Guidance for Designated Centres

Registration and renewal of registration

March 2014
Superseded
Guidance for designated centres: registration and renewal of registration
Health Information and Quality Authority

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Superseded
1. Introduction

The Health Information and Quality Authority (the Authority) has among its functions under law, responsibility for the regulation of the quality of services provided in designated centres for dependent people, children and adults with disabilities.

If you run a nursing home or residential centre for children or adults with disabilities, the Health Act 2007, as amended, says that you must register that centre: not to do so is a serious offence.

This guide is to help you understand what you need to do and how your ‘designated centre’ becomes registered with HIQA. It outlines the steps in the registration process and the legal basis for what you need to do.

Registration lasts for three years after which time the law says that you need to renew the registration of your centre. Whether your centre is being registered for the first time, or you are seeking renewal of registration, this guide explains the steps involved.

For more information on HIQA’s inspection process or guidance on what constitutes a designated centre, please read our guidance documents, available on www.hiqa.ie.

2. The Health Act

The Health Act 2007, as amended, is the primary piece of legislation governing the regulation of designated centres. References to ‘the Act’ in this guide mean the Health Act 2007, as amended. A full glossary of other terms is provided at the end of this guide.

3. What types of centres need to be registered?

All ‘designated centres’ need to be registered. This is based on section 46 of the Act, which says that “A person shall not carry on the business of a designated centre unless the centre is registered under this Act...”.

Designated centres include nursing homes and a range of other homes, centres and institutions, as defined in section 2 of the Act. The first step in deciding if your centre is a ‘designated centre’, and is therefore eligible for registration, is to determine if you are a ‘service provider’.
3.1 Are you a service provider?
You are a service provider if:
- you are the Health Service Executive, or
- you receive funding under section 38 of the Health Act 2004 to provide a health or social service on behalf of the Health Service Executive (HSE), or
- you receive assistance under section 39 of the Health Act 2004, or section 10 of the Child Care Act 1991, to provide residential services to persons with disabilities in relation to their disabilities or other dependent persons in relation to their dependencies, and you provide residential services in a home, centre or institution, or any part of a home, centre or institution, then your service is a designated centre under law.

3.2 What is the definition of a nursing home?
Nursing homes are also designated centres. A nursing home is defined in the Health (Nursing Homes) Act 1990 as an institution for the care and maintenance of more than two dependent persons: a dependent person is someone who requires assistance with the activities of daily living such as dressing, eating, walking, washing and bathing, due to physical infirmity, physical injury, defect or disease, or a mental infirmity.

3.3 What centres are excluded from the definition?
Section 2 of the Act also excludes some places from the definition of a designated centre. Most notably, any institution primarily used for the provision of educational, cultural, recreational, leisure, social or physical activities is excluded. This means that schools and summer camps, whose primary function is to provide educational and social or physical activities, are not required to be registered.

3.4 What about children’s residential centres?
The Health Act 2007, as amended, also provides for other types of residential services to become designated centres, including children’s residential centres and special care units; however these parts of the Act have not yet been passed into law.

This guide focuses only on centres for older persons and centres for children and adults with disabilities. Further information to help you decide if you are running a designated centre is provided on the HIQA website, www.hiqa.ie or here.
4. What does registration mean?

Older people, family members or others who are choosing a centre for their loved one need to know what centres are available to them, and need to be assured that the centre they are choosing meets certain standards.

It is a function of the Chief Inspector of Social Services, as part of the Health Information and Quality Authority, to provide a register of services that have been registered for the public, and to monitor those services against regulations and standards. This registration and monitoring function underpins our mission to drive high quality and safe care for people using our health and social services.

To do this, the Authority gathers information, carries out inspections and makes judgments about whether a centre should be registered. In so doing, it assesses the people involved in management of the centre and the factors that affect the quality of life and quality of care of the people who stay there: this includes staffing, the physical premises and a range of other factors set out in the regulations and standards.

Once satisfied that the centre complies with the necessary regulations and standards, the Authority issues the centre with a registration certificate and enters the name of the centre on the register of designated centres.

The registration of a designated centre publicly confirms that the registered provider of a designated centre is ‘fit’ and legally permitted to provide that service in accordance with the registration certificate.

Registered providers are legally responsible and will be held accountable for the service. Registration lasts for three years, after which time each designated centre needs to have its registration renewed.

5. Renewal of registration

Section 49(2) of the Health Act 2007 states that registration of a centre lasts for three years, after which time registration renewal is required. A decision to renew a centre’s registration reflects a judgment that the provider and others involved in management have continued to remain fit and have operated at an acceptable level of compliance with the regulations and standards.

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1 For more on what is a ‘fit’ person, see page 12 of this Guidance.
The findings of ongoing monitoring are therefore used to underpin the registration renewal process and focus the registration renewal inspection and the discussions with the provider and person participating in the management of the centre.

It provides an opportunity:

- to review the provider’s history of compliance and confirm that required actions were implemented
- to review and examine any learning that has resulted from concerns or significant events notified to the Authority
- to ensure that the Provider has continued to operate within the conditions of registration
- to learn of any changes that may have impacted on service provision
- to ascertain if the provider has demonstrated a capacity to improve the service provided and, where applicable, to raise the level of compliance with the Act, standards, and regulations.

Renewing a provider’s registration is a public confirmation that the provider and others involved in the management of the centre have maintained their fitness to provide a service.

It is not a separate and discrete ‘event’, but rather an activity that draws together our knowledge of the provider, of those involved in the management of the centre, and knowledge of the quality of service provided in the centre; knowledge that is sourced, through on-going monitoring, over the course of the 3-year registration cycle.

Because the inspector has been involved in continuous monitoring of a provider’s fitness and compliance, any decision of fitness at the point of registration renewal is not made in a vacuum.

6. Legislation

Section 48 of the Act, says that ‘A person seeking to register or renew the registration of a designated centre...shall make an application for its registration or renewal of registration to the chief inspector.’

The ‘registration regulations’ govern the registration process: they set out a schedule of items you need to submit to the Authority with your registration application, fees payable, and a number of other requirements.
For older persons, the registration regulations are formally known as the Health Act 2007 (Registration of Designated Centres for Older People) Regulations 2009, as amended; for persons with a disability they are formally known as the Health Act 2007 (Registration Of Designated Centres For Persons (Children And Adults) With Disabilities) Regulations 2013, as amended.

All the regulations, and updates to them, can be found on the website, www.irishstatutebook.ie.

7. The register

When registration has been granted, together with sending a registration certificate to the Provider, the Authority enters the name of the centre on the register of designated centres.

The register is established and maintained by the Authority under section 41(1)(b) of the Act, and is available to the public through our website, www.hiqa.ie.

The registration regulations govern the detail of what is recorded on the register:

When entering the name of a registered provider in accordance with section 49(1)(b) of the Act, the chief inspector shall enter the name of
- (i) the individual, where the registered provider is a natural person
- (ii) all partners, where the registered provider is a partnership
- (iii) all directors, where the registered provider is a company
- (iv) the name of the governing body where the registered provider is a body established under the Health Acts 1947 to 2008 or a body established under the Health (Corporate Bodies) Act 1961 and
- (v) all members of the committee of management or other controlling authority where the registered provider is an unincorporated body.

8. Steps in the process of registration and renewal

The registration or renewal of registration of a designated centre occurs through five phases: application, assessment, notice of proposal, notice of decision, and issue of the registration certificate.

This guide will now look at each of these phases of the registration or renewal.
Step 1: Application

Section 48 of the Act says that:

(1) A person seeking to register or renew the registration of a designated centre under this Part shall make an application for its registration or renewal of registration to the chief inspector.’

The first step in the process of registration and of renewal is application. The Authority has a dedicated registration office that administers application forms and all associated documentation.
When do I apply?

Providers of residential centres for children and adults with disabilities
The Authority will contact you when your centre is due to be registered. From 1 November 2013, which is the date on which the relevant law came into force, you can continue operating as if your centre were a registered designated centre for up to three years (the ‘transition period’). This is to give effect to section 69 of the Act. It means that for a period of up to three years, you can continue as-is with the following caveats:

- You must notify the Authority that you are carrying on the business of a centre within six months of the commencement date. This is done using a section 69 form. The Authority will have sent this section 69 form to you. If you have not received a section 69 form yet, please contact our registration office at registration@hiqa.ie immediately.
- The Authority will contact you when your centre is due to be registered. We will devise a schedule of registrations to take place over the three-year transition period. The schedule will ensure that registrations are conducted on a managed basis throughout the transition period, and that each centre is allotted sufficient time for fair and reasonable assessment.
- Between the commencement date and your registration, your centre will operate as if it is registered. This means you need to comply with the regulations and standards on the care, welfare and support of the individual, and your centre may be inspected by the Authority.

New providers
If you plan to open a new designated centre, whether it is for persons with disabilities or older persons, you should contact the Authority at the earliest opportunity but not less than six months before the planned opening date of your centre.

From 1 November 2013, it is an offence to open and operate a new centre without first registering with the Authority.

Providers of residential centres for older persons seeking renewal of registration
The Authority will contact you when your registration is due to for renewal. Section 48(3) says that ‘An application under subsection (1) for the renewal of the registration of a designated centre must be made at least six months, or a lesser period that the chief inspector may specify, before the expiry date of the current registration.’
Who applies?

The registration regulations recognise the different types of provider within the residential care sector. You may be operating as:

- a natural person (sole trader)
- a partnership
- a company
- a body established under the Health Acts 1947 to 2010 or a body established under the (Health) Corporate Bodies) Act 1961 (e.g. HSE)
- an unincorporated body (e.g. charity, religious order).

In the case of a partnership, company, the HSE and an unincorporated body (entity/body) the Authority requires that the registered provider nominate a person to represent the provider.

This person is known as the ‘provider nominee’ or ‘nominated person’. While this person will liaise and interact with the Authority throughout the registration process, the legal responsibility for the provision of services remains with the registered provider.

What does application entail?

The Authority will invite you to apply by sending you a registration application form by post. A copy of the letter, application form and accompanying documentation will also be emailed to you to complete.

You will be asked to complete the application and submit it to the Authority within a designated timeframe. Completing the application entails:

- filling out the form itself
- submitting a schedule of other items: this is largely based on the schedules to the registration regulations.
  - Schedule 1 of the registration regulations sets out information to be submitted when applying for the registration of a designated centre.
  - Schedule 2 sets out information to be submitted when applying for the renewal of registration of a designated centre.
  - Schedule 3 sets out information and documents to be provided in respect of registered providers and intended registered providers of designated centres.
- paying the prescribed fee, which is set out in the registration regulations.
Your application is not deemed complete, and therefore cannot move to the next phase of registration or renewal, until all of the required documentation and information has been submitted together with the prescribed fee.

Failure to submit a complete application will place your registration at risk or delay your application.

The Statement of Purpose

As part of the application, you will be required to submit a copy of the centre’s Statement of Purpose. This is an important document because your compliance with it will be one of your conditions of registration.

It sets out the information about the centre including the types of service provided, the resident profile, the ethos and governance arrangements and the staffing arrangements. The Authority has developed guidance to help you develop your Statement of Purpose, available from www.hiqa.ie or here.

Step 2: Assessment

Once your application has been deemed complete, responsibility for your application within the Authority moves from our registration administration office to an Authorised Person; this is usually the case-holding inspector. This Authorised Person acts on behalf of the chief inspector in assessing your application.

Section 50 of the Act says that the chief inspector, if satisfied that the applicant is fit and is in compliance with the relevant standards and legislation, shall grant the application for registration or renewal; if not, he shall refuse it. It also provides for registration conditions to be attached. These three aspects - fitness, compliance and conditions – are looked at in turn below.

Assessment of fitness

The ‘fit person’ requirement is based on section 50 of the Act, which says:

(1) Where an application is made under section 48 for the registration or renewal of the registration of a designated centre, the chief inspector, if satisfied that the person who is the registered provider, or intended registered provider, and each other person who will participate in the management of the designated centre—
(a) is a fit person to be the registered provider of the designated centre and to participate in its management...

...shall grant the application and if not so satisfied shall refuse it.’

The requirement to be a fit person therefore extends to both the registered provider and the individuals involved in management.

**Fitness of individuals who participate in management**

‘Each person who shall participate in the management’ will vary from centre to centre and will be determined by the governance structures and management arrangements within each designated centre. It is the provider’s responsibility to determine who is participating in the management of the centre and submit the required documentation in respect of those individuals, as set out in schedule 3 of the registration regulations.

The names of these individuals will appear on the certificate of registration. The fitness of those participating in the management of the centre will be restricted to the areas of responsibility they hold.

At a minimum, the fitness of the person in charge and the provider must be determined. Any additional assessments are determined by the governance arrangements in place, whether this includes other persons in the management of the centre and how these arrangements impact on outcomes for residents.

As part of the registration and renewal application, the provider is required to outline the arrangements for the management of the centre when the person in charge is absent. It is the responsibility of the provider to outline what those arrangements are and ensure that the arrangements provide suitable governance of the centre in the absence of the person in charge.

In addition, where the person in charge has responsibility for more than one designated centre, the provider must name the person who is responsible for the management of the centre when the person in charge is not present in the centre.

**How is individual fitness assessed?**

Fitness is about the ability to supply a service that provides suitable and sufficient care that protects and promotes residents’ wellbeing and welfare.
As with all inspection and monitoring processes, the assessment of fitness is not based on a single source of evidence but a triangulation of evidence that requires continued monitoring.

In order to ensure a standardised and consistent approach the Authority has identified four criteria which, if met, will support the provider and persons participating in the management of the designated centre to demonstrate that they are ‘fit persons’.

The Authority will apply the following criteria when carrying out any assessment of fitness:

1. A person is of integrity and good character
   - The person responds to information requests in an honest and forthright manner.
   - The person is trustworthy and acts according to high principles.
   - Satisfactory Garda vetting reports are acquired.
   - The person understands the responsibility that accompanies the role they hold and the obligation this places on them to act with integrity.

2. A person shall be competent and capable
   - The person has qualifications suitable for the work they are to perform and the skills and experience necessary for such work.
   - The person has obtained the competence and skills appropriate to the relevant role, whether through training or experience gained through employment.
   - The person is physically and mentally fit for the purposes of the work which they are to perform.

3. A person participates in the management and governance of the service to ensure the delivery of high quality, safe and reliable service to residents
   - The person demonstrates the service is in compliance with the regulations, standards and any other enactments (through the inspection event and ongoing monitoring).
   - The person monitors the safety and quality of the service within the areas of their responsibility.
   - The person has a sound knowledge of the regulated service and the specific responsibilities for which they are accountable.

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2 A process to ensure that judgment is informed by at least three separate sources of information.
4. A person has submitted full and satisfactory information as requested by the Authority

- The regulations governing registration detail the documents required for each individual for the purpose of registration and renewal of registration. The Authority has developed guidance and templates to support the accurate and complete submission of the appropriate information for the purpose of registration. The guidance and templates are included in the application pack that is sent to providers when invited by the Authority to apply for registration or renewal of registration.

**Fitness of the registered provider**

The Authority will assess the fitness of the registered provider. In the case of a sole trader or partnership, these individuals will be asked to demonstrate their fitness. In each of the other cases the organisation, being a ‘legal person’ (company/body established under the Health Acts 1947 to 2010 or a body established under the (Health) Corporate Bodies Act 1961/unincorporated body) must demonstrate its fitness.

The Authority assesses the fitness of an organisation using the following criteria:

- The organisation nominates an appropriate person to represent them (this person will be responsible for the application form and interacting with the Authority, and the fitness of this individual will be assessed).
- The organisation employs appropriate people to manage the service (the fitness of these individuals will be assessed).
- The organisation has systems in place for the supervision of the quality of the service through regular reporting and taking appropriate action to improve the service when necessary.
- The organisation delegates responsibility and accountability appropriately and supports those employed to manage the service to do so effectively.
- The organisation has not had any limitations placed on them for the provision of the services they intend to provide.
- The organisation is financially viable.

**Assessment of compliance with the standards and regulations**

An announced inspection will be carried out to inform the registration and renewal of registration of a designated centre. The purpose of the inspection is to monitor the compliance with regulations and standards and to afford the provider and persons participating in the management of a designated centre an opportunity to demonstrate they are fit persons.
If there is evidence of non-compliance with the regulations and standards, the provider is required to submit an action plan detailing what they will do to correct the non-compliance. Action plans submitted by the provider to improve the compliance with regulations and standards will be considered as part of the registration process.

In the case of an application to renew registration, inspections carried out over the registered period will also be considered to evaluate evidence of continued compliance with the regulations and standards.

**Registration applications for a new service**

First time registrations reflect a judgment of fitness and compliance based on ‘intention’ – the intention and judged capacity of the provider to operate in compliance with standards and regulations.

The assessment of fitness at a first time registration is therefore based on the proposed inputs by the provider and persons participating in the management of the centre, and the evidence they produce that satisfies the Authority of their understanding of the legal requirements and ability to provide a safe, quality driven service.

This initial assessment is therefore heavily weighted on meeting with the provider and persons participating in the management of the service, the policies and procedures developed and the governance structures in place that assure the Authority that residents will be safe and well cared for.

As there are no residents living in a new centre that is applying for registration, the judgments about compliance with the standards and regulations are based on the proposed systems and arrangements in place that will support the delivery of a safe and effective service for residents.

The fitness of the person nominated by the provider will be assessed on their understanding of the legislative responsibilities under the Health Act 2007 and regulations and governance of the centre.

**Registration renewal applications**

Once a designated centre is registered by the Authority, the provider and persons participating in the management of the designated centre must continue to demonstrate their fitness and the centre’s compliance with the standards and the regulations that underpin them.
Governance arrangements can change, resources can become stretched, work forces can become depleted or not as effectively deployed, all of which will inform a judgment on the fitness of the provider and on his/her capacity to comply with the regulations and standards, at any time throughout the three-year registration cycle.

We do not wait until the registration cycle is completed to make a judgment as to the provider’s fitness, but rather do so as part of the monitoring process.

The Authority monitors the continued fitness and compliance with the regulations and standards through ongoing inspection, evaluation of submitted notifications and ongoing interactions with the registered provider and/or the persons participating in the management of the centre.

The provider is also required to update the Authority when there is a change of personnel involved in the management of designated centres, in accordance with the registration regulations. This requires the submission of notifications and supporting documentation.

**In summary**, applications for renewal and assessment of compliance with the Health Act 2007, regulations and standards will entail reviewing the following:

- the provider has continued to operate in accordance with the conditions of registration
- findings of inspection(s)
- documents submitted as part of the application
- other information submitted as part of the ongoing monitoring of a designated centre, e.g. notifications, the receipt of unsolicited information relating to concerns or complaints, the findings of reviews or investigations
- assessment of the fitness of the provider and persons participating in the management of the centre
- evidence of compliance with regulations, standards and any other enactments as cited by the chief inspector
- the capacity of the provider to improve the service provided and implement any actions required by the Authority.

Following a review of all information related to the designated centre, the application to register or renew registration is given due consideration. A proposal is made to grant or refuse registration.
Compliance with conditions of registration

Once a centre is granted registration, the Authority monitors the centre’s compliance with the regulations and standards through their conditions of registration. The conditions govern each centre’s operation during the three-year period of registration.

The centre must also be operated strictly in accordance with the statement of purpose. The provider must set out their aims and objectives in the statement of purpose and thus it is a critical document for the purpose of registration.

Step 3: Notice of proposal and your right to respond

Section 53 of the Act says that the chief inspector must write to the provider setting out the details of the proposed registration: this is known as the ‘notice of proposal’.

53.— If the chief inspector proposes—
(a) under section 50 or 52, to refuse an application,
(b) under section 50 or 52, to grant an application subject to any conditions,
or
(c) under section 51, to—
(i) cancel the registration of a designated centre,
(ii) vary or remove any condition of the registration of a designated centre,
or
(iii) attach an additional condition to the registration of a designated centre,
the chief inspector shall give the applicant or the registered provider of the designated centre, as the case may be, written notice of the proposal, stating the particulars.

The chief inspector considers all assessments and recommendations to reach a proposal on whether the registration of a centre should be granted, refused, or granted with conditions.

Having considered all relevant matters, the chief inspector sends a notice of proposal to the applicant detailing the particulars of the proposal. Any conditions that the chief inspector proposes to attach to the centre’s registration are included in this notice.
As set out in section 54 of the Act, the applicant then has 28 days to respond to the notice of proposal: this is known as your right to respond. Within 28 days, you may make written representations to the chief inspector if, for example, you do not agree with one of the conditions proposed.

Alternatively you may write to say you do not intend to make representations. The chief inspector cannot make a final decision on your application until you respond or 28 days elapse, whichever is sooner.

**Step 4: Notice of decision and your right of appeal**

Section 55 of the Act says that the chief inspector must write to the provider setting out the details of the registration decision: this is known as the ‘notice of decision’.

55.— (1) The chief inspector shall give written notice to the applicant or the registered provider, as the case may be, of a decision—
(a) under section 50 or 52, to refuse an application,
(b) under section 50 or 52, to grant an application subject to any conditions,
or
(c) under section 51, to—
(i) cancel the registration of a designated centre,
(ii) vary or remove any condition of the registration of a designated centre,
or
(iii) attach an additional condition to the registration of a designated centre.

(2) A written notice under this section shall inform the applicant or the registered provider, as the case may be, of the right of appeal conferred by section 57.

When the chief inspector receives a response from the notice of proposal, he makes his final decision on the registration of the centre, and issues a ‘notice of decision’ to the applicant.

If a representation had been made at notice of proposal stage, the chief inspector will have considered this, and the notice of decision will either confirm conditions of registration as listed in the notice of proposal, or list different conditions in response to your representations. It will also inform you of your right of appeal.
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You have 28 days to consider the decision and accept or appeal the decision. If you accept the decision, a registration certificate will be issued when you write to the chief inspector telling him so, or within 28 days, whichever is sooner.

If you do not accept it, you may appeal it to the District Court. If you decide to appeal to the District Court you must write to the chief inspector to that effect within the 28-day time frame.

**Step 5: Certificate of registration**

If you accept the terms of registration set out in the notice of decision, the next step is that you will receive the certificate of registration for the centre.

The certificate details:
- the name and address of the designated centre
- the name of the registered provider, including the names of all directors, partners or committee members
- the name of the person in charge
- the conditions of registration
- number of residents who can be accommodated
- date of registration.

Under section 56 of the Act, you must display the certificate of registration in a conspicuous place.

56.— (1) The registered provider carrying on the business of a designated centre shall ensure that the certificate of registration issued for the designated centre is affixed in a conspicuous place at the centre.

On receipt of your registration certificate, you may also need to update the statement of purpose, ensuring that it reflects the details of the certificate of registration.

**What if I want to change something about my centre after it has been registered?**

Section 52 of the Act says that ‘(1) A registered provider carrying on the business of a designated centre may apply to the chief inspector for the variation or removal of any condition of the registration of the designated centre.’
You can do this by completing the application form to vary/remove conditions of registration, available from www.hiqa.ie.

Until this application to vary has been processed, you must comply with the original terms of registration.
## Glossary of terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applicant</strong></td>
<td>This is the person who applies for registration or renewal of registration. Depending on the arrangement you have for the operation of a centre – you may run a company, a partnership, be a sole trader etc. – the applicant may be the registered provider, or it may be a nominated person to act on behalf of the organisation.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Office of the Chief Inspector of Social Services.</strong></td>
<td>Section 40 of the Health Act 2007 establishes the Office of the Chief Inspector of Social Services. In practice this office is held by the Director of Regulation within the Health Information and Quality Authority.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chief inspector</strong></td>
<td>Section 40 of the Health Act 2007 gives the title of chief inspector to the holder of the Office of the Chief Inspector of Social Services. The chief inspector, in practice, carries the title of Director of Regulation within the Health Information and Quality Authority.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nominated person</strong></td>
<td>Most centres are run by a company, or some other type of organisation. The nominated person is nominated by that company or organisation to act on its behalf through the registration process. The nominated person applies for registration or renewal, and may be referred to as the applicant.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Authorised person</strong></td>
<td>An authorised person is someone who is appointed by the Authority under section 70 of the Act to monitor compliance with standards and regulations. Within the Authority’s structure, an authorised person may have a number of titles, including inspector, manager, inspector and regulatory officer.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Person in charge</strong></td>
<td>This is the person whose name is entered on the register as being in charge of or managing the designated centre. The person in charge should have sufficient training and experience to ensure the delivery of a good quality and consistent service to the residents for whom he/she is responsible, and have a good knowledge of the regulations and standards.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Registration regulations</strong></td>
<td>For older persons, the registration regulations are formally known as the Health Act 2007 (Registration of Designated Centres for Older People) Regulations 2009, as amended; for persons with a disability they are formally known as the Health Act 2007 (Registration Of Designated Centres For Persons (Children And Adults) With Disabilities) Regulations 2013, as amended.</td>
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