



Jim Klawiter
CIDQ President
NCIDQ Certificate
No. 028929

President's Message

A Different Path Than Most

Based in Los Angeles, I founded Klawiter and Associates in 1985, with the concept of specializing in creating commercial workplaces unique to the California market. Today, our firm's project specialties encompass corporate, entertainment, financial, not-for-profits, and landlord tenant improvements. The sense of place, embodied by Los Angeles and California culture, remains one of the most significant influences on our practice. This "place" translates as perhaps less buttoned up than many urban areas, and the influence of the entertainment industry is never far from any project criteria. Projects are creative, technologically advanced, and reflect our clients' personalities: open to new ideas, pushing boundaries and incredibly hard-working.

While I always enjoy projects that are small and quick, I do gravitate toward working on large and complex projects, particularly when major changes are occurring in a client's workplace and approach to that workplace. A current favorite project I am engaged with is a large cannabis facility in the California desert (see below), encompassing modular components and robotics from the Netherlands, a user group from Canada, and a California developer. I love the cutting-edge nature of the project, its size and scale, and working with a diverse group of individuals to accomplish a shared vision.



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President's Message

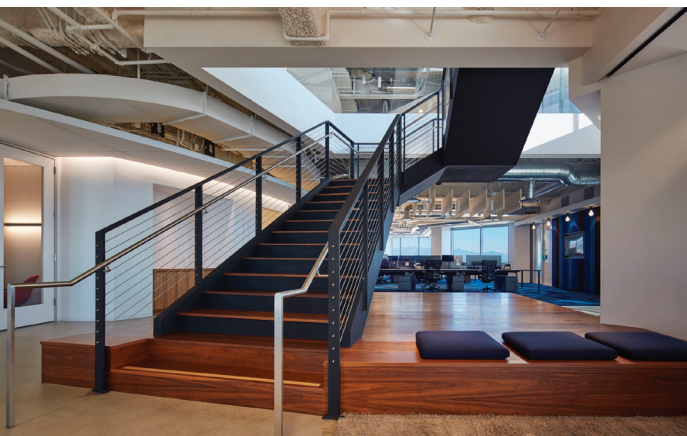
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I came to earn my NCIDQ Certificate by a different path than most, but one that is readily available to those who do not have the standard Bachelor or Master's degree in interior design or architecture. I was educated at UCLA in Environmental Design which included landscape, graphics, art, product and interior design. Faculty included members of Charles Eames' staff, prominent local architects and designers; and guest lecturers included Charles Eames and Buckminster Fuller. It became apparent relatively late in my career that I needed to earn my NCIDQ, because I had interest in positions in my professional membership organizations and was involved in advocacy efforts. As my education lacked the emphasis on Interior Design required for the NCIDQ application, I went through the Alternative Review Process (ARP) which allowed me to reference my years of actual project and practice experience as credible equivalents that directly aligned with current CIDA standards.

Once I passed the NCIDQ, I immediately became part of a larger group of recognized professionals and was provided opportunities to interact and work within CIDQ. I had the fortunate experience of being asked to grade the old paper Practicum exams. Graders would meet twice a year to grade (not jury) the three sections of the Practicum. Impressed at the level of commitment and hard work exhibited in each of those weekends where 40+ graders would review and grade up to 1000 exams, I formed friendships with many of my fellow NCIDQ certified professionals. While the exam and its grading are now computerized, new volunteer roles have emerged, and many continue to serve in various volunteer capacities with CIDQ. Volunteers now serve in such roles as item writing (writing test questions); item reviewing (reviewing test questions); standard setting (determining the passing point for new versions of the exam); and every five years on a practice analysis committee (assembled to identify the current knowledge and skill areas that define the current interior design profession).





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Continued

I am often asked what is the best advice I can offer to those individuals who are not yet NCIDQ Certificate holders? To students, I would say plan on taking the IDFX exam as soon as you're eligible to get on track to pass the exam. Luckily, this is now typically in the final year of their degree program. To NCIDQ Candidates - prep and study for the exam; it is like any other exam...there is a time component so practice your pacing as well as the technical information you'll be expected to know. Take a practice quiz (available online www.cidq.org/study) to experience what each exam section is like. Someone gave me great advice before I took the exam: read the question and answer only and exactly what the question is asking. And to architecture and design firm principals: encourage and support your designers to sit for the exam. This is becoming particularly important as legislative efforts slow or reverse legal recognition for the profession. NCIDQ Certification is the one constant in our business that sets the standard for excellence and is the threshold for professional design careers.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jim Klawiter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "J" and "K".

Jim Klawiter



Thom Banks
CIDQ, Chief Executive
Officer

New Practice Analysis Survey is Coming!

Every 5 years, CIDQ conducts a Practice Analysis. It's the first step in the [Exam Development Process](#) and essential to ensuring that the NCIDQ exam reflects current practice. We need your assistance to make sure our data is as accurate as possible. In mid-April, all active certificate holders will receive an email inviting them to participate in the survey. I hope you'll complete and return it.

The last Practice Analysis was conducted in 2014 and received nearly 800 responses. Completing the survey isn't quick. After all, we're capturing the full scope of practice and specific areas of health, safety, welfare impact! But it is essential to making sure that the exam content assesses the various knowledge areas in proportion to their application in current interior design practice.

Like the NCIDQ exam itself, the Practice Analysis survey is developed by NCIDQ certificate holders like yourself working in close coordination with CIDQ's staff and exam consultants. We were fortunate to have a very accomplished and dedicated committee (pictured page 6) working on the survey development. The care with which these volunteers approached this critical task, and the thoughtful conversations and rigorous debate which accompanied their efforts, was inspiring to witness.



New Practice Analysis Survey is Coming!

Continued

Thom Banks
CIDQ, Chief Executive
Officer

With the continuing debate over occupational licensure and the introduction of several deregulation bills which target interior designers (Florida is the most recent as of the time of this writing with more expected), 2019 promises to bring continued challenges to the interior design profession. The existence of a certification, backed by a fair, valid, reliable, and legally defensible exam that aligns with present-day practice and its specific HSW impacts, is one of the most powerful tools in fighting for legal recognition of the profession. Please be on the lookout for the Practice Analysis Survey. Your participation helps us ensure the NCIDQ exam is the very best it can be and maintains its position as the standard for interior design professionalism.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "THOM".

Thom Banks



Practice Analysis Committee

Left to right: David Gibbons, Bill Weeman , Paula Storsteen, Stephanie Kraiss, Charrisse Johnston, Katie Toth, Amanda Gale, Amanda Mehm, Felice Silverman, Allan Guinan, Nina Africa, Colvin Franklin, Prometric, Carolyn Pike



Updated Definition of Interior Design

The Council for Interior Design Qualification (CIDQ) recently released its newly updated [Definition of Interior Design](#). Originally developed in 2004, the prior definition has become widely recognized and cited as the definitive, comprehensive definition for the practice of interior design by government agencies, jurisdictional statute, regulatory boards, professional organizations, institutes of higher learning, academic publishers, and others.

The definition was updated for 2019, under the oversight of a task force of eight subject matter experts from the U.S. and Canada representing a broad range of professional experience across practice and education. This task force held a series of meetings, both by phone and in person over a 4 month period, to review and update the definition to accurately reflect current practice and the evolution of the profession over the last 15 years. It encompasses the scope of work in current practice, along with a glossary of terms. The definition was then carefully reviewed and vetted by regulatory board representatives from across the United States and Canada prior to being approved by CIDQ's Board of Directors in January 2019.

Updated Definition of Interior Design

Continued

Sometimes confused with the occupation of interior decorating, the profession of interior design requires specialized education, knowledge, qualification, and training and extends far beyond aesthetic concerns to matters of public health, safety, and welfare. Professional interior designers can be distinguished by their successful fulfillment of several criteria including Education (majority have a Bachelor's or Master's degree in interior design and/or architecture), Experience (minimum two years practice in the field), and Examination (NCIDQ Examination and Certification which includes verifying competent application of building systems, codes, and construction standards).

Executive Director Thom Banks stated, "The Definition of Interior Design is one of CIDQ's most broadly utilized tools that reflects the true depth and breadth of today's interior design practitioner knowledge, skills, and ability. Along with our Practice Analysis, the Definition serves to ensure the NCIDQ Examination and accompanying Certification continues to be the standard to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public."

Caren Martin, CIDQ president-elect and Definition Task Force chair, explained, "Our task force members carefully examined the scope of work of interior design practice, both past and present, in arriving at this updated definition. Given the widespread dissemination and adoption of the 2004 version, we owed it to the public and the profession to make sure CIDQ's definition aligned with current practice."

Abbreviated Definition of Interior Design

© 2019 Council for Interior Design Qualification

Interior design encompasses the analysis, planning, design, documentation, and management of interior non-structural/non-seismic construction and alteration projects in compliance with applicable building design and construction, fire, life-safety, and energy codes, standards, regulations, and guidelines for the purpose of obtaining a building permit, as allowed by law. Qualified by means of education, experience, and examination, interior designers have a moral and ethical responsibility to protect consumers and occupants through the design of code-compliant, accessible, and inclusive interior environments that address well-being, while considering the complex physical, mental, and emotional needs of people.

Updated Definition of Interior Design

Continued

Complete Definition of Interior Design

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Interior design is a distinct profession with specialized knowledge applied to the planning and design of interior environments that promote health, safety, and welfare while supporting and enhancing the human experience. Founded upon design and human behavior theories and research, interior designers apply evidence-based methodologies to identify, analyze, and synthesize information in generating holistic, technical, creative, and contextually-appropriate design solutions.

Interior design encompasses human-centered strategies that may address cultural, demographic, and political influences on society. Interior designers provide resilient, sustainable, adaptive design and construction solutions focusing on the evolution of technology and innovation within the interior environment. Qualified by means of education, experience, and examination, interior designers have a moral and ethical responsibility to protect consumers and occupants through the design of code compliant, accessible, and inclusive interior environments that address well-being, while considering the complex physical, mental, and emotional needs of people.

Interior designers contribute to the interior environment with knowledge and skills about space planning; interior building materials and finishes; casework, furniture, furnishings, and equipment; lighting; acoustics; wayfinding; ergonomics and anthropometrics; and human environmental behavior. Interior designers analyze, plan, design, document, and manage interior non-structural/non-seismic construction and alteration projects in compliance with applicable building design and construction, fire, life-safety, and energy codes, standards, regulations, and guidelines for the purpose of obtaining a building permit, as allowed by law.

Interior design includes a scope of services which may include any or all of the following tasks:

Updated Definition of Interior Design

Continued

Project Management: Management of project budget, contracts, schedule, consultants, staffing, resources, and general business practices. Establish contractually independent relationships to coordinate with, and/or hire allied design professionals and consultants. Project Goals. Understand, document, and confirm the client's and stakeholders' goals and objectives, including design outcomes, space needs, project budget, and needs for specific or measurable outcomes.

Data Collection: Collect data from client and stakeholders by engaging in programming, surveys, focus groups, charrette exercises, and benchmarking to maximize design outcomes and occupant satisfaction.

Existing Conditions: Evaluate, assess, and document existing conditions of interior environments.

Conceptualization: Application of creative and innovative thinking that interprets collected project data and translates a unique image or abstract idea as a design concept, the foundation of a design solution. The concept is then described using visualization and communication strategies.

Selections and Materiality: Selection of interior building products, materials, and finishes; furniture, furnishings, equipment, and casework; signage; window treatments, and other nonstructural/non-seismic interior elements, components, and assemblies. Selections shall be made based on client and occupant needs, project budget, maintenance and cleaning requirements, lifecycle performance, sustainable attributes, environmental impact, installation methods, and code-compliance.

Documentation: Develop contract documents for the purposes of communicating design intent and obtaining a building permit, as allowed by law. Documentation by phases may include schematic, design development, and construction drawings and specifications. Drawings may consist of floor plans, partition plans, reflected ceiling plans, and finish plans; furniture, furnishings, and equipment plans; wayfinding and signage plans; code plans; coordination plans; and

Updated Definition of Interior Design

Continued

elevations, sections, schedules, and details illustrating the design of non-load-bearing / non-seismic interior construction and/or alterations.

Coordination: Overseeing non-structural/non-seismic interior design scope in concert with the scope of allied design professionals and consultants, including, but not limited to, the work of architects, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and fire-protection engineers and designers, and acoustical, audio-visual, low-voltage, food service, sustainability, security, technology, and other specialty consultants.

Coordination can include, but is not limited to:

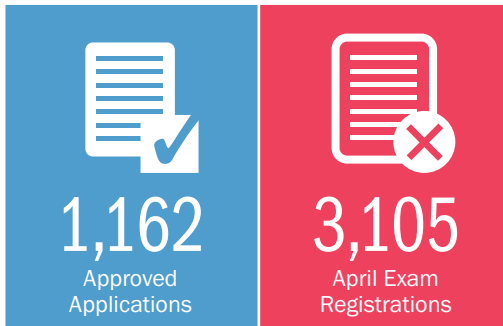
- Placement, style and finish of mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and fire protection devices, fixtures, and appurtenances (i.e., accessories) with the design of the interior environment.
- Ceiling materials and heights; interior partition locations.
- Acoustical appropriateness of spatial arrangements, construction, and finish materials.
- Working closely with contractors to respect budgetary constraints and contribute to value engineering efforts.

Contract Administration: Administration of the contract as the owner's agent, including the distribution and analysis of construction bids, construction administration, review of contractor payment applications, review of shop drawings and submittals, field observation, punch list reports, and project closeout.

Pre-Design and/or Post-Design Services: Tasks intended to measure success of the design solution by implementing various means of data collection, which may include occupant surveys, focus groups, walkthroughs, or stakeholder meetings. Collection and reporting findings can range from casually to scientifically gathered, depending on the project's scope and goals.

NCIDQ Exam Updates

April 2019 Exam Statistics



Exam Development

FX + PX Item Review (January 25 – 27)



2019 IDFX + IDPX Item Review Committee

Left to right: Scott MacMeekin; CIDQ Board Liaison, Colvin Franklin; Prometric, Megan Ebert, Jennifer Wiwhar-Fast, Melissa Fox, Cole Baessler, Mia Kile, Michelle Graner, Naji Mourani, Dawn Gepfert, Christina DeSimone, Tava Frazier, Allison Dionne, Fran Bernstein, Alan Slokan; Prometric

Practicum Item + Form Review (February 9 - 10)



2018 Practicum Item Writing Committee

Left to right: Marcus Appleby, Adrienne Cadle; Professional Testing, Shelby Mamizuka, Ellen Cusick, Krista Paine, Samantha Messerly, Anna Grochowska, Leah Wettstein, Danielle Wenarchuk, Gretel Lott, Julieanne Hall, Jessie Santini, Sandra Dunham and Cathie Pliess

Volunteer Spotlight



Krista Paine

NCIDQ Certificate
No. 26978,
IDC Member and NCIDQ
Volunteer, Recently Shared
Her Insights on NCIDQ
Exam Creation with Interior
Designers of Canada
www.idcanada.org

Krista Paine says that her experience as an interior designer, contractor, certified Red Seal Carpenter, involvement in the Architectural Woodworking Association, and also being a Canadian, were all important aspects of working on [NCIDQ exam committees](#). Paine got involved with NCIDQ in 2017, first with the Exam Review Committee, then later with the Exam Writing Committee, and continues to volunteer with the organization. She offers insight about the exam process, recent changes, and has some advice for those preparing to sit for the three-part exam.

Q: Has the interior design profession changed since you took your NCIDQ exam?

A: Absolutely! Creditability amongst the public has become more understood since I took the exam. When I qualified to take the NCIDQ exam, it seemed that not only did everyone call themselves an “Interior Designer,” but everyone else also believed them. NCIDQ, IDC, and the other design associations, have successfully brought our profession’s qualification to light. When I wrote the exam, it was hand written, over two entire days. The profession has changed, where a majority of designers use computers to design. With the exam {having changed} to a computer-based application, it accommodates all designers and helps qualify those who truly deserve to be Certified Interior Designers.

Q: Why is it important to take (and pass) the NCIDQ exam?

A: Having credibility in the profession, or any profession, is extremely advantageous. Achieving the NCIDQ certification demonstrates that a candidate is competent to practice in a way that protects the health, safety, and welfare of the public. Being a Registered Interior Designer through NCIDQ provides not only validity to your work, but gives clients the piece of mind that you have not only received the necessary education, and finished your qualifying employment hours, but you successfully passed the NCIDQ exam and are qualified to take on the full design scope of work.

Volunteer Spotlight

Continued



Krista Paine
NCIDQ Certificate
No. 26978

Q: Can you explain a little about the committee's process in the creation of new questions for the NCIDQ exam?

A: NCIDQ adheres to predefined guidelines and standards published in The Standards for Education and Psychological Testing to ensure that the NCIDQ exam is valid, fair and reliable. The exam development process uses the expertise of about 60-75 certified interior design professionals or subject matter experts (SMEs) to write and review exam questions aligned to the exam blueprints or content outline.

The exam blueprint defines what a minimally competent interior design professional needs to know and the Item Writing Committee is trained by testing experts on the proper way to write valid, fair and reliable test questions. Another Committee of SMEs reviews the test questions, to ensure that they adhere to accepted item writing principles.

Once the Review Committee has finalized the questions, the exam forms are assembled, based on the percentage weightings of the content areas outlined in the exam blueprint. The Committee validates the exam forms to ensure the appropriate mix of content is tested. Some of the questions on the exam are pre-test questions. Candidates are not scored on those questions. They are on the exam to determine their statistical performance. Once the analysis is conducted, a determination is made as to whether the item will be added to the bank of test questions as a scoreable item or whether the item needs to be rewritten.

Subsequent to the administration of the exam, the Review Committee will consider any questions that are flagged during the item analysis phase and determine the best course of action for that item. The item/exam development process will then start all over again. And, as new versions of the exam are prepared, statistical equating procedures are utilized to ensure that all versions are equal in difficulty.



Krista Paine
NCIDQ Certificate
No. 26978

Volunteer Spotlight

Continued

Q: What criteria did the committee have to keep in mind when creating the questions for the three parts of the NCIDQ exam?

A: The intent of the exam is to certify qualified interior designers, so the committee members consistently ask themselves “what is this question testing.”

The knowledge areas outlined in the exam blueprints include Design Communication; Building Systems; Construction and Integration; Programming and Site Analysis; Construction Drawings and Specifications; Human Behavior and the Designed Environment; Furniture, Finishes, Equipment and Lighting; Technical Drawing Conventions; Professional and Business Practices; Contract Administration & Contract Documents; Project Coordination; Product and Material Coordination; and Codes and Standards.

Q: What are some of the biggest changes students can expect to see on future exams?

A: This year NCIDQ will be conducting a Practice (Job) Analysis study. This Study is conducted about every five years to identify the current knowledge and skills that a minimally competent interior design professional needs to know. This study will be completed by August of 2019 and will result in revised test blueprints upon which future exams will be based.



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Photo (credit Tom Minieri)

OUTREACH

January 25 – 28 Federation of Associations Regulatory Boards (FARB) New Orleans LA



January 29 Interorganizational Council on Regulation (ICOR) New Orleans LA



*Stan Williams, CLARB
David Cox, NCEES
Veronica Meadows, CLARB
David Hoffman, NCARB
James Purcell, NCEES
Terry Allers, NCARB
Paula Lutz, CIDQ
Dean Ringle, NCEES
Joel Albizio, CLARB
Maureen Lederer, CIDQ
Phil Meyer, CLARB
Jim Klawiter, CIDQ
Davy McDowell, NCEES
Josh Batkiw, NCARB
Thom Banks, CIDQ*

February 5 Interior Designers for Legislation in New York (IDLNY)
Winter Certification Series, New York City NY



*Kimberly Woods,
CIDQ Database & Programs Manager
presenting at IDLNY*

February 14 – 15 ASID/IIDA Alabama

February 19 – 21 Texas Member Board

March 6 – 8 IDEC Charlotte NC





SAVE
THE
DATE

SAN ANTONIO

2019 CIDQ Annual Conference November 8 - 9 San Antonio, Texas

The CIDQ Annual Conference will be held November 8-9, 2019 at the Hotel Contessa in San Antonio, TX. During this two-day conference, state and provincial regulatory board staff, their Delegates, and representatives from interior design professional organizations come together to discuss CIDQ, the NCIDQ Exam, and issues related to the interior design community. Attendees will be able to learn key strategic initiatives for CIDQ, exchange ideas and tools, and collaborate and network with their peers.

Louis S. Tregre Award Nominations Now Being Accepted

CIDQ is currently accepting nominations for consideration of the 2019 **Louis S. Tregre Award**. This award recognizes outstanding volunteer service to CIDQ at the grassroots level. Nominees will be reviewed by a committee of peers and the recipients will be honored at the Annual Assembly of Delegates Meeting in November. Created in 1991, to honor the memory of Louis S. Tregre, the founding director of the Council of Interior Design Qualification, the award salutes volunteers who have worked diligently and consistently to further the goals of the NCIDQ Certification.

PREVIOUS RECIPIENTS:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2018 Katherine Setser | 2008 Shirley Hammond | 1999 Barbara Pallat |
| 2017 Lisa Whited | 2007 Robin Wagner | 1998 Lucille Taylor |
| 2016 David Stone | 2006 Donna Vining | 1997 Jan Bast |
| 2015 J. Derrell Parker | 2005 Sherry Bilenduke | 1996 Jan Parker |
| 2014 Emory Johnson | 2004 Leszek Muniak | 1995 Arlene Dougall |
| 2013 Paula Lutz | 2003 Denise Guerin | 1994 Glenda Wilcox |
| 2012 Caren Martin | 2002 Sooz Klinkhamer | 1993 E. Camille Puckett |
| 2011 Janice Roberts Young | 2001 Sandy Friend | 1992 Irving Schwartz |
| 2010 David Butler | 2000 Victoria Horobin | 1991 Will Ching |
| 2009 Laura McDonald Stewart | | |