

# **State of Alaska FY2010 Governor's Operating Budget**

## **Department of Health and Social Services Children's Services Results Delivery Unit Budget Summary**

## Children's Services Results Delivery Unit

### Contribution to Department's Mission

The mission of the Office of Children's Services is to promote stronger families, safer children.

### Core Services

- Investigate protective service reports and ensure services to children and their families when necessary.
- Develop case plans and monitor progress of in-home services.
- Develop permanency plans for children in out-of-home care.
- Facilitate early intervention and treatment services.
- Prevent and remedy child abuse and neglect.

End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p><b>A: To prevent child abuse and neglect.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase the number of Early Intervention/Infant Learning Program screenings for children age 0-3 to meet federal requirements.</p> <p><u>Status #1:</u> The number of children aged 0 - 3 that have been screened through the Early Intervention and Infant Learning Programs has more than tripled in the past 4 years. In 2003, 113 children were screened. In 2008, 425 children were screened.</p>	<p><b>A1: Increase the number of referrals from Children's Protective Services to Early Intervention/Infant Learning Program services.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase the percentage of child protection services referrals provided to children ages 0-3 and attain federal compliance.</p> <p><u>Status #1:</u> Child Protective Services referrals completed by the Early Intervention and Infant Learning programs have increased 55% from 2003 to 2008.</p> <p><b>A2: To reunify children in out-of-home placements with parents or caretakers as soon as it is safe to do so.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase the rate of children reunified with their parents or caretakers within 12 months of removal.</p> <p><u>Status #1:</u> Annual rates of all children reunified with their parents or caretakers within 12 months of removal has remained steady at 66% for 2007 and 2008. This is 10% lower than the National Standard.</p>
End Result	Strategies to Achieve End Result
<p><b>B: Safe and timely adoptions.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase the annual number of completed adoptions.</p> <p><u>Status #1:</u> The number of children placed in adoptive homes increased by 29% from 2007 to 2008. That is equal to an additional 72 placements in a 12 month period.</p>	<p><b>B1: Promote the adoption of older youth ages 12 - 18 years.</b></p> <p><u>Target #1:</u> Increase the number of adoptions for youth age 12 - 18 years.</p> <p><u>Status #1:</u> The number of adoptions of Alaska youth age 12 through 18 increased by 67.6% from FY 2007 to FY 2008.</p>

### FY2010 Resources Allocated to Achieve Results

**FY2010 Results Delivery Unit Budget: \$146,502,300**

**Personnel:**

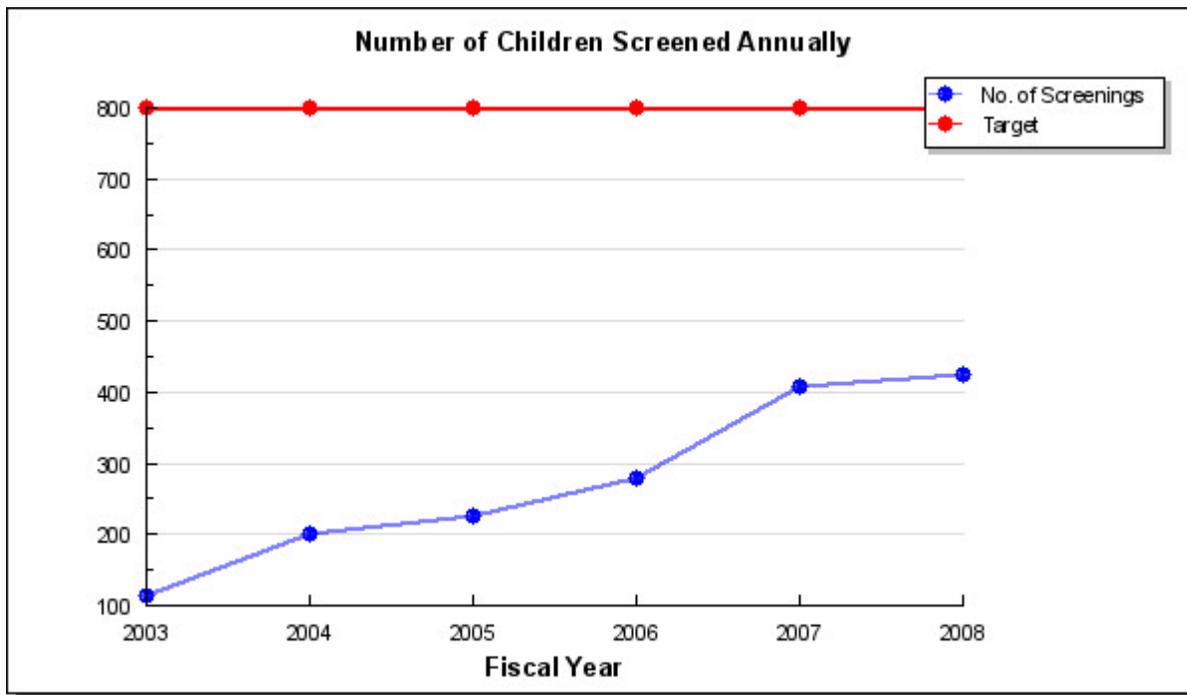
Full time	498
Part time	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>499</b>

## Performance

### A: Result - To prevent child abuse and neglect.

**Target #1:** Increase the number of Early Intervention/Infant Learning Program screenings for children age 0-3 to meet federal requirements.

**Status #1:** The number of children aged 0 - 3 that have been screened through the Early Intervention and Infant Learning Programs has more than tripled in the past 4 years. In 2003, 113 children were screened. In 2008, 425 children were screened.



Methodology: Data Source: Office of Children's Services Prevention Unit.

#### Number of Children Screened Annually

Fiscal Year	No. of Screenings	Target
FY 2008	425	800
FY 2007	408	800
FY 2006	278	800
FY 2005	225	800
FY 2004	200	800
FY 2003	113	800

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Early Intervention/Infant Learning program (EI/ILP) goal is to have every child under the age of three with a substantiated protective services report screened and thus achieve federal compliance within three years. Currently EI/ILP screens only 40 percent of the required screenings under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

In 2003 U.S. Congress passed the Strengthening Families Bill requiring all children birth through three years of age who have been abused or neglected to be referred to the Early Intervention/Infant Learning (EI/ILP) program. By referring all 0-3 year old children who have a substantiated finding of abuse or neglect, the EI/ILP program can conduct an initial screening to identify speech and language delays, cognitive and motor delays and social and emotional delays and then connect families to any needed services. By linking families with services aimed at remedying identified needs of very young children, further abuse and neglect can be negated as associated risk factors are alleviated. While called prevention services, abuse or neglect has already occurred, and by providing this screening and subsequent services, the likelihood of repeat maltreatment is reduced.

The program, as the number of screenings increase, is improving strategies to meet the 100% goal. This task becomes more complex as increased attention related to the behavioral health needs of very young children increases. In the past, the need for these services and a child's eligibility for these services were based on education based domains of development. Strategies must be developed to assure referrals of children who are not yet of school age.

In 2005 EI/ILP discovered that 58% of infants and toddlers enrolled in EI/ILP services had delays in social and emotional development greater than 15%. 182 children (10%) had social and emotional delays greater than 50%. Current programs do not have the capacity to provide adequate training and support to address the social and emotional needs of children currently enrolled in services, much less children with difficulties solely in social and emotional delays. Since 2003, Alaska has seen a 56% increase in the number of referrals from child protective services and expects this number to rise as child protection services and EI/ILP continue to improve communication and understanding of how best to provide supports to these children and families.

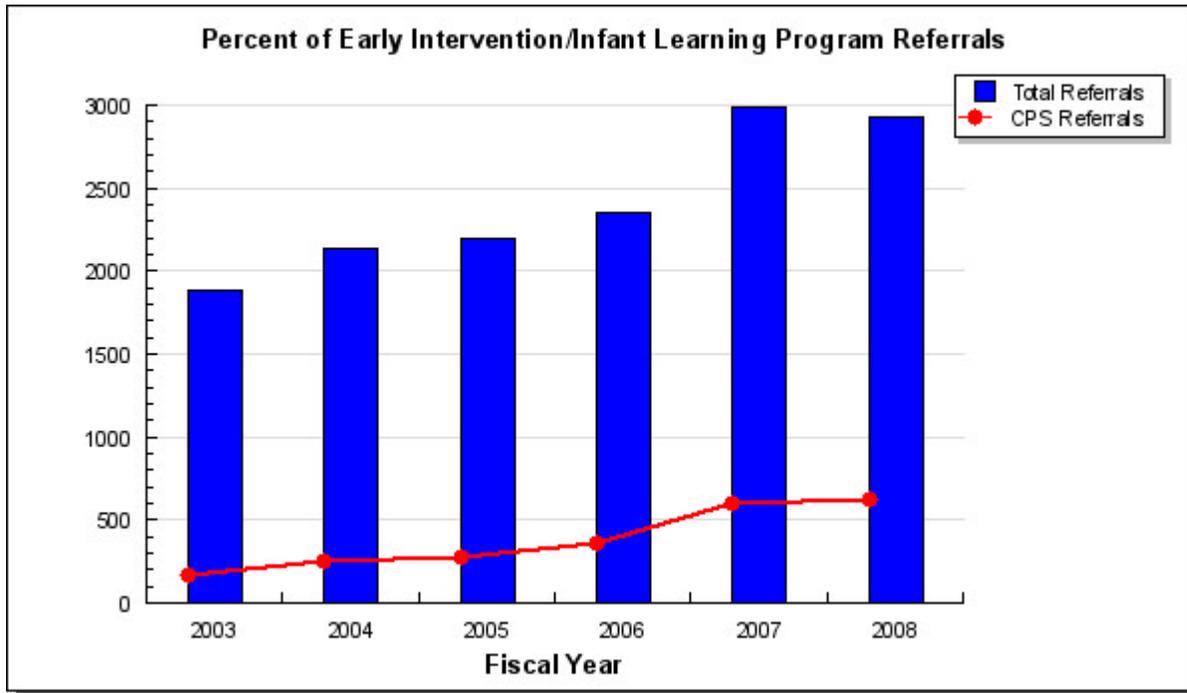
In 2007 EI/ILP continues to identify an increase in children demonstrating delays in social and emotional development and continues to promote resource development in the area of identification and appropriate treatment training for staff to address the issue. EI/ILP currently has a cohort of six providers receiving training in the treatment of social and emotional delays.

A total of 2,926 children were referred from all sources in FY2008. Of the total, 630 children were referred specifically from Child Protective Services, a significant increase over 2004 when there were 155 children referred to infant learning from child protective services.

**A1: Strategy - Increase the number of referrals from Children's Protective Services to Early Intervention/Infant Learning Program services.**

**Target #1:** Increase the percentage of child protection services referrals provided to children ages 0-3 and attain federal compliance.

**Status #1:** Child Protective Services referrals completed by the Early Intervention and Infant Learning programs have increased 55% from 2003 to 2008.



Methodology: Data Source: Office of Children's Services Prevention Unit

**Percent of Early Intervention/Infant Learning Program Referrals**

Fiscal Year	Total Referrals	CPS Referrals	Percent	Target
FY 2008	2926	630	21.6%	15% increase
FY 2007	2985	602	20.6%	5% increase
FY 2006	2357	363	15.4%	
FY 2005	2201	280	12.7%	
FY 2004	2134	248	11.6%	
FY 2003	1879	169	8.9%	

**Analysis of results and challenges:** The Early Intervention/Infant Learning Program (EI/ILP) goal is to continue to increase the percentage of referrals of children who come to the attention of Child Protection Services (CPS).

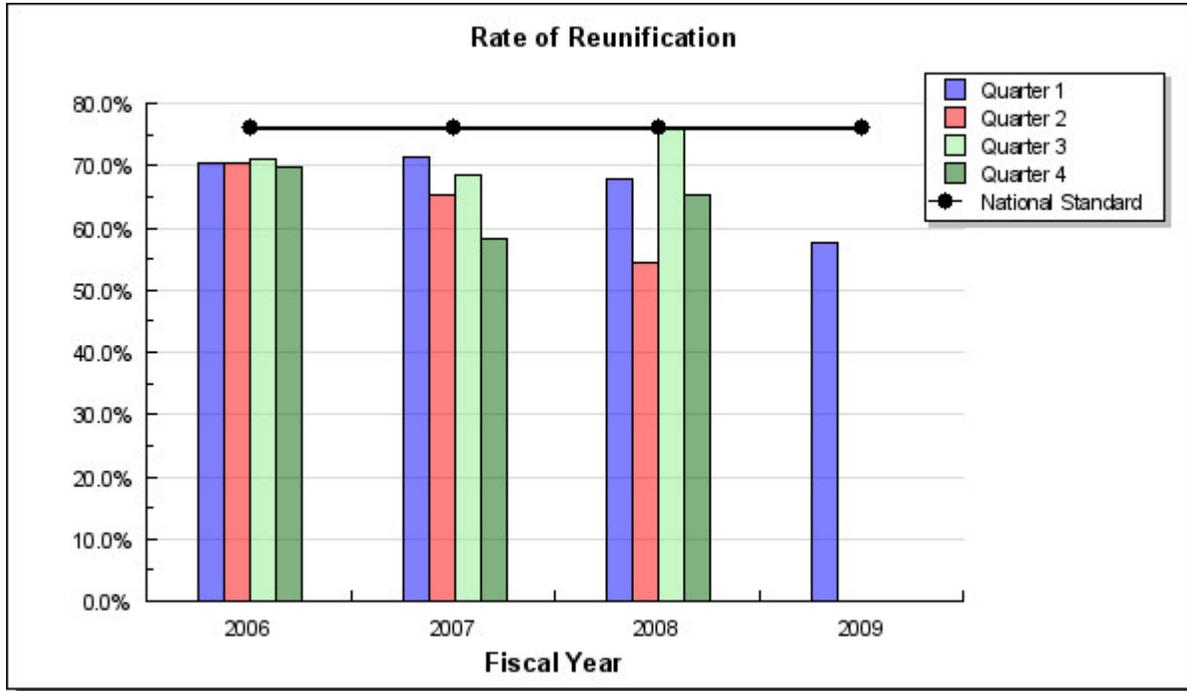
As shown above, the program has made steady progress for the past five years, but still has work to do. Not only do the number of referrals and screenings need to go up, but the availability of services required as a result needs to increase. Currently, programs do not have the capacity to provide adequate training and support to address the social and emotional needs of these children. Provider training is currently ongoing.

The significant increase in the number of CPS referrals is a good indicator of increased understanding and communication.

**A2: Strategy - To reunify children in out-of-home placements with parents or caretakers as soon as it is safe to do so.**

**Target #1:** Increase the rate of children reunified with their parents or caretakers within 12 months of removal.

**Status #1:** Annual rates of all children reunified with their parents or caretakers within 12 months of removal has remained steady at 66% for 2007 and 2008. This is 10% lower than the National Standard.



*Methodology: This measure is based on children returned to parents or caretakers in less than 12 months from the time of last removal. Data provided for the first two quarters of FY 2006 are static. This data was pre-ORCA and has been annualized for use in this measure in order to provide 3 full years of data. Data Source: Online Resources for the Children of Alaska Data System (ORCA). National Standards are established by the Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau. Data Source: Alaska's Online Resources for the Children of Alaska (ORCA) submission to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS).*

*\*\*\*Introduction of the Online Resources for the Children of Alaska (ORCA) case management system. With the transition from the old case management system (PROBER) to the new ORCA system, data definitions, policies, and collection procedures have been changed to conform with federal requirements. While the underlying federal methodology for computing measures remains the same, measures computed from these two different systems should not be considered comparable.*

**Rate of Reunification**

Fiscal Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	National Standard
FY 2009	57.7%	0	0	0	76.2%
FY 2008	67.8%	54.5%	76%	65.4%	76.2%
FY 2007	71.5%	65.2%	68.5%	58.2%	76.2%
FY 2006	70.5%	70.5%	70.9%	69.9%	76.2%

**Analysis of results and challenges:** This measure represents the percentage of children that were returned to their parents or caretakers in less than twelve months from the time of the latest removal, known as the rate of reunification. While the Office of Children's Services (OCS) did achieve its goal as mandated by the 2002 Federal Performance Improvement Plan, we have not met national standards as set by the federal Administration for Children and Families Children's Bureau. There is much room for improvement in reunifying children with their families in a twelve month period.

With so much effort being placed on the new safety assessment business practice implementation, which has proven to be a more lengthy and complicated process than at first anticipated, and more emphasis on the front end of an OCS intervention to keep children safe, outcomes aimed at achieving permanency for children have not increased or

decreased for 2007 and 2008.

Efforts to improve this measure include collaboration with the Court Improvement Committee to highlight the need for Assistant Attorney Generals, Guardians ad Litem, Court Appointed Special Advocates, and judges to assist in helping the OCS to achieve permanency goals more timely.

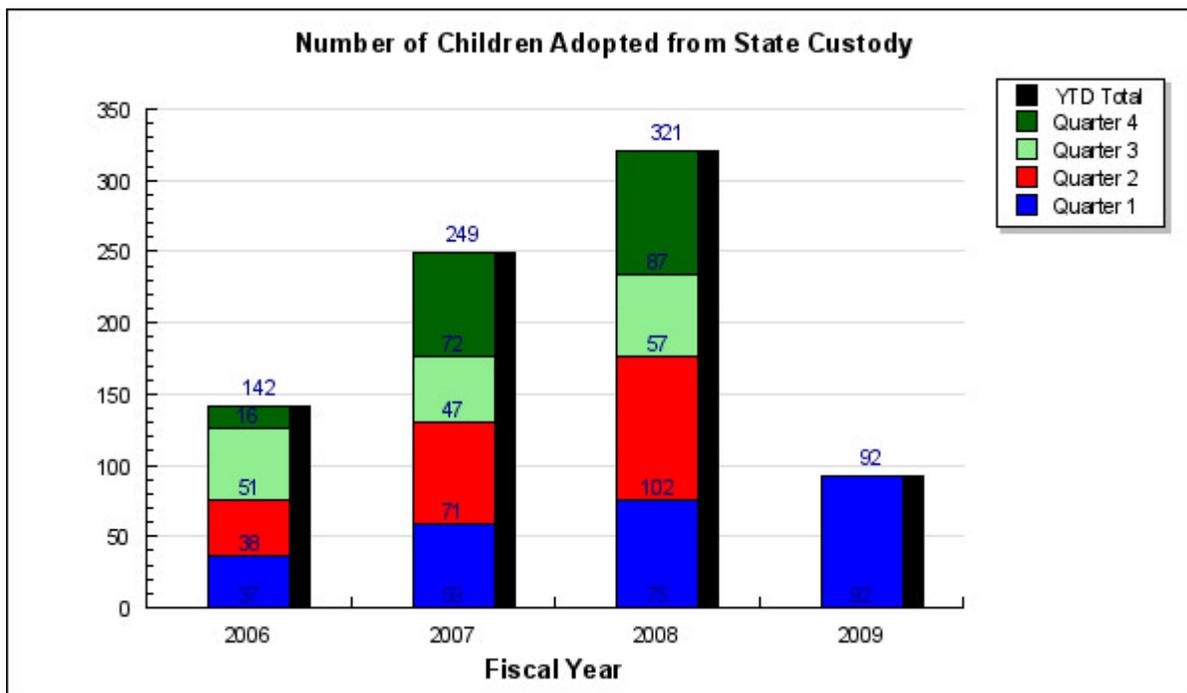
By successfully completing the implementation of the safety model, permanency workers will be better equipped to determine whether children can be returned to their families sooner if the safety threats have been remedied and risk factors are all that remain. The premise behind the new safety model encourages workers to continue to assess through the life of the case whether children can be safely returned to their parents before all of the case plan requirements are met. If the reason OCS took children into custody was due to the child being unsafe, then the threshold for their return ought to be the same. Ongoing case plans can be monitored with children in their homes more easily with the family reunified than by requiring the family achieve success by reducing all the risk factors as well.

This model provides that the grantees use an assessment process to be completed with the family upon entry into the program and at different intervals in the life of the case, in order to assess the progress and safety factors as well as increase family functioning to ensure reunification. The grantees also provide for an in-home component to provide face-to-face contact with the family to gather assessment information and formulate a reunification plan.

## B: Result - Safe and timely adoptions.

**Target #1:** Increase the annual number of completed adoptions.

**Status #1:** The number of children placed in adoptive homes increased by 29% from 2007 to 2008. That is equal to an additional 72 placements in a 12 month period.



*Methodology: Data Source: Online Resources for the Children of Alaska (ORCA). The first 2 quarters of FY 2006 predated ORCA. In order to provide 3 full years of data, these quarters are derived from older information and are similar but not 100% comparable.*

**Number of Children Adopted from State Custody**

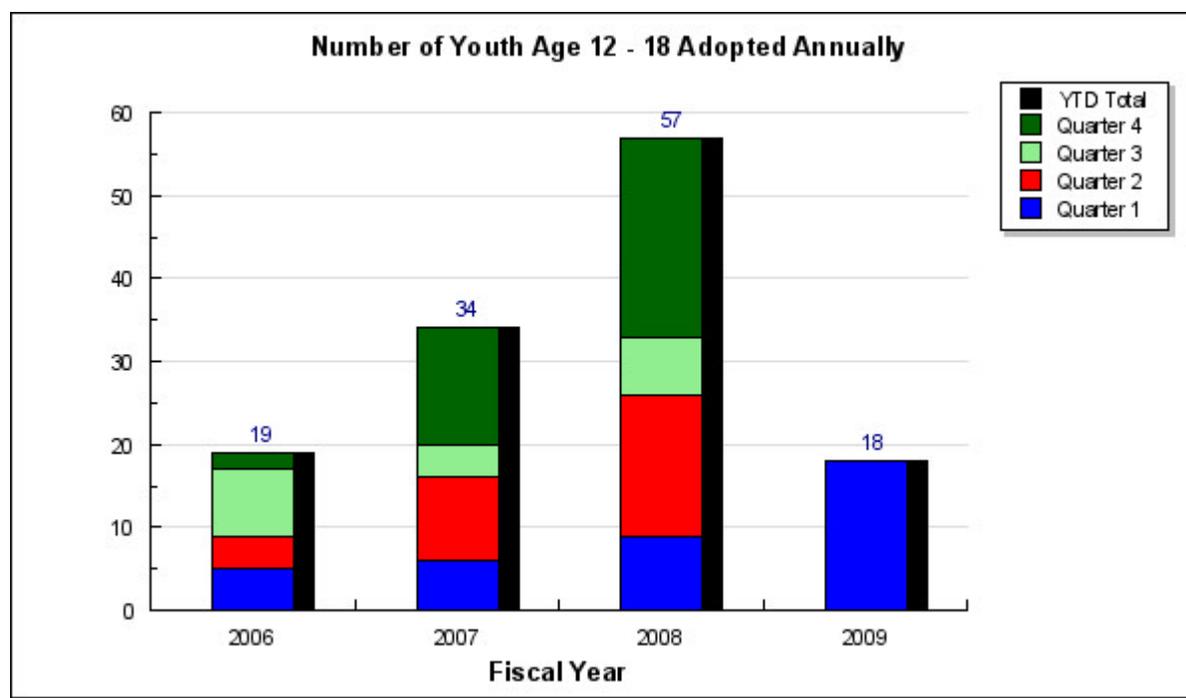
Fiscal Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	YTD Total
FY 2009	92	0	0	0	92
FY 2008	75	102	57	87	321
FY 2007	59	71	47	72	249
FY 2006	37	38	51	16	142

**Analysis of results and challenges:** Since the passage of the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, Alaska has seen an increase in the number of finalized adoptions for children from the Office of Children's Services (OCS) custody. As of June 30, 2008, there were 2,395 children (approximately 77% federally funded and 23% state funded) in the subsidized adoption program. The number of children who are able to achieve permanency through adoption in the OCS system have increased from 249 in 2007 to 321 in 2008. The chart above shows the number of finalized adoptions as reported by State Fiscal Year. As anticipated the adoptions of children in the OCS custody continues to increase as OCS places continued emphasis on meeting the 15 out of 22 month timeframes outlined in the Adoption and Safe Families Act.

**B1: Strategy - Promote the adoption of older youth ages 12 - 18 years.**

**Target #1:** Increase the number of adoptions for youth age 12 - 18 years.

**Status #1:** The number of adoptions of Alaska youth age 12 through 18 increased by 67.6% from FY 2007 to FY 2008.



*Methodology: Count of children aged 12 through 18 years adopted within a state fiscal year by quarter. Data Source: Online Resources for Alaska's Children (ORCA) data system.*

**Number of Youth Age 12 - 18 Adopted Annually**

Fiscal Year	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	YTD Total
FY 2009	18	0	0	0	18
FY 2008	9	17	7	24	57
FY 2007	6	10	4	14	34
FY 2006	5	4	8	2	19

**Analysis of results and challenges:** In 2006, the national focus for adoption was on the adoption of older youth from the child protection system. In Alaska, the focus on the increase of older youth adoptions (children age 12 - 18 years) has been a specific effort. National research studies have indicated that children who leave the foster care system without connections to significant adults (parents, mentors, adoptive parents, guardians) have far greater life challenges. For this reason, the Office of Children's Services has placed emphasis on assisting older youth with developing and maintaining permanent connections in their lives, and for many of these youth, the connections will need to be legally permanent.

In 2007, there were 34 children between the ages of 12 and 18 years adopted through the child care system. In 2008, that number rose to 57. We anticipate that number to decrease or level out in upcoming years.

## Key RDU Challenges

The Office of Children's Services (OCS) provides a range of services and support systems to prevent and remedy child abuse and neglect. These include child abuse and neglect prevention services, child protective services, foster care, residential care, family support and preservation services, adoption and guardianship, and permanency planning related to adoptions and guardianships.

Every child welfare agency has challenges and no child welfare agency excels at every aspect of its mission. The ultimate challenge in an agency such as the OCS is to keep children safe in their homes, but all too often, children in the child welfare system experience multiple losses and then multiple placements, increasing their vulnerability rather than stabilizing their circumstance so that long-term success can result. The OCS must teach, maintain, and adhere to the underlying philosophy of keeping children in their homes whenever possible. It must reduce foster care placements, and if it is necessary to remove a child from their home in order to assure their safety, the OCS must strive to reunite that child with their family as soon as possible thereafter. When permanency is the only option, it should be timely, and adoptive parents or guardians should receive the appropriate support from the state.

The responsibility is daunting and the job, while often times rewarding, can be emotionally taxing. The OCS struggles to attract, train, and retain good quality staff; direct available funds to invest in prevention and in-home services to keep families intact and prevent them from entering the system; and engage community partners in all aspects of the processes of prevention, in-home services, placements, and permanency.

OCS staff vacancy rates fell 2.2% in just one year, but turnover rates remain high at 35%. The annual OCS staff survey conducted in September, 2008, indicates that 72.8% of those who responded note increased pay and benefits as one of the three main areas that would help retain staff at the OCS. 62.1% believe a reduction in workload is needed, and 36.9% indicate increased opportunity for training and increased recognition for work accomplishments are additionally important.

In September of 2008, the OCS underwent its second round of federal on-site *Child and Family Services Reviews (CFSR)*. Reviews are conducted by the Children's Bureau within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The purpose of each review is to help states improve safety, permanency, and well-being outcomes for children and families who receive services through the child welfare system. Compliance standards are set from 95% to 100% as the focus is continuous improvement. Therefore, no state thus far reviewed has been successful in all areas reviewed. States that are not in substantial compliance must implement a Program Improvement Plan based on the findings.

Alaska will receive formal review findings late this year or early next. Specific strategies will be developed and implemented in response to the review findings, as each area identified as needing improvement is addressed. Practice will need to be adjusted, training provided, outcomes monitored, and funding realigned or requested. Preliminary findings indicate areas for improvement have been identified that impact the department and the state as a whole, predominantly the availability and accessibility of services for families.

Prevention services are crucial to the success of the OCS mission and philosophy to keep children safe and to keep families together. The Early Intervention and Infant Learning Program (EI/ILP) need for services has increased significantly. Program grantees report the estimated need for 20 positions to fill the gap between services being provided and the need for services. From 2005 through 2008, 134 more children were enrolled in infant learning

programs while services directly provided to clients declined from 2,102 client home visits in 2003 to 1,732 in 2007. Speech contacts have decreased from 4,600 in 2005 to 3,600 in 2008.

The OCS continues to play an active role in the department's Bring the Kids Home (BTKH) initiative while working with Alaskan residential care facilities to ensure children in need of services are adequately supported, and in turn, enabling facilities to enhance program capacity. One of the primary challenges facing this initiative is establishment of adequate facility space and services in-state.

On October 7, 2008 the President signed HR 6893, "Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act." The Act provides for connecting and supporting relative caregivers, improving outcomes for children in foster care, increasing tribal foster care and adoptions access, and increased incentives for adoption. The OCS review of the new laws to determine the impact on practice, finance, and service delivery has just recently begun. Federal directive related to effective dates and implementation specifics have not been released.

### **Significant Changes in Results to be Delivered in FY2010**

The Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), Office of Children's Services (OCS) has made some very difficult choices in an effort to prioritize all funding needs. The OCS will implement the final phase of the Hornby Zeller 2006 workload study, bringing staffing levels up to those determined to be adequate for front line workers to meet the basic requirements of their jobs. A sufficient number of staff to deliver quality direct services to OCS clients will positively impact the OCS mission and DHSS goals.

The recent on-site Child and Family Services Review conducted by the federal government with the goal of continued program improvement as the core concern will result in a program improvement plan. Provided with adequate federal and state support and resources to develop and implement the resulting plan, the OCS anticipates continued advancement toward best practice and better child protection services.

### **Major RDU Accomplishments in 2008**

The OCS Online Resources for the Children of Alaska (ORCA) was determined to be in compliance with all applicable Tier II requirements as a result of the FY2008 Statewide Automated Child Welfare System (SACWIS) Assessment Review. This means that ORCA, Alaska's SACWIS system, has complied with or has submitted accepted proposed action plans for all federal system requirements through July, 2008.

Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) have proven successful and the OCS continues to promote co-location with the CACs by OCS staff. The OCS currently co-locates with the Anchorage Lake Plaza Multidisciplinary Center CAC (Alaska CARES). Referrals to that center have increased by 13% in the last year. The Children's Place CAC located in Wasilla is in the process of designing a new facility and plans include co-location by a full OCS investigative unit. The OCS is also currently in the planning stages of co-locating staff in the Fairbanks CAC and plans to co-locate with the Glenallen CAC are close to final. In FY2008, 2,784 reports of child sexual abuse and physical abuse were investigated -- 1,557 (56%) were referred to an Alaskan Child Advocacy Center.

The OCS continues to work toward a statewide Family-to-Family (F2F) program. F2F has been very successful in Anchorage in working toward change in the child welfare system through support provided to resource families, building community partnership, and team decision making that includes not just foster parents and caseworkers but families and community members. The Anne E. Casey Foundation reports that in Alaska, 70% of the children who receive team decision making services are able to stay in their own homes or in a relative home rather than a foster home. Over the course of the next few years, the OCS plans to expand F2F services statewide with expansion to Fairbanks already started.

The OCS has substantially met or surpassed several national safety and permanency standards reported to the U.S. Administrative for Children and Families:

\* Of all children who were victims of a substantiated or indicated maltreatment allegation during the first 6 months of the reporting period, what percent were not victims of another incident during a 6-month period? National standard =94.6%, Alaska = 90.7%

\* Of all children in foster care during the reporting period, what percent were not victims of substantiated or indicated maltreatment by a foster parent or facility staff member? National standard = 99.7%, Alaska = 99.6%

\* Reunification timeliness and permanency composite: National standard = 122.6, Alaska = 122.4 (Composite makeup includes indicators for length of time from foster care to reunification. An all inclusive list can be seen at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/cwmonitoring/data\\_indicators.htm](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/cwmonitoring/data_indicators.htm).)

\* Achieving permanency for children in care for long periods of time composite: National standard = 121.7, Alaska = 125.4 (Composite makeup includes outcomes related to permanency and stability in living situations. An all inclusive list can be seen at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/cwmonitoring/data\\_indicators.htm](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/cwmonitoring/data_indicators.htm).)

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**Children's Services  
RDU Financial Summary by Component**

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	FY2008 Actuals				FY2009 Management Plan				FY2010 Governor			
	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds	General Funds	Federal Funds	Other Funds	Total Funds
<b>Formula Expenditures</b>												
Children's Medicaid Services	5,709.4	6,113.9	0.0	11,823.3	7,926.2	8,219.5	0.0	16,145.7	7,909.3	8,236.4	0.0	16,145.7
Foster Care Base Rate	6,436.1	1,534.1	2,149.2	10,119.4	11,190.4	3,512.9	2,542.7	17,246.0	11,190.4	3,512.9	2,542.7	17,246.0
Foster Care Augmented Rate	955.4	441.3	0.0	1,396.7	1,737.6	538.5	0.0	2,276.1	1,737.6	538.5	0.0	2,276.1
Foster Care Special Need	4,737.7	500.0	250.4	5,488.1	3,640.5	1,027.7	1,495.1	6,163.3	3,640.5	1,027.7	1,495.1	6,163.3
Subsidized Adoptions/Guardians	9,439.9	11,000.4	0.0	20,440.3	10,192.3	11,346.8	0.0	21,539.1	12,153.1	12,388.2	0.0	24,541.3
<b>Non-Formula Expenditures</b>												
Children's Services Management	3,096.8	1,747.1	207.5	5,051.4	2,473.0	5,555.6	449.8	8,478.4	2,742.4	3,921.0	648.5	7,311.9
Children's Services Training	426.5	395.1	0.0	821.6	1,011.8	813.0	0.0	1,824.8	1,011.8	813.0	0.0	1,824.8
Front Line Social Workers	23,793.7	12,195.7	1,157.9	37,147.3	24,000.8	14,517.6	2,199.2	40,717.6	29,155.7	10,745.6	2,208.5	42,109.8
Family Preservation	1,335.1	6,360.8	346.4	8,042.3	4,075.0	7,440.0	774.9	12,289.9	6,698.8	5,305.1	774.9	12,778.8
Residential Child Care	4,352.5	222.3	50.3	4,625.1	4,645.6	507.3	0.0	5,152.9	4,800.2	257.3	0.0	5,057.5
Infant Learning Program Grants	5,034.2	2,036.5	723.0	7,793.7	5,156.0	2,784.2	763.1	8,703.3	7,182.3	2,412.0	863.1	10,457.4
Children's Trust Programs	0.0	480.1	388.5	868.6	0.0	630.0	589.7	1,219.7	0.0	0.0	589.7	589.7
Child Protection	227.5	0.0	0.0	227.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Children's Services  
RDU Financial Summary by Component**

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	<b>FY2008 Actuals</b>				<b>FY2009 Management Plan</b>				<b>FY2010 Governor</b>			
	<b>General Funds</b>	<b>Federal Funds</b>	<b>Other Funds</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>General Funds</b>	<b>Federal Funds</b>	<b>Other Funds</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>	<b>General Funds</b>	<b>Federal Funds</b>	<b>Other Funds</b>	<b>Total Funds</b>
Legal Svcs												
<b>Totals</b>	<b>65,544.8</b>	<b>43,027.3</b>	<b>5,273.2</b>	<b>113,845.3</b>	<b>76,049.2</b>	<b>56,893.1</b>	<b>8,814.5</b>	<b>141,756.8</b>	<b>88,222.1</b>	<b>49,157.7</b>	<b>9,122.5</b>	<b>146,502.3</b>

**Children's Services**  
**Summary of RDU Budget Changes by Component**  
**From FY2009 Management Plan to FY2010 Governor**

*All dollars shown in thousands*

	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
<b>FY2009 Management Plan</b>	<b>76,049.2</b>	<b>56,893.1</b>	<b>8,814.5</b>	<b>141,756.8</b>
<b>Adjustments which will continue current level of service:</b>				
-Children's Medicaid Services	-16.9	16.9	0.0	0.0
-Children's Services Management	269.4	847.0	198.7	1,315.1
-Front Line Social Workers	4,844.0	-3,864.9	9.3	988.4
-Family Preservation	2,169.4	-2,169.4	-75.0	-75.0
-Infant Learning Program Grants	11.4	7.8	-155.0	-135.8
<b>Proposed budget decreases:</b>				
-Children's Services Management	0.0	-2,481.6	0.0	-2,481.6
-Residential Child Care	0.0	-250.0	0.0	-250.0
-Infant Learning Program Grants	0.0	-380.0	0.0	-380.0
-Children's Trust Programs	0.0	-630.0	0.0	-630.0
<b>Proposed budget increases:</b>				
-Front Line Social Workers	310.9	92.9	0.0	403.8
-Family Preservation	454.4	34.5	75.0	563.9
-Subsidized Adoptions/Guardians	1,960.8	1,041.4	0.0	3,002.2
-Residential Child Care	154.6	0.0	0.0	154.6
-Infant Learning Program Grants	2,014.9	0.0	255.0	2,269.9
<b>FY2010 Governor</b>	<b>88,222.1</b>	<b>49,157.7</b>	<b>9,122.5</b>	<b>146,502.3</b>