

Bullet Points of the three possible Advocacy Legislative Bills

Title Act – Based on credential earned.

- can be “Registered Interior Designer” or “Certified Interior Designer”
- most states with a Title Act do not have an enforcement mechanism
- does not convey a scope of definition of Interior Design practice
- does not allow for stamp and seal privileges of interior construction documents
- may be considered generally as “weak” legislation

Practice Act – Legally defines the scope and practice of registered, licensed or certified interior design within state.

- outlines licensing, certification or registration requirements for Interior Designers
- establishes penalties for violations of the law
- may also allow for signing and sealing of interior construction documents
- ASID/IIDA promote voluntary practice acts so as not to impede the practice of Interior designers or decorators to work in environments where life safety is implicated or where a building permit is not required

Sign and Seal/Stamp and Seal – for commercial, code-impacted, construction work

- construction and design documents need to be stamped/signed by the appropriate design professional prior to being submitted for a building/construction permit.
- purpose is for design professional to verify documents were prepared in accordance with law and code (which otherwise would be done by an architect or engineer who reviewed the design professional’s drawings)
- Not being able to stamp and seal often comes at a direct or indirect financial cost to the Interior Designer (due to requirement of review/stamp/sign by architect or engineer charging for said review)
- this type of Legislation allows Interior Designers to perform commercial work independently of an architect, if they so choose, and obtain permits for their own work
- establishes an Interior Design “scope of practice” within the law