

1. Applicant Information

NAME

REDACTED

ADDRESS

REDACTED

PHONE

REDACTED

EMAIL

REDACTED

ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATION

Consortium for Interior Design Idaho

APPLICANT'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP SEEKING REGULATION.

REDACTED

2. Professional or Occupational Group Information

WHAT IS THE PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP FOR WHICH THE APPLICANT IS SEEKING REGULATION?

The Consortium for Interior Design-Idaho in support with the Interior Designers of Idaho, is seeking reasonable regulation of the interior design profession through voluntary certification of NCIDQ-certified interior designers. The Consortium for Interior Design-Idaho is part of a national collaboration of the American Society of Interior Designers (ASID), the International Interior Design Association (IIDA), and the Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ).

IS THE GROUP KNOWN BY MORE THAN ONE NAME?

No

3. WHAT IS THE APPLICANT SEEKING TO GAIN THROUGH THE REGULATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP?

We are seeking voluntary certification for NCIDQ-certified interior designers who have met the education, experience and examination requirements put forth by national standards in the industry, as set by the Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ), which administers the National Certification for Interior Design Qualification (NCIDQ) examination. We believe voluntary certification is the lightest hand of regulation by offering those who have training and education to practice to their full scope and capability, while still allowing others to continue working in the field to a different scope.

Currently: 5 jurisdictions have a mandated Practice Act; 2 jurisdictions (Utah and Alabama), have a mandated Commercial Practice Act; 11 jurisdictions have voluntary certification with permitting privileges; and 12 jurisdictions have voluntary certification with no permitting privileges.

https://www.cidq.org/_files/ugd/0784c1_dcd179de5f76412f8749766f4085de55.pdf

Voluntary certification also empowers interior designers to practice to the fullest extent of their education and training. Despite the interior design profession's impact on public health, safety, and welfare, it is the only profession at the construction table that doesn't have licensure or certification. Similar to architects or engineers, the goal is to create a recognizable level of expertise for the public in order to protect their health, safety and welfare by recognizing interior designers who have met the NCIDQ national standards of education, experience and examination. It is also our goal is to obtain sign and seal and permitting privileges for a limited set of interior drawings that are non-seismic and non-structural in nature. These privileges refer to the legal authority granted to a licensed or certified design professional to officially approve construction documents, such as drawings, specifications, and reports. This action certifies that the design professional is taking professional responsibility for

the work and that it complies with applicable codes, regulations, and standards.

Sign and seal privileges would allow interior designers to take credit and liability for their work without employing an architect to review their documents and perform those sign and seal or permitting tasks for work that is not theirs. Currently, an interior designer in Idaho who is working on a project that requires a permit must find a registered architect to review, sign and seal their designs and take liability for that work. This creates added cost to the project/consumer, adds potential delays and limits the ability of the properly educated and trained designer from completing the work they are contracted to perform.

4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF IDAHO PRACTITIONERS

130

4A. EXPLAIN HOW THIS ESTIMATE WAS DERIVED.

Because the profession is not currently regulated, we do not have a database of interior design practitioners working in the state of Idaho. However, the number of NCIDQ-certified professionals is 130 as of April 2025, which comes from the CIDQ national database.

Should voluntary licensure or certification for interior designers be approved, we expect the number of NCIDQ certified professionals to increase. The ability of an NCIDQ designer to be able to sign and seal their own project is a strong incentive to practice in a state. NCIDQ qualified designers are looking for this opportunity to practice to the fullest extent of the scope of their education and training.

5. DESCRIBE THE FUNCTIONS PERFORMED BY MEMBERS OF THIS OCCUPATIONAL GROUP. NOTE WHICH FUNCTIONS ARE UNSUPERVISED OR SUPERVISED AND BY WHOM. IN ADDITION, INDICATE FUNCTIONS THAT ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE PERFORMED BY OTHER GROUPS AND IDENTIFY THOSE GROUPS.

Common functions of interior designers for code-regulated spaces include:

- Knowledge and application of state and local building code compliance
- Life safety analysis of interior spaces in relation to occupancy group & max people
- Egress for emergency or fire-related (number of doors, egress width, etc.)
- Fire safety, protection, separation, and flammability of interior materials and other considerations (smoke spread, wall treatments, drapery, etc.)
- Accessibility (adhering and checking for ADA requirements and clearances),
- Specifying lighting fixtures and wayfinding signage that are energy efficient, prioritize user visibility, and assist with exiting the building
- Coordination with other disciplines which include but are not limited to: architectural, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, plumbing engineering, structural engineering
- Submitting plans and specifications to local jurisdictions for building permits
- Specifying furniture, fixtures, and equipment that perform for the conditions they are being applied to (entry areas, wet areas, etc.) *

Common functions of architects:

- Same as above with the exception of * indicated tasks

In December of 2021 the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) and the Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ) issued a joint report that assesses areas of correlation and distinction between the knowledge, skills, and tasks required for competency in the fields of architecture and interior design. Key findings show the following overlap between the 2 disciplines in Practice Analysis and Examination as seen below in the charts. The report shows that approximately 80% of the national interior design certification exam assess knowledge areas that are similar to content areas on the architecture exam.

For the full report visit: *specifically, see page 5 for practice analysis and page 6 for examination analysis.
https://www.cidq.org/_files/ugd/0784c1_1b6d7382049347ffa4145853f7c5572e.pdf

6. DESCRIBE THE MINIMUM COMPETENCIES NECESSARY TO ENTER THIS PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.

The minimum requirements set forth as criteria for a certified interior designer are:

- A diploma from a Council for Interior Design Accreditation (CIDA)- accredited school or comparable program; a minimum requirement of 60 semester hours of interior design credit hours or a bachelor's or master's degree in architecture.

- A minimum of 2 years (full-time) working experience in interior design in at least six different content areas
- Passing the three-part NCIDQ exam (IDFX, IDPX, and Practicum).
- Completing 5 hours of health, safety, welfare-focused continuing education credits annually per CIDQ rules.

7. DESCRIBE THE CLIENT GROUP(S) WITH WHICH THIS PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP DEALS.

Client groups include commercial and residential client groups, encompassing both code-regulated and non-code-regulated sectors. Code-regulated spaces and sectors, including but not limited to:

- Assembly (movie theaters, stadiums, etc.)
- Retail (boutique and mainstream stores)
- Hospitality (casinos, restaurants, etc.)
- Healthcare (clinics, hospitals, dentists, imaging, etc.)
- Educational (daycares, pre-school, K-12, colleges and universities, etc.)
- Lodging (hotels, etc.)
- Recreational (gymnasiums, community centers, fitness centers, etc.)
- Residential (new private residences, multi-family, etc.)
- Industrial (warehouses, manufacturing plants, etc.)

Non-code-regulated spaces and sectors:

- Residential (renovation or refresh of existing house, furniture selection, artwork, decoration, etc.)

All consumers can benefit from protections offered by codes and regulations. Specifically, consumers with disabilities, patients in healthcare settings and children in school and daycare settings. Consumers who are not affected by codes and regulations are the least likely to be influenced. However, there is not an individual that is not impacted daily by building codes and accessibility requirements. We cannot point to anyone who would not benefit from safe design.

8. DESCRIBE AND PROVIDE EXAMPLES OF THE TYPICAL WORK SETTINGS OF THIS PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP.

FREELANCE OR INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

Many interior designers have their own interior design firms, particularly in the residential design sector. If these designers are working on a project that requires a permit from their jurisdiction, currently they must find a registered architect to review, sign and seal their drawings and take liability for that work.

DESIGN FIRMS

Interior designers who do not have their own firms typically work at architectural or engineering firms of varying sizes. The majority of these tasks and projects are in the commercial design sector. Any work done by an interior designer in this position has the principal architect sign and seal drawings and take liability for their work.

RETAIL ENVIRONMENTS

Showrooms or stores that sell cabinetry, furniture, etc (i.e., Home Depot) employ in-house designers to assist clients in selection and layout of products.

CORPORATE WORKPLACE

Large corporations or organizations may employ in-house designers for campus and facility wide design projects. Examples of this include many healthcare and government related businesses, such as St. Luke's healthcare, and the Veterans Affairs facilities. Other non-healthcare examples would be Starbucks and Kohl's.

FURNITURE VENDORS

Businesses that procure, sell and install commercial furniture typically have an interior designer on staff to ensure that furniture, modular casework and walls comply with building and fire codes, as well as ADA regulations.

RESIDENTIAL HOMES

There are many interior designers who work in the residential sector. They meet with clients in their homes to plan layouts, coordinate additions with architects, select furniture and finishes. There are currently no interior codes or regulations required for single family homes; therefore, it is not considered a code regulated space.

CONSTRUCTION SITES

Often projects necessitate the need for designers to visit construction sites of projects to oversee the

implementation of design plans, ensure proper materials are being used and used correctly, and work with the contractors to manage the execution of design in compliance with building codes and accessibility guidelines.

9. TYPE OF REGULATION PROPOSED

- Certification - Certification protects specific professional or occupational titles of persons who have met certain educational and experiential standards. Only person certified in that occupation or profession may use the protected title, although anyone may practice the occupation.
- Other

9A. EXPLAIN WHY THE ABOVE TYPE OF REGULATION IS BEING PROPOSED.

We are proposing voluntary certification for qualified interior designers with sign and seal privileges for construction documents. Any practicing interior designer would be able to continue to call themselves an “Interior Designer” and practice as normal. Providing an opportunity for certification would create a new level of interior designer that denotes their ability to the public to perform the tasks required to permit a limited set of building interior drawings in accordance with building codes and accessibility guidelines. Voluntary certification allows interior designers to practice to the full extent of their education and training. Those with this voluntary certification will be able to take ownership of their designs, sign and seal their own projects. This will result in reduced project delays, costs, and allow the designer ownership and liability of their plan.

Currently, it is difficult to distinguish between interior designers who have had the education, experience and examination that is appropriate to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public and those that are interior decorators who are simply creating aesthetic designs. Creating a voluntary certification for the profession would allow design firms and the public to search a database of qualified designers for commercial, code-regulated project needs.

Of note, under the Idaho’s Occupational Licensing Reform Act, the definition for licensure means a license, certificate, registration, permit, or other authorization of any person to practice a profession or occupation. Based on this definition and the descriptions in this document, we believe certification best fits our proposal. However, we are open to other considerations made by the committee.

Similar to registered architects and engineers, interior designers would have similar guidelines for education, experience, and examination to become certified with the state.

10. EXPLAIN WHY LICENSURE, CERTIFICATION, REGISTRATION OR OTHER TYPE OF REGULATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATION IS NECESSARY TO PROTECT AGAINST PRESENT, RECOGNIZABLE, AND SUFFICIENT HARM TO THE HEALTH, SAFETY, OR WELFARE OF THE PUBLIC.

Interior design is a unique design discipline that has an important role in protecting the public within the build environment. Distinct from interior decoration, public health, safety, and welfare are an interior designer’s first priorities. Interior designers are trained and tested through education, experience and examination to independently create safe, functional, accessible, and code compliant public spaces. In addition to making interior public spaces functional and enjoyable through their designs, these interior designers work to ensure that in public spaces, people are able to do the following, but not limited to: evacuate quickly in the event of an emergency; fires are contained long enough to allow people to evacuate; virus and disease is not easily transmittable; and people with disabilities are able to utilize such spaces safely.

Several states have enacted similar regulations in response to incidents of public harm. For example, the state of Nevada passed their interior design practice act after a fire broke out at the MGM Grand Hotel in 1980, and Virginia passed its interior design title act after a nursing home fire in 1989. In both fires, ignition of interior materials caused spontaneous ignition, widespread smoke, and in the case of Nevada, resulted in the deaths of several people. Fire protection and separation, flammability of interior materials, sprinkler placement and emergency egress are all part of the training and testing for interior designers planning to work in code-regulated spaces. Their involvement in projects like these can help save lives because they are trained with public safety in mind.

11. EXPLAIN WHY THE PROPOSED LICENSING OR OTHER REGULATION IS THE LEAST RESTRICTIVE REGULATION NECESSARY TO PROTECT AGAINST PRESENT, RECOGNIZABLE, AND SUFFICIENT HARM TO THE HEALTH, SAFETY, OR WELFARE OF THE PUBLIC TO WARRANT THE REGULATION PROPOSED.

Voluntary certification would allow all designers who qualify through education, experience, and examination to decide whether or not they want to be certified based on their professional desire to be able to practice

independently with sign & seal or permitting privileges. Interior designers who do not qualify would not be required to have the education, experience or examination to practice interior design or call themselves interior designers. They will be able to continue to work as they currently do under the auspices of another design professional, such as an architect. Voluntary certification is the least restrictive regulation necessary to protect the public, provide accountability and oversight for qualified practitioners, while not creating additional barriers to entry for interior decorators and interior designers working under architects.

12. INDICATE HOW THE PUBLIC WOULD BE PROTECTED BY REGULATION OF THIS PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND EXPLAIN WHY THE PUBLIC IS NOT PROTECTED BY OTHER MEANS.

Interior designers have a unique and distinct role in protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Those who are practicing without the NCIDQ education, experience and examination put forth by national standards may not have the full knowledge needed to design safe construction plans for code regulated spaces.

With voluntary certification, the public would be protected because any certified interior designer hired for a commercial space is qualified and competent to safely design and specify the appropriate layout and materials for this space. Additionally certified interior designers design spaces that are not only pleasing and functional, but also adhere to International Building Code, International Fire Codes, International Plumbing Codes, and the Americans with Disability Act, of which certified interior designers are tested on. Currently, without certification, the public is not aware that not all people who call themselves “interior designers” have varying degrees of qualification.

When drawings are submitted to a local jurisdiction permitting the review process typically does not require an in-depth study of the materials specified in the material legend in relation to some of the critical areas of focus below. The City of Boise Planning and Development confirmed in April 2025 that the following criteria were not reviewed during the permitting process.

- Anti-microbial/washability properties of countertops or upholstery in healthcare settings.
- Chemical make-up of materials that are harmful (examples include VOCs, toxic flame retardants applied to fabric, etc.)

Some examples of how a certified interior designer would have the proper knowledge to protect the public are:

SLIP & FALL

Slip and fall accidents disproportionately affect seniors and young children, making injury prevention a critical consideration in interior design. Interior designers receive specific training to evaluate the coefficient of friction (a measure of the amount of friction between two surfaces) of flooring materials to ensure they meet or exceed safety standards for both wet and dry conditions. According to the National Floor Safety Institute, slips and falls account for over 1 million hospital visits annually and are the leading cause of workers’ compensation claims.

Importantly, it is the responsibility of the interior designer to go beyond minimum code requirements, especially in spaces serving at-risk populations. This includes thoughtful specification of materials and finishes that enhance safety without compromising design intent.

One effective strategy involves using small-scale or mosaic tile flooring in wet areas. The increased ratio of grout to tile interrupts large expanses of smooth surfaces, leveraging the naturally higher friction of grout to improve slip resistance. Another example is specifying an appropriate length and material for walk-off mats or rugs in entry areas. These reduce the amount of moisture carried in on footwear before users step onto potentially slick surfaces like sealed concrete, terrazzo, or polished stone.

These safety-forward practices are emphasized throughout interior design education and reinforced in early professional experience. Notably, such considerations generally fall outside the traditional scope and training of architects, highlighting a specialized area of expertise within interior design.

DISEASE & VIRUS TRANSMISSION

Interior designers play a vital role in disease and virus prevention through thoughtful material selection, space planning, and design strategies that promote health and hygiene. One of their key responsibilities is specifying non-porous, antimicrobial, and easy-to-clean surfaces in high-touch areas, which helps reduce the spread of germs. Through smart spatial planning, designers can minimize overcrowding and improve traffic flow, especially in public or high-occupancy environments. Additionally, interior designers contribute to better indoor air quality by selecting low-VOC materials and coordinating with other disciplines to support proper ventilation within a space. They also incorporate touchless technology such as hands-free faucets, automatic doors, and even UV-C sanitation features in settings where hygiene is critical. Lastly, designers use visual cues—like signage, layout, and wayfinding—to subtly encourage safer behavior. These design strategies are crucial tools in creating healthier, more resilient environments. Again, the majority of these considerations generally fall outside the traditional scope and training of architects, highlighting a specialized area of expertise within interior design.

LIFE SAFETY

Interior designers play an important role in the life safety analysis of a building by ensuring that interior environments support safe and efficient evacuation during emergencies. This includes planning clear and code-compliant egress routes, verifying that furniture and built-in elements do not obstruct exits, and ensuring adequate exit capacity based on occupant loads. Designers must also be familiar with building and fire codes, such as the International Building Code (IBC) and NFPA 101, to address critical elements like travel distances, door swings, exit signage, and emergency lighting. In addition, interior designers work closely with architects, engineers, and code consultants to coordinate life safety strategies across disciplines. They also ensure that all safety measures align with accessibility standards so that all users, regardless of ability, can safely navigate and exit the space. Through thoughtful planning, code knowledge, and collaboration, interior designers help create safer environments that protect occupants in emergencies.

FIRE SAFETY

Inadequate egress paths, exit door widths and placements, improperly placed smoke alarms or the use of highly flammable materials could put the public at risk. Interior designers are trained to specify fire-rated finishes and furnishings that meet flame spread and smoke development requirements, especially in high-risk occupancies like healthcare, hospitality, and assembly spaces. A famous case is the Station Nightclub Fire (2003), where a pyrotechnic display set off a deadly fire, and poor design choices, including inadequate exits and overcrowding, contributed to the loss of 100 lives.

<https://www.nist.gov/disaster-failure-studies/station-nightclub-fire-2003>

ACCESSIBILITY

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) has strict guidelines for elements in the built environment including: accessible routes, entrances and doors, restrooms & plumbing fixtures, signage, parking spaces, elevators, seating and tables, kitchens and workspaces, public communication, ramps and slopes, and furniture. Designers who are not familiar or do not adhere to these guidelines can put less able people at risk and not provide equal opportunity to use a facility to its fullest extent. Facilities found to be non-compliant with the ADA also put themselves at risk of a lawsuit. Interior Designers have specific knowledge and training to create ADA compliant spaces.

TOXIC MATERIALS

History has taught us that asbestos and lead exposure are harmful to human health and have been eliminated from production. Other toxic chemicals such as formaldehyde, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), phthalates, toxic flame retardants, and silica are still found in current building materials. These chemicals and materials can be responsible for certain types of cancer, respiratory problems, and other health conditions. It is the responsibility of the designer to ensure these chemicals are not part of a material's make-up before specifying it in a project. When looking specifically at interior materials these considerations fall outside the traditional scope and training of architects, highlighting a specialized area of expertise within interior design. By utilizing reports called Environmental Product Declarations (EPDS) and using national Declare labels that report the any chemicals that are not on the "red list", interior designers can help limit the amount of harmful chemicals that surround us in the built environment.

MOLD AND MOISTURE

Selecting appropriate materials, wall substrates and detailing areas where water will be present, like showers or laundry rooms, can prevent water leaks which could lead to mold growth. Mold can cause respiratory problems, allergies, and infections.

SAFETY IN SCHOOLS

The safety and security of students and staff is a fundamental priority when designing for educational environments. One of the most pressing concerns in recent years has been the threat of active shooter incidents. While no single solution can eliminate risk entirely, there are strategic interior design interventions that can help mitigate potential harm and reduce casualties in the event of such emergencies.

Design strategies often include thoughtful spatial layouts and controlled sightlines to minimize long visual corridors that could increase vulnerability. In classrooms and shared spaces where extensive glazing such as glass storefront walls is used to enhance openness and visibility, designers frequently specify motorized opaque roller shades. These shades can be quickly deployed during a lockdown, instantly obscuring visibility into the space and helping to conceal occupants from potential threats.

Additionally, at primary building entry points, the use of bullet-resistant glazing is a common safety measure. This material not only reinforces the physical security of these access points but also serves to protect against injury by slowing or deterring unauthorized intrusion. Through the integration of these and other design-based security

features, interior designers contribute meaningfully to comprehensive safety strategies within educational facilities.

UNIVERSAL DESIGN

Designing for neurodiverse people has become an increasingly important part of interior design. Interior designers play a vital role in creating environments that support neurodivergent individuals by addressing sensory sensitivities, cognitive load, and the need for control and flexibility. Through the careful selection of finishes, lighting, acoustics, and furniture, designers can reduce overstimulation and increase comfort. Spatial layouts that offer clarity, quiet zones, and choice in how people interact with the environment foster inclusion and well-being. By embracing principles of universal and sensory-friendly design, interior spaces can better support the diverse ways people experience and engage with the world.

Overall, interior designers play a crucial role with their knowledge in interior specific products and regulations above and beyond that of architects. The public unknowingly relies on trained interior design professionals to keep them safe from harm in environments that may go unnoticed until catastrophe or dangerous scenarios arise. As better stated by the well-known designer, Bruce Mau, "Design is invisible until it fails."

13. ESTIMATE THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED REGULATION ON THE SUPPLY OF PRACTITIONERS IN THE PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION, INCLUDING THE DEGREE TO WHICH EXISTING PRACTITIONERS WOULD BE PRECLUDED FROM PRACTICE.

A voluntary certification would not preclude anyone from practicing interior decoration or interior design under the supervision of another design professional and would place no unreasonable restrictions on the ability to practice. Certified interior designers would be enabled to practice to their full extent without the need of an architect's signature and seal, which could entice qualified practitioners to work in Idaho and help enhance the supply of NCIDQ interior designers in the state.

In fact, voluntary certification would remove unreasonable restrictions that currently exist. Some projects require interior designers to be certified or licensed. In Idaho, interior designers can apply for these requests for proposals (RFPs) but will have to take their drawings to an architect to stamp and sign. Additionally, Private practicing interior designers are less likely to respond to these RFP's as they will need to add a fee to their budget for an architect to review, stamp and sign their documentation. The lack of certification places NCIDQ interior designers in Idaho at a competitive disadvantage against out of state firms that have state certified designers on staff.

14. DESCRIBE THE ANTICIPATED IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED LICENSING OR OTHER REGULATION ON JOB CREATION JOB RETENTION, AND WAGES IN THE STATE.

With voluntary certification for interior designers, the state could see positive growth in interior design jobs and small businesses, which could create more consumer choice and possibly lower construction costs. Interior designers would have more opportunities to create their own small business and be able to prepare documents for permitting that do not require the signature of an outside architect and consequently require them to take liability. Students or designers looking to move to Idaho would have more opportunities if the state provided a certification program, allowing them to work to the full scope of their education and training. The public would have more opportunities to choose an interior designer that is appropriate for their specific needs. It is also a national statistic that NCIDQ-certified designer annual salaries are higher than those who are not certified or licensed.

- According to a 2020 survey by the International Interior Design Association (IIDA), NCIDQ-certified interior designers earned 23% more than non-certified designers.

<https://www.robern.com/article/inside-look-interior-designer-salaries>

- Additionally, the Interior Designers of Canada reported in their 2024 survey that respondents with NCIDQ certification were paid, on average, \$13,000 more than those without it.

<https://www.qpractice.com/ncidq-exam-study-guide/>

- Furthermore, a 2025 report from Practice indicates that NCIDQ, LEED, or CID certifications raised median salaries by \$17,000.

<https://www.qpractice.com/what-you-earn-with-ncidq-certificate/>

15. DESCRIBE ANY ANTICIPATED DISQUALIFICATIONS FROM LICENSURE, CERTIFICATION, RELICENSURE, OR RECERTIFICATION AND HOW THOSE DISQUALIFICATIONS WOULD SERVE PUBLIC SAFETY, COMMERCIAL, OR CONSUMER PROTECTION INTERESTS.

Interior design practitioners who do not meet the specific educational, experiential, and examination-based

requirements would not be permitted to apply for and be granted usage of the protected title nor would they be permitted to practice certified interior design, as defined by the statute; this includes a group of designers that practice primarily in non-code-regulated spaces, including but not limited to residential kitchen and bath designs, that are not impacting public health, safety, and welfare. That preclusion ensures that this bill creates no additional barriers to entry and allows residential designers to continue doing what they're doing, while still protecting the public in commercial spaces.

Once registered, the state-recognized interior designer would need to reinstate certification every two years with a fee paid to the state and proof of required Continuing Education Units put forth in the bill. Currently, to maintain your NCIDQ standing, 5 CEU credits are required per year. ASID and IIDA (Interior Design Professional Organizations) require 10 CEU credits a year to remain in good standing as a NCIDQ certificate holder and professional member. In Idaho, Architects are required to have 12 continuing education units a year, but no requirements are mandated for the interior design profession.

- NCIDQ Appellation Agreement: https://www.cidq.org/_files/ugd/0784c1_57c5b0acbc934ff38e21a9c097f5a88b.pdf
- NCIDQ Code of Ethics: https://www.cidq.org/_files/ugd/0784c1_332dee726705486aab2e9865636dddc9.pdf
- IIDA Code of Ethics: https://d1wci53n4f20tv.cloudfront.net/iida-code-of-ethics_industry.pdf
- ASID Code of Ethics: ..\..\Desktop\Microsoft Word - Code20Ethics20Professional2c20as2011-2013-1.pdf

16. TO WHAT DEGREE WOULD THE PROPOSED REGULATION EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY AFFECT THE COST OF GOODS OR SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP?

By allowing qualified practitioners to independently enter the design market, the proposed regulation could positively impact the cost of design services. Consumers should have the ability to work with an interior designer and only an interior designer for all interior work within the scope of interior design practice from concept to permit to project completion. Certifying qualified interior designers will create greater choice in the design marketplace, which generally means lower construction costs and fees for private and government clients. Examples include:

GREATER CONSUMER CHOICE

A client would be able to hire an independent interior designer for their project specific needs. They would not need to pay the umbrella cost of an architectural firm with interior designers working within that firm. Nor would consumers have to pay the overhead charged by an independent interior designer required to pay a fee to the architect to sign and seal their drawings. Fees vary based on the size and complexity of a project. For a small, less complex project the cost could be hundreds of dollars. For a larger more complex project, the fee could be in the thousands or higher. The liability of the architect is also weighed into this cost decision. If the interior design firm creating the permit set of drawings does not contract directly with the reviewing architectural firm, it is the responsibility of the owner to find and pay a licensed architect to review, sign and seal the drawings, and take liability for the work done by another firm.

INCREASED COMPETITION IN DESIGN MARKETPLACE

Increased competition in the design marketplace can reduce design fee prices for consumers, promote job creation, encourage innovation, drive investment and economic growth, and stimulate entrepreneurship.

INCENTIVIZES INTERIOR DESIGN EDUCATION

Currently, there is only one university in Idaho that provides a fully accredited education in relation to interior architecture or design. Recognizing interior design in the state of Idaho could lead to increased student enrollment or development of new interior design programs at existing universities or colleges.

SUPPORTS AND STIMULATES WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESSES

The vast majority of interior designers are female. Women-owned businesses have additional opportunities for funding and grants. This voluntary certification would allow women to work independently and more competitive because they will be able to sign and seal their own designs and take ownership of their designs.

17. DESCRIBE HOW THE BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED LICENSING OR OTHER REGULATION WOULD OUTWEIGH THE OVERALL COST AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED REGULATION, INCLUDING THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS TO CONSUMERS.

Creating legal recognition for, and thus a statutory pathway for, qualified interior designers to practice independently within a defined scope of practice ensures that professionals who are trained and tested to conduct certain tasks can work to the fullest extent of their education, training, and abilities. This streamlining of professional autonomy could quicken project times, reduce project costs, and create greater consumer choice in

the market. These microeconomic benefits can create macroeconomic benefits for Idaho's economy and overall workforce by maintaining marketplace competitiveness with states regionally and nationally that already have licensure or certification. In addition, rather than create a new professional oversight board, we are proposing to join the existing Board of Architects and Landscape Architects. Since we work closely with architects, we believe this proposed voluntary certification would work best as part of this board. Joining an existing board would also be the most cost-effective way to implement this certification.

18. WITHIN THE USUAL PRACTICE OF THIS OCCUPATION, DOCUMENT THE PHYSICAL, EMOTIONAL OR FINANCIAL HARM TO CLIENTS THAT COULD RESULT FROM A PRACTITIONER'S FAILURE TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SERVICE.

Interior designers with an NCIDQ certification, are specifically trained in safety and health issues for professional work in the code-based interior built environment. In emergency situations, the decisions made by interior designers are critical in protecting the life and safety of an interior space's occupants. Interior designers are specially trained in interior materials, including flammability and toxicity, and are qualified to select interior finishes that comply with applicable fire codes. Proper paths for egress, alarm systems, and exit lighting are all addressed by interior designers.

When designing for the workplace, interior designers are trained to provide ergonomic workspaces and a built environment that can lead to increased productivity. Interior designers are also responsible for designing interior spaces that conform to ADA requirements, providing barrier-free designs for the handicapped and other persons with special needs

When designing a space in a hospital setting, a qualified interior designer understands the relevant safety codes and practices necessary to design a safe, healthy and effective space. A qualified interior designer will know which type of products and finishes are flame retardant, antibacterial and antimicrobial; which products will withstand harsh cleansers and strict sanitary protocols, and which colors and types of lighting will aid recovery and enhance healing or help a surgeon focus while operating.

In addition to physical harm, which is also addressed in question 10 of this application, other types of harm, including physical, emotional, financial, social, and intellectual harm are applicable within the interior design field.

PHYSICAL HARM

As previously established, physical harm could result from improper design of egress paths and exiting, flame spread, not adhering to ADA guidelines, material selection in regard to toxicity or slip and fall characteristics, and moisture mitigation to prevent mold.

In Virginia, a fire in a nursing home, caused by a careless smoker caused the death of 9 people. Highly flammable materials, lack of smoke detection and lack of automatic sprinklers played a role in this incident.

(1989 — Oct 5, Fire, Hillhaven Rehabilitation and Convalescent Center, Norfolk, VA — 12 - Deadliest American Disasters and Large-Loss-of-Life Events)

Below is the article describing the tragic fire at the Nevada MGM Grand hotel in 1980 and how poor interior design played a part in the loss of so many lives. (How the MGM fire changed codes)

With the present danger posed by wildfires in the Treasure Valley and greater Idaho, flame spread in businesses and residences become of greater concern with natural disaster related fires. This relates not only to using non-combustible materials but ensuring indoor air quality when our atmosphere is heavily laden with smoke.

NCIDQ certified interior designers are trained to look at flame spread when it comes to material selection, floor plan layouts, and furniture space planning.

EMOTIONAL HARM

Interior designers play a crucial role in creating environments that promote well-being, comfort, and positive emotional experiences. To mitigate emotional harm, interior designers carefully consider how space, layout, color, lighting, and materials can impact the mental and emotional state of the occupants. Two major areas of design where this is crucial are the education and healthcare sectors.

● Within healthcare environments, many studies have been done in relation to natural light, biophilic elements, color and artwork.

○ Numerous recent studies published in the National Library of Medicine show that exposure to nature and natural light can reduce pain and promote healing.

<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC2264925/>

○ Biophilic design reduces recovery times, improves mood and reduces stress. Research suggests that exposure to natural elements like plants, water features, and natural light can greatly reduce stress and improve mood in

hospital settings.

- Color studies have found that blue and green colors in hospital environments reduced stress and promoted a sense of calm and relaxation. These calming effects may help speed up recovery and reduce the need for pain medication.

- Within educational environments, the same design principles have a direct impact on student behavior and their capacity to learn.

- There is a growing body of evidence that natural light can positively influence intellectual performance.

- Color can enhance learning and focus: The cited article below focuses on the science of how certain colors can have a direct impact on learning outcomes. Blue and green have been shown to increase concentration and productivity, while yellow is often used to promote energy and focus.

<https://www.shiftelearning.com/blog/how-do-colors-influence-learning>

- Poor acoustics in a classroom can significantly hinder learning by affecting both speech perception and cognitive performance. When classrooms have high background noise or excessive reverberation, it becomes harder for students to hear and understand the teacher. Interior designers are trained and examined in their ability to discern products and materials that have a high Noise Reduction Coefficient (a measure of how much sound a material can absorb) and placing it strategically to eliminate reverberation and speech clarity.

- Ventilation and air quality can also affect cognitive function: Adequate ventilation and air quality has been related to improved cognitive function. Poor indoor air quality, often due to inadequate ventilation, can lead to reduced concentration, headaches, and fatigue.

FINANCIAL HARM

Financial harm may arise if code-regulated spaces are not designed in compliance with codes and accessibility guidelines. This could result in lawsuits if a patron of the space is harmed or does not have equal access to the space, due to design negligence. If a designer specifies a material that is not suitable for a particular area, the product may fail and the client would have to replace the material with an appropriate selection prematurely.

Some examples of financial harm to a business owner include:

- Not only are interior designers responsible for drawing and indicating where accessibility guidelines need to be met, they are also responsible for reviewing submittals from the general contractor to ensure that subcontractors have accurately interpreted the information and will build the interior space to the designer's specification. An example of how critical this is to avoid financial harm to ownership comes from a local firm. A recently built multi-family apartment complex in Boise submitted millwork shop drawings to the design firm for verification of the construction of all the kitchen and bathroom cabinets. ADA units have specific design criteria for depth, height of counter, clearance etc. During the submittal process a specific height was given for the cabinets by the architectural firm that did not consider the thickness of the floor material applied to the subfloor or the thickness of the countertop. The result ended in the countertop being higher than what is acceptable for ADA compliance. The accessible units did not pass inspection, and the owner was required to remove and modify all millwork that did not comply. This resulted in project delays and increased cost to the owner to replace all the non-complying cabinets.

- Many healthcare facilities have very specific cleaning agents and regimens for flooring, millwork and furniture surfaces. Because these cleaning agents are often harsh, they have negative impacts on certain materials and may cause them to fail. It is imperative that a designer be aware of the facility's cleaning agents and how they react with the materials they specify within that facility, which may differ from hospital to hospital.

- A specific example of this is cleaning agents and upholstery. Commercial fabrics and upholstery have specific ratings for which cleaners are acceptable to use and specific ratios of bleach cleaners. If a cleaning agent is used on a fabric that it is not approved for, it can cause the fabric to fail in terms of construction, loss of color pigmentation or allow germs to remain. Below is an example of the cleaning criteria for a specific upholstery. It is the job of the interior designer to specify fabrics that are appropriate for the facility maintenance guidelines to ensure that the public is protected hygienically and that the products do not fail and require the facility to purchase new furniture or reupholster pieces with failing fabric.

SOCIAL HARM

Social harm in interior design refers to the negative impacts that poorly designed spaces can have on individuals and communities, especially in terms of physical, emotional, and social well-being.

- Social harm is applicable in scenarios where barrier filled spaces (non-ADA compliance) exclude people with disabilities.

- Example: A community center lacking tactile signage may unintentionally exclude visually impaired individuals. Wernsman, M. G. (2008). The Process of Designing and Constructing an Accessible Residence Hall for People with Disabilities on a Public University Campus.

<https://mountainscholar.org/items/65b59ebb-8f7b-4d14-aa3e-d8bab5bdabe8>

INTELLECTUAL HARM

Intellectual harm refers to any aspect of a built environment that limits, diminishes, or negatively impacts a person's cognitive function, learning potential, or intellectual autonomy. In interior design this harm isn't always visible, but it can deeply affect how people think, process, and engage with their surroundings. Poor lighting, bad acoustics, distracting layouts, and cluttered environments can disrupt concentration and impair cognitive processing. This can be especially important in education and workplace design in terms of productivity.

○ Example: A classroom with poor lighting, excessive noise reverberation within space, and no visual cues for organization can negatively affect memory retention and comprehension.

● Environments that are overstimulating (or under stimulating) can decrease mental clarity, particularly for neurodivergent individuals.

● Spaces without proper signage, intuitive wayfinding, or multilingual resources can prevent users from navigating or understanding the space, creating challenges for non-native speakers, children, neurodiverse users, or those with cognitive disabilities.

○ Example: A hospital without clear, accessible signage can create confusion and stress, making it harder for patients or visitors to make informed decisions.

● Design that erases or ignores cultural context, heritage, or intellectual traditions can be a form of intellectual harm. This includes designing without considering the local community's knowledge systems or not involving users in participatory design.

○ Example: A public building in an Indigenous community that disregards local materials, spatial traditions, or storytelling elements may contribute to a sense of cultural alienation.

El-Zeiny, R. M. A. (2013). Interior Design of Workplace and Performance Relationship: Private Sector Corporations in Egypt.

<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/89187273.pdf>

To illustrate the potential consequences of such harm, the following Idaho-specific projects highlight instances where the expertise and skill set of interior designers were essential to the building's functionality and where their absence could have significantly compromised usability for occupants.

An Orthopedics and Sport Medicine facility in the Treasure Valley:

This local healthcare facility focuses on orthopedic surgery as well as sport medicine. Many users of this facility are recovering from surgery or utilizing the sports medicine part of the building to recover from injury or surgical procedures. In addition to space planning for dual-loaded exam rooms that make the flow of patient and staff seamless and private, great care was also taken to provide elements that consider wheelchair users, prosthetics and people adapting to a new physical ability. In healthcare, not only is great care taken to provide the patients with a healing and safe facility, but the staff's welfare is also of major consideration. Without providing staff with a space that fills their needs for respite, wellness and comfort, they are not able to care for patients at their best. The interior designers from the contracted design firms, along with the in-house NCIDQ-certified designer, played a pivotal role in the development of this facility, delivering a high-quality environment that prioritizes the health, safety, and well-being of patients, staff, and visitors.

Multidisciplinary rehabilitation and sports facility in the Boise area:

This Boise campus is comprised of three different buildings, a multi-Purpose building, Housing units and a Hyperbaric & Wellness facility. The goal of the project was to provide adaptive athletes and military members with all facets needed to help recover from injury, provide accessible recreation, and get back into the Idaho wilderness. One of the challenges of this project was the requirement to address the wide variety of physical limitations that the users may have. This included considerations for wheelchair users, individuals with prosthetics, visual impairments, and hearing loss. To effectively address the complex needs of this specialized population, the project was led by an NCIDQ-certified interior designer who was formerly state registered in Missouri prior to relocating to Idaho and whose expertise was essential in prioritizing accessibility and exceeding minimum code requirements. Below are some specific examples demonstrating this within the facility:

● Flooring Transitions: Great effort was taken to go above the code minimum of complying with the max change in flooring surface heights of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Concrete slabs were recessed to elevations that made it possible for all varying thicknesses of flooring to be at the same level, without the use of transition strips and thresholds. Knowledge of flooring systems and coordination with structural consultants was critical in achieving this.

● Flooring Surfaces: Not only were materials selected that went above the coefficient of friction minimums for wet and dry surfaces, using texture and pattern to denote change in areas and function were used throughout the facility. For example, in the main corridor, the designer used a larger scale tile but transitioned to a smaller scale tile at the entrance to the locker rooms to denote a physical change underfoot for someone with restricted vision and also a visual indication for seeing patrons.

● Accessibility: Wheelchair users have very different needs than able bodied persons within living quarters. The

housing unit kitchens were specifically designed for both wheelchair users and people of average ability to use simultaneously. Clear knee space was provided both under the sink and cooktop for the ease of wheelchair users. Pull out counters that were lower than the code required counter heights were also included to provide for all types of users and physical abilities.

Utilizing an NCIDQ certified designer who is trained and tested on the complexity demonstrated in both of these projects lessens the potential for physical, financial, intellectual, emotional and social harm for all involved entities of the project.

19. DOES THE CURRENT LACK OF REGULATION OF THIS GROUP MAKE ITS PRACTITIONERS INELIGIBLE FOR PAYMENTS OR GRANTS THAT THEY WOULD OTHERWISE BE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE?

Yes

20. ARE THERE ACCREDITED AND NONACCREDITED PROGRAMS IN IDAHO TO PREPARE PRACTITIONERS FOR ENTRY INTO THIS PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION?

Yes

20A. LIST INSTITUTIONS, PROGRAM TITLES, AND CONTACT INFORMATION FOR SUCH PROGRAMS OFFERING ACCREDITED AND NONACCREDITED PROGRAMS IN IDAHO TO PREPARE PRACTITIONERS FOR ENTRY INTO THIS PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION.

Institution	Program Title	Contact Information	Program Cost
University of Idaho	Bachelor of Interior Architecture and Design	REDACTED	residents: \$9,356 non-residents: \$28,592

21. IS THERE AN EXAMINATION CURRENTLY USED TO MEASURE QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENTRY?

Yes

21A. IF SO, WHO CONSTRUCTS AND ADMINISTERS THE EXAMINATION?

The Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ) administers an exam nationally. Applicants are eligible to take the exam with an approved transcript from an accredited school in either Interior Design, Interior Architecture or Architecture, along with the required work experience put forth by CIDQ. CIDQ’s exam development process is consistent with the exam development process for other design professions regulated by the state.

21B. PLEASE SUBMIT DOCUMENTATION ON THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF SUCH EXAMS WITH THIS APPLICATION.

22. IS THIS PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AFFILIATED WITH AN ASSOCIATION THAT SETS AND ENFORCES STANDARDS?

Yes

22A. IF SO, PLEASE EXPLAIN THE PROCESS AND STANDARDS.

- The American Society of Interior Designers (ASID) is a leading professional association that promotes the value of interior design and prepares its members to excel in a dynamic and evolving profession. ASID collaborates with various sectors, including corporate boardrooms, home offices, hotel suites, and healthcare. The organization is composed of individuals in the interior design industry, including practitioners, industry partners, and students.

REDACTED
- International Interior Design Association (IIDA) promotes the highest standards of professional practice, emphasizing ethical conduct and responsibility in design and recognizes the importance of the National Council for Interior Design Qualification (NCIDQ) certification as a key indicator of professional competence.

REDACTED

● Certification of Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ) is the main entity that puts forth the examination to become an NCIDQ certificate holder. It has a code of ethics and has 134 certificate holders in Idaho, 81 of which are active. NCIDQ Certificate holders have proven their expertise in understanding and applying current codes established to protect public health, safety, and welfare. Passage of the NCIDQ Examination is required for interior design licensure/registration in every regulated jurisdiction within the United States and Canada with the exception of California. It is the only examination recognized by state and provincial regulators in all regulated jurisdictions except for California and is therefore required for the practice of many types of interior design. Designers certified through the NCIDQ Exam gain wide industry visibility and recognition. To ensure the NCIDQ Exam tests interior designers' understanding of concepts crucial to the field, CIDQ undertakes a practice analysis of the interior design profession every five to seven years. The most recent practice analysis, completed in 2019, was based on information gathered through an online survey of more than 700 interior designers. A panel of experts in the field analyzed those results with our partners at our testing company and provided guidance on core competencies to cover. Prometric Test Centers throughout the US administer and proctor the three part exam in April and October.

REDACTED

22B. IDENTIFY ANY ASSOCIATIONS, ORGANIZATIONS, OR OTHER GROUPS PRESENTLY REPRESENTING THE PRACTITIONERS OF THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUP.

Name of Group	Contact Information	Estimated Number of Idaho Members
See answer in 22a with contact information.		

23. ARE THERE FEDERAL, IDAHO STATE, COUNTY, OR LOCAL LAWS THAT CURRENTLY APPLY TO THE PRACTICE OF THIS PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP?

No

24. WHAT TYPE OF PRIVATE CREDENTIALING IS OR COULD BE AVAILABLE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO GOVERNMENT REGULATION?

The NCIDQ exam administered by the Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ) is the national certification exam for the interior design profession and is required as the prerequisite exam for interior design certification or licensure in all regulated jurisdictions except California. However, CIDQ is a national regulatory association whose members are regulatory boards. NCIDQ certification alone is not an alternative to government oversight, as CIDQ is not a sanctioning or disciplinary body and cannot provide stamps to its certificate holders, both roles traditionally taken on by the state.

25. IS MANDATORY CONTINUING EDUCATION INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED REGULATION?

Yes

25A. PLEASE DESCRIBE ANY PROPOSED CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS.

Continuing education units would be a requirement to maintain state certification. We are proposing annual renewal in line with the required number of CEU credits put forth by the IDAPA 24 Idaho Division of Occupational and Professional Licensure and AIA requirements for Architects. All CEU's must focus on health, safety and welfare of the general public.

Currently, to maintain your NCIDQ standing, 5 CEU credits are required per year. ASID and IIDA (Interior Design Professional Organizations) require 10 CEU credits a year to remain in good standing as a NCIDQ certificate holder and professional member. In Idaho, Architects are required to have 12 continuing education units a year, but no requirements are mandated for the interior design profession.

In ongoing discussions with AIA-Idaho, the mutual decision to incorporate interior designers into the current architectural and landscape board was agreed upon. No new board or cost associated with that will be applicable.

26. HAS THE PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP PREVIOUSLY BEEN REGULATED IN IDAHO?

No

27. IN HOW MANY OTHER STATES IS THE PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION REGULATED?

29

27A IDENTIFY THE STATES WHERE SUCH REGULATION PRESENTLY EXISTS.

State Name
Arkansas
Indiana
Kentucky
Maine
Maryland
Mississippi
Missouri
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
Pennsylvania
Tennessee
Connecticut
Florida
Georgia
Illinois
Iowa
Minnesota
Nebraska
North Carolina
Texas
Virginia
Wisconsin
California
Utah
Alabama
Louisiana
Nevada
Oklahoma
Washington, DC
Puerto Rico

27B. SUBMIT A SOURCE FOR THE ABOVE INFORMATION WITH THIS APPLICATION.

- [Regulated-Jurisdictions--cidq.pdf](#)

28. PROVIDE ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION THAT THE APPLICANT BELIEVES WILL BE USEFUL FOR THE SUNRISE COMMITTEE TO REVIEW.

additional context on question 27: 29 states plus Washington DC and Puerto Rico have occupational regulation for a total of 31 jurisdictions. Some states without regulation, including Washington, Oregon, Alaska, and Idaho, are all actively pursuing legislation simultaneously.

For additional context on question 19: In some instances, yes, but in most instances, it simply inhibits their ability to fully compete in the open market, whether for private or public contracts. Further, the current inability to practice to the fullest extent of their abilities requires interior designers to contract with architects, engineers, or other licensed design professionals to review the plans they are educated, trained and tested to prepare. This review by uninvolved allied design professionals comes at a cost which is oftentimes passed along to the consumer, all of which can delay project times, and add additional cost to the project.

This barrier is present with contracts for federal infrastructure projects. In accordance with the Whole Building Design Guide, if a project scope includes "Comprehensive Interior Design", the Designer of Record (DOR) for that scope must be certified by the National Council for Interior Design Qualification (NCIDQ). Request for Proposals (RFPs) may require that the DOR on a project be a certified design professional, no matter the design discipline. The RFP may call out a certified interior designer as a required team member. Most new construction and major renovation RFPs have listed integrated design teams, including Comprehensive Interior Design projects.

- RFPs in Idaho for the past 8 years have required that all DOR, including interior designers, be certified design professionals.
- All RFPs which have included the scope of Comprehensive Interior Design (CID), reference the Federal Whole Building Design Guide, mandating the CID be completed by an NCIDQ-certified architect or an NCIDQ-certified interior designer. The DOR for the CID scope of work may be:
 - o A registered Architect who has passed the NCIDQ exam.
 - o An NCIDQ certified interior designer

Both ASID and IIDA offer scholarships and grants for NCIDQ certified professionals. These may include continuing education, professional development and research in the field of interior design.

● ICOR Letter of Support

○ Originally founded in 1972, ICOR is currently made up of the Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ), Council of Landscape Architectural Registration Boards (CLARB), National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) and National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES). For over 50 years, the Interorganizational Council on Regulation (ICOR) has worked to share best practices and advocate on behalf of the important work performed by the licensing boards that regulate the professions of architecture, engineering, interior design, landscape architecture, and surveying.

https://www.cidq.org/_files/ugd/0784c1_085693f7803c4baa9180c897cbf0f8f3.pdf

<https://icor-reg.org/news-and-announcements/statement-of-support-for-regulation-of-icor-professions/>

● NCARB/CIDQ Report

○ The National Council for Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) and CIDQ released a joint report on the Comparison of Practice Analysis Defined Competency Requirements for the Architecture and Interior Design Professions and a Comparison of Examination Objectives of the Architect Registration Examination® (ARE®) and the NCIDQ® Examination

https://www.cidq.org/_files/ugd/0784c1_1b6d7382049347ffa4145853f7c5572e.pdf

● Health, Safety and Welfare Documentation per CIDQ

○ Building Codes and Standards

https://www.cidq.org/_files/ugd/0784c1_dd9a6c612d9f4ca4b562a3cf45e01cb2.pdf

○ Fire Safety

https://www.cidq.org/_files/ugd/0784c1_d1c35bc9160c45fe8047c8bf26877bfc.pdf

○ Exam Development

28A. SUBMIT ANY OTHER RELEVANT DOCUMENTATION THAT THE APPLICANT BELIEVES WILL BE USEFUL FOR THE SUNRISE COMMITTEE TO REVIEW.

- [ICOR-Letter-of-Support.pdf](#)
- [Statement-of-Support-for-Regulation-of-ICOR-Professions---ICOR.pdf](#)
- [How-Do-Colors-Influence-Learning_-Shift-E-learning.pdf](#)
- [The-process-of-designing-and-constructing-an-accessible-residence-hall-for-people-with-disabilities-on-a-public-university-campus.pdf](#)
- [Interior-Design-of-Workplace-and-Performance-Relationship.pdf](#)
- [Pain-in-its-Environmental-Context_-Implications-for-Designing-Environments-to-Enhance-Pain-Control-PMC.pdf](#)
- [1989---Oct-5-Fire-Hillhaven-Rehabilitation-and-Convalescent-Center-Norfolk-VA---12---Deadliest-American-Disasters-and-Large-Loss-of-Life-Events.pdf](#)
- [How-the-MGM-Grand-Fire-Changed-Fire-Codes-Standards_-Jensen-Hughes.pdf](#)
- [Everything-You-Need-to-Know-About-the-NCIDQ-Exam-•-Qpractice.pdf](#)
- [Interior-Designer-Salaries_-What-can-you-earn-with-the-NCIDQ-Certificate_.pdf](#)
- [Interior-Designer-Salary-Guide-by-Location-Experience-More_-Robern.pdf](#)
- [The-Station-Nightclub-Fire-2003-_NIST.pdf](#)
- [NCIDQ-Exam-Paths.pdf](#)
- [NCIDQ-Code-of-Ethics.pdf](#)
- [NCIDQ-Appellation-Agreement.pdf](#)
- [NCARB-CIDQ-FINAL-REPORT.pdf](#)
- [ICOR-Joint-support-for-licensure.pdf](#)
- [CIDQ_Legislative_Map_1124.pdf](#)
- [CIDQ_Fire_Safety.pdf](#)
- [CIDQ_Building_Codes.pdf](#)
- [CIDQ-Examination.pdf](#)
- [ASID-Code-of-Ethics.pdf](#)