

February 5, 2026

The Honorable Bill Cassidy, M.D., United States Senator
United States Senate Leadership
United States Senate Republicans
Washington, DC 20510

Via electronic delivery

Dear Senators,

The Minnesota Department of Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) writes in response to your letter dated January 8, 2026, regarding Minnesota's oversight, verification, and compliance systems within the state's Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP).

Minnesota's CCAP provides crucial financial assistance to help low-income families pay for child care. This important service ensures that parents can work, look for a job, go to school, or participate in activities within an employment plan while children are well cared for and thrive as learners. CCAP is vital to Minnesota families, as Minnesota counties and two Tribal Nations provide child care assistance services to 23,000 children and 12,000 families during an average month. Programs like CCAP help to make Minnesota one of the best places to live and raise a family.

Minnesota appreciates the importance of ensuring program integrity with respect to CCAP. For this reason, DCYF maintains a robust oversight framework for CCAP that includes audits, compliance checks, site visits, investigations, and other program reviews conducted in accordance with state and federal law and in response to identified risk indicators, as further detailed below. As part of these ongoing efforts, DCYF has increased compliance activity focused on child care centers receiving the highest levels of CCAP funding. DCYF also remains committed to the responsible use of taxpayer dollars. Program integrity and fraud prevention is not only a key administrative function within our agency, but a core component of the work we do to serve Minnesota children and families.

Recent allegations of fraud in the Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) stemmed from the distribution of a video that contained inflammatory and misleading claims that have created safety risks for children, families, and businesses. Several local media outlets quickly called the

video's findings into question, and members of the child care industry derided the tactics used in the video. Brief, unannounced, and hostile visits to child care centers by non-credited members of the public demanding to see and film children cannot determine attendance, enrollment, or the appropriate use of CCAP funds. It is important to note that DCYF has not heard an outcry from parents with children in child care settings asserting that strangers with cameras should be allowed into child care centers on demand so they can access and film children for posting on a YouTube channel that includes racist and anti-Muslim material.

Response 1

Between December 29, 2025 and January 25, 2026, staff from DCYF's Office of the Inspector General (OIG), in conjunction with agents from the state's Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, conducted additional site visits for CCAP providers, including the 100 highest-funded CCAP centers, to verify they were operating in accordance with state and federal law. During those unannounced visits, staff collected over 45,000 records. DCYF is reviewing those records and comparing them to provider billing records from the same period to evaluate the correctness of the provider's payments and whether fraud is present.

Based on initial information gathered during the January visits, and existing investigations, DCYF has issued stop payments¹ to several centers and, in some cases, referred cases for criminal investigation to law enforcement. DCYF continues to conduct compliance reviews at an increased rate focusing on the highest earning CCAP providers (both family child care providers and child care centers). These visits are in addition to DCYF's routine monitoring and investigation work. DCYF plans to continue conducting compliance visits at an increased rate for the next several months. DCYF views compliance and program integrity as an ongoing requirement of our programs, thus there is no timeline end to DCYF's work to monitor and investigate CCAP compliance.

Response 2

Minnesota's CCAP program also complies with all state and federal requirements for establishing eligibility for families to receive a subsidy and child care providers to receive payments.

The CCAP program conducts yearly eligibility verification for families, including verifying the number of children receiving child care, and parental employment and income. In addition, providers go through a comprehensive process, in accordance with state law, to be evaluated, registered, and licensed to be an approved CCAP provider. There have been many

¹ A stop payment is one of a range of actions DCYF can take if review of the records identifies incorrect payments. When it appears the incorrect payments are the result of unintentional errors, the provider may be subject to a corrective order and recoupment of the amount paid in error. When there is a credible indication of fraud, the OIG will issue a stop payment. Upon completion of an administrative investigation, a provider suspected of intentional fraud may be disqualified from participating in CCAP and all state programs. Cases where intentional fraud is suspected are referred to law enforcement for potential criminal prosecution.

legislative changes since 2018 that have supported greater oversight for both parents and providers (see Appendix A).

One important new verification process established by DCYF is the implementation of a required electronic attendance record-keeping system. During the 2025 legislative session funding was provided for DCYF to implement an electronic system and the statute requires all providers receiving CCAP payments to use the system. DCYF is currently working with the software vendor and anticipates roll out in June 2026. Once the system is complete, DCYF will begin requiring child care providers that receive CCAP payments to submit electronic attendance records. The electronic attendance record system will be able to flag abnormalities and cross-check records, making regular compliance checks substantially easier and allowing for increasing oversight and more comprehensive investigations.

Minnesota takes prevention of fraud and misuse of CCAP very seriously and has worked methodically toward implementing an electronic attendance record-keeping system since 2019. The steps toward implementation as established by the legislature during successive budget years were as follows:

- **2019:** Governor Tim Walz sought and received funding for a study and report on possible electronic record keeping processes. The report identified the need to centralize provider registration before implementing electronic attendance records.
- **2023:** Governor Walz sought and received funding for information technology updates and statutory authorization for the state to centralize CCAP provider registration that was being conducted by counties across the state.
- **2025:** Governor Walz sought and received the funding and statutory requirements necessary to implement electronic attendance records.

In addition to CCAP, which is a permanent state and federally funded program, Minnesota distributed temporary federal child care relief during the COVID-19 pandemic primarily through child care stabilization grant programs. Verification and oversight for these funds were established through grant-specific requirements, including eligibility verification (such as licensure or certification status and good standing), allowable use restrictions, required provider attestations, reporting requirements, and post-award monitoring, audit, and recoupment provisions consistent with federal grant rules.

Response 3

With respect to on-site monitoring for providers that receive child care subsidies, Minnesota has a state supervised, county administered human services system. Accordingly, both the state and

counties play a role in licensing and program integrity activities – DCYF licenses child care centers and works with counties to license family child care providers.

DCYF’s licensing staff are required to conduct an unannounced visit to each licensed child care center each calendar year. During these visits, DCYF licensing staff observe the facility in operation and assess compliance with licensing requirements. If staff members identify any fraud-related concerns, they refer the matter to DCYF program integrity investigators.

DCYF licensing staff are also required to conduct an annual visit to each certified license-exempt child care center each calendar year. The federal Office of Child Care does not require the annual visit to certified centers to be unannounced. Therefore, DCYF’s annual visits to certified license-exempt centers are scheduled with the certification holder. Additional visits to certified centers may be unannounced, including a visit to investigate alleged certification requirement concerns.

Family child care providers who care for enrolled children in their private residences are licensed by the county in which their business is located. As is the case for licensed child care centers, county licensing staff are required to conduct annual unannounced visits to family child care providers.

In addition to the annually required visits, DCYF and county licensors visit child care programs to address other concerns as they arise.

See appendix B for the number of visits, by provider type, from 2021-2025.

Response 4

Since 2019, 1,042 CCAP investigations have been opened. This figure includes a range of compliance investigations and should not be construed to reflect the number of investigations involving suspicions of intentional fraud. The total number of investigations include cases generated by random audits, tips and referrals, cases identified by data mining, and concerns raised through the Early and Often (E&O) program, a targeted program that supports and reviews newer child care programs for licensing compliance. DCYF issued administrative sanctions in 426 cases within that period. The administrative sanctions ranged from an Order of Corrective Action to Disqualification and various discontinued payments.

Since 2019, 46 CCAP cases have been referred to the Minnesota Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) for criminal investigation. Cases are referred to the BCA when intentional cases of fraud are suspected or identified. This includes fraudulent billing practices, when providers are falsifying billing records to show that children were present when children did not

attend. This type of fraudulent billing is also called overbilling. There are times where BCA investigation determines insufficient evidence exists to establish overbilling was the result of fraudulent intent; thus, not all referrals to BCA should be interpreted as incidents of “confirmed” fraud from either an administrative or a criminal standard of proof.

State and county eligibility verification processes are a substantive check for establishing the need for care and identity of both CCAP recipients and providers. Families and children must submit appropriate documentation to establish eligibility and authorization criteria, such as identity, employment, and income before a provider can submit a bill to the county for payment.

All eligible providers must be licensed or certified, which includes a comprehensive application and review process involving on-site inspections. The licensing and certification process includes a criminal background check for the licensee and all staff providing care for children. Licensed and certified programs are subject to a minimum of one unannounced licensing visit per year, and programs often have regular communication with their licensors about a variety of compliance topics. For multiple centers to file and bill for CCAP funding they must first be verified as eligible to serve CCAP children and remain in good standing with licensing and certification requirements.

Response 5

Prior compliance and enforcement efforts within DCYF and Minnesota broadly underscore the program’s dedication to program integrity. The state has repeatedly sought changes to state law to improve program integrity efforts, close or mitigate against program vulnerabilities, and respond to audit findings. At the request of Governor Walz, in 2019 the Minnesota Legislature tightened attendance and billing requirements, strengthened fraud penalties, shortened retroactive payment eligibility periods, expanded investigative authority, and invested in staff and technology. The 2021 Legislature further reduced retroactive payments, expanded the Minnesota Department of Human Services’ authority to stop payments for non-compliance, and clarified recovery of overpayments tied to fraud. This same authority was carried forward to DCYF when it was established.

At the request of Governor Walz and numerous state agencies, the 2023 Legislature amended state law to improve enforcement and cross-agency coordination, strengthen limits on receiving public funds, centralize CCAP provider registration, improve due process, and align CCAP actions with other child care programs.

In 2024 and 2025, at the request of Governor Walz and numerous state agencies, the Minnesota Legislature further modernized program safeguards, supported the transition of the CCAP program from the Department of Human Services to DCYF, added new licensing and training

tools, prohibited program kickbacks, increased transparency, and as discussed above, supported DCYF's move towards standardized electronic attendance records.

See Appendix A for a summary of program integrity efforts adopted by the Minnesota Legislature from 2018-2025.

Response 6

First, DCYF notes that the May 2025 OIG audit did not make any findings of systemic misuse or fraud; rather, the audit identified instances in which there were errors related to attendance documentation and verification. To support strong CCAP oversight, DCYF uses Alteryx and Databricks software, purchased in 2020 and 2023, respectively, when the CCAP program was part of the Department of Human Services. This software is used by DCYF's OIG Analytics and Insights team to integrate disparate data sources for analysis, including data related to licensing, public integrity oversight, background studies, program payment data, and data from other state agencies and external sources.

When DCYF became a state agency on July 1, 2024, an important goal was to ensure a culture of compliance existed among all agency leadership and staff. To support that goal, DCYF's Compliance Office procured a comprehensive risk management system, Riskconnect, to strengthen agency oversight and enhance fraud mitigation. The platform provides structured risk identification, assessment, and monitoring capabilities, enabling DCYF to more proactively detect anomalies, identify emerging fraud trends, and prioritize high-risk areas for review. The system integrates data analytics and risk scoring methodologies that support targeted monitoring activities, internal audits, and program integrity reviews. The system will better position the agency to identify control gaps, detect potentially fraudulent activity earlier, and deploy mitigation strategies in a timely and measurable manner.

Since 2018, Minnesota IT Services has installed multiple updates to MEC² and MEC² PRO, the state's child care payment technology, to support new and existing program integrity measures. Examples include:

- Supporting limiting authorization and payment to two providers per child (October 2019)
- Updating notices to expand due process rights for providers (February 2021)
- Immediately stopping a provider's payment when the law allows by:
 - Closing the provider's registration without 15-day notice (February 2021); and
 - Disabling the ability to approve payments (including for past services) (April 2021)
- Adding provider registration closure and denial reasons in alignment with existing law (July 2021)
- Updating billing form attestation language (July 2023)

- Updating system functionality related to provider fraud disqualifications (February 2024)
- Assessing and tracking attendance record overpayments (June 2024)
- Centralizing provider registration (April 2025)

Please see Appendix A for a complete list of changes made to CCAP to strengthen program integrity.

Response 7

You have also asked about a May 2025 HHS OIG audit report and its recommendations. DCYF has addressed or already was in the process of addressing the three audit findings identified in your question.

Recover identified overpayments. DCYF conducted follow-up investigations into all the payment issues identified during the audit. Minnesota Statutes, section 142E.56, provides the grounds and methods for monetary recovery. Methods include voluntary repayment; deduction or withholding program payments; and legal collection processes, including referral to the Department of Revenue for tax offset.

Strengthen Monitoring of Attendance Records. DCYF's unannounced monitoring site-visits, that occur at least once a year in accordance with state law, include gathering a random sample of attendance records on the spot and carefully reviewing those records against the billing records for the same period. This process catches errors in billing that are then corrected via the overpayment process. This process also flags suspicious billing records for investigation.

Additionally, the Minnesota Department of Human Services implemented the Early and Often (E&O) Program, now managed by DCYF, a collaborative initiative between the licensing and program integrity teams that focuses on providers during their first year of operation. Through the E&O Program, new child care centers receive four visits, three of which are unannounced, in their first year of operation. By focusing on early and frequent reviews, investigators can identify and address any issues before they escalate. This increased monitoring helps ensure that providers understand their responsibilities and maintain high standards of care, benefiting both the providers and the families they serve.

See response to Question 2 for information on Minnesota's upcoming implementation of electronic attendance records.

Implement Real-Time Electronic Attendance Reporting. To improve data timeliness and consistency, DCYF is currently developing integrated reporting that draws directly from primary data sources, reducing the time-intensive burden of maintaining multiple tracking systems for

investigators. As DCYF transitions to CCAP electronic enrollment and attendance tracking, it will implement automated reports that detect, in real time, when attendance records are modified after submission to align with billing records, replacing a manual process that is inefficient to sustain at scale.

Response 8: DCYF is committed to a process of continuous improvement and adopting new and innovative strategies, including new technologies, to prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in public programs. Governor Tim Walz has brought forward legislative changes nearly every year since he took office to make improvements to CCAP and other public assistance programs. DCYF has worked closely with legislators to support their ideas for improving program integrity. DCYF is consistently considering strategies for enhancing program integrity. We are always open to exploring additional strategies, including the adoption of new technologies, which promote program integrity in child care or other public benefit programs that may be of specific interest to you and your members.

Response 9: See Minn. Stat. § 13.46; 2 CFR 200.303.

DCYF appreciates the opportunity to provide information about its efforts to ensure program integrity and prevent fraud as we serve Minnesota children and families.

Sincerely,



Tikki Brown
Commissioner

CC: Governor Tim Walz

Appendix A: Summary of Minnesota legislative changes to support program integrity, 2018-2025

2018 Legislation

- Required the department to train all county and private agency licensors on identifying and preventing CCAP fraud ([Laws of Minnesota 2018, Chapter 200, Section 8](#); Minn. Stat. §§ 245A.16, subd. 5(b) & 142B.30, subd. 5(b)).

2019 Legislation

- Reinforced an existing law (“Limits on Receiving Public Funds”) that prohibits a provider who has been excluded from a Minnesota Department of Human Services program from becoming a provider in another program by, for example:
 - Expanding the list of possible sanctions.
 - Modifying the list of who is excluded ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 2, Section 13](#); and Minn. Stat. § 245.095).
- Shortened the retroactive eligibility period for families from six months to three months ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 2, Section 8](#); Minn. Stat. §§ 119B.09, subd.7 & 142E.10, subd. 7).
- Strengthened existing attendance record requirements by clarifying and/or establishing:
 - Attendance records must be “accurate and legible.”
 - Records not produced immediately can’t be submitted later to contest an overpayment or disqualification.
 - A consistent method for calculating attendance record overpayments, which increased transparency ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 2, Section 9](#); Minn. Stat. §§ 119B.125, subd. 6 & 142E.16, subd. 7).
- Established a penalty for failing to report decreases in attendance ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 2, Section 10](#); Minn. Stat. §§ 119B.13, subd. 6(d)(7) & 142E.17, subd. 9(d)(7)).
- Specified providers can be assessed an overpayment for failing to properly bill an absent day or holiday, regardless of whether a child has met their annual limit(s) ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 2, Section 11](#); Minn. Stat. §§ 119B.13, subd. 7(i) & 142E.17, subd. 10(i)).
- Implemented stricter penalties for provider fraud, defined the legal standard of proof for administratively disqualifying providers as “preponderance of the evidence,” and further established the administrative disqualification process ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 2, Sections 106, 107, & 109](#); Minn. Stat. §§ 256.98, subd. 8, 256.046, subd. 3, & 142E.51, subd. 5).
- Required CCAP families to receive and acknowledge a written notice about fraud at application and redetermination ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 1, Section 6](#); Minn. Stat. §§ 119B.025, subd. 5 & 142E.03, subd. 5).
- Affirmed local agencies’ authority to investigate provider fraud ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 2, Section 110](#); Minn. Stat § 256.983, subd. 5).
- Required license holders to notify the Department of Human Services of changes to the ownership or operation of a child care program ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 2, Section 29](#); Minn. Stat. §§ 245A.04, subd. 7a & 142B.10, subd. 15).

- Allowed for Temporary Immediate Suspension (TIS) of a license if a provider is criminally charged with an offense that involves fraud or theft against a program administered by the Department of Human Services (now includes DCYF) ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 2, Section 37](#); [Minn. Stat. §§ 245A.07, subd. 2\(a\)\(3\) & 142B.18, subd. 2\(a\)\(3\)](#)).
- Appropriated funds per for:
 - A temporary staff person to research and report back to the 2021 Legislature about:
 - Electronic attendance record keeping systems
 - Improved monitoring of CCAP billing practices
 - Possible centralization of CCAP provider registration
 - Increased funding for the Fraud Prevention Investigations (FPI) program, which provides counties and Tribes with grant funding and technical assistance to investigate recipient fraud.
 - New staff to strengthen and support Department of Human Services OIG fraud investigations, including Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) agents, and data analysts.
 - New child care licensors to provide additional support and monitoring to child care centers during their first year of licensure (started “Early & Often”).
 - A new electronic system to track Department of Human Services OIG investigations ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 14, Section 2](#)).
- Promoted transparency by establishing provisions for:
 - Making some CCAP payment data public ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 2, Sections 4 & 7](#); [Minn. Stat. §§ 119B.02, subd. 6 & 142E.02, subd. 6](#)).
 - Sharing data between the Minnesota Departments of Human Services and Education ([Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 2, Section 1](#); [Minn. Stat. § 13.46, subd. 2](#)).
- Expanded appeal rights for providers if the Department of Human Services takes actions against them (*multiple references including:* [Laws of Minnesota 2019, Chapter 9, Article 1, Sections 11 – 18](#); [Minn. Stat. §§ 119B.16, 119B.161, 142E.18, & 142E.19](#)).

2021 Legislation

- Limited retroactive authorization and payments in most situations from six months to three months from when an agency approves an authorization ([Laws of Minnesota 2021, Chapter 7, Article 8, Section 7](#); [Minn. Stat. §§ 119B.13, subd. 6\(c\) & 142E.17, subd. 9\(c\)](#)).
- Expanded authority allowing the Department of Human Services to stop or end payments based on a provider’s non-compliance to certified centers and removed restrictions for providers with a conditional licenses ([Laws of Minnesota 2021, Chapter 7, Article 8, Section 7](#); [Minn. Stat. §§ 119B.13, subd. 6\(d\) & 142E.17, subd. 9\(d\)](#)).
- Affirmed that any CCAP payments held by the Department of Human Services due to an investigation are forfeited by a provider upon a determination of fraud or termination from the program ([Laws of Minnesota 2021, Chapter 7, Article 8, Section 7](#); [Minn. Stat. §§ 119B.13, subd. 6\(g\) & 142E.17, subd. 9\(g\)](#)).
- Upheld [45 C.F.R. §98.60\(i\)](#) that requires recovery of overpayments due to fraud, specified the Department cannot assess CCAP overpayments solely due to agency error, and established a six-year lookback period for all non-fraud overpayments ([Laws of Minnesota 2021, Chapter 7, Article 8, Section 3](#); [Minn. Stat. §§ 119B.11, subd. 2a & 142E.14, subd. 2](#)).

2023 Legislation

- Strengthened “Limits on Receiving Public Funds” by, for example:
 - Allowing for temporary withholding of payments if the Department of Human Services determines there’s been a credible allegation of fraud involving a state or federal program;
 - Allowing for removal from a department-administered program if the child care provider or associated individuals have been prohibited or disqualified from other state and federal administered programs; and
 - Adding due process rights ([Laws of Minnesota 2023, Chapter 70, Article 8, Section 2](#); [Minn. Stat. § 245.095](#)).
- Centralized CCAP provider registration at DCYF, effective April 28, 2025, which supports program integrity by streamlining application of policies (*multiple references including: [Laws of Minnesota 2023, Chapter 70, Article 13, Section 1](#); [Minn. Stat. § 119B.011, subd. 19a & 142E.01, subd. 24](#)*).
- Added reconsideration rights if DCYF issues a CCAP correction order ([Laws of Minnesota 2023, Chapter 70, Article 13, Section 17](#); [Minn. Stat. §§ 119B.162 & 142E.20](#)).
- Required certification holders to notify DCYF of changes to the ownership or operation of a certified child care center ([Laws of Minnesota 2023, Chapter 70, Article 8, Section 46](#); [Minn. Stat. §§ 245H.03 & 142C.03](#)).
- Prohibited a provider from participating in Parent Aware, the Great Start Compensation Support Payment Program, and by extension Early Learning Scholarships, when DCYF takes certain actions, such as a CCAP payment stop and/or a issuing a licensing order of suspension, revocation, or decertification, regardless of the provider’s appeal status ([Laws of Minnesota 2023, Chapter 54, Section 9](#); [Minnesota Laws 2023, Chapter 70, Article 13, Section 20](#); [Minn. Stat. §§ 124D.142, subd. 2, 119B.27, subd. 2\(b\), 142D.13, subd. 2, & 142D.21](#)).

2024 Legislation

- Allowed DCYF to issue a Conditional Certification if a license-exempt center needs additional support and monitoring ([Laws of Minnesota 2024, Chapter 115, Article 19, Section 19](#); [Minn. Stat. §§ 245H.06 & 142C.06](#)).
- Technical changes for the DCYF transition passed, including:
 - Combining general CCAP provisions under Minn. Stat. § 119B with investigative authority under Minn. Stat. § 245E within the same chapter, § 142E ([Laws of Minnesota 2024, Chapter 8, Article 5, Section 7](#)).
 - Establishing “Limits on Receiving Public Funds” for DCYF ([Laws of Minnesota 2024, Chapter 8, Article 1, Section 34](#); [Minn. Stat. § 142A.12](#)).

2025 Legislation

- Created state administrative and criminal penalties for illegal remunerations in the CCAP and Minnesota Medical Assistance program. Added additional prohibitions, including administrative disqualification, for CCAP program participants and providers directing benefits to a particular provider or providing goods, services, or money in exchange for program benefits ([Laws of Minnesota 2025, Chapter 38, Article 5, Sections 1 and 3](#); [Minn. Stat. § 142E.51](#)).

- Clarified prohibitions for child care centers from hiring based upon eligibility of employee's children for CCAP benefits ([*Laws of Minnesota 2025, Chapter 38, Article 5, Section 2*](#); *Minn. Stat. § 142E.51, subd. 6*).
- Requires providers to submit enrollment and attendance data to be submitted to DCYF in a form and manner specified by the Commissioner, permitting records to be submitted proactively and electronically rather than upon request ([*Laws of Minnesota 2025, 1st Spec. Sess. Chapter 3, Article 13, Section 12*](#); *Minn. Stat. § 142E.16, subd. 7*).

Appendix B: Number of visits conducted by licensors in Minnesota, 2021-2025

Visits of Child Care Providers by Year

Licensed Child Care Center	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Unannounced Visit	1,923	2,553	2,780	2,765	2,905
Announced Visit	324	527	621	491	626
Announced/Unannounced ¹	122	119	181	208	133
Desk Review	301	349	301	354	372
Total Visits	2,670	3,548	3,883	3,818	4,036

Certified Child Care Center	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Unannounced	23	36	48	38	44
Announced	361	552	617	606	629
Announced/Unannounced ¹	5	7	4	3	3
Desk Review	110	56	107	129	67
Total Visits	499	651	776	776	743

Family Child Care	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Unannounced	6,420	6,295	6,305	6,042	5,687
Announced	686	811	738	595	560
Announced/Unannounced ¹	10	7	0	2	1
Desk Review	7	4	0	0	0
Total Visits	7,123	7,117	7,043	6,639	6,248

¹ Whether a visit is announced or unannounced depends on its review type. Some review types could either be announced or unannounced. More details on visit type are provided below.

Notes:

- There are reviews currently in progress that are not included. The numbers are subject to change.
- This data includes all types of reviews, including annual reviews, investigations, pre-licensure/certification reviews, and others.
- This data counts each individual visit; a license may be visited more than once each year.