative Session. Civil legal services, commonly called "Legal Aid," which provide low-income people, the elderly, persons with

disabilities, and children with critical legal services they could not otherwise obtain, was not immune to the budget cuts. Even before the reductions, thousands of vulnerable citizens eligible for this assistance were denied access to the justice system due to lack of legal aid resources. In addition, battered women's shelters, a refuge for abused women and their children, saw their funding reduced in both the 2002 and 2003 Legislative Sessions. And funding for domestic violence, sexual assault, abused children, and general crime services, which were serving 197,000 crime victims each year, was cut by nearly 40%.

Evaluating What Happened in the 2005 Legislative Session

The Governor and House budget proposals for 2006-07 included a mix of constructive investments and harmful reductions for populations in Minnesota facing unique needs. The Senate, with a significant revenue-raising plan, had more flexibility to invest money in services that would benefit these populations.

Elderly and Persons with Disabilities

On the positive side, the Governor, House, and Senate agreed on a number of provisions including funding for some expanded **mental health coverage** and creating incentives for earlier **childhood health and development screening**. Both of these provisions were included in the final agreement.

All three budget proposals also increased funding for **special education**, but the Governor and House accomplished this mainly by allowing school districts to increase property taxes in order to raise additional funds rather than providing state aid. The Senate, however, funded the increase using state aid rather than allowing school districts to increase property taxes. The final agreement provided an increase in state aid for schools with unusually high special education costs without increasing property taxes.

All three proposals also continued to delay \$50 million in funding intended to support the development of regional delivery systems under the **Children and Community Services block grant**. Included in this block grant is money that was previously dedicated to children's mental health services, but now must compete with a wide variety of other important services for disabled or chemically dependent adults. The final agreement eliminated this funding entirely.

There was no relief in the Governor's budget proposal from the significant increase in **TEFRA fees** for parents who receive services that enable them to care for their disabled children in their own homes. Both the House and Senate, however, included funding to offset some of the fee increases approved in the 2003 Legislative Session. The final agreement adopted the House proposal to decrease fees.

The Governor and House continued to limit access to **home and community-based services**, which provide an alternative to nursing facilities or other institutionalized care for individuals with developmental disabilities, brain injuries, and other mental health needs. Although the Senate agreed with the recommendation to limit access to home and community-based services, it allowed a 10% increase over the caps imposed by the Governor and House. The final agreement adopted the Governor and House position, which means over 4,500 persons with disabilities who qualify for an institutional level of care will not have access to this alternative form of treatment. Since these services are funded in part through Medicaid, a federal program, the limits will also mean the state will lose some federal matching funds for these services.

The elderly and persons with disabilities would have benefited from better access to health care under the Senate proposal. The Senate plan repealed the **\$500 cap on dental services** in the state's public health care programs, expanded eligibility and removed the **\$5,000 benefit cap for adults without children** on MinnesotaCare, and would have eliminated **copayments for Medical Assistance (MA) and General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC)**.

The Governor and House maintained all of the caps and also reduced eligibility, added copayments, and increased premiums for MinnesotaCare – a premium-based health care insurance program for working Minnesotans who don't have access to health care through their employer. The Governor's proposal would have allowed these adults to qualify for an alternative health program, but they would have had to "spend" themselves into poverty in order to qualify. Under the House proposal, these adults without children would have needed to fall even further into poverty in order to become eligible for health care.

The final agreement avoided the worst of these reductions and made some progress in restoring previous benefit levels. On the positive side, eligibility for MinnesotaCare was maintained at current levels, the \$5,000 benefit cap and \$500 dental cap were repealed, and some adjustments were made to MA and GAMC copayments. Also, a major reform in GAMC will hopefully mean more seamless health care coverage for adults without children. On the negative side, MinnesotaCare participants will see an increase in their premiums and face new copayments.

The Senate also helped the families of disabled individuals by proposing to eliminate the **\$125 per month SSI penalty** for families on the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) living with one or more disabled family members. The Governor and House did not propose any changes to this penalty. In the final agreement, MFIP families with one or more SSI recipients will receive a maximum penalty of \$125 per month. This will benefit the approximately 1,300 households with more than one SSI recipient in their household.

The **Renters' Credit** helps low- and moderate-income households whose property taxes are high in relation to their income – about one-third of Renters' Credit recipients are seniors or persons with disabilities. The Governor proposed cutting the Renters' Credit by \$30.4 million for the biennium, or 20% in 2007. Under this plan, the average credit would have been reduced by \$89 and over 12,600 households would have lost this credit entirely. The House proposal would have cut the Renters' Credit by \$66.4 million for the biennium, or 44% in FY 2007, reducing the average credit by \$194 and causing over 36,000 households to lose the credit.

Ultimately, the conference committee adopted the Senate's position and made no reductions in the Renters' Credit. Since a major part of the final agreement was an increase in the very regressive cigarette tax and local property taxes, it was particularly important to have avoided making a reduction in this tax credit for low-income taxpayers. The final agreement also included permanent funding for **Taxpayer Assistance Grants** that help low-income, new immigrants, English language learners, and other vulnerable taxpayers successfully navigate through the complex tax filing process.

Immigrants and Refugees

For many new immigrants and refugees, education is the one of the most important factors in their ability to succeed in their new home. Unfortunately, immigrants and refugees in Minnesota have gained little under the final budget agreement.

Although all three budget proposals included some targeted assistance to help new **adult refugees learn English**, the final bill does not include any funding. The only help will come from a small increase for **Adult Basic Education** and **Community Education**, which provide educational opportunities for many adults, including the elderly and immigrants. In fact, at the last minute the Governor insisted that legislators remove a provision from the Higher Education omnibus bill – **the DREAM Act** – that would have allowed Minnesota high school graduates to pay in-state tuition at Minnesota state colleges and universities regardless of their immigration status.

The state's immigrants and refugees also lost some ground in health care. The final bill adopted the House proposal to eliminate **outreach grants for MinnesotaCare**. These grants are intended to help reduce the number of uninsured Minnesotans, particularly focusing on immigrant and minority populations.

Victims of Crime

Although the Governor has focused much attention on dealing with criminal activities associated with sexual predators and methamphetamine, in his budget very few resources were directed towards crime prevention or the victims of crime. The Governor recommended a small increase for **crime victim assistance** grants that serve battered women, abused children, sexual assault victims, and general crime victims. The House and Senate also recommended increases, and the final bill adopted the Senate's more generous increase. The final agreement also includes a small increase for **battered women's shelters**, although at a substantially lower level than the Senate recommended.

The Governor did not propose any additional money for **civil legal services**, but he has traditionally avoided making specific recommendations for the Supreme Court, a separate branch of the government. However, the Governor's proposed level of overall funding for the Supreme Court left hardly any room for any additional money for this important legal assistance for low-income people, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and children. Both the House and Senate, however, recommended a substantial increase, funded through an increase in fees. The final agreement included a \$10 million increase for the FY 2006-07 biennium.

Summary of FY 2006-07 Budget Proposals: Impact on Populations with Unique Needs (General Fund Only)

	Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)			
	Governor	House	Senate	Final
Elderly & Persons with Disabilities – TOTAL	-\$105,368	-\$137,510	-\$70,340	-\$69,945
Special Education	\$23,066	\$24,062	\$20,500	\$22,990
Improve Mental Health Coverage	\$3,406	\$3,406	\$2,269	\$3,406
Early Childhood Health & Development Screening	\$1,266	\$1,265	\$1,266	\$1,265
Restructure TEFRA Parental Fee Schedule	\$0	\$2,613	\$3,000	\$2,613
Children and Community Services Act	-\$50,000	-\$50,000	-\$50,000	-\$50,000
Home and Community Based Waivers	-\$52,706	-\$52,706	-\$49,862	-\$52,706
SSI Penalty	\$0	\$0	\$0 ¹	\$0 ²
Repeal \$500 Dental Cap from MA, GAMC, & MnCare	\$0	\$0	\$2,237 ³	\$2,237 ⁴
Renters' Credit	-\$30,400	-\$66,400	\$0	\$0
Taxpayer Assistance Grants	\$0	\$250	\$250	\$250
Immigrants & Refugees – TOTAL	\$2,252	\$2,900	\$8,326	\$900
Intensive English Instruction for New Adult Refugees	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$0
MinnesotaCare Outreach Grants	\$0	\$0 ⁵	\$0	\$0 ⁶
Exempt Certain Refugees & Asylees from DWP	\$0	\$0	\$0 ⁷	\$0
Adult Basic Education	\$252	\$252	\$3,411	\$252
Community Education	\$0	\$648	\$1,915	\$648
DREAM Act	\$0	\$0	\$0 ⁸	\$0
Victims of Crime – TOTAL	\$1,064	\$11,768	\$14,540	\$13,340
Crime Victim Assistance	\$1,064	\$1,064	\$2,540	\$2,540
Civil Legal Services	\$0	\$10,704	\$10,000	\$10,000
Battered Women's Shelter Services	\$0	\$0	\$2,000	\$800

Note: These budget changes are all described in further detail in the following pages.

¹ The Senate would repeal the SSI penalty, which does not have any financial impact on the General Fund but would cost \$20.3 million in federal TANF funds for the FY 2006-07 biennium.

² The final agreement would limit the SSI penalty to \$125 per household, which does not have any financial impact on the General Fund but would cost \$3,334 in federal TANF funds for the FY 2006-07 biennium.

³ The Senate repeal of the \$500 dental cap also has a small cost the Health Care Access Fund (HCAF) to cover MinnesotaCare participants.

⁴ The final agreement, which repeals the \$500 dental cap, would also have a small cost to the HCAF.

⁵ The House would eliminate these grants, a savings of \$1.5 million to the HCAF.

⁶ The final agreement eliminates these grants, a savings of \$1.5 million to the HCAF.

⁷ The Senate would exempt certain refugees and asylees from the Diversionary Work Program (DWP), which would cost \$297,000 in federal TANF funds for the FY 2006-07 biennium.

⁸ The DREAM Act is a policy provision in the Senate proposal that does not have a financial impact on the state's General Fund.

A brief guide to using this document:

Each budget change item listed below includes a brief summary of the program, information about any changes made by the 2003 Legislature, a description of the Governor's proposal and Senate proposal for that program, and the financial details of the proposed change. Because many programs refer to Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) in setting eligibility, a reference table is provided below. The information in this document comes from the Governor's 2006-07 Biennial Budget materials, House and Senate analysis documents, information presented at House and Senate Committee Hearings, and details provided by nonprofit organizations and advocates.

- **“Committee”** – refers to the House or Senate committee that has primary responsibility for the program.
- **“Fund”** – refers to whether the change impacts the General Fund (GF) or another fund, such as the Health Care Access Fund (HCAF), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Workforce Development Fund (WKDF), or Special Revenue (SR).
- **“Base”** – refers to the current law level of funding for the program (if no changes were made).
- **“Governor”/“House”/“Senate”/“Final”** – represent the amount of the proposed change from base – negative numbers indicate a reduction in the program, positive numbers indicate increased funding.

2005 Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG) ¹

Family Size	50%	75%	100%	150%	175%	190%	250%	275%
1	\$4,785	\$7,178	\$9,570	\$14,355	\$16,748	\$18,183	\$23,925	\$26,318
2	\$6,415	\$9,623	\$12,830	\$19,245	\$22,453	\$24,377	\$32,075	\$35,283
3	\$8,045	\$12,068	\$16,090	\$24,135	\$28,158	\$30,571	\$40,225	\$44,248
4	\$9,675	\$14,513	\$19,350	\$29,025	\$33,863	\$36,765	\$48,375	\$53,213
5	\$11,305	\$16,958	\$22,610	\$33,915	\$39,568	\$42,959	\$56,525	\$62,178
6	\$12,935	\$19,403	\$25,870	\$38,805	\$45,273	\$49,153	\$64,675	\$71,143
7	\$14,565	\$21,848	\$29,130	\$43,695	\$50,978	\$55,347	\$72,825	\$80,108
8	\$16,195	\$24,293	\$32,390	\$48,585	\$56,683	\$61,541	\$80,975	\$89,073

¹ Developed in the mid-1960s, the poverty line assumes a poor family can live on an income three times the estimated cost of a basic food budget. The food budget the government used to calculate the initial poverty line was the cheapest plan provided by the Department of Agriculture, one “designed for temporary or emergency use when funds are low.” Over thirty years later, the Department of Health and Human Services still uses the same formula to calculate poverty guidelines, even though food now accounts for only about one-seventh, rather than one-third, of a typical household budget. Poverty guidelines are updated each year for inflation, yet they fail to account for the rising costs of housing and health care, as well as the increased use of child care. As an alternative to using the federal poverty line, the JOBS NOW Coalition prepares family budget figures based on a “no frills” standard of living in Minnesota. They find that the minimum basic family budget for a two parent family of four is nearly two and a half times the federal poverty line for that family size. JOBS NOW Coalition, *The Cost of Living in Minnesota*, www.jobsnowcoalition.org.

Impact on Elderly & Persons with Disabilities

Funding Increased	Special Education (Dept. of Education)								
	Program Summary: Special education programs serve over 117,000 students with disabilities from birth to age 21. These programs are supported through several funding streams, but the two primary sources are "Regular Aid" and "Excess Cost Aid." Regular Aid reimburses school districts for a portion of the salary costs of "essential personnel" – special education teachers and aides. Currently, this funding is provided entirely through state aid and does not have any automatic inflationary increases. Excess Cost Aid is intended to act as a "safety net" for districts with unusually high special education costs. This funding is also provided entirely through state aid and does not have any automatic inflationary increases.								
	2003 Changes: Prior to the 2003 Session, the special education funding formula had a built-in growth factor of 4.6% per year for Regular Aid and 2.0% per year for Excess Cost Aid. These growth factors were eliminated in the 2003 Legislative Session, although there was a one-time increase of \$16 million to help offset the loss of the growth factor. The net reduction was \$69.4 million for the FY 2004-05 biennium.								
	Governor's Budget: Beginning in FY 2007, the Governor would restore a 4.0% inflation factor in Regular Aid for two years, mostly by allowing local school districts to increase property taxes. This program has traditionally been funded entirely through state aid. The Governor also increases statewide Excess Cost Aid by \$11 million beginning in FY 2006 using only state aid. The table below only shows the state costs of the Governor's proposal.								
	House Proposal: The House adopts the Governor's position with only minor differences.								
	Senate Proposal: The Senate increases state aid for Special Education Regular Aid by 4.2% beginning in FY 2007 and fully restores the 4.6% growth factor in FY 2008 and beyond. The Senate also restores the 2.0% inflation factor for Excess Cost Aid beginning in FY 2006. The Senate proposal does not include any property tax increases.								
	Final Agreement: The final bill increases state funding for Excess Cost Aid without any property tax increases. There is no increase for Regular Aid in the FY 2006-07 biennium.								
	Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)								
	Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
		Base	GF	\$620,630	\$619,041	\$1,239,671	\$617,303	\$614,836	\$1,232,139
	Governor	GF	\$10,487	\$12,579	\$23,066	\$13,802	\$13,417	\$27,219	
Education	House	GF	\$10,998	\$13,064	\$24,062	\$14,279	\$13,554	\$27,833	
K-12 Education	Senate	GF	\$0	\$20,500	\$20,500	\$48,103	\$75,912	\$124,015	
E-12 Education	FINAL	GF	\$10,299	\$12,691	\$22,990	\$14,593	\$17,060	\$31,653	

Mental Health Coverage Improved	Improve Mental Health Coverage (Dept. of Human Services)								
	Governor's Budget: The Governor's proposal recommends improving mental health services for people enrolled in Medical Assistance (MA), MinnesotaCare (MnCare), and General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) by adding the following treatment options:								
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MA would cover treatment foster care for children and youth with severe emotional disturbances. The service would combine intensive case management and therapy support in the home of specially trained and supported foster parents. MA, GAMC, and MnCare would cover case consultation between a psychiatrist and primary care physician in order to address the acute shortage of psychiatrists and the reality that much of the care for persons with mental illness is handled through primary care physicians. MA, GAMC, and MnCare would cover mental health services provided to patients using interactive video that meets certain quality standards. Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) is non-residential rehabilitative mental health services provided by a multidisciplinary staff using an evidence-based, total team approach directed to recipients with serious mental illness who require intensive services. The Governor would expand coverage to include this treatment for 16 and 17-year-old Medical Assistance enrollees who are making a transition to independent living. 								
	House Proposal: The House adopts the Governor's position.								
	Senate Proposal: The Senate adopts the Governor's position, but requires counties to pay for 25% of the total costs.								
	Final Agreement: The final bill adopts the Governor's position.								
	Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)								
	Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
		Base							
		Governor	GF	\$205	\$3,201	\$3,406	\$4,724	\$6,228	\$10,952
Health	House	GF	\$205	\$3,201	\$3,406	\$4,724	\$6,228	\$10,952	
Health & HS	Senate	GF	\$205	\$2,064	\$2,269	\$3,217	\$4,266	\$7,483	
Health & HS	FINAL	GF	\$205	\$3,201	\$3,406	\$4,724	\$6,228	\$10,952	

Reimbursement Rate Adjusted

Early Childhood Health & Development Screening (Dept. of Education)
Program Summary: This program promotes educational readiness and improved health of young children through the early detection of factors that may impede a child's learning, growth, and development.
Governor's Budget: The Governor's proposal creates variable reimbursement rates to provide an incentive for school districts to screen children at age three, increasing the likelihood that children who need services will get timely help and be ready for kindergarten. School districts currently receive \$40 in state aid for each child screened, regardless of age. The Governor would change the rates to \$50 per child for age three, \$40 for ages two and four, and \$30 for children age five or older. Funding would increase by 28% in FY 2007 and then begin to taper off as the number of four- and five-year-olds who require screening declines.
House Proposal: The House adopts the Governor's position.
Senate Proposal: The Senate adopts the Governor's position.
Final Agreement: The final bill adopts the Governor's position.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base	GF	\$2,661	\$2,661	\$5,322	\$2,661	\$2,661	\$5,322
	Governor	GF	\$415	\$851	\$1,266	\$678	\$694	\$1,372
Education	House	GF	\$415	\$850	\$1,265	\$678	\$694	\$1,372
Early Childhood	Senate	GF	\$415	\$851	\$1,266	\$678	\$694	\$1,372
E-12 Education	FINAL	GF	\$415	\$850	\$1,265	\$678	\$694	\$1,372

Parental Fees Restructured

Restructure TEFRA Parental Fee Schedule (Dept. of Human Services)
Program Summary: The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act (TEFRA) waiver allows parents to care for their severely disabled children in their homes instead of in an institutional setting. Some parents are required to pay a parental fee based on their income.
2003 Changes: The 2003 Legislature increased fees for parents of children on TEFRA, Home- and Community-Based Services Waiver Options, and certain out-of-home placements. Families with incomes under 100% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG) do not pay a fee. Families with incomes from 100 to 175% FPG pay \$4 per month, and all other families pay on a sliding scale from 1% to 12.5% of adjusted gross income. The fee increase amounted to several thousand dollars a year for some families.
Governor's Budget: The Governor's budget leaves the current fee structure in place.
House Proposal: The House proposal would reduce parental fees for parents with incomes within certain ranges.
Senate Proposal: The Senate proposal provides \$3 million per biennium to restructure the parental fees, but does not specify how this will be done.
Final Agreement: The final bill adopts the House position.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base							
	Governor	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health	House	GF	\$1,206	\$1,407	\$2,613	\$1,407	\$1,407	\$2,814
Health & HS	Senate	GF	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$3,000
Health & HS	FINAL	GF	\$1,206	\$1,407	\$2,613	\$1,407	\$1,407	\$2,814

Funding Eliminated

Children and Community Services Act (Dept. of Human Services)
Program Summary: The Children and Community Services Act (CCSA) supports people who experience disparate treatment and poor outcomes due to factors such as dependency, abuse, neglect, poverty, disability, and chronic health conditions and provides funds for family members to support those individuals. Included in this block grant are \$21 million in state funds previously dedicated to children's mental health which must now compete with a wide variety of other important programs for persons with disabilities or chemically dependent adults.
2003 Changes: As part of the budget-balancing solution in 2003, the state consolidated funding for 15 grant programs in the CCSA and allocated funding to the counties based on a formula. The Legislature also made a one-time 20% funding reduction for FY 2004-05.
Governor's Budget: The Governor's proposal would continue the funding reduction through the next biennium. These funds, \$50 million for the biennium, were intended to support the development of regional delivery systems.
House Proposal: The House adopts the Governor's position.
Senate Proposal: The Senate adopts the Governor's position.
Final Agreement: Instead of delaying this funding, the final bill eliminates it.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base	GF	\$93,488	\$93,488	\$186,976	\$93,488	\$93,488	\$186,976
	Governor	GF	-\$25,000	-\$25,000	-\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0

Jobs & Eco Opp	House	GF	-\$25,000	-\$25,000	-\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health & HS	Senate	GF	-\$25,000	-\$25,000	-\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health & HS	FINAL	GF	-\$25,000	-\$25,000	-\$50,000	-\$25,000	-\$25,000	-\$50,000

Growth in Waiver Programs Limited

Home and Community-Based Waivers (Dept. of Human Services)

Governor's Budget: The Governor is proposing to continue to limit caseload growth in three of the state's home and community-based waiver programs through FY 2006-07.

- **Community Alternatives for Disabled Individuals (CADI)** is a waiver program that covers non-institutional services for approximately 12,000 people with disabilities under the age of 65 who meet requirements for a nursing facility level of care. The Governor's proposal would expand caseload growth by a maximum of 95 per month. The Department of Human Services (DHS) anticipates that there will continue to be a waiting list for this program.
- The **Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)** waiver program serves approximately 1,380 individuals with significant cognitive impairments and/or severe behavioral challenges. The waiver provides these individuals with an alternative to placement in a nursing facility or neurobehavioral hospital. The Governor's proposal would allow this program to expand by a maximum of 150 slots per year. DHS anticipates that there will continue to be a waiting list for this program.
- **Mental Retardation and Related Conditions (MR/RC)** Waiver serves as an alternative to an intermediate care facility for people with mental retardation. The Governor's proposal would contain growth in this entitlement program by limiting the maximum number of diversion slots (slots used to divert a person from entering an institution) to 50 for emergency purposes.

House Proposal: The House adopts the Governor's position.

Senate Proposal: The Senate proposal allows a 10% increase over the Governor's recommended caps on these waiver programs. This would expand the number of CADI slots by 105 per month, TBI slots by 165 per year, and MR/RC diversion slots by 75 per year. Although the Senate would allow higher caps on these programs than the Governor and House, it still results in a savings to the General Fund because without the caps all eligible individuals would be served.

Final Agreement: The final bill adopts the Governor's position.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base							
	Governor	GF	-\$13,761	-\$38,945	-\$52,706	-\$31,449	-\$11,394	-\$42,843
Health	House	GF	-\$13,761	-\$38,945	-\$52,706	-\$31,449	-\$11,394	-\$42,843
Health & HS	Senate	GF	-\$13,247	-\$36,615	-\$49,862	-\$28,735	-\$10,073	-\$38,808
Health & HS	FINAL	GF	-\$13,761	-\$38,945	-\$52,706	-\$31,449	-\$11,394	-\$42,843

SSI Penalty Modified

Repeal SSI Penalty (Dept. of Human Services)

Program Summary: Families on the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP) may be living with a disabled family member who receives federal disability payments (SSI).

2003 Session: As a result of decisions made in the 2003 Legislative Session, MFIP families with a disabled family member who receives SSI now have their cash grant reduced by \$125 per month for each SSI recipient living in the household, even though they do not receive MFIP benefits on behalf of the disabled family member. This change impacted more than 6,800 of the most vulnerable families in Minnesota, including approximately 1,300 households with more than one SSI recipient.

Governor's Budget: The Governor's proposal maintains the \$125 per month cut to MFIP grants for households with disabled family members on SSI.

House Proposal: The House proposal also maintains the \$125 penalty.

Senate Proposal: The Senate proposal would eliminate the \$125 penalty.

Final Agreement: The final bill limits the penalty to \$125 per household, even if there are more than one SSI recipient in the household.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base							
	Governor	TANF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jobs & Eco Opp	House	TANF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health & HS	Senate	TANF	\$9,713	\$10,565	\$20,278	\$10,530	\$10,469	\$20,999
Health & HS	FINAL	TANF	\$1,518	\$1,816	\$3,334	\$1,810	\$1,800	\$3,610

Cap Repealed

Repeal \$500 Dental Cap From MA, GAMC, & MnCare (Dept. of Human Services)

2003 Changes: In 2003, the Legislature limited Medical Assistance (MA), General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC), and MinnesotaCare (MnCare) coverage of dental services for adults over age 21 who are not pregnant to a \$500 annual benefit limit.

Governor's Budget: The Governor's proposal leaves the \$500 cap in place.

House Proposal: The House proposal leaves the \$500 cap in place.

Senate Proposal: The Senate would repeal the \$500 cap on dental benefits for adults on MA, GAMC, and MnCare.

Final Agreement: The final bill adopts the Senate position.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base							
	Governor	GF/HCAF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health	House	GF/HCAF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health & HS	Senate	GF	\$819	\$1,418	\$2,237	\$1,563	\$1,687	\$3,250
Health & HS	Senate	HCAF	\$16	\$21	\$37	\$20	\$22	\$42
Health & HS	FINAL	GF	\$819	\$1,418	\$2,237	\$1,563	\$1,687	\$3,250
Health & HS	FINAL	HCAF	\$16	\$21	\$37	\$20	\$22	\$42

Renters' Credit Maintained

Renters' Credit (Department of Revenue/State and Local Finance)

Program Summary: The Renters' Credit helps low- and moderate-income households whose property taxes are high in relation to their income – 29% of Renters' Credit recipients are seniors or persons with disabilities. In 2004, the Renters' Credit will provide an average of \$554 to nearly 275,000 Minnesota households with incomes less than \$45,970.

Governor's Budget: The Governor's budget proposal would cut the Renters' Credit by 20% in FY 2007 and 25% in FY 2008 and future years. As a result, 12,634 fewer households will receive the credit in 2005 than in 2004, and the average amount of credit will drop by \$89.

House Proposal: The House proposal would cut the Renters' Credit by 44% in FY 2007 and by 40% in the FY 2008-09 biennium. As a result, over 36,000 households would lose the credit entirely and the average amount of the credit would drop by \$194.

Senate Proposal: The Senate does not reduce the Renters' Credit.

Final Agreement: The final bill adopts the Senate position.

(More information on this issue is available at www.mncn.org/bp/renterscredit.htm)

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base	GF	\$149,700	\$152,400	\$302,100	\$153,300	\$154,800	\$308,100
	Governor	GF	\$0	-\$30,400	-\$30,400	-\$41,000	-\$41,200	-\$82,200
Taxes	House	GF	\$0	-\$66,400	-\$66,400	-\$61,700	-\$62,100	-\$123,800
Taxes	Senate	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Taxes	FINAL	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Maintained

Taxpayer Assistance Grants (Department of Revenue/State and Local Finance)

Program Summary: Taxpayer Assistance Grants are awarded to nonprofits who provide free tax preparation assistance to low-income, disabled, non-English speaking, and elderly people in their communities. While these grants have been awarded for many years, they have never been included in the base budget.

Governor's Budget: The Governor's budget did not include funding for Taxpayer Assistance Grants.

House Proposal: The House provided \$250,000 in funding in the FY 2006-07 biennium only.

Senate Proposal: The Senate proposal provided \$250,000 for FY 2006-07 and \$400,000 in FY 2008-09.

Final Agreement: The final bill funds Taxpayer Assistance Grants and puts it in the base at \$250,000 per biennium.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Governor	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Taxes	House	GF	\$125	\$125	\$250	\$0	\$0	\$0
Taxes	Senate	GF	\$125	\$125	\$250	\$200	\$200	\$400
Taxes	FINAL	GF	\$125	\$125	\$250	\$125	\$125	\$250

Impact on Immigrants & Refugees

ESL for Refugees

Intensive English Instruction for New Adult Refugees (Dept. of Education)
Program Summary: Currently, Adult Basic Education (ABE) programs are experiencing waiting lists and are unable to provide English as a Second Language Instruction (ESL) for the large numbers of adult refugees arriving in Minnesota.
Governor's Budget: The Governor proposes a two-year English language instruction program for new adult refugees. As the Governor's budget states, "Without intensive English instruction for these new Minnesotans, it is unlikely that individuals and families will become self-sufficient in the short term and they will continue to be dependent on other public welfare services and resources." This proposal would provide access to intensive ESL services (20+ hours per week) to 1,000 additional students per year. The additional funding is only available for the FY 2006-07 biennium.
House Proposal: The House adopts the Governor's position.
Senate Proposal: The Senate proposal would provide ongoing funding at \$3 million per biennium.
Final Agreement: The final bill does not include any additional funding for English instruction for new adult refugees.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)								
Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Governor	GF	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education	House	GF	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Early Education	Senate	GF	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$3,000
E-12 Education	FINAL	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Funding Eliminated

Eliminate MinnesotaCare Outreach Grants (Dept. of Human Services)
Program Summary: These grants help reduce the number of uninsured Minnesotans by educating people about the importance of having health insurance coverage and how to access preventative health care, and by assisting eligible people to enroll in the state's health care programs. These grants are particularly important for Minnesotans who live in unstable or complicated situations, for whom English is not their primary language, and people new to the concept of insurance and preventative care.
Governor's Budget: The Governor maintains funding for these outreach grants at the current level of funding.
House Proposal: The House would eliminate funding for MinnesotaCare outreach grants.
Senate Proposal: The Senate maintains funding for these outreach grants at the current level of funding.
Final Agreement: The final bill adopts the House position.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)								
Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base	HCAF	\$750	\$750	\$1,500	\$750	\$750	\$1,500
	Governor	HCAF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health	House	HCAF	-\$750	-\$750	-\$1,500	-\$750	-\$750	-\$1,500
Health & HS	Senate	HCAF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health & HS	FINAL	HCAF	-\$750	-\$750	-\$1,500	-\$750	-\$750	-\$1,500

Refugees Not Exempted

Exempt Certain Refugees & Asylees from DWP (Dept. of Human Services)
Program Summary: Most families who apply for the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP), the state's welfare-to-work program, are initially placed in the Diversionary Work Program (DWP). DWP is a four-month program that is designed to help parents find work rather than go on MFIP. Families must first sign an employment plan in order to receive financial assistance to meet their basic needs and qualify for other supports, such as food support and child and health care assistance.
2003 Session: The DWP program was created during the 2003 Legislative Session.
Governor's Budget: The Governor does not recommend any changes to the DWP program.
House Proposal: The House proposal does not include any changes to the DWP program.
Senate Proposal: The Senate proposal would exempt newly arrived refugees and asylees from the DWP and allow them to enroll directly into the MFIP program.
Final Agreement: The final bill does not include this exemption.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)								
Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base							
	Governor	TANF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health	House	TANF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Health & HS	Senate	TANF	\$163	\$134	\$297	\$134	\$134	\$268
Health & HS	FINAL	TANF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Funding Increased

Adult Basic Education (Dept. of Education)

Program Summary: Adult Basic Education (ABE) programs are day or evening programs offered for people over 16 years old who do not attend an elementary or secondary school. The program offers academic instruction necessary to earn a high school diploma or equivalency certificate, as well as family learning, workplace skills enhancement, English as a Second Language (ESL) instruction, citizenship, and basic skills education.

2003 Changes: In response to task force recommendations in 2000, the Legislature added a statutory growth rate of 8% in ABE funding to accommodate increased demand for the program, particularly for ESL services for immigrants. In 2003, the 8% growth rate was eliminated, basic population aid was reduced, and districts were allowed to charge most students a sliding fee.

Governor's Budget: Under current law, ABE programs may not receive more than \$21 per prior year learner contact hour. Funds for programs that exceeded the cap were returned to the General Fund. The Governor would restructure funding for the ABE program so that savings resulting from these caps would remain available for ABE purposes instead of being returned to the General Fund.

House Proposal: The House adopts the Governor's position.

Senate Proposal: The Senate proposal would reallocate unspent funds to ABE programs through the funding formula. The Senate would also add an inflationary increase of 3% per year, or the percentage increase in contact hours, whichever is less.

Final Agreement: The final bill adopts the Governor's position.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base	GF	\$36,388	\$36,418	\$72,806	\$36,441	\$36,458	\$72,899
	Governor	GF	\$130	\$122	\$252	\$92	\$68	\$160
Education	House	GF	\$130	\$122	\$252	\$92	\$68	\$160
Early Childhood	Senate	GF	\$1,151	\$2,260	\$3,411	\$3,363	\$4,514	\$7,877
E-12 Education	FINAL	GF	\$130	\$122	\$252	\$92	\$68	\$160

Funding Increased

Community Education (Dept. of Education)

Program Summary: Community Education programs provide learning and involvement opportunities for people of all ages, including access to educational facilities and programs during non-school hours, an important educational avenue for new immigrants and refugees.

2003 Changes: In 2003, the Legislature established a limit on school district reserves for Community Education equal to 25% of annual program revenue for the prior year, and reduced funding for the program.

Governor's Budget: The Governor would maintain funding for Community Education at current law levels.

House Proposal: The House proposal would increase funding for Community Education. However, only a portion of the additional funding would come through state aid from the General Fund, the rest would be raised through local property taxes.

Senate Proposal: The Senate proposal would increase funding for Community Education. All of the additional funding would be in the form of state aid from the General Fund to avoid increasing property taxes.

Final Agreement: The final bill adopts the House position, although with a smaller amount raised through property taxes.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base	GF	\$1,918	\$1,189	\$3,107	\$1,094	\$1,109	\$2,203
	Governor	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Education	House	GF	\$0	\$648	\$648	\$596	\$604	\$1,200
Early Childhood	Senate	GF	\$871	\$1,044	\$1,915	\$1,056	\$1,069	\$2,125
E-12 Education	FINAL	GF	\$0	\$648	\$648	\$596	\$604	\$1,200

In-State Tuition Expanded

Minnesota DREAM Act (MnSCU, University of Minnesota)

Program Summary: The DREAM Act would allow students, regardless of their immigration status, to qualify for in-state tuition at state colleges and universities, including the University of Minnesota, if they meet the following requirements: 1) attended high school within the state for three or more years; 2) graduated from a state high school or attain within the state the equivalent of a high school graduation; and 3) are enrolling in or have been enrolled in a public institution of higher learning in Minnesota.

Governor's Budget: The Governor does not include this provision in his budget proposal.

House Proposal: The House proposal does not include this provision.

Senate Proposal: The Senate proposal includes the DREAM Act. This is a policy change and does not have any financial impact on the state's General Fund.

Final Agreement: Under a threat of a veto from the Governor, the Higher Education conference committee removed this provision from the final bill.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base							
	Governor	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Higher Education	House	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Higher Education	Senate	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Higher Education	FINAL	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Impact on Individuals Facing Other Life Situations

Funding Increased

Crime Victim Assistance (Dept. of Public Safety)

Program Summary: This program funds over 160 grantees that serve battered women, abused children, sexual assault victims, and general crime victims. Each year, approximately 190,000 victims receive services through these programs.

2003 Changes: The 2003 Legislature reduced overall funding for these programs by 37%. Since 2001, overall funding for these services has been reduced by 46%. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) has implemented a new formula for distributing grant funds to judicial districts that seeks to cap the overall amount of gains or losses that any one judicial district would receive at 25%.

Governor's Budget: The Governor proposes to increase base funding for crime victim assistance grants by about \$1 million for the FY 2006-07 biennium. The additional funding would be used to hold the funding cuts to judicial districts impacted by the 2003 changes to 12% (instead of 25%).

House Proposal: The House adopts the Governor's position.

Senate Proposal: The Senate would increase funding for crime victim service grants by over \$2.5 million for the FY 2006-07 biennium, restoring nearly half of the reductions that were made during the 2003 Legislative Session.

Final Agreement: The final adopts the Senate position.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base	GF						
	Governor	GF	\$532	\$532	\$1,064	\$532	\$532	\$1,064
Public Safety	House	GF	\$532	\$532	\$1,064	\$532	\$532	\$1,064
Public Safety	Senate	GF	\$1,270	\$1,270	\$2,540	\$1,270	\$1,270	\$2,540
Public Safety	FINAL	GF	\$1,270	\$1,270	\$2,540	\$1,270	\$1,270	\$2,540

Funding Increased

Civil Legal Services (Supreme Court)

Program Summary: Civil Legal Services (Legal Aid) provides low-income people, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and children with critical civil legal services they could otherwise not obtain. Approximately 70% of persons served are women and their children, 15% are age 60 or older, and 33% are persons of color. Currently, more than 20,000 of Minnesota's most vulnerable citizens who have critical legal needs and are eligible for legal aid are denied access to the justice system due to lack of legal aid resources. The Supreme Court requested an increase of \$7 million for Civil Legal Services for the FY 2006-07 biennium. Without the requested increase, over 11,000 additional families facing crisis situations will go without needed legal assistance and at least three rural legal aid offices will close.

2003 Changes: In 2002 and 2003, base funding for this program was reduced by 8%, or \$530,000 a year. Total annualized losses from all sources of funding (including federal, state, local, and private) exceed \$3.6 million, or more than \$7.2 million for the biennium.

Governor's Budget: The Governor does not increase funding for Civil Legal Services.

House Proposal: The House would increase the real estate recording fee by \$4.00 (from \$4.50 to \$8.50) and use the revenues generated to increase funding for Civil Legal Services by nearly \$11 million for the FY 2006-07 biennium. (Note: the fee increase raises \$11.8 million for the FY 2006-07 biennium.)

Senate Proposal: The Senate proposal increases the surcharge on criminal and traffic fines by \$11 (from \$60 to \$71) and uses the revenues generated to increase funding for Civil Legal Services by \$10 million for the FY 2006-07 biennium. (Note: the surcharge raises \$12.5 million for the FY 2006-07 biennium.)

Final Agreement: The final bill increases the real estate recording fee by \$6.50 and increases funding for Civil Legal Services by \$10 million for the FY 2006-07 biennium.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base	GF	\$7,320	\$7,320	\$14,640	\$7,320	\$7,320	\$14,640
	Governor	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Public Safety	House	GF	\$5,329	\$5,375	\$10,704	\$5,440	\$5,404	\$10,844
Public Safety	Senate	GF	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
Public Safety	FINAL	GF	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000

Funding Increased

Battered Women's Shelter Services (Dept. of Public Safety)

Program Summary: This program provides grants to shelter programs throughout the state that provide 24-hour emergency housing and support services to victims of domestic abuse and their children. In 2004, the program served approximately 5,700 women and 6,000 children.

2003 Changes: In 2003, the Legislature cut funding for battered women's shelter services by \$2 million per year. This was in addition to a \$600,000 per year reduction in base funding that had been approved during the 2002 Legislative Session.

Governor's Budget: The Governor does not recommend any increases in funding for these services.

House Proposal: The House does not recommend any increases in funding for these services.

Senate Proposal: The Senate proposal would increase funding for battered women's shelter services by \$1 million per year, partially restoring cuts made in 2002 and 2003.

Final Agreement: The final bill increases funding for battered women's shelter services by \$800,000 for the FY 2006-07 biennium.

Change from Base (\$ are in thousands)

Committee	Proposal	Fund	FY06	FY07	Biennium Total	FY08	FY09	Biennium Total
	Base	GF						
	Governor	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Public Safety	House	GF	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Public Safety	Senate	GF	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$2,000
Public Safety	FINAL	GF	\$400	\$400	\$800	\$400	\$400	\$800