Approved: 5-3-97

### MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

The meeting was called to order by Senator Lana Oleen at 11:00 a.m. on March 18, 1997 in Room 254-E of the Capitol.

All members were present.

Committee staff present: Mary Galligan, Legislative Research Department

Theresa Kiernan, Revisor of Statutes Midge Donohue, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Mr. Jim Yonally, Kansas Coalition for Design, Overland Park

Ms. Pat Hall, Kansas Coalition for Design, Kansas City

Mr. Vernon Miller, Schaefer, Johnson, Cox, Frey & Associates, P.A., Wichita

Ms. Ruth Gress, Kansas Coalition for Design, Kansas City

Mr. Randy Warren, Kansas Chapter of the National Kitchen & Bath Association, Topeka

Mr. Stan Peterson, Kansas State Board of Technical Professions, Topeka

Mr. Bill Henry, Executive Vice President, Kansas Society of Professional Engineers, Topeka

Others attending: See attached list

Senator Oleen advised that time would be divided equally between proponents and opponents of the bill being heard before the committee today, and the hearing was opened on:

## <u>An act concerning interior designers; providing for the registration thereof; prescribing the powers and duties of the board of technical professions in relation thereto.</u>

Mr. Jim Yonally, Kansas Coalition for Design, Overland Park, addressed the committee as a proponent of **SB** 374. No written testimony was provided by Mr. Yonally; however, he presented a balloon version of the bill with amendments proposed by supporters of the measure (Attachment #1). Mr. Yonally pointed out that the bill was a title act, not a practices act. He reviewed the balloon version, explaining the proposed amendments.

Ms. Pat Hall, Kansas Coalition for Design, Kansas City, appeared in support of SB 374 (Attachment #2). She summarized the bill which would provide for registration of interior designers, listed the reasons proponents requested the legislation, and explained the criteria used to draft its language. She told the committee that the short definition for the professional interior designer states that he/she is qualified by education, experience and examination to enhance the function and quality of interior spaces. The National Council for Interior Design Qualifications (NCIDQ) she said is an independent organization created in the public interest to establish minimum standards for the qualification of professional interior designers. She advised that the NCIDQ serves to identify to the public those interior designers who have met the minimum standards for professional practice by passing the NCIDQ examination. Ms. Hall pointed out that a combination of practice, education and testing is required to meet the minimum qualification standards.

Mr. Vernon Miller, Schaefer, Johnson, Cox, Frey & Associates, P.A., Wichita, appeared before the committee in support of SB 374 (Attachment #3). Mr. Miller briefly discussed the codes and acts of consumer life safety and asked, in the interest of time, that his written comments be entered into the record.

### **CONTINUATION SHEET**

MINUTES OF THE SENATE FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, Room 254-E- of the Capitol, at 11:00 a.m. on March 18, 1997.

Mrs. Ruth Gress, Kansas Coalition for Design, Kansas City, addressed the committee in support of **SB 374** (Attachment #4). She said she planned to discuss the products used in interior design and how the consumer relies on the products purchased, and she briefly touched upon this information. In the interest of time, however, she directed the committee's attention to her written comments and the packet of information provided by conferees who support the proposal.

Mr. Randy Warren, Legislative Delegate, Kansas Division of Kitchen & Bath Associates, Topeka, appeared as a proponent of SB 374 (Attachment #5). He said his organization applauded the attempt being made to further protect the health, safety and welfare of the public by considering licensing of interior designers; however, he felt it only fair to allow persons presently in the profession to become licensed in a way not to jeopardize their ability to earn a living. He noted that, historically, new legislation requiring licensing of any profession provides alternative paths to licensure, or grandfathering. Mr. Warren pointed out that SB 374, as proposed, is a title act, but its definition of an interior designer is identical to the definition found in a practice act. He said, if the title act is amended into a practice act, the livelihood of design professions would be severely impacted. He told the committee that a title act requiring designers to become licensed only if they want to title themselves is not a "real world" solution unless it includes a comprehensive grandfathering provision. Mr. Warren asked that the amendments proposed in his written testimony, or comparable alternative paths to licensure, be included in SB 374. He said, if the amendments or provisions for comparable alternative paths to licensure are not incorporated into the bill, his association cannot support the measure.

In the interest of time, Ms. Trudy Aron, Executive Director of the American Institute of Architects, Topeka, indicated she wished to enter written testimony into the record in support of **SB 374** (Attachment #6).

Mr. Stan Peterson, representing the Kansas State Board of Technical Professions, Topeka, appeared in opposition to SB 374 (Attachment #7). He explained the function and responsibilities of the Board of Technical Professions. Mr. Peterson pointed out that SB 374 is essentially a title bill, not a practice bill. He told the committee that the Board had voted not to add interior designers to the State Board of Technical Professions because it did not see a need, statutorily, for that group to come under its jurisdiction, since the profession did not have a direct impact on the public's health and safety.

Mr. Peterson advised that the Board had not been contacted by proponents of the bill prior to the hearing today. He indicated the Board would appreciate an opportunity in the future to visit about proposals such as this before legislation is drafted.

Discussion followed concerning previous efforts to bring interior designers under the Board of Technical Professions, and Mr. Peterson advised that, as a member of the Board, he had not had any contact with individuals supporting inclusion of interior designers with the Board of Technical Professions.

The composition of the Board of Technical Professions was also discussed, and Mr. Peterson recommended retaining it at its current level of thirteen members.

Mr. William M. Henry, Executive Vice President of the Kansas Society of Professional Engineers, Topeka, spoke in opposition to SB 374 (Attachment #8). He told the committee that the professions currently governed by the board are all licensed, and that professions which are not licensed require a different concept of governing. He explained that, at the present time, four professions are licensed by the State Board of Technical Professions, and all have a direct impact on the public's health and safety. Mr. Henry advised that the practice of registered interior designers does not coincide with the practice laws of professions now licensed by the Board.

Senator Oleen called attention to the proposed amendment attached to Trudy Aron's written testimony (Attachment #6)

Discussion then followed concerning other organizations with similar professions or occupations into which the profession of interior designers might fit, and staff was asked to research the issue.

Additional written testimony entered into the record in support of SB 374:

Mr. Dave W. Clark, IIDA, Vice President, Gossen Livingston, Wichita (Attachment #9)

Senator Oleen asked if anyone else would like to be heard on SB 374. None responded and the hearings were closed.

The meeting adjourned at 11:55. The next meeting is scheduled for March 19, 1997.

# SENATE FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 3-18-97

NAME	DEDDECENTING	
NAME	REPRESENTING	
Adia N. Bell		
Candace Bell		
LoRay Easter wood		
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DAVE CLARK	GOSSEN LIVINGSTON ARCHITECTS, WICHITA	
DONNA BUTTERFIELD	EDDP, ARCHITECTS, TOPEKA	
STEPHANIE DAHLQUIST, IIDA	DESIGNATION BUSINESS MATERIORS	
RUTH GRESS	HNTB -	
FAT HALL	AVIS FURNITURE - KCL	
Jim Yonally	Kan. Coalition Design	
TRUDY ARON	Am INST of ARChITECTS	
Betty fose	Bola Jech. Professions	
STAN PETERSON	BOARD OF TECH. TROFESSIONS	
Murray L. Bhodes	Bd or Techt. Professions	
Chip Winslow	BOARD OF PECH. PROFESSIONS	
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Bruce Diminist	Independent	1.5
VERNON MILLER	SJCF ARCHITECTS-WICHITA	
George Barbee	Banbee & Assoc's	

# SENATE FEDERAL & STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE GUEST LIST

DATE: 3)18/97

NAME	REPRESENTING
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Bill Leny H	KS Society of Profession Engs.
Risa Meires	& Bov. Consulting
Delen Stephen	to Society of Land Gurnegers
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### SENATE BILL No. 374

### By Committee on Federal and State Affairs

#### 2-20

AN ACT concerning interior designers; providing for the registration thereof; prescribing the powers and duties of the board of technical professions in relation thereto; amending K.S.A. 74-7005 and 74-7006 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

New Section 1. Sections 1 through 16, and amendments thereto, shall be known and may be cited as the interior designer registration act. New Sec. 2. As used in this act:

- (a) "Board" means the state board of technical professions created under K.S.A. 74-7004, and amendments thereto.
- (b) "Interior design" or "interior designing" means the enhancementof the function and quality of interior spaces.
- (c) "Registered interior designer" means a person who engages in the profession of interior designing and is registered under this act.
- New Sec. 3. (a) On and after January 1, 1999, no person shall identify such person as a registered interior designer without first being registered as such as provided by the interior designer registration act.
  - (b) Violation of this section is a class A misdemeanor.
- New Sec. 4. (a) An applicant for registration as a registered interior designer shall furnish evidence that the applicant:
  - (I) Has attained the age of majority;
- (2) has graduated from a college or university program as defined by the board that is adequate in its preparation of students to perform interior design services;
- (3) has proof of interior design experience of a character satisfactory to the board, as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the board; and
  - (4) has passed an examination approved by the board.
- (b) Each applicant shall pay an application fee and examination fee established by the board under section 12.
- New Sec. 5. (a) Until January 1, 2000, a registration shall be issued to an applicant without examination if such applicant is currently performing interior design services and has been in the business of interior design provided that the applicant has satisfactory evidence of having used

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is registered under this act and is qualified by education, training and experience which includes services such as programming; space planning; working drawings and specifications for non-load bearing interior construction; materials; finishes; furnishings; fixtures and equipment; prepares and administers bids and contract documents as the client's agent and reviews and evaluates design solutions during implementation and upon completion.

One year after the date of publication of rules by the board of technical professions,

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm

Date: 3-18-97 Attachment: #1

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or been identified by the title "interior designer" and has:

(1) A combination of interior design education and experience totaling eight years which include either a minimum of three years of diversified and appropriate interior design experience or two years of interior design education or both, or

(9) twelve years of diversified and appropriate design experience

(b) Applicants seeking registration pursuant to this section shall pay an application fee established by the board under section 12.

New Sec. 6. The board shall issue a registration to an individual who is currently registered as an interior designer in another jurisdiction if the board determines that the standards for registration as an interior designer in the other jurisdiction are at least equivalent to or exceed the requirements of this act and rules and regulations adopted by the board. An applicant for a registration under this section shall pay an application fee established by the board under section 12.

New Sec. 7. (a) An applicant who meets the requirements for registration pursuant to this act, has paid the registration fee provided for by section 12 and has otherwise complied with the provisions of this act shall be registered by the board.

(b) Registrations issued pursuant to this act shall expire 24 months from the date of issuance unless revoked prior to that time. A registration may be renewed upon application and payment of the fee provided for by section 12. The application for renewal shall be accompanied by evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant has completed during the previous 24 months the continuing education required by rules and regulations of the board.

(c) A person whose registration has been suspended or revoked may make written application to the board requesting reinstatement of the registration upon termination of the period of suspension or revocation in a manner prescribed by the board, which application shall be accompanied by the fee provided for by section 12.

New Sec. 8. Except as provided by this act, no applicant seeking an original certificate of registration as a registered interior designer shall be entitled to such registration without first meeting the requirement to take and pass an examination utilized by the board.

New Sec. 9 Applications for registration as a registered interior designer shall be in writing and on forms prescribed and furnished by the board and shall contain statements made under oath showing the applicant's education and a detailed summary of the applicant's technical work, previous examinations, if any, and the results thereof and such other information and references as may be required by the board. All such applications shall be filled with the executive director, together with the application fee prescribed under section 12 and amendments thereto, not

and codes testing as provided by NCIDQ.

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later than 90 days prior to the date of the examination. Applications for examination, and the fee therefor, received after such date shall be retained by the board and shall be reviewed for eligibility to take the next succeeding examination held by the board, and the applicant shall be notified by the board of the time, date and place of the examination. An applicant who fails to appear for four scheduled examinations must reapply and again pay the current prescribed fee. Any applicant failing the examination may apply for reexamination within six months following date of failure and will be reexamined upon payment of the application fee prescribed under section 12 and amendments thereto.

New Sec. 10. (a) All examinations required by this act shall be held at such time and place as the board determines. The scope of the examinations and the methods of procedure shall be prescribed by the board. The board, after receiving satisfactory evidence of the qualifications of applicants and after satisfactory examination of the applicants, shall issue a certificate of registration which shall authorize such person to identify themselves as a registered interior designer and use the title of registered interior designer. Each certificate of registration shall show the full name of the registrant, shall have a serial number and shall be signed by the chairperson and the secretary of the board under seal of the board. The issuance of a certificate of registration by the board shall be prima facie evidence that the person named on the certificate of registration is legally registered and is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a registered interior designer while such registration remains unrevoked and unexpired.

(b) Each registered interior designer shall purchase a seal of a distinctive design authorized by the board, bearing the registrant's name and number and a uniform inscription formulated by the board. Documents, reports, records and papers signed by the registrant in the registrant's professional capacity shall be stamped with the seal during the duration of the certificate of registration it shall be unlawful for anyone to stamp any document with the seal after the certificate of registration has expired or has been revealed, unless the certificate of registration has been renewed or reissued. No person shall tamper with or revise the seal without express written approval by the board.

(c) Any registered interior designer may stamp any documents submitted to such registered interior designer by any registered interior designer in another state upon assuming full responsibility for furnishing complete and adequate observation of the work covered by the documents to which the Kansas registered interior designer has affixed the real.

New Sec. 11. (a) The executive director shall notify every person registered under this act of the date of the expiration of the certificate of

(b) Each registered interior designer shall include a signature and a registration number on all plans, drawings, specifications and any other related documents prepared by or under the direct supervision of the registered interior designer who prepared or supervised the preparation of such documents.

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registration and the amount of the fee that is required for its renewal for two years. The registrant shall notify the board in writing of any change of the registrant's address within 30 days after the date of such change. The renewal notice shall be mailed to the last address provided to the board by the registrant at least one month in advance of the date of the expiration of the certificate of registration. Renewal may be effected without penalty any time during a period of 60 days following the date of the expiration of the license or certificate of registration by the payment of a renewal fee established by the board pursuant to the provisions of section 12 and amendments thereto.

(b) As a condition for obtaining renewal of a certificate of registration, the board may require proof of compliance with continuing education requirements established by rules and regulations.

(c) The failure on the part of any registrant to effect renewal or reinstatement of a certificate of registration as required above shall result in the cancellation of the certificate of registration by the board.

(d) Any person whose certificate of registration has been cancelled pursuant to subsection (c) may have the certificate of registration reinstated by the board for good cause shown and upon payment of a penalty determined by the board in an amount of not more than \$100.

(e) A new certificate of registration, to replace any lost, destroyed or mutilated license, may be issued, subject to rules and regulations of the board, and upon payment of a late fee established by the board under section 12.

24 New Sec. 12. (a) The board shall fix by rules and regulations and 25 shall collect fees for the following:

- Application for registration; (1)
- 27 examination; (2)28
  - renewal of a registration; (3)
  - reinstatement of a registration; (4)
- 30 replacement of a registration; and (5)31
  - late renewal of registration. (6)
- 32 Fees paid to the board are not refundable. (b) 33
  - On or before November 15, each year, the board shall determine the amount necessary to administer the provisions of the interior designer registration act for the ensuing calendar year including the amount to be credited to the state general fund, and shall fix the fees for such year at the sum deemed necessary for such purposes. The board shall remit all moneys received by or for it from fees, charges or penalties to the state treasurer at least monthly. Upon receipt of each such remittance the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount thereof in the state treasury. Twenty percent of each such deposit shall be credited to the state general \ fund and the balance shall be credited to the technical professions fee

fund created pursuant to K.S.A. 74-7009 and amendments thereto. All expenditures from such fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the chairperson of the board or by a person or persons designated by the chairperson.

New Sec. 13. (a) The board shall have the power to reprimand or otherwise discipline, suspend or revoke the certificate of registration of any person who is found guilty of:

(1) The practice of any fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate of registration;

(2) any gross negligence, incompetency, misconduct or wanton disregard for the rights of others while engaging in the profession of interior design;

(3) a conviction of a felony as set forth in the criminal statutes of the state of Kansas, of any other state or of the United States;

(4) violation of any rules of professional conduct adopted and promulgated by the board or violation of rules and regulations adopted by the board for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act; or

(5) affixing or permitting to be affixed such registrant's seal or name to any documents, reports, records or papers which were not prepared by such registrant or prepared under the direct supervision and control of such registrant, except as provided in section 10.

(b) The board, for reasons it may deem sufficient, may reissue a certificate of registration to any person whose certificate of registration has been revoked and may remove the suspension of the certificate of registration of any person whose certificate of registration has been suspended providing seven or more members of the board vote in favor of such reissuance or removal of suspension. A new certificate of registration, to replace any revoked or suspended certificate of registration, may be issued, subject to rules and regulations of the board, and a charge of \$100 shall be made for the issuance of such certificate of registration.

(c) Any action of the board pursuant to this section shall be subject to the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act. Judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions under interior designer registration act shall be in accordance with the act for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions.

New Sec. 14. (a) A roster showing the names and places of business of all persons registered under the interior designer registration act shall be maintained by the executive director of the board. Copies of the roster may be placed, at the discretion of the board, on file with the secretary of state and with the clerk of each county in this state and shall be furnished to such other persons as determined by the board. Copies shall be furnished to members of the public upon request. The board may

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charge and collect a fee for copies furnished to members of the public in an amount to be fixed by the board and approved by the director of accounts and reports under K.S.A. 45-219 and amendments thereto in order to recover the actual costs incurred. All fees collected under this section shall be remitted to the state treasurer who shall deposit the entire amount thereof in the state treasury and credit such amount to the technical professions fee fund.

- (b) The roster required by subsection (a) shall show:
- (1) The name and residence of each applicant;
- 10 (2) the date of the application;
- 11 (3) the place of business of such applicant;
- 12 (4) the applicant's educational and other qualifications;
- 13 (5) whether or not an examination was required;
- 14 (6) the action of the board upon the application;
- 15 (7) the date of the action of the board; and
  - (8) such other information as may be deemed necessary by the board.
  - (c) The records of the board shall be prima facie evidence of the proceedings of the board set forth therein, and a transcript thereof, duly certified by the secretary of the board under seal, shall be admissible in evidence with the same force and effect as if the original were produced.

New Sec. 15. The provisions of the interior designer registration act shall not be construed to prevent or to affect:

- (a) Persons from providing interior design services, except such person shall not be permitted to use the title "registered interior designer" unless registered in accordance with this act.
- (b) Persons selecting or providing assistance in the selection of surface materials, window treatments, wallcoverings, paint, floorcoverings, surface mounted lighting or loose furnishings not subject to regulation under the uniform building code or life safety code, as currently adopted by the division of architectural services of the state of Kansas.
- (c) Persons engaging in the publication of books or pamphlets illustrating interior designs.
  - (d) Persons associated with other technical professions.

New Sec. 16. (a) In addition to any other penalty prescribed under the registered interior designer act, the board may assess civil fines and costs, including attorney fees, after proper notice and an opportunity to be heard, against any person or entity for a violation of the statutes, rules and regulations or orders enforceable by the board in an amount not to exceed \$5,000 for the first violation, \$10,000 for the second violation and \$15,000 for the third violation and for each subsequent violation. All civil fines assessed and collected under this section shall be remitted to the state treasurer and credited to the state general fund. All costs assessed under this section shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to



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the technical professions fee fund.

- (b) In determining the amount of penalty to be assessed pursuant to this section, the board may consider the following factors among others:
  - (1) Willfulness of the violation:

(2) repetitions of the violation; and

(3) magnitude of the risk of harm caused by the violation.

Any person licensed to practice the technical professions in the state of Kansas at the time this act takes effect shall thereafter continue to possess the same rights and privileges with respect to the practice of the technical profession for which such person is licensed without being required to obtain a new license under the provisions of this act, subject to the power of the board as provided in this act to suspend or revoke the license of any such person for any of the causes set forth in K.S.A. 74-7026 and amendments thereto, and subject to the power of the board to require any such person to renew such license as provided in K.S.A. 74-7025 and amendments thereto.

Section 17. K.S.A. 74-7005 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-7005. (a) Membership of the board shall be as follows:

(1) Four members shall have been engaged in the practice of engineering for at least eight years and shall be licensed engineers. At least one of such members shall be engaged in private practice as an engineer. At least one of such members shall also be licensed as a land surveyor, as well as a licensed engineer.

(2) Two members shall have been engaged in the practice of land surveying for at least eight years and shall be licensed land surveyors.

(3) Three members shall be licensed architects of recognized standing and shall have been engaged in the practice of the profession of architecture for at least eight years, which practice shall include responsible charge of architectural work as principal.

(4) One member shall be a licensed landscape architect and shall have been engaged in the practice of landscape architecture for at least eight years, which practice shall include responsible charge of landscape architectural work as principal.

(5) One member shall be a registered interior designer who has been engaged in the profession of interior design for at least eight years and who would qualify upon application under this act to be a registered interior designer. After the initial appointment, the interior designer member shall hold a valid interior design registration.

(5) Three (6) Two members shall be from the general public of this state.

(b) Each member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state.

(c) In determining matters related to licensing of architects, only a

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majority vote of the members described in paragraphs (1) through (5) shall be required. In determining matters related to registration of interior designers, the affirmative vote of the interior design member of the board shall be required.

(c)

The amendments to this section shall not be applicable to any member of the board who was appointed to the board and qualified for such appointment under this section prior to the effective date of this act. Sec. 18. K.S.A. 74-7006 is hereby amended to read as follows: 74-7006. (a) Whenever a vacancy shall occur occurs in the membership of the board by reason of the expiration of a term of office, the governor shall appoint a successor of like qualifications. Subject to the provisions of subsection (b), all appointments shall be for a term terms of four years, but no member shall be appointed for more than three successive fouryear terms. The term of each member first appointed after January 1, 1003, for the purpose of computing the length of the term of such member, shall commence on the first calendar day subsequent to the day of expiration of the preceding term, regardless of when the appointment is made, and shall end on June 30 of the fourth year of the member's term for those members whose terms commence on July 1, or on June 30 following the third full year of the member's term for those members whose terms commence on January 1. Thereafter, for the purpose of computing the length of term of a member of the board, the terms of members appointed to the board shall commence on the July 1 immediately following the day of expiration of the preceding term, regardless of when the appointment is made, and shall expire on June 30 of the fourth year of the member's term. Each

- (b) The term of office of the member first appointed pursuant to subsection (a)(5) of K.S.A. 74-7005 and amendments thereto shall end on June 30, 1999.
- (c) Each member shall serve until a successor is appointed and qualified. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the membership of the board for any reason other than the expiration of a member's term of office, the governor shall appoint a successor of like qualifications to fill the unexpired term.
- (d) The governor may remove any member of the board for misconduct, incompetency, neglect of duty, or for any other sufficient cause.
- Sec. 19. K.S.A. 74-7005 and 74-7006 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 20. This act shall take effect and be in force from January 1, 1999, and after its publication in the statute book.

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### **Definition of Interior Design**

The definition of Interior Design as compiled by the National Council for Interior Design Qualification (NCIDQ) embraces elements of practice including theory, process, knowledge, tasks, and responsibilities of the interior design practitioner.

The short definition reads: The Professional Interior Designer is qualified by education, experience, and examination to enhance the function and quality of interior spaces.

For the purpose of improving the quality of life, increasing productivity, and protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the public, the Professional Interior Designer:

- analyzes the client's needs, goals, and life and safety requirements;
- integrates findings with knowledge of interior design;
- formulates preliminary design concepts that are appropriate, functional, and aesthetic;
- develops and presents final design recommendations through appropriate presentation media;
- prepares working drawings and specifications for interior construction, materials, finishes, space planning, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment;
- coordinates with professional services of other licensed practitioners in the technical areas of mechanical, electrical, and load-bearing design as required for regulatory approval;
- prepares and administers bids and contract documents as the client's agent;
- reviews and evaluates design solutions during implementation and upon completion.

#### Long Definition - Scope of Services

The interior design profession provides services encompassing research, development, and implementation of plans and designs of interior environment to improve the quality of life, increase productivity, and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public. The interior design process follows a systematic and coordinated methodology. Research, analysis, and integration of information into the creative process result in an appropriate interior environment. Practitioners may perform any or all of the following services:

**Programming** -- Identify and analyze the needs and goals. Evaluate existing documentation and conditions. Assess project resources and limitations. Identify life, safety, and code requirements. Develop project schedules, work with their experience and knowledge of interior design. Determine the need, make recommendations, and coordinate with consultants and other specialists when required by professional practice or regulatory approval.

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Date: 3-18-97 Attachment: #2 **Conceptual Design** -- Formulate for client discussion and approval preliminary plans and design concepts that are appropriate and describe the character, function, and aesthetic of a project.

**Design Development** -- Develop and present for client review and approval final design recommendations for space planning and furnishings arrangements, fixtures, and millwork; color, finishes, and hardware; and lighting, electrical, and communications requirements. Develop art, accessory, and graphic/signage programs. Develop budgets. Presentation media can include drawings, sketches, perspectives, renderings, color and material boards, photographs, and models.

Contract Documents -- Prepare working drawings and specifications for non-load bearing interior construction, materials, finishes, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment for client's approval. Collaborate with specialty consultants and licensed practitioners who offer professional services in the technical areas of mechanical, electrical, and load-bearing design as required by professional practice or regulatory approval. Identify qualified vendors. Prepare bid documentation. Collect and review bids, Assist clients in awarding contracts.

Contract Administration -- Administer contract documents as the client's agent. Confirm required permits are obtained. Review and approve shop drawings and samples to assure they are consistent with design concepts. Conduct on site visits and field inspections. Monitor contractors' and suppliers progress. Oversee on their clients' behalf the installation of furnishings, fixtures, and equipment. Prepare lists of deficiencies for the client's use.

**Evaluation** -- Review and evaluate the implementation of projects while in progress and upon completion as representative of and on behalf of the client.

### **NCIDQ** Purpose

The National Council for Interior Design Qualification serves to identify to the public those interior designers who have met the minimum standards for professional practice by passing the NCIDQ examination.

### **NCIDQ** and Testing Format

The National Council for Interior Design Qualifications, NCIDQ, is an independent organization created in the public interest to establish minimum standards for the qualification of professional interior designers. It has qualified over 8,500 interior designers since its incorporation in 1974.

The council consists of representatives from member organizations - American Society of Interior Designers (ASID), Council of Federal Interior Designers (CFID), International Interior Design Association (IIDA), Institute of Store Planners (ISP), Interior Design Educators Council (IDEC) - as well as representatives from American states and Canadian provinces.

All examination applicants, candidates must achieve six years of combination education and experience. A minimum of two years of education with four years of practical professional experience is required. The most acceptable combination is a four or five year degree in interior design with two years of practical professional experience.

Measuring a candidate's knowledge of issues which affect the health, safety and welfare of the public in the basis of the NCIDQ examination. NCIDQ develops the examination with assistance from expert consultants. Hall Associates of Chicago, Illinois, specialists in performance testing, works with NCIDQ to continue the development of the test specifications.

The NCIDQ examination is a six part performance testing format which places emphasis on practical experience and the ability to perform a task. The 12 hour examination consists of the following sections which are further defined in the NCIDQ Examination Guide:

- Building and Barrier Free Codes
- Identification and Application
- Problem Solving
- Programming
- Three Dimensional Exercise
- Scenario

The format and content areas of the NCIDQ examination were developed through information documented in the NCIDQ Report of the Job Analysis of Interior Design. NCIDQ collaborated with Educational Testing Services (ETS) in Princeton, New Jersey to prepare a job analysis of interior design services. ETS has performed similar services for the National Council of Architectural Registration Board (NCARB).

Listed below are the examination's content areas. Identified with the content areas is the percentage of the total examination that each area represents. Further description of each of these areas is found in the Examination Guide.

9%	Theory
16%	Programming, Planning and Pre-Design
16%	Contract Documents
4%	Furniture/Fixtures/Equipment/Finishes
22%	Building and Interior Systems
3%	Communication Methods
13%	Codes/Standards Knowledge
7%	<b>Business and Professional Practice</b>
3%	History
7%	Project Coordination

Issues affecting the health, safety and welfare of the public are critical areas relating to the safe and effective performance of the interior designer. The test is developed to insure that candidates are effectively measured in this area. The Building and Barrier Free Codes section of the NCIDQ exam emphasizes health - safety issues. The percentage of questions for each content area regarding life safety issues is listed below:

### 68% CODES/STANDARDS KNOWLEDGE

- 1. Life Safety
  - a. fire resistant construction
  - b. materials
  - c. toxicity
  - d. occupancy load
  - e. smoke and fire control

### 2. Building Codes

- a. clearances
- b. exits
- c. minimums
- d. separation requirements
- e. travel distances
- f. habitable spaces
- g. assembly
- h. signage
- i. classification of space/user group

### 3. Barrier Free

- a. mobility
- b. clearances
- c. egress
- d. door swings
- e. signage identification
- f. service locations
- g. plumbing
- 4. Testing Standards
  - a. classes of buildings and materials
  - b. agencies
  - c. ratings
  - d. purpose

### 15% BUILDING AND INTERIOR SYSTEMS

- 1. Building Construction
  - a. types of construction
  - b. materials
- 2. Interior Construction
  - a. types of construction materials

#### 17% CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

- 1. Working Drawings (plans, details, elevations, sections)
  - a. identify building elements
  - b. coordinate documents
  - c. terminology
  - d. relationships between elements
  - e. specifications

The knowledge areas used to develop the NCIDQ exam are listed below. Those areas requiring a knowledge of life safety issues are underlined. The Problem Solving and Scenario sections of the exam also emphasize health-safety issues.

### I. THEORY

- A. Principles
- B. Elements
- C. Human Factor

#### II. PRE-DESIGN

- A. Research
- B. Programming
- C. Field Survey
- D. Volume/Area Calculations
- E. Space Planning
- F. Project Cost Estimating

#### III. CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

- A. Working Documents
- B. Specifications
- C. Coordination of Consultant Documents
- D. Millwork and Cabinetry

### IV. FURNITURE, FIXTURES, EQUIPMENT, FINISHES

- A. Identification, Characteristics, Appropriateness
- B. Fabrication and Installation Methods

### V. BUILDING AND INTERIOR SYSTEMS

- A. Building Construction
- B. Interior Construction
- C. Lighting
- D. Electrical
- E. Plumbing
- F. Mechanical (HVAC, vertical transportation)
- G. Acoustics
- H. Security
- I. Interior Construction (codes related)
- J. Window Treatments

#### VI. COMMUNICATION METHODS

- A. Concept Statement
- B. Abbreviations and Symbols

#### VII. CODE/STANDARDS

- A. Life Safety
- B. Building Codes
- C. Testing Standards

### VIII. BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

- A. Professional Ethics
- B. Business Development
- C. Business and Financial Management
- D. Scope of Interior Design Services
- E. Professional Liability
- F. Trade Relations
- G. Client's Insurance Requirements

### IX. PROJECT COORDINATION

- A. Contract Administration
- B. Project Management
- C. Client and Contractor Relations
- D. Post-Occupancy Evaluation

### X. HISTORY

- A. Architecture
- B. Furnishings/Interior Design
- C. Art

### Summary

Overall, approximately 32% of the NCIDQ examination content measures knowledge of life safety issues, either directly or indirectly. The Building and Barrier Free Codes section, which comprises 19% of the examination point value, emphasizes these issues in a multiple choice format. An understanding of building and barrier free codes in current printed editions of code books is necessary since candidates are tested on the application of codes and the results and impact on public health, safety and welfare.

In addition, life safety knowledge is measured in the Problem Solving section (16% of the examination point value). This multiple choice section is comprised of level C questions, which require a candidate to make a judgment, solve a problem, or apply a skill, principle or concept to a difficult, complex situation. This is a developmental level in which the candidate could be asked to integrate many principles or concepts to answer at a question or problem in an acceptable way. To arrive at the correct answer,

the candidate must have appropriate knowledge of life safety issues and correctly apply this knowledge to the problem.

The Scenario section of the examination evaluates the candidate's ability to analyze and interpret a written program of a chosen scenario into a space plan. Inherent in the development of an appropriate solution is a working knowledge of life safety issues. This knowledge is required for: proper space planning; development of building an interior systems, including lighting, electrical, plumbing, and mechanical systems; and specifying appropriate furniture, fixtures, equipment and finishes for the given environment.

In this manner, the NCIDQ examination measures candidates' knowledge of issues affecting life safety: through a specific examination (Building and Barrier Free Codes) and by requiring candidates to apply salient principles and concepts to complete practical examination sections (Problem Solving and Scenario).

### **University Accreditation**

The education component of Professional Interior Design qualification can be met through different post-secondary educational programs. There are two year junior college associate degrees, three year art institute degrees, four year university degrees, and five year university degrees. The critical characteristic of the education component for professional qualification is accreditation. Education in a non-accredited program will not count toward a professional qualification by either NCIDQ or professional membership requirements of either ASID or IIDA.

The State of Kansas University system offers both four year and five year pre-professional degrees in Interior Design. All of them are accredited. As an example of the requirements for pre-professional degrees, material has been included pertaining to a degree offering at Kansas State University, Manhattan, as well as University of Kansas, Lawrence. While these are not the only degree offerings, they are representative of the educational requirements contained in the curricula of accredited degree programs. Also included is abbreviated information pertaining to the accrediting agencies, (FIDER and NASAD), which are the largest, most prestigious and widely recognized.

As you can see from these materials, these degrees are highly rigorous and technical, merging interior design studio requirements with both architectural and engineering course requirements. These curricula prepare graduates to participate as peer on project teams and individually to undertake the design challenges presented by both commercial and residential projects. The projects required professionals cognizant of, and conversant in, major building codes, life safety requirements, as well as issues of barrier free design.

### FIDER Accreditation

### MISSION STATEMENT

"FIDER promotes excellence in interior design education through research and the accreditation of academic programs which prepare interior designers to create interior environments for improving the quality of human experience."

The Foundation for Interior Design Education Research (FIDER) is an international not-for-profit organization that accredits interior design programs in institutions of higher learning in the United States and Canada.

Specialized accreditation, or evaluation of programs, is an acknowledgement of conformance with minimum standards that reflect the needs of the profession and the public. The award of accreditation is granted to a program for a limited period of time. Required periodic reviews encourage educators to maintain standards of quality in order to retain the recognition for which they strive. Continual improvement is sought in all accredited programs.

FIDER has demonstrated its reliability as an authority on the quality of education offered in interior design programs by being recognized by the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA) and the U.S. Department of Education (ED), and by the National Council on Interior Design Qualification (NCIDQ).

FIDER was founded in 1971 by a coalition of interior design professional organizations. Today, representatives from the American Society of Interior Designers (ASID), the Institute of Business Designers (IBD), the Interior Designers of Canada (IDC), the Interior Design Educators Council (IDEC), and the International Society of Interior Designers (ISID) serve on FIDER's governing board, committees, and evaluation teams.

### National Association of Schools of Art and Design

### Handbook

# 91 92

### Foreword

The National Association of Schools of Art and Design is composed of schools and individuals representing the highest traditions and aims in the education of the artist and designer. These members have proven, by the fact of their membership and activity in the organization, their deep interest in fostering high standards for art and design education. Through its annual meetings, NASAD provides a national forum for discussion of the broadest considerations involving the education of the artist and designer. NASAD is the only accrediting agency covering the whole field of art and design recognized by the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation and the U.S. Department of Education.

### Standards and Guidelines for Accreditation

In presenting these Standards and Guidelines statements, NASAD reaffirms its special commitment to those principles of voluntary accreditation which encourage diversity among institutions and respect for operational integrity within institutions.

As has been the case since the founding of the Association, these Standards and Guidelines are presented, not as a set of rules and regulations to be enforced through rigid procedures, but as a synthesis of current thought about professional training in the visual arts to be used as part of the peer-review process of accreditation.

In this process, standards and guidelines provide a point of departure for (a) the dialogue occurring within the institution as part of the self-study process, (b) the institution's discussions with the visiting team, and (c) the exchange of views between the institution and the Commission on Accreditation.

Therefore, the Standards and Guidelines are also intended to provide the public at large with a comprehensive document outlining the attributes of professional training programs in the visual arts. These attributes are presented as the parts of a framework within which each institution develops the specifics of its unique program. In no case should "standards and guidelines" imply standardization.

M. Interior Design

Interior design addresses the visual, technical, and aesthetic aspects of inhabited spaces. Interior design services involve the integration of art and design concepts, space analysis and planning, and knowledge of materials, furnishings, and construction to produce finished interior environments.

Titles normally used to identify professional undergraduate programs with a major in this field are Bachelor of Fine Arts in Interior Design or Bachelor of Fine Arts in Interior Architecture.

#### Curricular Structure

Studies in interior design comprise 25-35% of the program; supportive courses in art, design, and related technologies, 20-30%; studies in art and design history, 10-15%; and general studies and electives, 25-35%. Studies in the major area and supportive courses in art and design shall total at least 60% of the curriculum.

2. Recommendations for General Studies (in addition to those stated for all undergraduate degree programs)

Studies in psychology, sociology, planning, architecture, and business are particularly useful for interior designers.

- 3. Essential Competencies (in addition to those stated for all professional degree programs)
  - a. Understanding of the basic elements of design in two and three dimensions and the relationships of these elements to aesthetic expression. These are developed throughout the degree program but begin with studies of art and design fundamentals in both theoretical and studio applications.
  - b. Skill in the application of design principles in a wide variety of residential and nonresidential projects. This requires an in-depth knowledge of the aesthetic properties of structure and surface, materials, furniture, textiles, lighting, and the ability to research and solve problems creatively that pertain to the function and quality of the interior environment.
  - c. Understanding of the technical issues of human factors, including areas such as programming, environmental control systems, anthropometrics, ergonomics, and proxemics. The ability to integrate human factor considerations with design elements is essential.
  - d. Understanding of the technical aspects of construction and building systems, and energy conservation, as well as working knowledge of legal codes and regulations related to construction.
  - e. The ability to communicate concepts and requirements to the broad spectrum of professionals and clients involved or potentially involved with interior design projects. Such communication involves verbal, written, and representational media in both two and three dimensions and encompasses a range from initial sketch to finished design. Familiarity with technological advances in communication, such as computer-assisted design, are essential.
  - f. Functional knowledge of basic business practices in interior design; the history of art, architecture, decorative arts, and interior design; and production elements such as installation procedures, project management, and specification of materials and equipment.
- 4. Essential Opportunities and Experiences
  - a. Opportunities to become familiar with research theories and methodologies related to or concerned with interior design.
  - b. Opportunities to become oriented to the working profession including field experience, internships, and participation in interior design organizations. A strong counseling system is essential in this regard.
  - c. Experience with a variety of professional practices and exposure to numerous points of view in historic and contemporary interior design.
  - d. Easy access to studios, libraries and resource centers that are appropriately equipped for the study of interior design.

\_\_\_ KIN

$\star$	HEAUTH &	(Courses)
	issues	(covesos)

101 (1) Principles of Physical Fitness

### INTERIOR DESIGN INTDE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN INTERIOR DESIGN

Department of Clothing, Textiles and
Interior Design
College of Human Ecology
Kansas State University

NAME	*	College of Human Ecology Kansas State University
GENERAL EDUCATION (48-42 Hours)	PROFESSIONAL COURSES (58-60 Hours)	PROPESSIONAL ELECTIVES (Continued)
Communications (8-9 Hours)	CT 260 (3) Textiles for Interiors  DSFN 201 (4) Environmental Design Studio I	>Professional Applications (6 Hours)
ENGL 100 (3) Expository Writing I  ENGL 200 (3) Expository Writing II  SPCH 105 (2) Public Speaking IA  OR  SPCH 106 (3) Public Speaking I  Social Science (9 Hours)  ECON 110 (3) Principles of Macroeconomics  PSYCH 110 (3) General Psychology  SOC10 211 (3) Introduction to Sociology  Humanities (9 Hours)  ART 196 (3) Survey of Art History II  HIST 101 (3) Western Civ.: Rise of Europe	DSFN 202 (4) Environmental Design Studio II  DSFN 203 (1) Survey of the Design Professions  IDH 210 (3) Des & Behav/Int Environment  IDH 310 (3) Coust Meth/Materials for ID  IDH 315 (3) Advanced ID Graphics  IDH 320 (3) History of Interior Design I  IDH 345 (3) Space/Activity Planning  IDH 360 (3) History of Interior Design II  IDH 410 (3) Housing & Its Environment  IDH 415 (2) Computer-Aided Des/Draft for ID  OR  PLAN 630 (1-3) Comp Appl in Pl/Des  IDH 425 (3) Space/Activity Planning II  IDH 435 (3) Interior Design/Housing Systems  IDH 445 (3) ID Contract Does Studio  IDH 530 (3) ID Practices and Procedures  IDH 545 (3) Senior Interior Design Studio I  IDH 645 (3) Senior Interior Design Studio II	IDH 599 (4) Interior Design/Housing Internahip  IDH 660 (3) Kitchen/Utility Area Planning  IDH 680 (3) Historic Fabric Design  IDH 710 (3) Housing/Facil. Mgmt Proc./Appl.  IDH 760 (3) Hist. Preservation/Restoration of Interiors  ARCH 301 (3) Appreciation of Architecture  GERON 315 (3) Introduction to Gerontology  THTRE 579 (3) Fundamentals of Stage Lighting  Business (6 Hours)  ACCTG 231 (3) Accounting for Bus. Operations  AGEC 202 (3) Small Business Operations  FINAN 552 (3) Real Estate  MANGT390 (3) Business Law I  MANGT420 (3) Management Concepts  MC 325 (3) Fundamentals of Public Relations  MKTG 400 (3) Marketing  PSYCH 563 (3) Gender Issues in the Work Place
Biological Science (3-4 Hours)	IDH 650 (3) Adv Des/Behav/Int Environment IDH 651 (3) Design for Exceptional Needs	
()	PROFESSIONAL BLECTIVES* (16 Hours)	>SUPPORTING COURSES (6 Hours)
Physical Science (4 Hours)  PHYS 101 (3) The Physical World I  AND	Scient from the following lists: Studio Arts (4 hours) Professional Applications (6 hours) Business (6 hours)	FSHS 110 (3) Intro. to Human Development  FN(3)  OR  HRIMD(3)
PHYS 103 (1) The Physical World I Lab OR PHYS 115 (4) Descriptive Physics	Studio Arts (4 Hours)  ART 205 (2) Graphic Design Tech.  ART 220 (2) Watercolor I	UNRESTRICTED ELECTIVES (6-10 Hours)**
Ogentitative Studies (6 Hours)	ART 220 (2) Watercolor I ART 230 (2) Sculpture I ART 245 (2) Painting I ART 265 (2) Ceramies I	
MATH 100 (3) College AlgebraCIS 110 (3) Intro. to Personal Computers	ART 270 (2) Metahamithing & Jewelry ART 275 (2) Weaving	
Physical Education (1 Hour)		12

\* Refer to Interior Design sequence sheet and catalog for

prerequisites.

\*\*130 hours required for graduation. >Grades of "C" or higher are required.

### LTH & SAFETY ISSUES COURSES

### DEPARTMENT OF CLOTHING, TEXTILES, AND INTERIOR DESIGN INTERIOR DESIGN (INTDE)

Department of Clothing, Textiles and Interior Design College of Human Ecology Kansas State University

### Suggested Sequence for Transfer Students

The following course equivalents or substitutes should be taken prior to attendance at K-State:

*DSFN	201 Environmental Design Studio I			Biological Science Elective
*D\$FN	202 Environmental Design Studio II	PHY\$	101	The Physical World I AND
ENGL	100 Expository Writing I	PHYS	103	The Physical World I Lab
ENGL	200 Expository Writing II			OR
SPCH	105 Public Speaking IA or SPCH 106 Public	PHYS	115	Descriptive Physics
	Speaking I	MATH	100	College Algebra
ECON	110 Principles of Macroeconomics	CIS	110	Introduction to Personal Computers
PSYCH	110 General Psychology	KIN		Principles of Physical Fitness
SOCIO	211 Introduction to Sociology			Unrestricted Electives (3-6 Hours)
HIST	101 Western Civilization: Rise of Europe			,

### FIVE SEMESTERS AND ONE SUMMER AT KSU BEGINNING FALL SEMESTERS ONLY

IDH ** IDH HDFS DSFN ** IDH	FALL 315 Advanced ID Graphics 310 Construction Methods/Materials 110 Introduction to Human Development 203 Survey of Design Professions 210 Design & Behavior/Interior Env. FN or HRIMD Elective	3 → DH 3 → DH 3 → DH 1 ART 3 CT 3	SPRING 345 Space/Activity Planning 415 Computer-Aided Des/Draft for ID 435 Interior Design/Housing Systems 196 Survey of Art History II 260 Textiles for ID Studio Arts Elective	3 2 3 3 3 2 16
IDH A IDH	FALL Humanities Elective 320 History of Interior Design I 410 Housing & Its Environment 425 Space & Activity Planning II Business Elective	3 ★IDH 3 IDH 3 IDH 3 ★IDH 3 15	SPRING  651 Design for Exceptional Needs**  360 History of Interior Design II  530 ID Practices & Procedures  445 ID Contract Documents Studio**  Professional Applications Elective  Studio Arts Elective	3 3 3 3 2 17

### SUMMER

### IDH 500 Intermediate Studio 3 (This course will substitute for IDH 645 Senior ID Studio II)

		FALL	
IDH	545	Senior ID Studio I	3
JE IDH	650	Advanced Design/Behavior Int. Env.	3
		Professional Applications Elective	3
		Business Elective	3
		Unrestricted Elective	3
			15

<sup>\*</sup>Completion of courses equivalent to the following four (4) K-State courses will substitute for DSFN 201 & DSFN 202: ART 100 Design I, ART 190 Drawing I, ART 200 Design II, IDH 215 Interior Design Graphics

<sup>\*\*</sup>Capable students will be given permission to take these courses concurrently.

"ALISAS STATE ULIW.

∠00 M Human Ecology

Students in all programs participate in field trips and study tours to design, production, and retail market centers across the U.S. and internationally. Student chapters of two professional organizations, the American Society of Interior Designers (ASID) and the American Association of Textile Chernists and Colorists (AATCC), offer opportunities for leadership and involvement.

### apparel and textile marketing

clor of science in clothing and textiles

arel and textile marketing program tudents for careers in the production ution, and marketing of apparel and d roducts. Professional courses are supple with study in business, including mar ccounting, and management. Upon sucl completion of the apparel g program, students also and textile will have con he academic requirements for a bus gor. (See the Degrees/ Minors and Busin or sections in this catalog.) During the er senior year, students complete an eigh supervised field experience in textile pro retail, or manufacturing.

manus actum	-8-		
General education courses (37-40			
BNOL 100	Expository Writing 1		
BNOL 200	Expository Writing II 3		
SPCH 105			
SPCH 103	Public Speaking IA 2		
SPCH 106	Public Speaking I		
BCON 110	Principles of Macroeconomics		
PSYCH 110	General Psychology		
SOCIO 211	Introduction to Sociology		
History elective			
Humanities clea	tive		
Biological scien	ce elective		
CHM 110	General Chemistry		
Cina III	and		
CHM 111	General Chemistry Lab		
	or		
CHM 210	Chemistry 1		
CI\$ 110	Introduction to Personal Computers		
MATH 100	College Algebra		
12001120000000000	or		
MATH 220	Analytical Geometry and Calculu		
KIN 101	Principles of Physical Fitness		
Professional co	purses (42–43 hours)		
Clothing and to	xtiles core courses (17 houp		
CT 150	Introduction to Profession		
	Apparel and Textile In		
CT 265	Textiles		
CT 266	Textiles Lab		
CT 330	Clothing and So		
CT 360	Intermediate 7		
CT 440	Apparel and roduct		
	Evaluatio 3		
CT 345	Textile rel Industry 3		
CT 650	Cloth axille Study Tour		
Specialization of	160		
(25-26 hours)	oup arel and textile marketing		
CT 230	ATT OF MALE		
CT 430	and Textile Marketing		
CT 435	Oction to Field Study		
	arel and Textile Promotion		
CT 450	poparel and Textile Marketing		
A 100 100	or		
14	Retailing		
042	and Sales Management		
6			
434	Textile Merchandise Profit Analysis 3		
130	Merchandising Concepts 4		

# COLLEGE OF HUMAN ECOLOGY

CT 631	History of Costume from 1780	
	to Present	3
CT 635	Case Studies in Apparel and	
	Textile Marketing	2
Supporting co	urses (33 hours)	
FN 132	Basic Nutrition	1
PSHS 105	Introduction to Personal and Family	
	or	
FSHS 110	Introduction to Human Davelopment	
ACCTG 231	Accounting for Business Operations	
ACCTG 241	Accounting for Investing and Finance	
ECON 120 FINAN 450	Principles of Microeconomics Introduction to Finance	
MANGT 420		
MKTG 400	Management Concepts	
MANGT 531	Personnel and Human Resources	
MANOT 331	Management	
	or	
PSYCH 560	Industrial Psychology	
MC 320	Principles of Advertising	
	or	1
MC 325	Fundamentals of Public Relations	í
STAT 350	Business and Economics Statistics I	
Unrestricted e	lectives	
Total for grad	uation	4

### Apparel design

Bachelor of science in clothing tiles

The apparel design program s students for positions in garment ashion illustration, and pattern the development in the apparel industry, rse work emphasizes commercial trial applications of design, and in es computer-aided apparel design is have access to the historic text ostume collection for reparch an projects.

	£,	
eral	courses (37-40 hours)	
	Expository Writing I	3
	Expository Writing II	3
1	Public Speaking IA	
	or	•
	Public Speaking I	1
	Principles of Macroeconomics	
(FILE	eneral Psychology	,
OCIO 2	duction to Forial and	3
ART 195	oduction to Sociology	3
History electi	of Art History I	
Biological scie		
CHM 110	mistry	3
C101	and	
CHM 111	General Lab	1
CHM 210	or	
	Chemist	4
MATH 100	College Al	3
	70	
MATH 220	Analytical Gel d Calculus I	4
CIS 110	Introduction to Computers	3
KIN 101	Principles of Phylossess	
Professional	courses (65 hours)	
Clothing and	extiles core courses (17	
CT 150	Introduction to Profes	
C. 130	Apparel and Textile Inc	,
CT 265	Textiles	1
CT 266	Textiles Lab	í
CT 330		i
CT 360	Intermediate Textiles	3
CT 440	Apparel and Textile Product	-
1	Evaluation	a
CT 545	Testile and Apparel Industry	
CT 650	Clothing and Textiles Study Tour	
Specialization	courses in apparel design (48 hours)	
CT 110		4
CT 230	Apparel and Textile Marketing	3
	. 16 and savete campening	,

#

CT 300	Apparel Production Techniques
CT 315	Pashion Drawing and Illustration
CT 410	Theory of Pattern Design
CT 515	Theory of Pattern Dasig
CT 540	Apparel Design I
CT 560	Portfolio Develop
CT 610	Computer Aide Apparel 3
CT 630	History of Co. 180
CT 631	History of the Tom 1780
	to Press
CT 640	Appr 3
Take 12 hours in	art MC and/or CTID (all at the
400 level or high	
taken in CT 55	Design Field Experience 12
Contract of the	
Supporting FN 132	(15 hours)
	ic Nutrition
FSHS	introduction to Personal and
	Family Finance
ALC: NO.	or
ACCOUNT OF	Introduction to Human Development 3
0	Design I 2
190	Drawing I 2
T 196	Art History II
RT 200	Design II
Unrestricted ele	ctives 8-11
Total for madu	172
	ation

### Interior design

Bachelor of science in interior design

The interior design program is a four-year, professional curriculum accredited by the Foundation for Interior Design Education Research (FIDER). It provides the competencies required to meet the qualifications for the professional title of interior designer.

Interior designers identify, research, and creatively solve problems related to the function of interior environments in order to enhance quality of life and protect public health, safety, and welfare. Interior designers perform services such as programming, design analysis, space planning, preparing drawings and documents, and jobsite inspection using specialized knowledge of aesthetics, furnishings, interior construction, building systems and components, building regulations, equipment, and materials.

The interior design program emphasizes the interaction between humans and their near environment, that is, the design of interior spaces that enhance user satisfaction, productivity, and safety at all stages of the life cycle. Specializations within the program include design for special needs, interior finishes and furnishings, contract documents, interior design history, and preservation and restoration.

Entering students participate in joint first-year courses with students in the College of Architecture and Design.

Students are provided with the creative, aesthetic, and technical skills necessary to translate a design concept into three-dimensional reality. Students develop competencies in problem-solving, interior space planning, selection and specification of interior furnishings and finishes, effective graphic and verbal presentation skills, and execution of contract documents.

#2

Architecture and Design # 77

### Interior architecture program 150 IAR Total hour required for graduation

For the curriculum requirements for the first two semesters, see Environmental Design Studies, earlier in this section.

LAR 30L	Interior Architecture Design Studio I,	4
IAR 303*	Interior Architecture Design Studio IA	
IAR 248	Building Science	
ARCH 350	History Design Environment III	
IAR 430	Visual Communication	
ARCH 448	Structural Systems in Architecture 1	3
		15

Fourth semes	ster	
LAR 302	Interior Architecture Design Studio II	4
IAR 410	Interior Architecture Microcomputer	
	Applications	2
IAR 416	History of Purniture	
ARCH 413	Environmental Systems in	
	Architecture J	4
ARCH 449	Structural Systems in Architecture II	
CT 260	Tevellar	•

LAR 404	Interior Architecture Design Studio III . 5
Humanities e	elective
LAR 409	Materials and Pinishes 2
<b>IAR 413</b>	Materials and Pinishes Lab 1
IAR 420	Theory of Furniture Design 2
IAR 456	Theory of Product Design 2
	15
Sixth semen	ter

Fifth semester

Seventh semester

IAR 403**	Product Design Studio I	5
LAR 455	Product Design Illustration	
<b>ARCH 514</b>	Environmental Systems in	
	Architecture II	3
IAR 407	Design Workshop I	3
ARCH 433	Building Construction Systems in	_
	Architecture I	3
Free elective .		3
		10

(IAR	403 tak	n concurren	with LAR 456)	
------	---------	-------------	---------------	--

IAR 602	Interior Architecture Design Studio IV .	•
ARCH 515	Environmental Systems in	
	Architecture III	9
ARCH 434	Building Construction Systems in	
	Architecture II	
IAR 408	Design Workshop II	
Free elective		

	17
Eighth semest	ter
JAR 606	Interior Architecture Design
	Studjo V5
Free electives	10
	15
	00
IAR 644	Interior Architecture Internship
IAR 645	Interior Architecture Internship
	Reports 3
	77

	10
IAR 644	Interior Architecture Internship
IAR 645	Interior Architecture Internship
	Reports 3
	15
	or
IAR 646	Interior Architecture Foreign Studies 13
IAR 647	Interior Architecture Foreign Report 2
	15
Ninth semest	er .
IAR 705	Interior Architecture Design
	Studio VI
ARCH 720	Environment and Bahavior
	00
Social science	elective 3
IAR 714	Fumiture Design Workshop
JAR 730	Facility Management
Free electives	3
	17
	1/

Product Design Studio II	5
1	
	Product Design Studio II Professional Practice Interior Architecture Seminar

#### Interior architecture courses

IAR 248. Building Science. (3) 1. Instruction in the materials of building and landscape design; sources, characteristics and uses in design and construction; emphasis on evaluation and selection. Two lectures and one recitation per week. Pr.: Second-year standing and PHYS 113.

IAR 301. Interior Architecture Design Studio I. (4) 1. Design vocabulary, abstract design, form and space generation, use of light and color theory, application of design process, idea generation, creativity, and diagramming. These concepts are necessary to reinforce graphic development, typography, presentation, and layout Projects will include an introduction to human scale and anthropometries, perspective as applied to small scale spaces, environmental analysis, and introduction to structure in design. Pr.: DSFN 202 and admission to professional program in interior architecture.

LAR 302. Interior Architecture Design Studio II. (4) II. Continuation of topics covered in previous semesters, Projects include signage, model building, rendering and color media presentations, indoor-outdoor site relationships, continuation of environmental studies, contextual issues, various architectonic scales, and analysis of product types with linkages to lighting design and building systems. Pt.: LAR 201.

IAR 303. Interior Architecture Design Studio IA. (6) I. This course integrates material from Environmental Design Studio I and II with ADS I, IAD I, LADS I. Twelve hours of studio a week. Pr.: For transfer students; nine or more credit hours of graphics, design, and freehand drawing and admission to a department in the College of Architecture and Design.

IAR 403. Product Design Studio I. (5) I, II. Analysis, synthesis, and design of various types of products associated with the interior environment, integrating such human factor determinants as anthropometries and ergonomics. Construction of prototype products associated with the human environment developed concurrently within the design studio. Pr.: IAR 202; not more than one D in an interior architecture design studio course.

IAR 404. Interior Architecture Design Studio III. (5) I, II. This course will build upon and extend the knowledge and skill base gained by students in studios I and II. This course will include the introduction of programming methodology and its relationship to the design and organization of inférior space. Emphasis will be placed on the appropriate selection of furniture, finishes, fixtures, and equipment within the context of their relationships to form, function, task and users' needs. Pr.: IAR 202; not more than one D in an interior architecture design studio course.

LAR 406. Problems in Interior Architecture. (Var.) 1, 11. Study of specific interior architectural problems under direct supervision of a member of the department. Pr.: Approval of instructor.

IAR 407. Design Workshop I. (3) II An introduction to shop procedures, equipment, design materials, joinery, and elementary design experiences in turning and shaping various materials. This course provides the student the opportunity through a series of small projects exposure to the total creative design process by researching, designing, constructing, and evaluating finished products. Pr.: Admission to the professional program of interior architecture.

IAR 409. Materials and Finishes. (2) I. Introduction to materials and finishes specific to interior applications. Criteria for evaluation, selection, and application of interior materials and finishes with the building fabric and their impact on building design. Preparation of written and graphic communications to illustrate and direct the construction process. Two hours lee, a week. Pr.: Admission to the professional program in interior architecture.

IAR 410. Interior Architecture Microcomputer Applications. (2) 1, II. Instruction in microcomputer operating procedure, general terminalogy, programming concepts for microcomputer, and use of appropriate word-processing, specification writing, and computer-aided design software as it relates to the interior architecture profession. Four hours lab a week. Pr.: Enrollment in the interior architecture program.

IAR 411. Drawing in Black and White. (3) II. Frachand representational drawing of architectonic space using graphite pencil and ink pan. Emphasis is on the development of the visual perception of space and the communication of the perceived space through drawings that are clear and expressive. Pr.: Third-year standing.

IAR 413. Materials and Finishes Laboratory. (1) I. Identification and application of apecific interior finishes. Two hours lab a week. Pr.: To be taken concurrently with IAR 409.

IAR 416. History of Furniture. (2) I. Analysis of the social, political, and religious influences on product and furniture design in Italy. France, and England from early renaissance through the 18th century. Pr.: Admission to the professional program in architecture, interior architecture, or landscape architecture.

IAR 420. Theory of Furniture Design. (2) II. Design theory related to analysis, materials, and construction techniques from the early American period through the contemporary movement. Pr.: Admission to the professional program in architecture, interior architecture, or landscape architecture.

IAR 430. Visual Communication. (2) I. Students visualize and communicate in a three-dimensional language using constructed perspective, computer-generated perspective with rendering and animation techniques, and constructed models as tools of the profession. Rapid graphic visual techniques using various medias will be studied enabling exploration of multiple design options in a spatial environment. Graphic aris lactuding photography, typesetting, silk screening, and reproduction as applied to board presentations will be introduced. Throughout the entire semester the study of color theory and its application will be used in all presentations. Pr.: Admission to the professional program of interior architecture.

IAR 455. Product Design Illustration. (2) I. Exercises in various rendering techniques and involvement in different media presentations associated with product design. Pr.: IAR 420.

IAR 456. Theory of Product Design. (2) II. History and design theory related to analysis materials and construction in product design. Pr.: IAR 420.

IAR 520. Design Graphics Workshop. (3) I, II, S. A course in the use of colored pencils, to render and present form and space using different acchaigues. Emphasis on the visual pgreepion and composition of elements in design draysids and presentation. Pr.: Sophomore standing.

IAR 601 Interior Architecture Seminar. (3) I. Readings and discussion of contemporary thought and movements within the field of interior architecture with special emphasis on the societal factors which produce and affect change. Pr.: IAR 705 or graduate standing.

IAR 602. Interior Architecture Design Studie IV. (5) 1. This course is directed towards the unique programming and design-related issues and conditions associated with contemporary large-scale office space planning. Emphasis is placed on the nature of the office work environment, and the linking together of various architectural systems. Pt.: IAR 404 Studio III, and IAR 403 Product Design Studio I: not more than one D in an interior architecture design studio course.

IAR 606. Interior Architecture Design Studio V. (5) II. This semester provides an option for an interdisciplinary collaborative studio course oriented towards replicating the learning experience and interactive activities that take place in the modern multi-disciplinary professional office. Students enrolled in this studio can be from architecture, interior architecture and landscape architecture. Pr.: IAR 602: not more than one D in an interior architecture design studio course.

IAR 608. Design Workshop II. (3) I. Design Workshop is intended to further develop the student's understanding of the three dimensional design process through research, design, prototype construction, evaluation, and redesign. Enhance and increase the student's understanding of the

### INTERIOR DESIGN # Z

913-532-3796

Human Ecology 201

a portfolio re work. The re March 1 of t be passed pr	required to successfully complete eview of their accumulated design eview normally occurs prior to the second year of study and must fior to enrollment in IDH 425, ctivity Planning II.
United State the student of	nternships and study tours in the s and abroad, and participation in hapter of the American Society of igners, enhance the program.
	tion courses (40-42 hours)
ENGL 100	Expository Writing I
ENGL 200	Expository Writing II
SPCH 105	Public Speaking IA 2
SPCH 106	Public Speaking 1
ECON 110	Principles of Macroeconomics
PSYCH 110	General Psychology 3
SOCIO 211	Introduction to Sociology
	Survey of Art History II 3
ART 196 HIST 101	Survey of Art History II
	nce elective
PHYS 101	The Physical World I 3
	and
PHYS 103	The Physical World I Lab
PHYS 115	Descriptive Physics 4
MATH 100	College Algebra 3
KIN 101	Introduction to Personal Computers 3 Principles of Physical Fitness
Professional c	ourses (58-60 hours)
CT 260	Textiles for Interiors
<b>DSFN 201</b>	Environmental Design Studio I 4
<b>DSFN 202</b>	Environmental Design Studio II 4
DSFN 203	Survey of the Design Professions
IDH 210	Design and Behavior in the Interior Environment
IDH 310	Construction Methods and Materials
	for Interior Design 3
IDH 315	Advanced Interior Design Graphics 3
IDH 320	History of Interior Design 1 3
IDH 345	Space and Activity Planning 3
IDH 360 IDH 410	History of Interior Design II
IDH 415	Computer-Aided Design and Drafting
1011413	for Interior Design 2
PLAN 630	Computer Applications in Planning and Design
IDH 425	Space and Activity Planning II 3
IDH 435	Interior Design and Housing Systems 3
IDH 445	Interior Design Contract Documents
IDH 530	Studio
	Procedures
IDH 545	Senior Interior Design Studio I
IDH 645	Senior Interior Design Studio II 3
IDH 650	Advanced Design and Behavior in the Interior Environment
IDH 651	Design for Exceptional Needs 3
Professional	electives (16 hours) sts below
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Studio arts (4	
ART 205	Graphic Design Techniques
ART 220 ART 230	Watercolor I 2 Sculpture I 2
ART 245	Painting 1 2
ART 265	Cerannes I 2
ART 270 ART 275	Metalsmithing and Jewelry
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Professional	upplications (6 hours) Interior Design and Housing Internship
IDH 660	Kitchen and Utility Area Planning 3

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IDH 680	Historic Fabric Design	
IDH 710	Housing and Facilities Management Processes/Applications	
IDH 760	Historic Preservation and Restoration of Interiors	
ARCH 301 GERON 315 THTRE 579	Appreciation of Architecture	
Business (6 hour ACCTG 231 AGEC 202 FINAN 552 MANGT 390 MANGT 420 MC 325 MKTG 400 PSYCH 363	Accounting for Business Operations   3	
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Specialization of	ourses in textiles (23 hours)
CT 620	Textile Yams and Fabrics
CT 642	Textile Fibers
CT 680	Physical Analysis of Textiles
CT 746	Textile Dyeing and Printing 4
CT 747	Textile Finishes
CT 765	Chemical and Optical Analy
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IDH 680	Historic Fabric Design
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tion. Two hours rec. and six hours lab per

CT 159. Introduction to Professions in the Textile Industry. (1) I. A survey of career upporting apparel and textile industry. Discussion of the search process and skills and experiences needed for fessional position in the field.

CT 230. Apparel and Textile Marketing, (3) II. Overview of the processes involved in the production and marketing of fushion goods,

### MERIOD BEG. #3

913-532-3796

### 202 Human Ecology

a. Textiles for Interiors. (3) II. Pundamentals of related to the design of residential and non-resiriors. Two hours rec. and two hours lab per phomore standing.

cT 2 cm. (2) 1. Fundamentals of textiles as related to the paucis. Con. ent in CT 266.

CT 266. Telescope (1) I. Laboratory experiences related to the idea of fibers, yarms, and fabrics and to the care and period of textile products. Conc. enrollment in CT 265.

CT 300. Apparel P vanced apparel production with diverse fabrics; colwoven and knitted fabrics tured garments. Two hours week. Pr. CT 110, and CT 2 enrollment.

CT 315. Fashion Drawing and depth study of the fashion figure at drawing; fundamental fashion layout; developme chanical figure and apparel drawings. week; meets first half of semester. Pr.:

CT 330. Clothing and Society. (3) I. Cu, chological, and economic aspects of clothin and practices of individuals and groups. Three ho SOCIO 211 or PSYCH 110.

CT 360. Intermediate Textiles, (3) I. Understant textile fibers, dyes, and finishes; color theory and dity; methods of testing, standards, and performance cations. Pr.: CT 265, CT 266, and CHM 110.

CT 418. Theory of Pattern Design 1, (3) II. Introduction to basic principles and techniques used in the development alteration, and styling of patterns through use of pattern drafting and flat pattern design. Pr.: CT 110.

CT 430. Introduction to Field Study. (1) II. Proparation for an eight-week apparel and textile marketing field experience. Exploration of the relationship between career goals and field experience. Preparing credentials and interviewing for field experience placement. Pr.: CT 230 or conc. enrollment; major in ATMKT option.

CT 435. Apparel and Textile Promotion. (4) II. Promotion of apparel and textile products including advertising, display, special events, and public relations. Pr.; CT 230 and MC 320 or 325.

CT 440. Apparel and Textile Product Evaluation. (3) II. Identification of textile product features; evaluation of quality in ready-to-wear apparel; evaluation of the interrelationships of performance, quality, and cost in textile products; specification development; standards relating to textile products. Three hours of Iec. per week. Pr.: CT 360.

CT 450. Apparel and Textile Marketing Field Experience. (5) 1. Supervised work experience in the apparel and textile industry, Pr.: CT 230, 430: ACCTG 231; junior or senior in CT option, 2.5 cumulative GPA, and 2.5 GPA in professional courses.

CT 499. Problems in Clothing and Textiles. (Var. S. Independent study. Pr.: Consent of instructor.

CT 515. Theory of Pattern Design II. (3) II techniques of puttern development: element of pattern techniques to original designs; in the industrial uses of pattern design. Six hour CT 410.

CT 520. Textile Merchandise Pr. Concepts, practices, and procedumerchandise profit including the in the application of various annalyses and decision making. Pr.: ACCTG 231; Clear of the concept of the

CT 536. Merchantelements procechandising. By the chandising of the chandising of the chandising of the chandising of the chandism of the cha

CT 540, Colembra 1 (3) 1 Analysis of high fushion from haute couture to contemporary designers: use in sources for executing original design solution, duction to functional apparel design. Six hours lub per week. Pr.: CT 410.

CT \$45. Textile and Apparel Industry. (3) I. Analysis of fiber, textile, and apparel production; industry structure; impact of government regulations on production. Pr.: ECON 110.

CT 550. Apparel Design Field Experience. (3-12) II, S. Preplanned and supervised off-campus work experience in the apparel industry. Pr.: CT 300 and 640; junior or senior standing in apparel design; 2.5 cumulative GPA; 3.0 GPA in professional course work; consent of instructor. May be repeated for maximum of 12 hours credit.

CT 560. Portfolio Development. (2) 1. Development and preparation of the professional design portfolio. Pr.: Junior standing/seniors preferred. CT 315 or IDH 445. Students must have completed projects, sketches, renderings, designs, etc., to include in a portfolio.

CT 580. Internation in Textiles. (Var.) I. II. S. Professional work exparience in the fiber-textile-apparet industry, related government agencies, dyestuff/chemical companies, museums, Cooperative Extension Service under faculty supervision. May be repeated for up to 12 credits. Pr.: CT 615 and CT 680, 2.5 GPA.

CT 600. Textile Analysis. (3) Alternate S. Laboratory techniques used to characterize textile structures with emphasis on fiber, color, finish, care, and aging. Pr.: CT 265 and 266; CHM 110 and 111. Not open to textile science majors.

CT 610. Computer-Aided Design of Apparel. (3) I. Overview of computer-aided design as it relates to the apparel industry; introduction and application of computer hardware and software to apparel design, including an illustration, pattern design, pattern grading, and pattern grading, and pattern design, pattern grading, and pattern grading. (CIS 110.)

20. Textile Yarn and Rabrics. (3) If. Thereal, and functional aspects of yarns and And 266.

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Apparel Design
ligns for body types in parcl industry, developmental patterns suitable for mass struction and production technique puter-aided design. Six hours lab 410, and 610.

CT 642. Textile Fibers. (3) 1. in ald ars. In-depth study of fibers. Pr.: CT 205 and 266; 350.

CT 650. Clothing and Textiles Study
Supervised off-campus tour of facilities
ucts are designed, manufactured, tested, a
ited, and/or conserved. Pr.: CT 265 and 26
clothing and textiles.

CT 680. Physical Analysis of Textiles. (4) principles, and procedures in evaluating the physic of textile fibers, yarns, fabrics, and products for terrior furnishings, and industrial uses. Three hod throe houts lab per week Pr.: CT 265 and 266.

CT 715. Advanced Pattern Design. (3) I. Application puttern design with emphasis on the development of putterns for original designs. Six hours lab per week. Pr. CT 516.

CT 720. Functional Apparel Design. (3) I. The design process: criteria for design and evaluation of clothing sys-

tems for protection from various environmental hardesign and evaluation of clothing systems with enfunctional aspects. Two hours of lec. and two hitton, Pr.: CT 265 and 266; CT 410 or 420.

CT 730. Textile Conservation. (3) I, alto Scientific theories of textile conservation degradation, storage, repair, cleaning, toric items. Laboratory experience to problems related to historic textiles hours lab per week. Pr.: CT 630,

CT 746. Textile Dyeing and study of color systems, color properties of dyes, method industrial dyeing and priss hours lab per week as 50 ur 642.

CT 747. Textile F untion, and identify which are application and fabrics. Two hours lec. an area lab per week. Pr.: CT 350 or 642.

CT 765.

Latterna scopic finish cours lee: and Optical Analysis of Textiles. (3) pplication of chemical, optical, spectro-matographic analysis of fibers, dyes, and fours lee: and three hours lab per week. Pr.:

Experimental Textiles. (Var.) On sufficient dedividual investigation into textile research. Pr.: 2 or 680.

### Design fundamentals courses

Design fundamentals courses have been jointly developed by the Colleges of Human Ecology and Architecture and Design. All first-year interior design students take DSFN 201 in the fall and its sequel 202 in the spring. DSFN 203 is also only offered in the fall and should be taken concurrently with DSFN 201.

DSFN 201 and 202. Environmental Design Studio I (4) I and Environmental Design Studio II. (4) II. Foundation studies introducing principles, processes, and vocabularies of environmental design. Instruction in two- and three-dimensional visualization of objects and spaces. Instruction in the use of instrument-aided drawing, freehand drawing, and model building to represent and communicate design ideas at different scales of observation. P.:. Admission to the College of Human Ecology interior design program or the College of Architecture and Design or permission of the dean of either college.

DSFN 203. Survey of the Design Profession. (3) U Overview of the design professions. Comparative study of the working methods, and societal and occupational roles of the architect, interior architect, interior designer, landscape architect, and planner. Two lett. per week for 8 weeks.

### Interior design and housing Courses

IDH 210. Design and Behavior in the Interior Environment. (3) I. Developing awareness of aesthetic and behavtoral relationships fundamental to interior design. Three hours lee-per week.

IDM 215. Interior Design Graphics, (3) I. II. Development of graphic communication skills used by interior design professionals. Six hours studio per week.

IDH 310. Construction Methods and Materials for Interior Design. (3) I. Introduction to concepts, selection, and application of construction processes, materials, and finishes. Introduction to codes, working drawings, and model building. Two hours lee, and two hours lub per week. Pr.: IDH 215 or DSFN 201 and 202.

IDH 315. Advanced Interior Design Graphics, (3) 1 Design presentation techniques for interiors: Perspectives color rendering, and advanced drafting methods. Six hours studio per week. Pt.: IDH 210, and IDH 215 or DSEN 201 and 202. 913-532-3796

### 1LTUGOR DOS. #4

IDH 320. History of Interior Design I. (3) I. A historic survey of furniture, textiles, and the minor arts from antiquity to 1850. Progressive development of design and ornamentation characteristics as related to interiors. Pr.: HIST 101.

1DH 345. Space and Activity Planning. (3) Il. Application of human factors, space standards, and floorplanning principles to limited-scale living and working environments. Six hours studio per week. Pr.: IDH 310 and 315.

IDH 360. History of Interior Design II. (3) II. A survey of modern design evolution in furniture, textiles, and the minor arts from 1850 to the present. Concepts, development, and application of modern technology to contemporary design and interiors. Pr.: ART 196 and HIST 101.

IDH 410. Housing and Its Environment. (3) I. Socioeconomic, political-legal, and consumer overview of housing. Includes individual, family, and public decisions related to residential alternatives, their acquisition, and housing and environmental standards. Three hours lec. per week. Pr.: Three hours sociology or economics

IDH 415. Computer-Aided Design and Drafting for Interior Design. (2) II. Introduction to and application of microcomputer-aided design and drafting techniques used by interior design professionals. One hour icc. and two hours lab per week. Pr.: IDH 310, CIS 110.

IDH 425. Space and Activity Planning II. (3) 1. This course will build upon and extend the knowledge and skill base gained by students through integration of space and activity planning, advanced interior design graphics, and computer aided drafting and design for interior design. Components will include advanced programming, space planning, and application of universal design based on social, cultural, behavioral, and physical requirements of the interior environment. Six hours studio per week. Pr.: IDH 345, IDH 415, and admitted to upper division of interior design program.

IDH 435. Interior Design and Housing Systems. (3) II Introduction to lighting, heating, ventilating, air conditioning, and acoustic systems; principles, performance requirements, and components related to function, behavior, and aesthetics. Three hours lec. per week. Pr.: PHYS 101 and 103 or PHYS 115: IDH 310.

IDH 440. Home Appliance Design and Evaluation. (3) I. Principles of design, operation, and care of appliances used in the home; methods of evaluating appliance performance; laboratory demonstrates application of principles. Two hours lec. and three hours lab per week.

IDH 445. Interior Design Contract Documents Studio. (3) II. Design and execution of working drawings and specifications for interior design projects. Six hours studio per week. Pr.: IDH 425 and 435.

IDH 499. Problems in Interior Design and Housing. (Var.) I, II, S. Independent study. Pr.: Consent of instructor.

IDH 500. Intermediate Interior Design Studio. (3) S. Problem-solving in interior design. May substitute for Interior Design Studio IDH 445, IDH 545, or IDH 645. Students should plan to substitute this course for the next level studio in sequence. Pr.: 1DH 315, 345, 435, and admitted to the interior design major.

IDH 530. Interior Design Practices and Procedures. (3) II. Ethics, business procedures, and professional development, contract services and administration; and preparation for job market entry as applied to the practice of interior design. Three hours lee, per week. Pr.: IDH 445 or conc.

IDH 545. Senior Interior Design Studio I. (3) I. Designing solutions to environmental and behavioral problems related to non-residential interiors. Planning, space analysis, and coordination of furnishings, fixtures, materials, and equipment. Six hours studio per week. Pr.: IDM 530

IDH 599. Interior Design and Housing Internship. (3-4) I. II. S. Supervised off-campus professional experience in appropriate design-related firms, government agencies, or the housing industry. Pr.: Senior standing; 2.2 cumulative GPA and 2.5 GPA in professional area; EDH 445.

IDH 610. Housing for Special Needs. (3) I. Comprehensive overview of housing concerns and issues related to older adults, the disabled, lower-income people, minorities, and other groups. Encompasses physical, economic, and

social-cultural factors and the residential alternatives available to these populations. Three hours lec. per week. Pr.: DH 410.

IDH 625. Consumer and Energy Issues in Housing. (3) II. An examination of current housing issues including conditions, regulations, finance, and policy as they relate to the consumer. Pr.: SOCIO 211. ECON 110, and IDH 410.

IDH 630. Household Equipment Theory. (3) 1. Analytical study of appliance design, performance, and evaluation concepts for application in consumer decision-making. Not open to students with credit in IDH 440. Six hours rec. and lab per week. Pr.: Four hours lab science course

IDH 645. Senior Interior Design Studio II. (3) II. Advanced design problems dealing with human activities in the living environment. Solutions for systems and products based on social, cultural, and behavioral functions. Aesthetic coordination and selection of furnishings, finishes, art, and accessories. Six hours studio per week. Pr.: IDH 530.

IDH 650. Advanced Design and Behavior in the Interior Environment. (3) I. The design of interior environments explored in an ecological, behavioral, and cultural context. Three hours lec. per week. Pr.; IDH 345.

IDH 651. Design for Exceptional Needs. (3) II. Problems encountered in designing interiors for children, the elderly, and the physically disabled. Pr.: 1DH 410 and 445.

IDH 660. Kitchen and Utility Area Planning. (3) 11. Functional and research basis for planning and arranging based on activity analysis, equipment, materials, lighting, and ventilation. Two hours lec. and two hours lab par week. Pr.: IDH 345 or ARCH 261.

IDH 680. Historic Fabric Design. (3) I. Interrelationships of fabric design and social, cultural, political, economic, and geographical environments from prehistoric times to present. Pr.: HIST 101; and CT 260 or 265 and 266.

IDH 710. Housing and Facilities Management Processes/Applications. (3) II. Application of theories principles, and practices used in managing physical facilities and the residents or workers they house. Issues and problems encountered by professional managers in providing quality living or working environments within cost-effactive operations. Three hours lec. per week. Pr.: IDH 410 and MANOT 420 or 720.

IDH 740. Advance Household Equipment. (3) II. Application of basic electrical, optical, refrigeration, heat transfer, psychometric, and detergent chemistry principles to the study of household equipment, with emphasis on techniques and instrumentation for consumer testing. Six hours rec. and lab a week. Pr.: 1DH 440, PHYS 115, and senior or graduate standing

IDH 760. Historic Preservation and Restoration of Interiors. (3) I. Principles, guidelines, and qualities of preservation and restoration of interiors. Research and application. Pr.: IDH 320 and 360; or CT 630 and 631; or ENVD 250 and 251.

### nily Studies and Services

John P. Murray." Direct

Professors Balk, Bollman, Gray Moxley," J. Murray, \* Rolf, Russ Scheidt," Schumm, " Smith, and Associate Professors Bergen, aw. Coulson,\* Hoag,\* Jones, Mil Murray,\* Poresky,\* Rainbolt,\* Smit. n, and Wright\*; Assistant Profess Luccie, 1. Garcia, Olsen, Turner, bb;\* Instructors Cantrell, R, Hoover, Meyer, Molineux, Mg bnner, Ward, and West; Emeriti: Prof lanagan,\* Hoeflin,\* Huyck,\* Kenledy,\* Long,\*

Morse,\* and Stith; Associate Professor McNeil;\* Assistant Professor Larson.

913-532-5510 Fax: 913-532-5505

http://www.ksu.edu/humec/fshs.htm

The School of Family Studies and Huma Services is focused on the study of indi and families from a multidisciplinary tive. Programs emphasize developms mcesses throughout the life cycle, int onal relationships, consumer and family nomics, intervention for speech. ge, and gramhearing problems, and education ming for children and families

Five programs are available Indergraduate level, and they are com ation sciod educaences and disorders, early tion, family and consumer omics, family life and community servi hd life span e school offers a human development. A dual degree program is ny studies and human services and work. In addition, students often comb gree programs in early childhood ed and elementary education.

The school place at importance on laboratory and field q nces, along with classroom experies ield experiences for undergraduate s are available in the Early Childhood | tory, Family Center, Galichia II for Gerontology and Family Studies, t flin Stone House Child Care Speech and Hearing Center. Center,

ursuing early childhood educa-For sty tion, t ly Childhood Laboratory and the Hoe he House Child Care Center provide inpus observation and teaching. Bo lities are licensed by the state of nd accredited by the National ly of Early Childhood Programs.

is in the family life and community serprogram must complete a field experiin a public or private agency that serves llies, adolescents, single adults, children, the elderly. Agency staff and school faculty side students in the planning, direction, and valuation of these supervised experiences. On-campus opportunities for gaining experience are available through the Family Center. FONE (a crisis hotline), the Galichia Institute for Gerontology and Family Studies, and various organizations and offices that address student needs. Students in communication sciences and disorders obtain practical experig in the Speech and Hearing Center.

#### cience in family studies an cervices

General education

These general education cours grams leading to a bachelor of science human services

Communication (8-9) ENGL 100

Expository Writing I Expository Writing II ..... ENGL 200

### KANSAS STATE UNIVER

BACHELOR OF INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE \* LIESUTH & SAFETY ISSUES COURSES
ACCREDITED BY THE FOUNDATION FOR INTERIOR DESIGN EDUCATION & RESEARCH

ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN STUDIES PROGRAM

		*			
FIRST S	SEMES	TER	SECO	ND SEM	MESTER
	100 250	Environmental Design Studio I 4 College Algebra	PHYS ENVE ENVE ENGL SPCH	115 251 200	Environmental Design Studio II
INTER	IOR A	RCHITECTURE PROGRAM			
THIRD	SEMES	STER	FOUR	TH SEA	MESTER
CIAR CARCH	301 248 350 430 448	Interior Arch. Design Studio I 4 Building Science	¥ IAR ¥ IAR IAR IAR ARCH ¥ARCH CT		Interior Arch. Design Studio II 4 Interior Arch. Microcomp. Appl 2 History of Furniture
FIFTH S	STMF9	err p	ervini.	ר פיפוערפי	COTTO D
* ** *** *	SE WILL	HER	SIATE	SEME	STER
CIAR CIAR CIAR	404 409 413 420 456	Interior Arch. Design Studio III 5 Materials and Finishes 2 Materials and Finishes Lab 1 Theory of Furniture Design 2 Theory of Product Design 2 Humanities Elective 3	IAR IAR ARCH IAR ARCH	407	Product Design Studio I
(	or				
IAR 4 AND IAR 4 IAR 4 IAR 4	155 156 109 113 120	Product Design Studio I	IAR ARCH IAR ARCH	407	Interior Arch. Design Studio III

NTO 12 ARCH., COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE + DOS

SEVENTH SEMESTER

EIGHTH SEMESTER

IAR ARCH ARCH IAR	602 515 434 608	Interior Arch. Design Studio IV 5 Environmental Systems in Arch. III 3 Bldg. Const. Systems in Arch. II 3 Design Workshop II	-¥-IAR	606	Interior Arch. Design Studio V 5 Free Electives
		Free Elective 3	<u>I</u> AR IAR	644 645	Interior Arch. Internship 12 Interior Arch. Internship Reports 3
					15 or
			IAR	646	Interior Arch. Foreign Studies 12
			LAR	647	Interior Arch. Foreign Report 3
NINTH	SEME	STER	TENT	'H SEM	ESTER
IAR	705	Interior Arch. Design Studio VI 5	IAR	706	Product Design Studio II 5
ARCH	720	Environment and Behavior 3	IAR	753	Professional Practice 3
		or	IAR	760	Interior Architecture Seminar 3
00,000 TO 00,000 TO 00		Social Science Elective 3			Free Electives
IAR	714	Furniture Design Workshop 3		o.p.	14
-LAR	730	Facility Management		OR	
		Free Electives3	V TAB	705	Yanamian Anah Masiam Studio VI 5
		17	A IAR	705	Interior Arch. Design Studio VI 5 Professional Practice 3
	OR		IAR	753	Interior Architecture Seminar 3
***	<b>#</b> 0.0	D 1 . D . O . T . T	LAR	760	Free Electives
IAR	706	Product Design Studio II 5			14
ARCH	720	Environment and Behavior 3 or			
2000		Social Science Elective 3			it.
IAR	714	Furniture Design Workshop 3			
LAR	730	Facility Management			
		17			

IAR - 130 CREDIT HOURS REQUIRED - The curriculum is subject to regular review and revision. Students are, therefore, advised to obtain a copy of the current curriculum when they are admitted to the professional program.

TOTAL HOURS REQUIRED FOR GRADUATION = 161

#### 76 Architecture and Design

ARC 656. Preservation Documentation. (3) 1,11. Inve tion of existing buildings and their settings; docume algn qualities, history, materials, systems, conatruc uniques, landscape, and physical and functional change ime, using Historic American Building Pr.: Senior standing and proficiency in Survey St drafting.

ARCH 657. Pr Hon Principles. (3) 1. Examination of theoretical and aspects of preservation; background and current design considerations, Pr. Senior standing or pe of instructor

ARCH 670. History Architecture and Allied Design I. (3) I. Til American architecture including aspects of interior re, landscape architecture, urban planning, and . This course investigates how the built forms donial settlers in America responded to a new envi d how a distinctive American culture eventually by the end of the 1800s. Pr.: ENVD 250 and 251 of the

ARCH 671. History of American Archite Allied Design II. (3) II. The history of American ture including some aspects of interior architect planning, landscape architecture, and preservation course surveys those distinctively American styles of sign which originated in the late 1800s and traces their pact on world architecture and how outside influences shaped American design from that time period up to present. Emphasis is placed upon the interplay of formal and functional concerns in architectural design. Pr.: ENVD 250 and 25) or approval of the instructor.

ARCH 680. Development Analysis. (3) I. II. An examination of various development characteristics and components and their crucial interactive nature which leads toward success or failure of building and land development. Development factors investigated include: market analysis, location uses and users, cost/benefits, nonmonetary banafits, financial returns expected and needed, financial incentives for investors, and feedback into the design process. Pr.: Admission to the professional program.

ARCH 703 Environmental Aesthetics. (3) I, II. Problems involving aasthetics in areas related to student's major field. Three hours a week. Pr. : Senior standing in architecture, landacape architecture, interior architecture, urban

ARCH 704. Environmental Seminar. (Var.) i, II. Environmental systems related to human perception, reactions, and behavior. Pr.: Senior standing.

ARCH 765. Project Programming. (2) I. Il. The development of a program for ARCH 707 Architectural Design VIII under the direction of a faculty committee. Pr.: ARCH 606, ARCH 650, and approval of the faculty

ARCH 766. Architectural Design Studio VII. (§ Integration of the physiological, psychological, logical parameters in the design of environme programming, and planning problems, incre cxity of function and space definition system envinental technology to total design. To studio a week. Pr.: At least 2.0 GPA in require urth-, and fifth-year courses which have been nore than one D in an architectural design c MI A 1.75 GP in required third-, fourth-, and ( rises other than design which have been taken CH 606 or 505; and 506; ARCH 434, or AR d conc. enrollment in ARCH 434; ARCH 515 514 and conc. enrollment in ARCH 515; end

ARCH 707. Archie ign Studio VIII. (5) I, II. Development of the ARCH 705, under project programmed in tion of a faculty committee. Project must d a high level of achievement in systematic : ensive thinking, application of resources. cation of total process. Twelve hours olbune At least 2.0 GPA in required thirdfourt year courses other than design which have ICH 706: ARCH 434, ARCH 515; ARCH H 452 and conc. enrollment in ARCH 453.

Topics in Architectural Design Methods. Intensive review of selected design methodologies, ding systematic and computer-based approaches to

### NEGO STATE UNIV: INTERIOR DECHITECTURE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE & DESIGN

problem definition and project design; emphasis upon the comparative evaluation of problem-solving strategies within the architectural design process. Pr.: Advanced undergraduate or graduate standing.

ARCH 715. Theory of Design. (3) I, II. Analysis of theories and philosophies in the design professions, including those in related societal and technological fields. Pr.: ARCH 404 or IAR 602 or LAR 641.

ARCH 716. Environmental Systems in Architecture. (3) I, II. Study of site-specific microanvironmental systems and the designed microenvironment about buildings. Exploration of their interaction and manipulation to meet human comfort requirements and achieve resource-efficient site and building design. Pr.: ARCH 413 and 403, or graduate standing.

ARCH 729. Environment and Behavior. (3) I, II. An introductory course investigating the relationship between human behavior and the design of the physical environment, identifying those basic psychological and social concepts which influence and are influenced by the built environment. Three hours lec. rec. a week. Pr.: Senior standing or permission of instructor.

ARCH 725. Architectural Research Methods. (3) [ An introductory course surveying the basic philoso nd methodologies of science and research as the field of architecture. Special emphasis will methods appropriate for investigating b to the built environment. Three how nar a Senior standing.

Environment and Agi An explonti ing process related ors in the archited ed environm er and facilitale suc tation by th vidual. Three hours lec. ock. P graduate standing.

ARCH 735. T onstruction Systems In Architecture. (1ed atudy of the relationship of conceptual ological factors of building construction to arc ARCH 434; or graduate standing and cos

(S) **ARCH 752** rebitecture V. (Var.) I, II. Study tual and/or technological fa icture to a design in more depth. der context of nining inusractions. esented in ARCH CH 453. Pr.: AR

Professional Practice. (3) of conand newly developing methods nal practice. Instruction in the relationsh landscape architects, interior architects lions to users, clients, construction industry, evernment, and one another. Two hours lecture hour recitation. Pr.: ARCH 433.

ARCH 765. Problems in Architecture. (Var.) I, II, S. A. study of specific architectural problems under the direction of a member of the department staff. Pr.: Approval of

### **Interior Architecture**

Stephen M. Murphy, Head

Professors Haycock, and McDonald;\* Associate Professors Brown, Bullock, Dubois, Hastings, Husseini, Murphy, Owens-Wilson,\* and Thompson; Assistant Professors Borchers and Troyer; Emeritus Professors Durgan\* and McGraw; Adjunct Professors Paolo Barucchieri, Castiglion Fiorentino, Italy: Franz Puschough, Frank Sander, and Klaus Steinman, Trier, Germany.

The bachelor of interior architecture professional program consists of a four-year course of study following the one-year environmental design studies program. The Department of Interior Architecture's five-year pr studies is one of the first curricu fession to be recognized and by the Foundation for Interior Des ation Research in the United S

The curriculum in in nitecture is structured for stude plan a professional career in mning in commercial, institutional, a trial interior design. The learning nce is gained through the focus plag the department's educain interior architectural space tional p plang liture, and product design. After tion to basic interior space planan ents undertake studio exercises that programming and designing of spaces. ial emphasis is placed on spatial organition, behavior analysis, space component design, furniture design and construction. product and exhibit design, the integration of environmental systems, building rehabilitation, and the preparation of working drawings and contract documents.

### Computers in the studio

The department provides a supportive and integrated studio beginning with the fifth semester where students can bring in their CAD-capable computers. The department provides cabinets, peripheral equipment, and a secure environment with updated electrical and data connections. Use of the computer and appropriate software is integrated into all the departmental courses from this point on. Computers are the tool of choice in today's design offices, and the department strives to fully educate its students on their uses.

### Internship program

An elective 30-week internship program, an option available in the spring semester of the fourth year, may include work-study experience in professional interior architectural/ architectural firms or associative firms in: furniture design or product design. The internship gives advanced students the opportunity to work in a professional context and to apply the problem-solving approaches they have developed.

### Foreign study program

During their fourth year, interior architecture students may participate in the semester-long exchange program between K-State and the interior architecture program in Trier, Germany. Another international studies option exists in Italy. This program allows students from the three professional programs to participate in an invaluable learning experience at Santa Chiara. Either of these two foreign studies options can be taken as an alternative to the internship program or remaining at K-State for the semester. Students may earn 15 hours of credit while overseas or on an internship.

# 2

Architecture and Design # 77

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For the curriculum requirements for the first two semesters, see Environmental Design Studies, earlier in this section.

Third semester		
LAR 301	Interior Architecture Design Studio I,	4
IAR 303*	Interior Architecture Design Studio IA	
IAR 248	Building Science	
ARCH 350	History Design Environment III	
IAR 430	Visual Communication	2
ARCH 448	Structural Systems in Architecture 1	
	1	5
Fourth semeste	r	
LAR 302	Interior Architecture Design Studio II	4

IAR 410	Interior Architecture Microcomputer
	Applications 2
IAR 416	History of Furniture
ARCH 413	Environmental Systems in
	Architecture J
ARCH 449	Structural Systems in Architecture II 3
CT 260	Textiles 3
	18
Fifth semester	
LA.R. 404	Interior Architecture Design Studio III . 5
Humanities ele	ctive

Materials and Pinishes

Materials and Pinishes Lab .....

Theory of Furniture Design ......

IAR 456	Theory of Product Design	2
		15
Sixth semests	7	
IAR 403**	Product Design Studio I	5
LAR 435	Product Design Illustration	2
ARCH 514	Environmental Systems in	800
	Architecture II	3
IAR 407	Design Workshop I	
ARCH 433	Building Construction Systems in	-
	Architecture I	1
Free elective .		3
		_
		19

· (IAA	103	unken	COUCHLAGUE	with JAR 456)	
Qan-th					

Studio V

**LAR 409** 

**IAR 413** 

IAR 420

**IAR 606** 

IAR 646

**IAR 647** 

Free clectives

IAR 602	Interior Architecture Design Studio IV . 5
ARCH 515	Environmental Systems in
	Architecture III
ARCH 434	Building Construction Systems in
	Architecture II
IAR 408	Design Workshop II 3
Free elective	
	17
Fighth sames	·

Interior Architecture Design

1 ice electives	<u> </u>	5
IAR 644 IAR 645	or Interior Architecture Internship	2
	Reports	3
	1:	5

Interior Architecture Foreign Studies .. 13

17

Interior Architecture Foreign Report ...

	L S
Interior Architecture Design	
	5
Environment and Bahavior	3
or	
ective	3
Furniture Design Workshop	3
Facility Management	3
	Interior Architecture Design Studio VI Environment and Bahavior

IAR 706	Product Design Studio II
IAR 753	Professional Practice
IAR 601	Interior Architecture Seminar
Free electives	

### Interior architecture courses

IAR 248. Building Science. (3) 1. Instruction in the materials of building and landscape design; sources, characteristics and uses in design and construction; emphasis on evaluation and selection. Two lectures and one recitation per week. Pr.: Second-year standing and PHYS 113.

IAR 301. Interior Architecture Design Studio I. (4) 1. Design vocabulary, abstract design, form and space generation, use of light and color theory, application of design process, idea generation, creativity, and diagramming. These concepts are necessary to reinforce graphic development, typography, presentation, and layout Projects will include an introduction to human scale and anthropometries, perspective as applied to small scale spaces, environmental analysis, and introduction to structure in design. Pr.: DSPN 202 and admission to professional program in interior architecture.

LAR 302. Interior Architecture Design Studio II. (4) 11. Continuation of topics covered in previous semesters. Projects include signage, model building, rendering and color media presentations, indoor-outdoor site relationships, continuation of environmental studies, contextual issues, various architectonic scales, and analysis of product types with linkages to lighting design and building systems. Pr.: IAR 201.

IAR 303. Interior Architecture Design Studio IA. (6) I. This course integrates material from Environmental Design Studio I and II with ADS I, IAD I, LADS I. Twelve hours of studio a week. Pr.: For transfer students; nine or more credit hours of graphics, design, and freehand drawing and admission to a department in the College of Architecture and Design.

IAR 403. Product Design Studio J. (5) I, II. Analysis, synthesis, and design of various types of products associated with the interior environment, integrating such human factor determinants as anthropometries and ergonomics. Construction of prototype products associated with the human environment developed concurrently within the design studio. Pr.: IAR 202; not more than one D in an interior architecture design studio course.

IAR 404. Interior Architecture Design Studio III. (5) I, II. This course will build upon and extend the knowledge and skill base gained by students in studios I and II. This course will include the introduction of programming methodology and its relationship to the design and organization of interior space. Emphasis will be placed on the appropriate selection of furniture, finishes, fixtures, and equipment within the context of their relationships to form, function, task and users' needs. Pr.: IAR 202; not more than one D in an interior architecture design studio course.

IAR 406. Problems in Interior Architecture. (Var.) 1, 11. Study of specific interior architectural problems under direct supervision of a member of the department. Pr.: Approval of instructor.

IAR 407. Design Workshop I. (3) II An introduction to shop procedures, equipment, design materials, joinery, and elementary design experiences in turning and shaping various materials. This course provides the student the opportunity through a series of small projects exposure to the total creative design process by researching, designing, constructing, and evaluating finished products. Pr.: Admission to the professional program of interior architecture.

IAR 409. Materials and Finishes. (2) 1. Introduction to materials and finishes specific to interior applications. Criteria for evaluation, selection, and application of interior materials and finishes with the building fabric and their impact on building design. Preparation of written and graphic communications to illustrate and direct the construction process. Two hours lee, a week. Pr.: Admission to the professional program in interior architecture.

IAR 410. Interior Architecture Microcomputer Applications. (2) I, II. Instruction in microcomputer operating procedure, general terminology, programming concepts for microcomputer, and use of appropriate word-processing, specification writing, and computer-aided design software as it relates to the interior architecture profession. Four hours lab a week. Pr.: Enrollment in the interior architecture program.

IAR 411. Drawing in Black and White. (3) II. Freehand representational drawing of architectonic space using graphite pencil and ink pan. Emphasis is on the development of the visual perception of space and the communication of the perceived space through drawings that are clear and expressive. Pr.: Third-year standing.

IAR 413. Materials and Finishes Laboratory. (1) I. Identification and application of specific interior finishes. Two hours lab a week. Pr.: To be taken concurrently with IAR 409.

IAR 416. History of Furniture. (2) I. Analysis of the social, political, and religious influences on product and furniture design in Italy. France, and England from early renaissance through the 18th century. Pr.: Admission to the professional program in architecture, interior architecture, or landscape architecture.

IAR 420. Theory of Furniture Design. (2) II. Design theory related to analysis, materials, and construction techniques from the early American period through the contemporary movement. Pr.: Admission to the professional program in architecture, interior architecture, or landscape architecture.

IAR 430. Visual Communication. (2) I. Students visualize and communicate in a three-dimensional language using constructed perspective, computer-generated perspective with rendering and animation techniques, and constructed models as tools of the profession. Rapid graphic visual techniques using various medias will be studied enabling exploration of multiple design options in a spatial environment. Graphic arts including photography, typesetting, silk screening, and reproduction as applied to board presentations will be introduced. Throughout the entire semester the study of color theory and its application will be used in all presentations. Pr.: Admission to the professional program of interior architecture.

IAR 455. Product Design Illustration. (2) I. Exercises in various rendering techniques and involvement in different media presentations associated with product dasign. Pr.: IAR 420.

IAR 456. Theory of Product Design. (2) II. History and design theory related to analysis materials and construction in product design. Pr.: IAR 420.

IAR 520. Dealgn Graphics Workshop. (3) I, II, S. A course in the use of colored pencils, to render and present form and space using different techniques. Emphasis on the visual perception and composition of elements in design draggings and presentation. Pr.: Sophomore standing.

IAR 601 Interior Architecture Seminar. (3) I. Readings and discussion of contemporary thought and movements within the field of interior architecture with special emphasis on the societal factors which produce and affect change. Pr.: IAR 705 or graduate standing.

IAR 602. Interior Architecture Design Studio IV. (5) I. This course is directed towards the unique programming and design-related issues and conditions associated with contemporary large-scale office space planning. Emphasis is placed on the nature of the office work environment, and the linking together of various architectural systems. Pt.: IAR 404 Studio III, and IAR 403 Product Design Studio I; not more than one D in an interior architecture design studio course.

IAR 606. Interior Architecture Design Studio V. (5) II. This semester provides an option for an interdisciplinary collaborative studio course oriented towards replicating the learning experience and interactive activities that take place in the modern multi-disciplinary professional office. Students enrolled in this studio can be from architecture, interior architecture and landscape architecture. Pr.: IAR 602: not more than one D in an interior architecture design studio course.

IAR 608. Design Workshop II. (3) I. Design Workshop is intended to further develop the student's understanding of the three dimensional design process through research, design, prototype construction, evaluation, and redesign. Enhance and increase the student's understanding of the

#### 78 Architecture and Design



structural characteristics of materials and increase their proficiency at communicating ideas through working and presentation drawings. Pr.: IAR 407

913-532-3796

IAR 644. Interior Architecture Internable. (13) II, S. Thirty weeks off-campus work study in a professional offices specializing in interior architecture: field and office experience. Pr.: IAR 602, ARCH 433, not more than one grade of D in an interior architecture design studio, and upproval by the internable coordinator.

IAR 645. Interior Architecture Internable Raport. (2) II. S. Taken in conjunction with IAR 644. The purpose is to develop the student's communication skills and awareness of the importance of written communication and record keeping in interior architectural office practice. The required report will provide a detailed documentation of the student's experiences encountered during intereship. Pr.: Conc. enrollment in IAR 644.

IAR 646. Interior Architecture Foreign Studies. (13) II, S. This course allows the student to study outside of the United States for one semester. The semester will expand their global parspactive of design professions, cultural, political, and economic views. One semester studying interior architecture in a foreign university. Pr.: IAR 602. ARCH 433, not more than one grade of D in an interior architecture design studio and approval by the foreign studies coordinator.

IAR 647. Interior Architecture Foreign Studies Reports. (2) II, S. Taken in conjunction with IAR 646. The purpose is to develop the student's written communication skills as well as increase awareness of written communication and record keeping in interior architecture office practice. The report will provide detailed documentation of the student's experiences during the foreign studies program. Pr.. Conc. euroliment in IAR 646.

IAR 705. Interior Architecture Design Studio VI. (5) 1. II. This design studio pursues and extends the architectural knowledge gained in all pravious studios. Emphasis is on understanding large-scale buildings in terms of structure, systems, materials, and environment. Design VI addresses the built environment, utilizing axisting large scale buildings to explore architectural renovation, rehabilitation, restoration, and preservation. Pr.: IAR 606, or IAR 644 and IAR 647; not more than one D in an interior architecture design studio course.

IAR 706. Product Design Studio II. (5) 1, II. Advanced design projects involving products related to the Interior environment. Synthesis of the design, materials, construction, and finishing of prototype products relevant to human use. Pr.: IAR 606 or IAR 644 and IAR 645, or IAR 646 and IAR 647; nor more than one D in an interior architecture design studio course.

IAR 714. Furniture Design Workshop. (3) I, II, S. Design, construction, and finishing of contemporary furniture and accessories. Pr.: Open to all students in the professional programs in architecture and landscape architecture.

IAR 720. Advanced Seminar in Interior Architecture. (1-3) I, II. Advanced readings and discussions of environmental issues related to the practice of interior architecture. Readings, discussions, reports. Pr.: IAR 702 or equiv.

IAR 730. Facility management. (3) 1. A survey of the methods of managing the physical assets of large facilities—corporate, institutional, and governmental—through a review of current literature, presentations by professionals active in the field, and case studies.

IAR 740. Advanced Design Workshop. (1-4) I, II. Advanced instruction in the design, construction, and finishing of contemporary furniture and accessories. The course involves the development of a concept for a complex furniture prototype and includes research, program development, design development, criteria examination and determination, design development, working drawings, complete prototype development, and presentation drawings. Pr.: IAR 714 or equivalent.

IAR 753. Professional Practice. (3) 1, 11 Studies of conventional and newly developing modes of professional design practice. Presented are the relationships of Interior architects, architects, and landscape architects and other design professionals to users, clients, building industry, society, government, and one another. Pr.: 5th year stunding

# A pitecture and Remail and Colombia Planning

Dan Donell ad

Stephanie A. Associate
Head/Gradu ector, Landscape
Architecture

C. A. Keithley,\* Le Head/Graduate
Director, Region Community
Planning

Day, \* Deines, \* Professors Barnes, \* B Donelin,\* Forsyth,\* K Keller, Law, urger;\* Marshall,\* Page,\* and V Associate Professors Che ment,\* Ewanow, \* Keane, \* Mattsd lley," and Winslow; \* Assistant Profes ms, Schrader, Wanberg, and W Adjunct Professors McGraw, \* Seamon (atts; \* Emeriti Professor Ealy,\* Foerst

### Landscape architecture

The curriculum leading to the profes bachelor of landscape architecture de designed to prepare students for a varie career opportunities found within the pro sion. Special emphasis is placed on site an sis, land planning, arrangement and organiz tion of facilities on the land, organization outdoor spaces, topographical manipulating and other aspects of site construction, an use of plants in the landscape. Study of impact on the natural and built environ and methods of minimizing negative of this relationship are emphasized, elor of landscape architecture degr credited by the Landscape Archit Accreditation Board of the Ame ociety of Landscape Architects.

The bachelor of landscape argram consists of a four-year following the one-year enstudies program. All require the landscape architecture toward the decimal with a grade of C or

The Department of ape Architecture unity Planning, in and Regional and s for their professional order to prepare dership roles, requires responsibilities ide or have access to a that all studes computer ag priate software to support their cours dy. The department will provide info about appropriate hardware and sof

10.00	
Landscan	e architecture
program	
180 LAR	red for graduation
	n requirements for the fit the steers.  It Design Studies earlier the section.
Third semester	
	Landscape Architectura
	Studio I4
	Design Graphics I Thinking 3 Building Science 3
	General Botay
HORT 374	Woody Plan
	11
Fourth semester LAR 320	Lands nitecture Design
LAR 320	Stud 4
CE 212**	El Surveying Engineering 3
ENGL 200	ry Writing II
HORT 375***	Plant Materials II
	16
Fifth sem	
LAR 419	andscape Architecture Design
LAR	Studio III
LAR	Land Construction I
AR	History of the Designed
A	Environment III 3
	17
emester	
442	Landscape Architecture Design
08 439	Studio IV
R 433	History and Theory of Landscape
	Architecture 1
AR 460	Microcomputer Applications in Landscape Architecture
444	Internship/Advanced Studies Planning
	Seminar***
THE REAL PROPERTY.	15
emest	er Landscape Architecturs Design
- Table	Studio V4
LAR	Land Construction III
TAK 0	History and Theory of Landscape Architecture II
PLAN 3	stroduction to Planning
Business d	
	17
Eighth semes	Austronous Paris-
LAR 648	ape Architecture Design
LAR 744	y Site Planning 4
ENGL 415 Professional ele	Was amunication for Engineers 3
Business electi	
	17
Ninth semeste	
LAR 703	Landscape ture Design Studio VII
LAR 501	Landscape Ar Seminar I 2
LAR 753	Professional Pr
LAR 645 Professional el	Professional Inter
	humanities elective 3
	17
Tenth semeste	
LAR 704	Landscape Architecture De Studio VIII
LAR 502	Landscape Architecture Semin 2
	ective

INTERIOR DESIGN (INTD)  Fall 1995, 128 Semester Credit Hours  BFA Degree Requirement Check Sheet Practice Track *Architecture Track		NameKUID NumberEntered ProgramCOLLEGE & PROFESSIONAL	
ART & DESIGN 68-A	74-P		(40)
BASIC STUDIES  ABS 101 Intro Drawing I 102 Intro Drawing II DBS 103 Intro Design I 104 Intro Design II 111 Drawing Systems I	(15) 3 3 3 3 3 3	ENGLISH ENGL 101 Comp & Lit I ENGL 102 Comp & Lit II ENGL 203 (or 209-211, or 360) ENGL 362 Technical Writing or CO HUMANITIES (H)	(12) 3 3 3 3 0MS 150 3 (3)
ADVANCED BASIC DESIGN CORE  ABDS 201 Color  204 Materials Wkshp Practice only 212 Drawing Systems II  306 Basic Visual Communications	3 3 3 3	MATH Math 101 Algebra Practice on Math 115 Calculus Architectur Phsx 114 Physics 1 Architectur	(3 or 7) sly 3 se only 3
INDD/INTO PROFESSIONAL CORE INDD 313 Visual Presentation 510 Human Factors in Design (Fall)	(7) 3 4	SOCIAL SCIENCE (S)	. 3
MAJOR STUDIES INTD 205 Introduction to Interior Design 302 Fund. Interior Design (Spring) 503 Interior Programming (Fall) 504 Int Planning & Design (Fall) 505 Int Specifications (Spring) 506 Advanced Planning & Design (Spring) 535 Portfolio 606 Thesis I (Fall) 608 Thesis II (Spring) INTD 607 Professional Observation or ADS 570 Seminar  RELATED REQUIREMENTS TD 202 Fiber Properties INDD 678 Advanced Problems in INDD or INDD 512 Methods in Design  ELECTIVES (art or design studio) (Practice only	1 3 3 (6) 3 3 (0 or 3)	PROFESSIONAL REQUIREMS Business Practice only  ARCHITECTURE ARCH 103 Intro to Architecture ARCH 321 Building Construction ARCE 630 Stat for Arch Architecture ARCE 631 Strength of Mat Architecture ARCE 632 Strength of Mat (lab) ARCH 322/423/736 OR ARCE 561/642/675 or constance 670/672&676 (Fall only)  HISTORY OF ART/ARCHITE H A 150 Art History I (Fall only) H A 151 Art History II (Spring of ARCH H ARCH H  GENERAL ELECTIVES (at	3-4  (10-15)  (Fall only) 3  (Fall only) 2 tecture only 2 chitecture only2 Arch only 1 ent of advisor 2-3 3  ECTURE (12)
(128) Date Hours &/R/D	Inc 	(68)A (74)P (40) Dept Jr/Sr	GPA
necessary terdeptile			*

### Interior Design Practice / Architectural Track (4 year degree program) updated 10/29/96

FIRST YEAR		FIRST YEAR	
Fall semester	P/A	Spring semester	P/A
ABS 101 Intro Drawing I	3	ABS 102 Intro Drawing II	3
DBS 103 Intro Design I	3	DBS 104 Intro Design II	3
H A 150 Intro Art History I	3	H A 151 Intro Art History II	3
ENGL 101 Comp & Lit I	3	ENGL 102 Comp & Lit II	3
DBS 111 Drawing Systems I	3	ABS 212 Drawing Systems II	3
DDS /// D.Zg Cyclemo	15		15
		CECOUR VEAR	
SECOND YEAR		SECOND YEAR	В А
Fail semester	PA	Spring semester	PA
T D 202 Fiber Properties	3 3	ABDS 201 Color	3 3
INTD 205 Intro to Interior Design	4 4	INTD 302 Fund Interior Design	5 5
ENGL 203 (or 209-211, or 360)	3 3	INDD 313 Visual Presentation	3 3
ARCH 103 Intro to Architecture	3 3	PHSX 114 College Physics	4
MATH 101 Algebra	3	ENGL 362 or COM 150	3 3
MATH 115 Calculus	5	Elective Art or Design	3
WINTED TO	16 18		17 18
		THIRD YEAR	
THIRD YEAR	PA	Spring semester	PA
Fall semester	1.5	INTD 505 Interior Specification	3 3
INTD 503 Interior Programming		INTO 506 Adv Interior Planning	3 3
INTD 504 Interior Planning	570	ABDS 204 Material Workshop	3
ARCH 321 Bldg Construction I		ARCE 631 Strength of Material	2
ABDS 306 Basic Visual Communication		ARCE 632 Strength of Material (lab)	1
ARCE 630 Statics for Arch	2	Elective Social Science	3 3
ARCE 670/672&676 Pow Sys/Light/Act		Elective History of Arch	3 3
Elective Business	3-4 17-18 15	Liberto Francis	15 15
	17-18 10		
FOURTH YEAR		FOURTH YEAR	
Fall semester	P/A	Spring semester	P/A
	3	INTD 608 Thesis II	3
11415 666	•	INTO 535 Partfolio	1
IIII day	3	INDD 678 Adv Prob in INDD or	
	4	INDD 512 Methods in Design	3
INDD 510 Human factors	3	ARCH or	
Elective History of Arch	3	ARCE Tech Elective	2-3
Elective Humanities	16	Electives	6-8
	10		15-18

<sup>(</sup>P) - Practice Track (A) - Architectural Track

<sup>\*</sup> Students are encouraged to take INTD 607 Prof Observation as summer work

tem and/or joint product design. Emphasis upon professional ethics, accountability, and responsibility to public and client. Lectures, directed readings, discussions, studio, and laboratory, Prerequisite: INDD 646, INDD 508, INDD 510, and INDD 512, 10 10 09

INDD 656 Portfolio (1), Work directed toward maximizing the quality and effectiveness of the individual student's professional portfolio. Prerequisite: INDD 648.00 10 09

INDD 678 Advanced Problems in Industrial Design (3). Similar to INDD 578, Problems in Industrial Design, except as follows: design topic to be selected jointly by student and instructor with content, methodology, and anticipated accomplishment to be outlined by the student and approved by the instructor prior to enrollment in the course; design projects will normally be undertaken by each student on an individual rather than group basis and selected according to his or her needs, strengths, weaknesses, and interests, and students may enroll in up to two sections of same course (3-6 hours) during same see meater. Prerequisite: Industrial design majors: completion of fourthyear requirements; or for non-majors, permission of instructor. 10 10 09 INDD 680 Thesls (6). Course requires the accomplishment of a comprehensive, independent research, design, and development project appropriate to the field of industrial design, the depth and complexity of which are commensurate with the fifth year level of the course. The nature and scope of the project, as well as details of anticipated accomplishment must be outlined by the student and approved by the instructor prior to the beginning of the second week of classes. This course requires completion of all research, basic problem solving, preliminary design phases of the project, final design development and refinement, detail drawings, rendering, model building, and a written documented report of the project. Prerequisite: INDD 510, INDD 512, INDD 578 (six hours), INDD 648, INTD 504, and a jury acceptance of student portfolio, 10 10 09

INDD 681 Thesis II (3). Continuation and completion of an independent comprehensive, fifth year level industrial design project, the first half of which has been satisfactorily completed during a previous semester's enrollment in INDD 680. Thesis I as outlined in the course description for that course. Prerequisite: INDD 680. 10 10 09 INDD 715 Industrial Design (2-5).

#### Interior Design

A total of 128 hours is required for the degree, including 68 to 74 hours in art and design. Two degree tracks are available. One leads to practice in interior design. The second prepares a student both for practice and for possible entry into the Master of Architecture program in the School of Architecture and Urban Design. Requirements are as follows:

Urban Design. Requirements are as follows:	
Basic Studies (15 hours) ABS 101 and ABS 102 Introduction to Drawing I and II	6
DBS 103 and DBS 104 Introduction to Design I and II	0
Advanced Basic Design Studies Courses (9-12 hours)	
APDC 201 Color	3
ABDS 204 Materials Workshop (practice option only)	3
ABDS 212 Designer Systems II	3
ABDS 306 Basic Visual Construction	3
Professional Core (7 hours)	
INDID 212 Visual Presentation	3
INDD 510 Human Factors in Design	4
Major Studies (31 hours) INTD 205 Introduction to Interior Design	4
INTD 302 Fundamentals of Interior Design	S
INTD 503 Interior Programming	. 3
INTO 504 Interior Planning and Design	. 3
INITED FOR Interior Specifications	. 3
INTO 506 Advanced Interior Planning and Design	. 3
INTO 605 and INTO 608 Thesis I and II	. 6
STAPPED COT Description (3) OF	
INDD 512 Methods in Design (3)	. 9
INTO 535 Portfolio	. 1
or	12
1NTD 609 Interior Design Internship	13
Related Requirements (6 hours)	2
T D 202 Fiber Properties Lecture	J
ADS 570 Design Seminar (3)	
1NTD 609 may be taken with permission in lieu of INDD 676 (or Al 570). INTD 606, INTD 608, INTD 607 (or INDD 512), and INTD 535	i.
Studio Electives (0.3 hours)	

Art or design studio elective (practice option only) ...... 3

Plus the following Liberal Arts and Sciences requirements, distributed as follows:

#### Interior Design Courses

INTO 205 Introduction to Interior Design (4). Lectures and studio projects on form and function related to interior spaces for new buildings and/or the rehabilitating and renovating of older buildings. Emphasis will be placed on the development through research of the students fluency in building finish products, their application, and the use of color. This course is the initial studio in the interior design area and will provide the direction and opportunity for the student to apply basic design and drawing skills to meet project program requirements in an actual building context. Prerequisite: ABS 101 and ABS 102. DBS 103 and DBS 104, and DBS 111. Corequisite: T D 202. ARCH 103, and ABDS 212. 10 10 09

INTD 302 Fundamentals of Interior Design (5). Comprehensive study and analysis of manufactured residential and commercial products and their specifications and sources which are of importance to the field of interior design. Research and analysis of materials, resources, methods, and processes in the design and documentation of commercial and residential interior design projects. Prerequisite: INTD 205. Corequisite: ABDS 201 and INDD 313, 10 10 09

INTO 503 Interior Programming (3). Examining and analyzing essential information uccessary to determine the clients present and future operational requirements and the space. facilities, and services required for support. Establishing pre-planning concepts and guidelines on building and space utilization. Effort is directed toward developing space into a functional, flexible, and aesthetic environment in which to work. Study includes the use of questionnaires, or ganization charts, space study and standards, space projections, space tabulations, and space distribution using interaction, blocking, and layering diagrams. Prerequisite: INTD 302 for Interior Design majors: INDD 388 and INDD 512 for industrial design majors. Consent of instructor for all other students. 10 10 09

INTO 504 Interior Planning and Design (3). Planning and design of commercial and corporate interiors. Studying the organization and pulization of spaces as affected by the needs of the client and the architectural concepts of the structure. Examining conceptual and realistic planning needs using both closed and open office concepts. Other emphases including furniture systems analysis of major manufacturers and detail understanding of systems through sales demonstrations and field trips. Prerequisite: INTD 302, ARCE 540 for interior design majors. INDD 388, INDD 512, ARCE 540, and INDD 313 for industrial design majors. Consent of instructor for all other students. 10 10 05 INTD 505 Interior Specifications (3). Research and specifications of interior materials and furniture. Awareness of professional and prod-

INTO 505 Interior Specifications (3). Research and specifications of interior materials and furniture. Awareness of professional and product liabilities as well as federal, state and local government regulations and standards. Emphasis on quality control using performance and system approach, fire performance testing and life cycle casting as methods of evaluating materials and providing a basis for making responsible decisions. Exercises on working drawings and schedules. Prerequisite: INTO 504 and ARCH 321 for interior and industrial design majors. Consent of instructor for all other students. 10 10 09

INTD 506 Advanced Interior Planning and Design (3). An understanding of the complete design process from initial space program through planning to final color, material and furniture selections, stressing advance programming and planning skills on complex stressing advance programming and planning skills on complex scale level spaces. Exploring both conventional and modular planning approaches, complete design projects using plans, elevations, perspectives, and material studies. Field trips to design offices, new installations and manufacturers' presentations provide student complete acope of the design profession. Prerequisite: INTD 503 and INTD 504 for all interior and industrial design majors. Consent of instructor for all other students. 10 10 09

Fine Arts

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS . 1996-98 UNDERGRADUATE CATALOG

The Department of Design offers B.F.A. programs in commics, design theory, industrial design, interior design, metalsmithing/jewelry, textile design, and visual communication.

A grant from **Hallmark Cards** regularly brings a dozen nationally known illustrators and graphic artists to the Lawrence campus.

INTO 509 Resource Research I (1). Comprehensive study and analysis of manufactured residential and commercial products and their specifications and sources which are of importance to the field of interior design. Corequisite: INTO 301. 00 10 09

INTO 510 Resource Research II (1). Continuation and expansion of research efforts described under INTD 509. Prerequisite: INTD 509. Corcquisite: INTD 302. 00 10 09

INTO 535 Portfolio (1). An individual review of the student's portfoio. Topics in presentation techniques, materials, and organization of content will be discussed as related to individual student needs. Prerequisite: INTD 606. Corequisite: INTD 607. 10 10 09

INTO 606 Thesis (3). Course consists of and requires the accompushment of approximately the first hall of a comprehensive, independent research, planning, and design project appropriate to the field of interior design the depth and complexity of which are commensurate with the fifth year level of the course. The nature and scope of the project, as well as details of anticipated accomplishment, must be outlined by the student and approved by the instructor prior to the beginning of the second week of classes. This course requires completion of all of the second week of classes. This course require to only each of an execution of an execution of an execution of an execution of the same project, e.g., budget final planning and design, specifications, working drawings, presentation drawings, and renderings, modifications, working drawings, presentation drawings, and renderings, modifications. els and a final programming and budget report of the project will be completed. Prerequisite: INTO 505 and INTO 506, 10 10 09

INTO BD7 Professional Observation (3). A voluntary program upon the part of the student to observe under a practicing professional designer the execution of an interior design program or design seminar. Prerequisite: INTO 505 and INTO 506: 20 10 09

INTO 608 Thesis II (3). Continuation of INTO 606. Prerequisite: INTO 606, 10 10 09

INTO 609 Interior Design Internship (13). An internship program available to qualified fifth year students. Students will work full-time in an acceptable professional office. Prerequisite: Completion of fourth year requirement and permission of area faculty. 20 10 09 INTD 715 Interior Dasign (2-6)

# Metalsmithing/Jewelry

A total of 69 hours in art and design is required. including the following:

Basic Studies (12 hours) ABS 101 and ABS 102 Introduction to Drawing I and II
Advanced Basic Design Studies Courses (9 hours)  ABDS 211 Jewelry
Major Studies (36 hours)         3           METL 212 Metaismithing         3           METL 501 Seminar         3           METL 302 Professional Practices (3) or
METL 302 Protessional Fractices (3) of INDD 313 Visual Presentation (3)

Electives in Art and Design (12 hours) Must include a 200-level course in weaving, screenprinting, ceramics, or fiber forms.

Plus 49 hours in College and professional courses dietributed as follows:

Mad identify as 1024
College and Professional Courses (49 hours)
Liberal Arts and Sciences requirements
Art history (H A 150 and H A 151)
Art history electives
Electives (no art or design)10
Constitute (f house)

# Metalsmithing/Jawelry Courses

METL 1.32 Introduction to Metals/Jeweiry (3). Specifically for students with limited or no previous experience. A comprehensive study of the field of jewelry and metalemithing with an emphasis on the tools, proocsses, and techniques used in the design and fabrication of objects from metals such as aluminum, brass, copper, bronze, sterling and related materials. Studio experience will include lectures, slide presentations. demonstrations, visiting artist, and student projects. Counts only as a studio elective or general elective for a B.F.A. in art or design. 10 10 09

METL 212 Metalsmithing (3). Introduction to various crafts processes used in jewelry design. Students will be creating their own wax models for casting with centrifugal machines. Other methods of pattern making and casting will be explored. Prerequisite: ABDS 211, 10 10 09

METL 302 Professional Practices (3). The development of a portiolio including designing, rendering, and model making for future pro-jects. Photographing completed objects and discussing professional

aspects of the jewelry/metals mithing field. Prerequisite: Six hours of metals mithing. 10 10 09

METL 350 Holloware (3). Problems related to specific smithing techniques such as raising, stretching, shell structures and seam fabrications.

Metal manipulation on a large scale. Prerequisite: METL 212. 10 10 09

METL 362 Metalemithing (6). Advanced metalworking with an emphasis on the refinement of design and techniques. Processes may include linkage, marriage of metals, metal inlays, hinge and eatch (abrication. Prerequisite: METL 212. 10 10 09

METL 364 Enameling (6). Problems of basic and advanced enamel-

ing as applied to jewelry design and metalsmithing objects. Exploration of major enameling techniques: such as ilmoges, cloissone, champleve, and basedtaille. Prerequisite: Six hours of metalsmithing or consent of instructor, 10 10 09

METL 501 Sommar (3). Lectures and demonstrations on techniques of contemporary interest outside of typical classroom activity. Pre-requisite: Six hours of metalsmithing, 00 10 09

METL 515 Advanced Metals (6). Emphasis on individual design aesthetic through intensive designing, rendering, and modelmaking as preparation for fabricated pieces of jewelry, holloware, and/or small objects to be edmpleted over two semesters. The second semester, of this two semester sequence, requires a final presentation of a complete portfolio including resume, renderings and photographs of the finished work. Prerequisite. METL 362, must be repeated to maximum of twelve credit hours. 10 10 09 METL 715 Metals/Jawelry (2-6).

### **Textile Design**

A total of 69 hours in art and design is required. including the following.

Ciuding are lone	
	urs) \$ 102 Introduction to Drawing I and II
ABDS 201 Color ABDS 213 Fiber ABDS 214 Introd ABDS 215 Textil ABDS 216 Scree	Ign Studies (18 hours)   3
Intermediate stu T D 301 Wes T D 302 Dire T D 303 Pro T D 403 Dire T D 404 Pro	oundation: T D 202 Fiber Properties Lecture3 dies selected from the following:
T D 515 Sen T D 520 Sen Electives in Art or I course in ceramics of	
Dine 40 hours	e of College and professional courses

Plus 49 hours of College and professional courses

distributed as follows: College and Professional Courses (49 hours)
Liberal Arts and Sciences core requirements ...
Art history (H A 150 and H A 151) T D 504 History of Textiles, Lecture .. Art history elective Electives (no art or design) ......

General Electives (9 hours)

# ● Textile Design Courses

T D 130 Introduction to Weaving (3). Specifically for students with limited or no previous experience. Application to art and design prin-ciples to four harness loom structures. Emphasis on the use of color and texture in loom controlled and weaver controlled techniques Counts only as a studio elective or general elective for a B.F.A. in Art or Design. 10 10 09

T D 133 Introduction to Fibers (3). Studio exploration of fibers as an art and design form. Techniques include dycing spinning yarn, soft sculpture, embellishment, crochet. Open to all university students. 10 10 09

T D 202 Fiber Properties Lecture (3). The study of the production, manufacture, and characteristics of the important textile fibers. The construction and texting of fabrics. Demonstrations and studio work to accompany study. Prerequisite: DBS 104 and ABS 102. 00 10 09

T D 301 Weave Structures (3). Continuation of ABD\$ 216. Research and analysis of multiple harness weave structures. Weave drufts. De

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS • 1996-98 UNDERGRADUATE CATALOG

# **Professional Organizational Requirements**

# **ASID** -- American Society of Interior Designers

A professional membership in ASID can be obtained if the candidate has completed an accredited

interior design program and work experience in interior design. The applicant also must have successfully completed the NCIDQ examination. The education/work experience may be achieved by one of the following:

- four years + Master's or Bachelor's degree with major in interior design, plus two years full time work experience.
- three year certificate in interior design, plus three years work experience.
- two year certificate in interior design, plus four years of work experience.
- six years of work experience.

# **IIDA** -- International Interior Design Association

In order to hold a professional status in IIDA, an applicant shall be actively engaged in a minimum of 80% contract, completed the NCIDQ examination, and hold a two or four/ five year interior design degree from an accredited university, plus tow-four years of experience in contract design. A combined total of six years of education and experience is required.

This category may include individuals who are educators in interior design departments at universities, colleges, technical cal schools and carry a full time teaching/practice schedule of 80% or more contract interior design and have passed the NCIDQ exam.

Professional members of both organizations have full voting privileges and may use the appropriate appellation after their name (ASID or IIDA).

# Continuing Education Units -- C. E. U's

Continuing Education Units are professional development courses available through our professional organizations. These organizations and their members recognize the need to continual stay abreast of current knowledge and skills available to, and affecting the profession.

Following is a copy of a brochure reviewing some of the available "curriculum".

# **Biography**

Patricia McAnany Hall, ASID

# Interior Design Experience

Ayers Upholstery & Design, residential interior design; Kansas City, Missouri; 1990-present

Avis Furniture Company (sister company), restaurant seating and case goods

Marsh-LeFevbre & Associates; Kansas City, Missouri; 1984-1990

In Touch Interiors; Overland Park, Kansas; 1981-1984

# Education

Kansas State University; Manhattan, Kansas Bachelor of Science - Human Ecology, Interior Design

# **Professional Development**

Treasurer, Kansas Coalition for Design

Chapter President, Missouri West/Kansas Chapter, ASID; 1994-1995 and various officer and chairmanships of same chapter

# **Community Involvement**

Councilmember, City of Lenexa, 1983-1987 Paul Harris Fellow, Lenexa Rotary Club

### LETTER OF AGREEMENT

# INTERIOR DESIGNER TITLE REGISTRATION

The American Institute of Architects
The American Society of Interior Designers
The Institute of Business Designers
The International Society of Interior Designers

December, 1989

Early in 1988, the presidents of The American Institute of Architects (AIA), the American Society of Interior Designers (ASID), and the Institute of Business Designers (IBD) joined together in a collaborative effort to achieve better understanding on an issue of major concern to our members. The ultimate goal of the effort was to reach a consensus on an approach to state regulation of interior designers that will benefit the design professions and the public they serve. A subsequent series of joint meetings between the parties and the introduction of the International Society of Interior Designers (ISID) resulted in the realization of a final agreement.

Discussions among the four organizations centered on the principles toward a unified approach to title registration of interior designers. They are:

- Title registration.
- Requirements for registration to include: (1) a four-year minimum professional degree, accredited by the Foundation for Interior Design Education Research or the equivalent;
   (2) National Council for Interior Design Qualification testing or the equivalent; and
   (3) a monitored internship, to be developed.
- No grandfathering without strict and equivalent education, training, and testing criteria.
- Joint regulatory boards, where feasible.
- A clear definition of interior designer to be developed and agreed upon by the respective parties at the state level.
- Voluntary continuing education.
- Licensed architects can continue to perform interior design services and use the title, interior designer.\*\*
- Where states customarily provide sealing privileges for professions under title registration, a set of definitional conditions will apply. In addition, the parties pledge not to be associated with the development, consideration or introduction of any form of interior design practice registration.\*\*\*

The American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Interior Designers, the Institute of Business Designers, and the International Society of Interior Designers remain committed to maintaining the dialogue established through our discussions and to working together on all areas of shared interest. To advance the goal of design excellence, the AIA, ASID, IBD, and ISID must continue to address the myriad of critical issues unrelated to licensure. Now that a final agreement on this difficult issue has been achieved, the parties look forward to greater interaction to project the public interest and enhance the design profession.

Ou Vanuaris FAIR

President,
The American Institute of Architects

President,

The Institute of Business Designers

1/1/1

President

The American Society of Interior Designers

President,

The International Society of Interior Designers

- As guidance, the national parties agreed to the following core definition: "An interior designer is a design professional who meets criteria of education, experience, and testing, as authorized by an authority. In general, an interior designer performs services including preparation of documents relative to non-load bearing interior construction, furnishings, fixtures, and equipment."
- Architects may not refer to themselves as registered/licensed interior designers unless they are registered/licensed interior designers.
- Where seals have been provided, "the interior designer's contract documents shall contain a statement that the document is not an architectural or engineering drawing, specification, or design and is not to be used for construction of any load-bearing columns, load-bearing framing, or load-bearing walls or structures or issuance of any building permit, except as

# INTERIOR DESIGN REGISTRATION LAWS

# Revised 10/96

State	Type of Act/ Title Registered	Minimum Post HS Education Required	Total Education Plus Experience	Grandfather Clause	Continuing Education for Renewal	Year Passed
Alabama	Title/Interior Designer	60 quarter or 48 tri semester credit hours	No experience requirement	Expired	No	1982
Arkansas¹	Title Registered Interior Designer	2 years	6 years	2 years exp. and codes or AID or NSID exam; Expired 12/95	Board determines	1993
California <sup>1</sup>	Self-Certification Certified Interior Designer	None	6-8 years depending on education	6 years education and exp.; code exam; Expired 12/92	No	'90, amended '91
Connecticut	Title/Interior Designer	(whatever is required for NCIDQ)		Used title for 1 year prior to 1983 expiration	No	'88, '89 amended
District of Columbia	Title/Practice Interior Designer	2 years (as required by NCIDQ to take exam)	6 years (as required by NCIDQ to take exam)	Expired	.5 CEU per biennium	1986
Florida <sup>1</sup>	Title/Interior Designer Registered Interior Designer	2 years	6 years	Expired	20 hours per biennium	'88, '90 amended
Georgia	Title/Registered Interior Designer	4 years or first professional degree	4 years no experience listed	4 years ed., 10 yrs. experience and codes exam; Expired 7/94	No more than 40 hours per biennium	1992
Illinois	Title/Interior Designer Registered Interior Designer	2 years	6 years	Combination of 8 years ed. and exp.; Expired 1/93	No	1990
Louisiana <sup>1</sup>	Title/Interior Designer	2 years	6 years	Expired	.5 CEUs per year	'84, '90 amended
Maryland	Title Certified Interior Designer	4 years	6 years	combination 6 years ed. and exp. or professional member of ASID or IBD (IIDA?); Expired	20 hours/2 years	1991
Minnesota <sup>1</sup>	Title Certified Interior Designer	Board determines	Board determines	Board determines	Board determines	1992
New Mexico¹	Title/Interior Designer	None	8 years	Expired	8 years per year	1989
New York <sup>1</sup>	Title Certified Interior Designer	2 years	7 years	None	No	1990
Tennessee	Title/Interior Designer	2 years	6 years	6 years exp. or combination 6 yrs. ed. and exp.; Expired 12/93	No	1991
Texas¹	Title/Interior Designer	None	5-6 years (depending on education)	6 years experience; Expired 8/92	Board determines	1991
Virginia	Title Certified Interior Designer	4 years	6 years	Previously passed NCIDQ or used title Interior Designer for 5 years w/4 year degree and 2 yrs. monitored experience; Expired 1/93	No	1990
Wisconsin	Title "Wisconsin Registered Interior Designer"	2 years	6 years	Passed code section of NCIDQ and 8 years experience (or 6 years w/min. 2 years ed.) Expires 5/97	Yes, number of hours to be determined by Department of Regulations.	1996 (effective 12/1/96)

# Footnotes

No Jurisdictions require residency
All Jurisdictions require NCIDQ exam, except for NY and MN exam yet to be specified; NY also requires state codes exam

Seal or signature required on Interior Design documents

March 16, 1997

Design Phase, Inc.

8630 Woodson Drive Overland Park, KS 66207

913-341-7311 Fax: 913-383-1877

To: Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee

Re: SB 374

From: Randy Barta, ASID

Pages: 1

The information in this transmittal is confidential and is intended only for the recipient(s) listed above. If you are neither the intended recipient(s) nor a person responsible for the delivery of this transmittal to the intended recipient(s), you are hereby notified that any unauthorized distribution or copying of this transmittal is prohibited. If you received this transmittal in error, please notify us immediately at the telephone number listed above. Thank You!

# Dear Mr. Keith Schrod:

Numerous states have acted on the registration of interior designers, and it's time that Kansas join them. Public health, safety and welfare is too important. Without registration, the general public has no informed way of knowing whether the designer working with them is qualified in these areas or not.

I hope that you are as concerned about consumers in Kansas as I am, and that you will act appropriately.

# The University of Kansas

Department of Design, School of Fine Arts

Art and Design Building Room 300 Lawrence, Kansas 66045-2266 (913) 864-4401

March 12, 1997

To Whom It May Concern:

RE: Licensing of Interior Design Professionals

The issue of licensing for Interior Design professionals is to be an interest and concern of the Interior Design program at the University of Kansas which prepares future design professionals. Our mission is to provide the educational element of Interior Design preparation as a component of the Education-Experience-Examination tricameral process that is recognized discipline-wide as the appropriate preparation for professional practice, and ultimately, for professional licensing. Because of the recognition that our program has in this regard, our students come from all over the United States and indeed the world.

It is both appropriate and timely that the Kansas State Legislature act favorably on this matter and provide the professional stature through licensing that should be accorded to professionals undertaking the activities encompassed within the definition of professional Interior

Design.

The public that chooses professionals to serve in this capacity deserves and needs the ability to be sure the selection of a professional is based on a level of competency that will provide safe and healthy environments in which to work, play, and, in general, pursue myriad daily endeavors. The decisions that professional Interior Designers make help assure health and safety in the built environment (including the building in which you, the reader, are presently housed). This assurance is a professional activity that has been taken for granted in all respects, and yet, through today's technologies the character of finishes, furniture, and building assemblies selected, specified, and documented for placement is subject to question with regard to those very issues of safety and health. It is important to the public welfare that such decisions and directions be provided by licensed professional Interior Designers.

Our students at the University of Kansas are prepared to meet this professional challenge when they have completed their education here. They should have available to them — as should the consumers of their professional services — the correct and essential professional recognition, through licensing. Furthermore, it is critical to the credibility of each of the

Interior Design programs within the state's institutions that this component of professional stature also be made available. Other states accord this professional recognition, without it our state will not be able to be competitive enough to retain our best professionals, in whom we have invested the educational resources provided by the state's taxpayers and by donors to our programs of higher education.

If I can provide any additional information or respond to any

questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Phillip Hofstra, IDEC, IIDA, AIA

Associate Professor

# Preface

The practice of interior design has been rooted traditionally in aesthetic concerns and involved primarily in residential work. However, in the post World War II era, the practice began to grow as prosperous corporations and institutions turned to interior designers to assist in the planning and furnishing interior spaces. Subsequently, the term "contract design," meaning the design of non-residential spaces, was coined in the late 1950s. During the past three decades, contract interior design has evolved dramatically. It is now accepted as a profession in its own right and represents a ten billion dollar industry. A recent example of its professional recognition occurred on December 10, 1996 with the signing of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which included interior design with a classification code for the first time. This agreement was signed by the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Through it, the tracking of employment, payroll and receipt data for the interior design industry in North America will be accomplished.

# 1. Building Codes

An accompanying growth in federal regulations and liability litigation has resulted in increasing professional responsibility regarding issues of life safety and accessibility. Designers of commercial and institutional interiors currently must have a working knowledge of federal regulations, state and local legislation, and codes and standards. Almost daily, the designer uses a number of regulatory references: the *Uniform Building Code*, the *American National Standards Institute* (ANSI) Code, and the *Federal Register* that documents the Americans with Disabilities Act.

These regulations are not bureaucratic paperwork but a response to a series of building disasters--mostly fires--experienced during the 1970s that resulted in numerous fatalities. A large percentage of these deaths--and of the present annual 12,000 fire-related deaths--have been a direct result of design and construction deficiencies. Research has shown that decorative materials, furnishings, and interior finishes have been a contributing factor in many of these fires (a primary cause of a 1977 fire resulting in 164 deaths was the large volume of smoke emitted during the burning of plastic upholstery materials). As a result, codes have directly addressed the products and materials selected by the interior designer for the client and public.

# 2. Exiting Requirements

In addition to being responsible for the compliance of materials and products, the interior designer must also create spaces that meet complicated code requirements for exiting, such as the number of exits required, corridor types and sizes, panic hardware, and exit and emergency lighting requirements, to name a few. These codes work to prevent or minimize loss of life in the case of fire and other emergencies by ensuring a safe means of egress.

Determining the applicable exiting requirements for each project involves a working knowledge of the *Uniform Building Code*. Factors that affect these requirements are building type, high or low rise designation, building use, number of occupants as derived from area calculations for the specific use, presence of fire suppression systems, and other such information.

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm. Date: 3-18-97
Attachment: #3

# 3. Barrier-free Design

The body of technical knowledge required of the interior designer was further increased in 1990 with the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The ADA is not a code but rather civil rights legislation that endeavors to make facilities accessible to everyone regardless of physical disabilities. The challenge for interior designers is to plan spaces that accommodate not only persons in wheelchairs through ramps, handrails, etc., but the blind, deaf, those unable to operate typical hardware, and other such limitations. The interior designer must also create workspaces sized and equipped for the disabled, as well as drinking fountains, restrooms, elevators, handrails, directional signage, and any other element necessary to provide safe accessibility. Since the State of Kansas has adopted the ADA into the building code, review officials require ADA compliance on all projects (especially schools and new construction) prior to the issuance of building permits. Interior designers must frequently confer with code officials regarding this important legislation to establish achievable design solutions that comply with both the spirit and intent of the ADA.

# Summary

As the planning and design of facilities grows more and more complex, the process requires designers who meet a higher and higher level of qualifications through a combination of education and experience. This reality is now recognized, for example, by a recent requirement that any interior designer involved with a Federal Corps of Engineers project be a registered architect, registered designer, or NCIDQ certified designer (one who has passed the National Coalition of Interior Design Qualification Examination).

# VERNON F. MILLER, I.I.D.A. 22 Beech Road Wichita, Kansas 67206 (316) 682-9519

# **EDUCATION**

Kansas State University, 1951-1952 University of Kansas, 1953-1957, B.F.A., Interior Design

# INTERIOR DESIGN EXPERIENCE

1971-Present

Director of Interior Design

Schaefer Johnson Cox Frey and Associates, P.A.

Wichita, Kansas

Responsible for the interior design services of a large, multi-disciplined architecture, engineering, and planning firm with offices in Wichita and Albuquerque, New Mexico. The five member staff of graduate interior designers provides complete interior design

services on diverse projects for educational, corporate, medical, religious, and governmental organizations in Kansas and New Mexico.

# PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Licensed Interior Designer, State of New Mexico, 1990 Institute of Business Designers (I.B.D.), now International Interior Design Association (I.I.D.A.). Professional Member since 1967 International Facility Management Association (I.F.M.A.), Professional Member

# EXPERIENCE

# Educational

Northwest and Collegiate High Schools, Wichita Arkansas City High School, Arkansas City Derby High School, Derby Santa Fe Community College, Santa Fe, New Mexico
Grants Branch Campus, New Mexico State University, Grants, New Mexico
Kansas Technology Center, Pittsburg State University, Pittsburg Wiedemann Recital Hall, Wichita State University, Wichita Ablah Library Expansion and Renovation, Wichita State University, Wichita

# Corporate

Koch Industries, Inc. Corporate Headquarters, Wichita Kansas Farm Bureau, Inc. Corporate Headquarters, Manhattan Fourth Financial Center (now Nations Bank) and various branches, Wichita Emprise Bank Center, Wichita Multi-media Cablevision, Inc. Corporate Headquarters, Wichita Beech Aircraft Delivery and Training Centers, Wichita

# Medical/Retirement

Mt. Carmel Medical Center, Pittsburg Mt. St. Mary's Convent, Wichita
Green Country Village Retirement Community, Bartlesville, Oklahoma
Brandon Woods Retirement Community, Lawrence Wichita Surgical Group, Wichita

# Religious

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wichita East Heights United Methodist Church, Wichita Eastminster Presbyterian Church, Wichita

internationally.

- end -

# 12/10/96 (posted 01/04/96)

Interior Design Included in North American Industry Classification System

CHICAGO, December 10, 1996-Today marks the date for the signing of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), jointly developed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget; Mexico's Instituto Nacionale de Estadistica, Geografica e Informatica; and Statistics Canada. Under the NAICS structure (which replaces the U.S. Standard Industry Classification System) interior design will, for the first time, receive designation through a classification code.

The inclusion of interior design in the new system is significant for a number of reasons. First, governments have had no formal method of measuring the economic value of interior design until now. Secondly, interior designers pursuing professional recognition can now strengthen their argument by demonstrating to legislators the financial impact of the industry. Finally, and more specifically, NAICS inclusion will allow tracking of employment, payroll, and receipt data for the interior design industry. The first report of 1997 data will be available late in 1998. NAICS will go into effect in the United States on January 1, 1997. For more information contact the U.S. Bureau of the Census at 301/457-2668.

The mission of the International Interior Design Association (IIDA) is to enhance the quality of life through excellence in interior design and to advance interior design through knowledge. IIDA was created in 1994 by the consolidation of three leading interior design associations, and represents more than 9,000 members in 34 chapters across the United States, Canada, Mexico, England, Portugal, and Japan.

well as the design of architectural roofing, civil, marine, structural, environmental, asbestos and lead abatement. (2) Professional qualifications of the staff to be assigned to this contract (including those of any consultants). (3) Capacity of the assigned team to accomplish the work within the required time constraints (including present workload). (4) Past performance with respect to quality of work, compliance with performance schedules and cost control effectiveness (emphasis on DOD work). (5) Location of the firm in the general geographical area of the project and knowledge of the locality of the project, provided there is an adequate number of qualified firms for consideration. (6) Demonstrated success in prescribing the use of recovered materials and achieving waste reduction and energy efficiency in facility design. (7) Volume of work previously awarded to the firm by the Department of Defense. A/E firms which meet the requirements described in this announcement are invited to submit completed Standard Form 254 and 255 (unless already on file), U.S. Government Architect-Engineer Qualifications to the ROICC Office. Firms responding to this announcement within 30 days will be considered for selection. Respondents may supplement this proposal with graphic material and photographics which best demonstrate design capabilities of the team proposed for the project. This is not a request for proposal. (0120)

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(19960430\C-0002.SOL)

NPS-End:

NPS-System: CBD

NPS-Subject: SOL:A-E SERVICES FOR 2 INDEF DEL CONTRACTS USING THE

NPS-Category: C

NPS-Date: 04/30/96

NPS-Text:

KEYWORD: C -- OR R --

COMMERCE BUSINESS DAILY ISSUE OF MAY 1,1996 PSA#1585

U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 600 M.L. KING, JR. PL., RM 821, LOUISVILLE KY 40202-2230

C -- A-E SERVICES FOR 2 INDEF DEL CONTRACTS USING THE MODULAR DESIGN SYSTEM FOR THE DESIGN OF US ARMY RESERVE CENTERS & VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOPS AND OTHER MILITARY DESIGN WORK SOL W22W9K-6115-6103 POC Contract Specialist Tom Dickert (502) 625-7528 (Site Code DACA27) 1. CONTRACT INFORMATION: This project is a 100% set-aside for 8(a) firms. This announcement is for two regional contracts. The first region is for all projects roughly east of the of the Mississippi River and the other for all projects west of the Mississippi River. Interested A/E firms must clearly identify which region(s) they wish to be considered for. Indicate "Eastern Region", "Western Region" or "Both Regions" in Block 2b of the SF 255 (for those firms indicating "Both Regions" in Block 2b two packages are required to be submitted). The two contracts will be awarded to two separate firms. However, the Corps of Engineers (COE) reserves the right to award cross-regional delivery orders as a part of these contracts. The proposed services will be obtained by negotiated Firm Fixed Price Contract Delivery Orders. Under each contract, projects will be awarded by individual Delivery Orders not to exceed \$500,000 each. The basic contract periods are one year, with options to extend for up to four additional one- year periods. The maximum amount for basic contract periods and options years is \$1,500,000 per year, for a maximum \$7,500,000 for the five-year contract duration. Award of the two IDT Contracts is anticipated in the July 1996 time frame. Louisville District intends to formally partner these contracts with the selected firms. 2. MDS SPECIFIC INFORMATION MDS is a personal computer (PC) based computer program developed to rui on MicroStation Ver 5.0 CADD software. MDS was developed by the Corp. of Engineers, Louisville District primarily for the U.S. Army Reserve program. In addition, MDS interfaces with the COE M-CACES cost estimating system and WordPerfect for Windows word processing software. MDS allows expedited design in the fellowing design areas: Architecture, Interior Design, Structural, Mechanical (HVAC &



Plumbing), Electrical, and cost Estimating. It is anticipated that significant time savings will be realized through the use of MDS, especially through duplicative type of effort offered through multiple Delivery Orders of these IDT Contracts with the same design team(s). A ten minute video that further describes MDS may be freely obtained through Louisville District by calling Ms. Stephanie DeMasters at (502) 582-6903 within two weeks from the date of this CBD ad. The selected A/Es will be solely responsible for the designs that they produce and will become the "Designer of Record" for each individual project within their contracts. The selected A/Es will be required to attend, at their own expense MDS instructional training course prior to the start of any projects. The disciplines required for training are Architectural, Structural, Mechanical, Electrical (Interior Design, Plumbing and Cost Estimating disciplines may also be offered training slots). The training location(s) and date(s) will be announced at a later date. 3. PROJECT INFORMATION: The required project Delivery Orders under this IDT Contract may include some or all of the following types of building structures: Training Centers (which include: admin, education, assembly, storage, special training & support spaces), Vehicle Maintenance Shops (which include: work bays, admin, special training, storage & support spaces), Stand-Alone Buildings (which include: unheated storage & District Support/General Support warehouses). Anticipated construction project size is between \$1,000,000 and \$7,000,000. Associated design effort may include: civil site design, controlled waste and flammable storage, demolition and or renovation of existing facilities, environmental compliance, asbestos, lead, and PCB surveys and/or abatement & utility investigations. 4. SELECTION CRITERIA: Submittals will be evaluated against the following general evaluation factors listed in descending order of importance (criteria a-d are primary and e-g are secondary): a. PROFESSIONAL CAPABILITIES: Design and/or review of design by experienced professionals in the fields of Civil, Electrical, Geotechnical, Mechanical (HVAC & Plumbing) & Structural Engineering (independent of civil), as well as, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Interior Design, & Surveying are required and must be indicated in the SF 255. A designer and checker in Architecture, and each specified field of. engineering, are necessary with at least one in each field being professionally registered. Contractors must include resumes within the SF 255 for all proposed MDS team members and consultants for each discipline mentioned above. Only resumes identifying the professionalism and specialized experience of the design group are necessary. Other available personnel may be specified in paragraph 10 of SF 255. The SF 255 must also indicate professionals with experience in building Fire Protection & Life Safety Codes. The Interior Designer must be a registered architect, a registered interior designer, or an NCIDO certified designer. Design effort may include demolition or disturbance of ordinary buildings types that may contain asbestos, PCBs and lead in such forms as electrical appurtenances, painted surfaces, flooring, pipe insulation and felts, etc. For those cases the contractor must indicate in the SF 255 only that access through consultants (identify proposed consultants) and/or in-house expertise is achievable. SF 255 should confirm that the following expertise will be provided as needed (resumes are not required): A Certified Industrial Hygienist as certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygienists (ABIH). Field inspectors demonstrating that they have successfully completed an EPA approved course for building inspectors and asbestos management planners. A laboratory accredited in Bulk Asbestos Fiber Analysis given by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) under the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP). b. Specialized Equipment, Experience and Technical Requirements: Firms must indicate in the SF 255 that they have MicroStation CADD access and capability, and have skilled MicroStation CADD operators trained or experienced in its use Resumes of MicroStation CADD personnel are required to be included in SF 255. Training and experience in CADD programs, other than MicroStation, will not be considered. Construction cost estimating must be accomplished using the Micro-Computer Cost Estimating System (M-CACES), which will have direct interface with the MDS program for building related costs (all software and database will be furnished). Firms must

Ce.

# V Consumer Life Safety - Products

Presented by: Ruth Gress

I am a life time Kansas resident and my parent, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Skoch, still live in this small Nemaha county community. I graduated high school in Axtell, Kansas and then from the University of Kansas in 1981 with a BFA in interior design.

# Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment

I will be addressing the selection and placement of commercial furniture and equipment and how properly selected furniture may dramatically effect the health and productivity of employees. I have enclosed an article from facility Management journal which addresses how to specify furniture that adjusts to our body movements and scale. Poorly-designed workstations and poor seated posture are the culprits in occupational injuries resulting in low back pain, neck pain, eye strain, abdominal pain, leg pain and repetitive arm motion injuries. Well designed workstations and education about proper working posture is imperative to a healthy and productive working environment.

We are not made to sit for extended periods of time, but to be in constant motion. We work in awkward positions that stretch, compress or contract our muscles, tendons. ligaments or nerves. Providing adjustable seating and modular furniture that is adjusted for the worker can pay for itself by making employees happier, therefore, healthier and more productive.

A properly designed chair should encourage movement by being flexible, adjustable and adaptable to many job tasks. Listed below are the chair features and why they are important to our health.

Backrest:

Secures the lower back in the proper position to relieve stress on

muscles, tendons and ligaments.

Armrest:

Arm rests are not to be used for working, only for resting. Armrests tend

to reduce the number of joints participating in the hand and arm

movements. These movements increase the stress on the joints doing

the work.

Seat Height: With feet flat on the floor, adjust the seat height so that it is slightly higher

than the knees to avoid cutting off circulation to the legs.

Seat Pan:

A "waterfall" front edge will relieve the pressure on the back of the knees

and it should adjust 3.5 inches to allow for the proportional human skeleton differences. It can be slightly contoured so as not to restrict

movement.

Tilt Tension:

Should be fairly stiff so the feet and leg muscles are used when pushing

back.

Tilt Location: Should be easily located directly under the seat to encourage forward

and backward movement while seated.

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm

Date: 3-18-97 Attachment: # 4 Stable Base: Five prong base for stability to encourage movement without tipping over.

A properly designed work area should accommodate men and women of varying sizes and physical abilities. Adjustability is the key issue. Since there isn't a true standard work surface height, the work surface should be adjusted to fit your physical measurements. Pedestal drawers should be attached to the work surface to allow for height adjustment. Shelves over the work surface support task lighting. In order to encourage movement, place storage accessed 3 -4 times each day outside the work station.

The computer terminal is the most common piece of equipment in almost every work station. Eye strain, associated with computer terminal use, is the most common complaint. Eye strain may be caused by glare, poor quality screen resolution, poor screen angle, decreased eye blinking and dust particles. Monitors should be 15 - 40 degrees below your eye resting horizontal. It should not be too close, which would overwork the eye to focus, yet not too far away, which would cause squinting. The typical focal length for the adult is 28 - 36 inches. Sitting in a poor slumped position causes stress to the neck muscles. If the neck muscles are stressed, the eye muscles will compensate.

Poor posture while sitting causes most of our neck, shoulder and back pain which is another complaint of computer users. It is caused by poor static posture. Stretching and getting up out of your chair will help to relieve this pressure.

Arm pain develops from repetitive, low motion, producing stress on local tissue areas. Poor posture, is rounded shoulders and head forward, constricts the blood flow into the working muscles of the arms. Decreased circulation, combined with repetitive stress, can cause overuse injuries. These are often refered to as Repetitive Motion Injuries.

# **Architectural Materials**

When selecting materials for walls and ceilings, we need to evaluate not only the type of space, such as exitways, conference rooms or break areas, but we also need to identify the occupancy group as it is defined in the building codes. The occupancy group I use the most is "B" which is the Business Group. The seven major classifications are divided into divisions. Office spaces are B-2 Occupancies. Once we know what the occupancy is, we can then identify the class of material that can be specified. In a group B Occupancy in the Uniform Building Code, an enclosed vertical exitway is a Class I or (A). The material's maximum flame-spread rating is 0 - 25. A Class II (B) is 26 - 75 and a Class III (C) is 76 - 200. We determine the surface burning characteristics of interior building materials using the Steiner tunnel test, ASTM E-84. To test floor materials, the flooring radiant panel test, ASTM E 648, measures the flame spread in a corridor or exitway with a fully developed fire in an adjacent space. To test smoke developed from both flaming and nonflaming solid materials, the smoke density chamber test, NFPA 258, is used. Many code require a smoke developed rating of 450 or less for finish materials.

# **Environmental Issues**

Indoor air quality is very important to the selection of interior materials. Products such as paints, carpet backing, wall coverings and upholstery have been identified as sources of formaldehyde, volatile organic compounds (VOC), and other substances that can cause discomfort or sickness. By specifying products that are water-based rather the petroleum based, the amount of VOCs emitted into the air are reduced.

I am specifying more and more paint on projects, which typically have lower VOC emissions. Often, the other option is to use a vinyl wall covering can be sources of pollutant emissions, including polyvinyl chloride, formaldehyde and other VOC's. Disposal of vinyl materials can also pose environmental problems. Vinyl wall coverings are cleanable and durable, capable of lasting 15 years or more, compared to paint, which needs a more aggressive maintenance schedule.

One of the first materials selected for a commercial project is the carpet or floor material. This is a large budget item and makes the most visual impact within a space. Eighty percent of the floor covering I specify is carpet. The rest is vinyl composition tile, wood or other hard surface material. Ninety-nine percent of the carpet I specify is nylon, which is manufactured from petrochemicals. Since most of the VOC emissions are from the adhesives instead of the carpet itself, I specify water-based adhesives that have low or zero level of VOC emissions. The most important factor in specifying carpet is the flame and smoke density. These factors are truly a matter of life and death.

Another important part of the design process is preparing product specifications. It is in the specifications that the designer can control how products are disposed or recycled. Paint, paint products and their containers should be disposed as hazarded waste materials. One of the largest land fill products is carpet. Carpet manufacturers are aware of the problem and are implementing recycling programs. These programs either recycle the carpet into by-products, or restore the existing product and resell to consumers.

Furniture, especially systems furniture, is another large purchase item. Furniture, if possible, should be specified to arrive at the job site blanket wrapped instead of packaged. This will reduce the amount of card board to be disposed.

The effort of writing into our specifications how to dispose of solid waste materials greatly impacts our landfills. Instead of the general contractor paying to dispose of construction materials in the landfill, they send the products back to the manufacturers to recycle.

# Griteria RATIONALE

# FOR SELECTING Ergonomic EQUIPMENT

nly in this century has sitting become the major position of work. Seventy percent of the U.S. work force now sits on the job, many in front of computers. Most also sit on their way to work, during meals and in the evening to watch television or read.

With so much of our work being done in a seated position, the importance of a comfortable workstation is greater than ever before.

Poorly-designed workstations and poor seated posture are major causes of back pain. Lower back pain remains the number one reason for lost work time. Approximately 90 percent of Americans will suffer from a significant episode of back pain in their lifetime, and 7 percent of those will become chronic back pain sufferers. The back is the most frequent site injured, accounting for 23.9 percent of all occupational injuries.

Lifting heavy objects is just one cause of back strains. Because of the immediate,

intense pain associated with this kind of injury, medical care generally is obtained quickly.

However, the manner in which people are injuring their backs has changed as the number of seated jobs have increased. Quite often, such benign activities as sitting and working in a poorly-designed workstation are the culprits in occupation-

by Philip Witt and Ruth Gress

al injuries resulting in low back pain, neck pain, eye strain, abdominal pain, leg pain and repetitive arm motion injuries. Months, even years may pass with substantial expenditures on medical care

"Comfort and health are important because happy employees usually are healthier and more productive."

before poor static posturing and awkward body movements are identified as the sources of the problem.

Medical costs associated with low back pain are approximately \$20 billion (U.S.) per year. Some estimates of yearly costs associated with back pain (including medical and nonmedical) reach \$100 billion. The cost to industry from a non-surgical

back injury is about \$7,000; a surgical case about \$100,000. By comparison, a nonsurgical wrist repetitive motion injury costs about \$3,500, and a surgical repetitive motion injury costs about \$35,000.

While standing posture and awkward body movements have long been considered prime factors in musculoskeletal disease, poor sitting posture and awkward body movements only recently have been accepted as potential sources of musculoskeletal stress. Perhaps this is because sitting traditionally has been identified with relaxation. Nevertheless, the importance of a well-designed workstation and education about proper working posture has become imperative. The place to start is with ergonomic office equipment.

# Physiological rationale

Humans were not designed to sit for extended periods of time. They were intended to be upright, walking, running and on the move. They were not meant to work in awkward positions that chronically stretch, compress or contract their mus-

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cles, tendons, ligaments or nerves. Static standing and sitting are detrimental to their health.

Comfort and health are important because happy employees usually are healthier and more productive. Healthy workers translate into a reduction in workers' compensation claims and medical costs. Providing adjustable modular furniture that is adjusted correctly for the worker, for example, can pay for itself in cost reduction and productivity improvements.

# THE EFFECTS OF POOR SITTING

Proper sitting positions and welldesigned workstations are associated with improved productivity and the long-term health and well-being of employees. Some productivity studies report increases of up to 56 percent when employees sit properly. Others report none at all. One problem with productivity evaluations is that sound measures of productivity may not exist at many companies. However, if employees are self-motivated individuals who would be more productive if given the opportunity, providing ergonomically sound furniture is worthwhile. One thing is certainpoor sitting and bad workstations can have a negative impact on worker health.

# Eye strain

The computer terminal is one of the most common pieces of equipment in the office environment and eye strain is the most common complaint of computer users. There are many causes of eye strain including glare, poor quality screen resolution, poor screen angle, poor screen height, decrease in eye blinking, dust particles hitting the eye and eye sight difficulties prior to the onset of computer usage.

Substantial evidence exists concerning the importance of proper monitor placement. Your eyes look down while at rest some 15-20 degrees while sitting, and you can see comfortably 10 degrees above or below that. You can tilt your head slightly forward approximately 10 degrees without increasing muscle activity. Therefore, the most comfortable angle for the monitor is 15-40 degrees below the horizontal.

Monitor distance from the eyes can play a major role in eye strain. If the monitor is too close to the eyes, the eye muscles will have to overwork to focus the eyes. If it is too far away, people will have to squint. The typical focal length for the adult is 28-36 inches. Place the monitor

somewhere within that distance based on the vision of the user.

Even after correcting these problems, significant eye strain still could be a problem if the operator sits in a poor, slumped-over posture. A common sitting position is at the forward edge of the chair, leaning back against the backrest, with head tilted up and forward to see the screen. This position stresses the neck extensor muscles, which are used to keep heads up and parallel to the ground. If the neck muscles are strained, the eye muscles attempt to compensate. The stress on the eyes of doing two jobs instead of one leads to premature eye strain.

Also, reminders to blink will help remove dust particles from the eyes and keep the eyes from drying out. If you work on computers more than four hours per day, make sure you get your eyes examined yearly.

# Neck, shoulders and back pain

Eighty percent of computer users complain of neck, shoulder and back pain. This is related directly to poor static posturing in a flexed position, causing a static increase in muscle activity and long-term pressure increases on the intervertebral disks. Maintaining normal vertebral curves while sitting, leaning back occasionally to relieve disc pressure and standing part of the day are all ways to counteract the maladaptive effects of poor seated posture.

Sixty percent of computer users complain of arm and leg pain. Arm pain develops from repetitive, limited-range, low-load motions that produce stress on a local tissue area. This local stress is compounded by a decrease in circulation to the arms caused by poor posture. Sitting with shoulders rounded and head forward can constrict blood flow to the brachial artery, which supplies the blood and energy to the working muscles of the arm. Decreased circulation combined with repetitive stress can cause overuse injuries.

Shoulder pain often is caused by poor positioning of the mouse. If the mouse is too high or too far to the side, the shoulder muscles will have to hold the arm up for long periods of time. This chronic contraction leads to a decrease in circulation, muscle spasms and pain. Bringing the mouse into the functional reach position (upper arms at side of body, forearms slightly below the horizontal and fairly close to the side of the body) will minimize the risk to the shoulders and make mousing easier.

There are many reasons why poor sitting can cause back pain. Sitting in a typical slumped posture stretches the ligaments and muscles that extend the back. Over time, stretching the ligaments and muscles weakens them so they are less likely to be able to work correctly when called to action. The stretched position causes the back extensor muscles to become chronically active. This low-level activity can cause a decrease in circulation to the working muscles and alterations in circulation like this can cause pain. Our bodies typically respond to pain by causing spasms to shield the pain. However, the muscle spasms cause additional pain. Employees easily can get caught in the pain/spasm cycle. Add to this pain/spasm cycle the physiological response to stress, and trouble strikes. One of the most common responses to stress is muscle tension. Stress tends to cause tension where the body is weakest. Because of sedentary lifestyles, lower back muscles have become one of weakest areas of the body. Therefore, employees tend to develop low back muscle spasms. Stress settles in neck areas as well because of poor posture and attempts to "carry the weight of the world on their shoulders."

Stress on muscles, tendons and ligaments is only part of the story. Consider what employees are doing to their intervertebral discs. Standing or lying down puts little pressure on the intervertebral discs of the lower back. Simply sitting correctly more than doubles the pressure, while sitting in the slumped position increases the pressure four times. Leaning back into the backrest of the chair relieves much of the pressure.

As workers sit poorly over extended periods of time, they submit their discs to prolonged pressure elevations. In addition, the slumped posture tends to push discs out of their normal alignment. The nucleus of the disc pushes toward the back and can press against the outer layer of the disc. Prolonged pressure could cause a bulge or a herniation of the disc and back pain. Pushing the nucleus toward the back puts the disc in a vulnerable position for injury from acts as simple as bending over and picking up a pencil.

# Leg and abdomen

Leg and abdominal pains are caused by decreasing circulation to those areas due to slumped seated posture. Sitting, in any manner, decreases circulation to the legs. However, sitting with a wide angle between the trunk and legs, and with hips higher than the knees, can minimize the

4-5

adverse circulatory effects of sitting.

Swollen feet are another side effect of sitting. Using a chair that free floats forward and back and has a tension control that can be set fairly stiff, a person can exercise their feet during the day by pushing back occasionally. This will help pump some of the fluid out of the feet. Additionally, standing part of the day has been shown to decrease the amount of swelling in the feet.

# Criteria for ERGONOMIC EQUIPMENT

# Chairs

A properly designed chair allows you to sit properly while working efficiently at your workstation. You should be able to get close to your work while maintaining proper posture and easily alter your posture during the day without having to get out of your chair. A well-designed chair should encourage you to move by being flexible, adjustable and adaptable to many job tasks. No one chair can handle all jobs, but a good chair should be flexible enough to handle the three main positions people assume while working. Following are several features to look for when evaluating ergonomic chairs.

- Position one, tilted back—the position used by the nuclear power plant operator who must watch large control panels. This position may include people who talk on the tele phone or lean back to think. The chair must tilt back and easily stop wherever an individual desires.
- Position two, the upright sitting posture—the position most commonly used by computer or telephone operators.
- Position three, the forward leaning posture—the position used by assembly line workers or electronics technicians.

People who work in the last two positions need chairs that tilt forward to allow them closer access to their work.

An adjustable chair should fit the needs of 95 percent of the population. Based on a review of available research, a well-designed chair should have the following seven features. Since there are many chair manufacturers, these features may be accommodated for in slightly different ways, depending on how the manufacturer decides to place them. Of prime importance is that all of the chair's features are

easy to reach and that all the adjustments can be performed while sitting in the chair

# Backrest

The backrest is for resting and supporting the back. Backrests should be adjustable in height. The backrest does not need to push against the lower back to support the spine. It should be kept fairly high so there is space to secure your lower back in a good position. Unless the job requires you to lean back much of the day, you do not need a high-backed chair. A small backrest that does not get in the way of turning and reaching for objects is best. In order to encourage movement, the backrest should be mounted so that it moves as the chair moves. Some believe that the backrest must move forward with the body. While not detrimental, this movement does not provide lumbar support in this position.

# Armrests

In general, a person should not be using armrests while working. If this occurs, fewer joints participate in the movements executed. The fewer joints

participating in a movement, more stress the joints that are working have to absorb. For example, if a computer operator uses a wrist support while entering data, a motion that once used the shoulder, elbow, wrist and fingers, now uses fingers only. Thus, the fingers are in a position of risk.

If you sit for a fairly short period of time, do a job and get up, you do not need armrests. If you sit in a chair most of the day, you should have armrests. Armrests should be set back far enough to allow for ease in sitting down and in pushing the body close to the work surface. Also, they should be individually adjustable for height. Width adjustments may help some people but are not used very often.

Most Americans carry their shoulders too high because of stress in the upper trapezius muscles (the muscle used to shrug the shoulders). When adjusting armrests, drop your shoulders to a relaxed position with your upper arms against your side and forearms either parallel to the floor or with a slight negative tilt. Now, the arm rests are supporting you in the proper position.

# Seat height

The chair should easily adjust so that the hips are just slightly higher than the knees. This is contrary to how most people learned to sit, tilting backwards with the knees higher than the hips. This position is acceptable for short-term rest. However, when tasks are in front of us, we must sit upright to reach our work while maintaining a low back curve.

# Seat pan

The seat pan is the most important part of the chair and, many times, the weakest. A traditional seat pan should be fairly flat

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with some contour and should include a high-density foam pad. It should feature a contoured front end or a "waterfall edge" to help relieve pressure from the back of the knees.

Highly molded seats and edges are not recommended. If you do not fit the mold exactly, it will be uncomfortable. Even if you do fit the mold, the chair holds the body in place, not allowing an easily altered posture. In addition, this design puts additional pressure on the hips.

The seat pan should adjust front to back. The seat pan depth should adjust approximately 3.5 inches. Since most of us are proportioned differently from the hip to the knee (femur bone), the length of the femurs should fit in the chair with approximately a fist distance from the back of their knees to the front edge of the chair. This is an important adjustment. If the seat pan is too small, it will feel like you are falling out of the chair, and if it is too big you will feel too much pressure behind the knees.

The seat pan should tilt freely forward and backward which allows you to rock freely without having to make additional adjustments to the chair. Locking mechanisms are available, although they are not recommended. Allowing the chair to rock encourages movement. The seat pan should be stable at any angle. In forward leaning tasks, you may choose to tilt forward four degrees. In backward leaning tasks, you may choose 17 degrees. If a task requires a large forward tilting angle, a chair with shin pads may be needed to stop sliding.

# Tilt tension

The tilting seat pan should have a tension adjustment that allows a small person to make full use of the chair and a large person to tilt back without feeling like they are going to fall over. The tension should be kept fairly stiff so you have to use your feet and leg muscles to push yourself back. This keeps the blood pumping out of the legs and back into the circulatory system.

# Tilt location

Biomechanically, it is logical to put the tilting mechanism at the center of mass, which means directly under the seat. In this position, it is easy to move forward and backward. The chair encourages movement without excess effort, and the design of the mechanism is fairly simple. If the tilting mechanism is located out by the knees, the chair tilts backward easily but is difficult to move forward.

# Stable base

The chair should have a five-pronged support base that allows the chair to rock to its extremes without falling over. The caster should be selected based on the type of floor material for safety when getting in and out of the chair.

# Chair summary

The chair is the most important component in the total workstation design. It allows you to function in a supported, healthy position which is crucial for longterm health and productivity. The "perfect workstation" cannot be used to its fullest extent if you are unable to utilize it in a comfortable manner. Therefore, when evaluating an ergonomic chair, you need to spend a minimum of two weeks. It takes approximately that long for the body and the nervous system to adapt to a new way of sitting. In fact, you can expect to get sore from the chair at first since you will be affecting different muscles and body tissues. This same effect happens when you start walking. You are using muscles and body tissue that have been idle. If chairs are discarded when used only briefly, perfectly good chairs may be going out the window. Remember, sitting posture is a habit, and habits are not easily changed. You need to allow your nervous system a little time to adjust.

# Workstations

Technology has changed the office environment significantly over the last 20 years. The information age has many of us working at computers all or part of the day. Our furniture must adapt to the present and future work technologies.

The traditional desk, which has a fixed work height, was not designed for computer use. Workstations, which are made up of adjustable work surfaces, shelves and drawers, take into account the task demands of today's worker, as well as the changing face of the work force. The typical worker is no longer 5'10", 170 pounds, and male. Workstations must accommodate men and women of varying sizes and physical abilities. Therefore, adjustability is a key issue. A good workstation should be accessible to all populations and be height adjustable to fit whomever is working.

Studies indicate a wide range of "preferred heights" for work surfaces. There is no true standard height. A work surface should be adjustable so that it can be installed to your physical measurements.

Computer workstations should be

designed to handle the different components of a computer system. There should be a work surface for the monitor to be placed on correctly; a place to store the CPU unit that makes inserting a disk easy; a height- and angle-adjustable keyboard surface or tray; and an adjustable mouse surface or tray. The work surface should have sufficient space for general paperwork, reading and other tasks. The paperwork should be within easy reach and contact surfaces should have rounde edges.

Other components of the workstation are shelves and drawers. Shelves usually are placed over the work surface. Frequently-used materials and supplies should be placed within easy reach without the need to twist or reach overhead. Heavy items should be stored at waist height; light items from waist to shoulder height. Pedestal drawers should pull out easily and should be attached to the work surface to allow for flexibility in work surface height. Drawers also should allow for plenty of knee space (approximately 36") for ease in movement when sitting in front of the computer terminal. In order to encourage movement within the workstation, place shelves, drawers and files so that they require you to get up to access them. This may mean locating some of these components outside the workstation.

# Keyboard trays, mouse trays and keyboards

A keyboard tray should pull-out easily and be sturdy enough to withstand the forces being imparted on it, but not so stiff that it can't absorb shock. The tray should adjust from flat to slightly negative tilt, as well as up and down and you should be able to get your legs under the table and kevboard comfortably.

The mouse tray should adjust independently of the keyboard tray. The tray should adjust up and down and swing in and out so it can be placed within the functional reach position. The keyboard should be aligned with the monitor.

If your job requires you to primarily key, you should use a high-quality keyboard tray and mouse tray. If your job requires you to primarily mouse, you may find that a comfort board that attaches to the work surface and has a large forearmsupport with a mousing pad is an excellent option. Additionally, you should find a mouse the right size and shape to fit the contour of your hand. Choosing one that fits will increase comfort in both your hands and wrists.

In the past couple of years, split and

# "Companies that deal with long-term furniture planning may have dramatic effects on the health and productivity of their employees."

angled keyboards have been introduced. Whether they truly reduce muscle strain is debatable. Positioned correctly, the standard keyboard is still the best solution.

# Task lighting

Lighting experts recommend using uniform indirect lighting to reduce glare and veiling reflections on work surfaces and video display terminals (VDT) screens. In offices with high VDT usage, on the average 20 to 50 foot-candles of light at work surface height can provide adequate illumination. The foot-candle level will vary depending on the tasks being performed.

The general office light level always should be lower than the task lighting level. Task lighting should not vary from its surrounding work area. Therefore, the task lighting level should provide 30 - 50 foot-candles per square foot on the immediate task area.

Task lighting fixtures should be amiable and changeable to suit the individual and the task at hand. Therefore, the task lamp should have a fully-articulating arm and shade and an asymmetrical light distribution that helps reduce glare, shadows and veiling reflection as the luminaire is designed to be used to one side of the task. If computers must be placed next to exterior windows, they should be at a 90 degree angle to the window that helps reduce the glare on the VDT screen.

# Accessories

Palm rests that attach to keyboard trays help keep the wrist in the neutral position, provide a place to rest the hands when not typing and produce no pressure on the carpal tunnel. Wrist rests should be flush with the keyboard. However, most people rest their wrists on them while working, which increases the pressure on the wrist and decreases the number of working joints doing the task of typing. Using palm rests eliminates both of the problems associated with wrist rests.

Glare screens can help significantly decrease glare, reducing the amount of eye strain experienced. There are glass, plastic and mesh glare screens. Plastic screens should be avoided. There is evidence that they do not do a very good job of reducing glare. Mesh screens reduce glare, but they also reduce screen resolution. Glass screens are the best option for

reducing glare while maintaining screen resolution.

Following are guidelines for evaluating glare screens:

- American Optometric Association approved is best
- antiglare glass and adhesive free are preferred
- wrap around models aid in keeping dust off the screen
- contour filters keep light from passing between the glare screen and the monitor
- antistatic models help to eliminate dust

In addition to these accessories, text holders should be used. They can attach to the monitor or be free standing. Text should be placed as close to the monitor as possible so the focal length for your eye is the same. Free-standing text holders should be height adjustable.

# THE NEED FOR ERGONOMICS EDUCATION

Companies that deal with long-term furniture planning may have dramatic effects on the health and productivity of their employees. By purchasing furniture that adjusts to your body movements and scale, the workers compensation benefits, which can amount to thousands of dollars, can be saved by spending a little more per chair or workstation now.

There is an important trilogy to consider: education, training and product. Through education, you can improve the well being of your staff by explaining why it is important to sit correctly, alter posture often, adjust furniture and equipment, and by demonstrating and reinforcing good sitting posture. In general, Americans forget how to sit properly by the time they are in grammar school. Teaching the "how and why" of adjusting furniture, establishing a program of healthy work breaks and purchasing furniture and equipment that meet the criteria presented in this paper are steps in the right direction. Doing so may alleviate some health problems and may contribute to increased productivity and a more pleasing work environment.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS: Philip L. Witt, Ph.D., is an associate professor of physical therapy at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Medicine, Division of Physical Therapy, CB# 7135, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7135, USA. Telephone: 1-919-966-4709, Fax: 1-919-96-3678, E-mail: pwitt@css.unc.edu. He is a clinical instructor in the department of family medicine.

Witts' area of clinical and research specialization is chronic spinal dysfunction. He keeps an active clinical practice as well as teaches, researches and consults. He has worked with many people suffering from chronic pains caused by the work they have performed. Witt has given numerous presentations to industry on healthy seating and workplace alterations. He is a consultant, and has tested, and advised companies concerning new workplace equipment designs.

Ruth Gress is a project manager for HNTB, Architects Engineers Planners, The HNTB Companies, 1201 Walnut, Suite 700, Kansas City, MO, 64106, USA. Telephone: 1-816-472-1201, Fax: 1-816-472-4063, E-mail: rgress@hntb.com.

Gress is a consultant to several corporate and health care clients designing and planning office environments. She not only seeks and resolves design issues but is directly involved with the end user and hears first hand their daily challenges.

# Ruth Gress IIDA, IFMA

7110 W. 67th Street Overland Park, Kansas 66202 (913-432-9549)

# INTERIOR DESIGN EXPERIENCE

HNTB Corporation, Kansas City, Missouri; 1988 - Present HNTB has an office in Overland Park, KS. Project Manager

Staffelbach Designs and Associates, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri : 1986 - 1988 Staffelbach Designs and Associates, Inc., Topeka, Kansas: 1981 - 1986 Project Manager

Experience includes administration and implementation of design projects including but not limited to strategic planning, benchmarking, space planning, budgets, interior design, installation drawings, bid documents and contract administration. In-house responsibilities include scheduling personnel, tracking projects, preparing and negotiating client contracts, member of the corporate and health care task force and team leader for the March of Dimes committee.

# **EDUCATION**

University of Kansas; Lawrence, Kansas Bachelor of Fine Arts - Interior Design; 1981

The National Council for Interior Design Qualifications; Passed Certification Exam 1984 Computer Training AutoCAD, Word, Excel, Word Perfect, Lotus 1 2 3

# PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

President, Kansas Coalition for Design; 1994 - Present
Chapter VP of Governmental and Regulatory Affairs, International Interior Design
Association (IIDA); 1992 - Present
Kansas City Cares Volunteer; 1995 - Present
International Facility Management Association, (IFMA); Professional Member 1995 Present
IFMA, Education Committee Member, 1996
Junior Achievement Volunteer; 1992 - 1993
President, Institute of Business Designer (IBD), Mid-America Chapter; 1989 - 1993
NCIDQ Jury Coordinator for Kansas City; 1987 - 1989
National Director, IBD; 1987 - 1989
Education Vice President, IBD Mid-America Chapter; 1985 - 1987

LICENSED - State of Texas; 1992

# Completed Projects: Bold indicate Kansas projects

Sprint; 1984 - Present

Local Market Integration Services Group; 60,000 sq. ft. Wholesale Services Group; 26,000 sq. ft. International Integration Services; 24,000 sq. ft. Louisville, Customer Service Center; 32,000 sq. ft. University of Excellence; 33,000 sq. ft.

Kaiser Permanente; 1995 - 1996 Baptist Medical Center; 45,000 sq. ft.

Kansas City Power and Light; 1991 - Present Corporate Headquarters; 200,000 sq. ft. KLT; 18,000 sq. ft. Benchmark, Master Facility Plan

KU Medical Center; 1993
Bell Lobby Renovation; 10,000 sq. ft.
Hospital Standards Program

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company; 1982 - Present Corporate Facility Management

Walworth County, Law Enforcement Center; 1993 - 1994 County Correctional Facility, 200,000 sq. ft.

Hallmark/ Ambassador Cards; 1990 - 1991 Corporate Headquarters; 80,000 sq. ft.

Central States Pension Fund; 1988 - 1990 Corporate Headquarters; 200,000 sq. ft.

IBM; 1988

ASC; 32,000 sq. ft.

Yellow Freight Systems, INC.; 1986 - 1988 Corporate Headquarters Expansion Building; 90,000 sq. ft.

Gage Dental Group; 1988
Dental Office Expansion; 10,000 sq. ft.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co.; 1984 - 1986 Corporate Headquarters; 450,000 sq. ft. Kansas Senate 374 Public Hearing March 18, 1997

Kansas Chapter of the National Kitchen & Bath Association Statement

Thank you for taking the time to hear concerns about the legislation proposed in the Kansas

Senate Bill # 374: AN ACT concerning interior design professionals and intended to create

the professional title of "Registered Interior Designer." My name is Randy Warren from

Topeka, Kansas and I am a Certified Kitchen Designer that has been certified as a

professional designer by the National Kitchen and Bath Association (NKBA). I am also an

officer of the Kansas chapter of NKBA.

The National Kitchen and Bath Association has been in existence for over 25 years and has

over 7000 members nationwide. NKBA has always promoted excellence, professionalism

and the highest ethical business practices in its members but more importantly, it has been a

leader in researching and developing industry standards and guidelines for kitchen and

bathroom design to further protect the health, safety and welfare of the public. NKBA is the

leading source of education for the kitchen and bathroom industry.

NKBA is also very experienced in state legislation pertaining to the licensing of interior

designers. With 48 chapters covering all 50 states, NKBA has been involved in and affected

by the 20 jurisdictions that have established either practice or title acts to regulate the

profession of interior design.

We support the interior design profession and their quest to enhance their professionalism

and protect their right to practice. Kitchen and bathroom designers all over do consider

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm.

Date: 3-18-97

Attachment: # 5

themselves a part of the interior design profession. And, we applaud the State of Kansas for attempting to further protect the health, safety and welfare of the public by considering the licensing of interior designers. However, it is only fair and right to allow persons presently in the profession to become licensed in a way which will not jeopardize their ability to earn a living in Kansas. Historically, new legislation requiring the licensing of any profession in a state provides alternative paths to licensure, or grandfathering.

So that you realize the impact of the legislation you are considering today, let me talk briefly about practice acts. Senate Bill 374 defines interior design as the enhancement of the function and quality of interior spaces. Although SB 374 is proposed as a title act, the preceding definition of an interior designer is identical to the definition that would be found in a practice act.

Not only does the above description describe what kitchen and bathroom design professionals do, but it also describes the activities of lighting designers, acoustical designers, landscape designers, custom carpet designers, custom furniture salesman and security system designers to name just a few. Because specialty designers typically substitute experience and industry education for formal education in their profession, these specialty designers, and especially kitchen and bathroom designers, would not possess the qualifications necessary to be licensed under a practice act. If Kansas title act were amended into a practice act, the livelihood of these design professionals would be severely impacted.

The proposed title act does nothing to further protect the health, safety and welfare of the public since it is voluntary. It is strictly a marketing tool, to be used by those designers who wish to title themselves as State Registered Interior Designers. NKBA's experience with title acts converting to practice acts is, unfortunately, extensive:

Alabama title act 1982, seeking practice act in 1996 and again in 1997

Connecticut title act 1983, seeking practice act in 1996 and again in 1997

Florida title act 1988, practice act 1994 put all NKBA members out of business overnight- NKBA successfully amended with exemptions and grandfathering in 1995

Illinois title act 1990, seeking practice act in 1996 and again in 1997

Nevada went into session with title act, passed a practice act instead in 1995

It must be recognized that a title act is often a stepping stone to a practice act. A title act, which requires a designer to become licensed only if they want to title themselves as such, is not a real -world solution unless it includes a comprehensive grandfathering provision.

In 1996, NKBA met with the American Society of Interior Designers (ASID) to amend their model language to incorporate alternative paths to licensure and exemptions for all specialty designers. The model language in question has been used by state legislative coalitions for over ten years as the blueprint for legislation concerning inter design

licensing. Many of the elements of ASID's model language can be found in Kansas' Senate Bill 374. The model language amendments have since been endorsed by the National Legislative Coalition for Interior Design (NLCID), a national coalition made up of all of the major design associations of North America.

As stated previously, NKBA supports the interior design profession and its attempt to further protect the health, safety and welfare of Kansas through legislation creating a profession of State Registered Interior so long as the legislation is fair and right and allows persons presently in the profession to become licensed in a way which will not jeopardize their ability to earn a living. In the spirit of cooperation and in an effort to unify all designers in Kansas, NKBA recommends that section 4 and section 5 of Senate Bill 374 be amended to read as follows:

- Sec. 4. (a) An applicant for registration as a registered interior designer shall furnish evidence that the applicant:
- (1) Has attained the age of majority;
- (2) Will provide proof of having passed all six sections of the National Council for Interior Design Qualification (NCIDQ) examination; or
- (3) Until January 1, 2002 provide proof of having passed the building and barrier free section of the National Council for Interior Design Qualification (NCIDQ) examination; or
- (4) Will provide proof of having passed the Certified Kitchen Designer (CKD) or Certified Bathroom Designer (CBD) examination; or

- (5) Will provide proof of having passed an equivalent examination as determined by the board.
  - (b) Each applicant shall pay an application fee and examination fee established by the board under section 12.

# Sec. 5 (a) The applicant shall also:

- (1) Graduate from a five-year or four-year interior design program from an accredited institution and completion of at least two years of diversified and appropriate interior design experience; or
- (2) Until January 1, 2000 compete and document at least six years of diversified and appropriate interior design experience; or
- (3) Until January 1, 2005, complete at least three years of an interior design curriculum from an accredited institution and three years of diversified and appropriate interior design experience; or
- (4) Until January 1, 2005, graduate from a two-year interior design program from an accredited institution and complete four years of diversified and appropriate interior design experience.
  - (b) An interior design program must be accredited by the Foundation for Interior Design Education and Research or must be a program determined by the board to be substantially equivalent to an accredited program.

NKBA can not support the Kansas interior design legislation found in Senate Bill 374 unless these amendments, or comparable alternative paths to licensure, are incorporated into the proposed bill.

Thank you for the valuable time you have given today to hear our concerns.

\*\*Concerns\*\*: \*\*Lange State Concerns\*\*: \*\*Lang

# ATA Kansas

A Chapter of The American Institute of Architects

March 18, 1997



TO:

Senator Oleen and Members of the Senate Federal and State Affairs

Committee

FROM:

Trudy Aron, Executive Director

RE:

Support of SB 374 With the Proposed Amendments

Madam Chair and Members of the Committee, I am Trudy Aron, Executive Director, of the American Institute of Architects in Kansas (AIA Kansas.) Thank you for allowing me to testify today in support of SB 374 with the amendments offered by Jim Yonally. The amendments he offered the committee is part of a compromise we reached with the supporters of the bill. Without the amendments, we could not support the bill.

First, let me say that architects provide a broad range of design services for their clients, including interior design. Interior design is an integral part of the architect's education, experience and examination. While many architects provide their own interior design services, others have interior designers on their staffs or hire interior designers to provide some or all of the interior design services on a project.

I must tell you, this bill is controversial within our membership. However, in 1989 and more recently reaffirmed, our parent association, the American Institute of Architects, and three of the largest interior design associations signed an accord which supports title registration for interior designers. As a chapter of AIA, we are bound by this accord which gives specifics on what provisions a title act may contain. We and our interior designer colleagues agree that this bill, with the amendments, meets the intent and letter of this accord.

We support SB 374 because it is a title act as opposed to a practice act. If SB 374 is passed, anyone - an architect, you or me - can provide interior design services. What we cannot do is call ourselves a "registered interior designer" because this title is reserved for only those who meet the requirements in this bill.

There is one additional amendment we would like the committee to consider. This amendment has not been discussed with the interior designers because it was not proposed at the time we met. It is attached to my testimony. On page 1, after line 39, insert: (c) Architects, registered under this act, may apply without examination and at a reduced fee as determined by the board. This new subsection would allow registered architects to apply to become "registered interior designers" by virtue of their architectural registration. We believe the application fee should be reduced because the cost of processing would be negligible.

Thank you for allowing me to testify before you today. I would be happy to answer any questions you might have.

President
Vincent Mancini, AIA
Garden City
President Elect
Alan M. Stecklein, AIA
Hays
Secretary
Gregory E. Schwerdt, AIA
Topeka
Treasurer
David G. Emig, AIA
Emporia

Directors Neal J. Angrisano, AIA Overland Park Richard A. Bartholomew, AIA Overland Park Leslie L. Fedde, Associate AIA Wichita Robert D. Fincham, AIA Topeka Tod A. Ford, Associate AIA Wichita Sarah L. Garrett, AIA Manhattan John Gaunt, FAIA Lawrence Diana L. Hutchison, AIA Topeka Eugene Kremer, FAIA Manhattan Bruce E. McMillan, AIA Manhattan Wendy Ornelas, AIA Manhattan Charles R. Smith, AIA Topeka F. Lynn Walker, AIA Wichita John M. Wilkins, Jr., AIA

Executive Director
Trudy Aron, Hon. AIA, CAE

Lawrence

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800-444-9853

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm. Date: 3-18-97

Attachment: # 6

# SENATE BILL No. 374

# By Committee on Federal and State Affairs

#### 2 - 20

AN ACT concerning interior designers; providing for the registration thereof; prescribing the powers and duties of the board of technical professions in relation thereto; amending K.S.A. 74-7005 and 74-7006 and repealing the existing sections.

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

New Section 1. Sections 1 through 16, and amendments thereto, shall be known and may be cited as the interior designer registration act.

New Sec. 2. As used in this act:

(a) "Board" means the state board of technical professions created under K.S.A. 74-7004, and amendments thereto.

(b) "Interior design" or "interior designing" means the enhancement of the function and quality of interior spaces.

(c) "Registered interior designer" means a person who engages in the profession of interior designing and is registered under this act.

New Sec. 3. (a) On and after January 1, 1999, no person shall identify such person as a registered interior designer without first being registered as such as provided by the interior designer registration act.

(b) Violation of this section is a class A misdemeanor.

New Sec. 4. (a) An applicant for registration as a registered interior designer shall furnish evidence that the applicant:

(1) Has attained the age of majority;

(2) has graduated from a college or university program as defined by the board that is adequate in its preparation of students to perform interior design services;

(3) has proof of interior design experience of a character satisfactory to the board, as defined by rules and regulations adopted by the board; and

(4) has passed an examination approved by the board.

(b) Each applicant shall pay an application fee and examination fee established by the board under section 12.

New Sec. 5. (a) Until January 1, 2000, a registration shall be issued to an applicant without examination if such applicant is currently performing interior design services and has been in the business of interior design provided that the applicant has satisfactory evidence of having used

(c) Architects, registered under this act, may apply without examination and at a reduced fee as determined by the board.



# KANSAS STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL PROFESSIONS

(913) 296-3053

Suite 507, Landon State Office Building 900 S.W. Jackson Street Topeka, Kansas 66612-1257

# STATEMENT TO THE SENATE FEDERAL AND STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE by the KANSAS STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL PROFESSIONS 11:00 a.m., March 18, 1997 - Room 254-E

RE: Senate Bill 374 - Registration and Regulation of Interior Designers

# WHAT IS THE BOARD OF TECHNICAL PROFESSIONS?

The primary function of the Board of Technical Professions is to carry out its statutory authority to protect the health, safety and welfare of the general public by regulating the professions of Engineering, Architecture, Land Surveying, and Landscape Architecture. A significant amount of the Board's efforts involve monitoring and regulating the practice of technical professions. The Board members review investigations and conduct formal disciplinary hearings. addition, the Board processes applications for examination of candidates and licensure of qualified individuals and corporations in the technical professions. The total number of current licensees is 12,221. The present number of Intern Engineers is 12,417. The Board of Technical Professions was created by the 1976 Legislature to consolidate the former Kansas State Registration and Examining Board of Architects, State Board of Engineering Examiners, and the Kansas State Board of Registration and Examination of Landscape Architects. That Board had eight (8) members from the four (4) professions of engineering, architecture, land surveying and landscape architecture and one (1) public member. The 1992 Legislature increased the size of the Board from nine (9) to thirteen (13) members, and provided additional authority to enforce the Board of Technical Profession's Practice Act. The current membership of the Board consists of four (4) engineers, three (3) architects, two (2) land surveyors, one (1) landscape architect, and three (3) members from the general public. The board holds regular board meetings approximately 6 times a year. All of the board's work, as well as meetings, are conducted in a committee forum with the architects and landscape architects working together as a committee, and the engineers and land surveyors working as a committee to review issues specific to those professions. Then, all 13 members meet with staff and board counsel as a full board to discuss committee recommendations, board policy issues, and disciplinary matters.

This bill is essentially a title bill and not a practice bill as we interpret it.

The Board voted against adding Interior Designers to the State Board of Technical Professions as we do not believe there is a need to place the Interior Designers statutorily under the Board of Technical Professions to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public.

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm.

Date: 3-18-97 Attachment: #7

# TESTIMONY Senate Federal and State Affairs Committee SB 374 March 18, 1997

Madam Chair, Members of the Committee, I am Bill Henry, Executive Vice President of the Kansas Society of Professional Engineers. I appear before you today to express the Society's opposition to the passage of SB 374.

Currently, there are four professions licensed by the State Board of Technical Professions. These professions include professional engineers, architects, landscape architects and land surveyors. All four of these professions' practices have a direct impact on the public's health and safety.

We understand the proposed legislation which the interior designers are seeking is registration by title. In any event the practice of the "registered" interior designers does not coincide with the practice laws of the current professions now licensed by the Board.

Engineers make up the largest group of licensees under the authority of the Board of Technical Professions. There are more than 4,036 licensed professional engineers who reside in the State of Kansas and another 4,457 who are licensed in the State of Kansas but live outside the State. We believe there are sufficient resources available to act on the publics behalf in terms of public health and safety, but handling a group that is unique in its educational background and practice could have a negative draw upon these resources.

The Kansas Society of Professional Engineers appreciates the time of the Committee to express this viewpoint on this Bill.

Respectively submitted:
William M. Henry
Executive Vice President
Kansas Society of Professional Engineers
2300 SW 29<sup>th</sup>, Ste. 123
Topeka, KS 66611
913/267-2444

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm. Date: 3-18-97
Attachment: # 8



March 17, 1997

VIA FAX (913) 368-6365

The Honorable U. L. "Rip" Gooch Kansas Senate Capitol Building Topeka, KS 66612

Dear Senator Gooch:

I am writing to bring to your attention that Senate Bill 374, Registration for Interior Designers, is very important and to ask for your support. This bill is a title act which will allow a person who engages in the profession of interior design and meets the qualifications of education, testing and experience to refer to themselves as a "Registered Interior Designer." It is not a practice act nor will it prevent others from practicing or calling themselves interior designers. It will, though, identify for the general public those designers who are qualified to provide design services that will meet their health, safety and welfare needs, just like with the architects and engineers we coordinate our designs with.

On December 10, 1996, the interior design profession received full recognition as part of the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), approved by the United States, Canada and Mexico.

To date, 20 jurisdictions in the United States have a registration/certification/licensing requirement for interior designers. Eight of the Canadian provinces have a similar requirement.

The Accord, which was established in 1989, was an agreement between interior design organizations and the American Institute of Architects which outlined a framework for general conformance upon which a responsible course of legislative action can and should be taken. The Accord represented a consensus on an approach to state regulation of interior designers that would benefit the design professions and the public they serve. Our proposed bill meets the provisions of this Accord.

Our profession has worked very hard for several years to gain this recognition, and we believe the State of Kansas should benefit as well as the other states have. I have 21 years of experience, 13 in Texas and the past 8 here in Wichita. I'm from Kansas, graduating from Kansas State University in 1975, and moved back here to be closer to family. I would be "certified" if I had stayed in Texas, but cannot receive the same recognition here. I'm afraid that some of our best graduates from our colleges are moving elsewhere where they can benefit from the registration laws. It should be our time now, so please support this Bill.

I will be in Topeka tomorrow for our 11:00 a.m. Senate Legislative Hearing Committee presentation to show my support. Thanks for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

David W. Clark, IIDA

Javid W. Clark

Vice President

DWC/jr

: Mr. Vernon Miller (via fax 684-8835)

Sen. Federal & State Affairs Comm. Date: 3-18-97

Attachment: #9