## Types of Regulatory Administration

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| 1. Building, Health, & Fire Approvals | ▶ This type of regulatory administration achieves consumer protection by requiring the structure to comply with established construction, sanitation, and fire safety codes *before* it can be occupied or *before* a particular kind of activity can begin in the building - e.g., food service, use of toilets, or operation of health clinics.  
  ▶ Building and fire safety codes often incorporate “model” codes adopted by national professional groups, such as the International Building Code (IBC) in the US. Requiring compliance *prior* to licensure is often true of standardized codes adopted by local boards or governmental entities that govern environmental health, sanitation, and food handling.  
  ▶ Following inspection, the person or agency usually receives a permit or a letter of certification that approval has been granted or denied.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 2. Registration             | ▶ The process by which a government agency requires an entity to provide certain information about its activity, which is then recorded and maintained by the regulatory agency - e.g., motor vehicle registration, boat or military service registration, or the intent to hire minors.  
  ▶ The registration process often requires a self-declaration of compliance with requirements and an agreement to abide by all applicable requirements.  
  ▶ In human care regulation, some governmental jurisdictions *require* small family child care homes to register. In this process, the registrant declares her/his intent to comply with statutorily established life-safety, program, and staffing rules.  
  ▶ Some jurisdictions use a form of voluntary registration as an alternative to a formal licensing approach to regulation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3. Licensing                | ▶ The process by which a government agency *regulates the activities of an enterprise that involves a public interest* by issuing a license.  
  ▶ A licensing enabling law first prohibits an activity and then establishes a means by which the agency lifts the general prohibition if certain conditions are met and a determination of compliance with rules has been made.  
  ▶ The aim of the licensing process is always consumer protection through risk reduction.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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<td>▲ In human care regulation, the licensing agency requires applicants to comply <em>in advance</em> with established life-safety codes or ordinances. In addition, before opening and actual operating the facility, they must meet the agency's licensing requirements governing program design, staffing, and furnishings.</td>
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| 4. Certification                                                    | ▲ This term may be used to apply to credentialing (see point 5) or to accreditation (see point 9) or to inspection.  
▲ Sometimes it means the document which certifies that a person or organization has met the required standards whether the certificate has been issued by a governmental regulatory agency or by a professional accreditation body. |
| 5. Credentialing                                                    | ▲ A credential is licensure if it serves as permission for an individual to practice a regulated profession which is granted by a statutorily authorized governmental body.  
▲ These governmental agencies or licensing boards typically issue licenses to broad categories and levels of professions and occupations (e.g., from physicians to hairdressers) by assessing each candidate’s education, experience, competency, and moral character. |
| 6. Tiered Reimbursement Rates or Multi-Tiered Quality Standards     | ▲ The process by which a governmental agency provides financial incentives or some other form of public recognition to licensed facilities, agencies, or programs that voluntarily meet performance standards that are at or above licensing requirements. |
| 7. Contract Regulation                                              | ▲ One agency agrees to fund another agency to provide a specific program, service, or activity to a specific client or group of clients.  
▲ The funding agency establishes, monitors, and enforces the program or financial quality performance standards it requires of the service provider.  
▲ Unlike licensing, contract regulation occurs only when two or more parties voluntarily agree to enter into a contract and the contract terms are not specified in legislation.  
▲ In human care, states and provinces typically provide funds to licensed child and adult care agencies that agree to meet contract standards that are at or above licensing rules. If the funding agency chooses not to directly perform compliance monitoring, it may either contract with the
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<td>Licensing agency to monitor purchasing requirements outside the scope of licensing requirements, or with other public or private agencies.</td>
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<td>8. Fiscal Rate Setting</td>
<td>A governmental agency establishes, applies, and enforces fiscal rates for a specific kind of program, service, practice, or profession - e.g., taxi fares, public utility rates, nursing home reimbursements, or child care subsidies.</td>
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| 9. Accreditation & Certification | - Carried out by a private professional organization that establishes and measures compliance with professional standards at the program or facility level.  
- These quality standards of compliance exceed and/or differ in scope from the standards set by a governmental licensing agency. In general, certification is not mandatory unless it has been included in a licensing requirement.  
- The process is that a private organization awards recognition to an agency, organization, facility, or program that voluntarily complies with its established performance standards. The accrediting organization usually charges a fee to cover the cost of the accreditation process. |