A (1, 1) knot is a knot $K \subset S^3$ which intersects each solid torus $H_i$, $i = 1, 2$, of a genus one Heegaard splitting $S^3 = H_1 \cup H_2$ in a single trivial arc. Goda, Matsuda and Morifuji recognized that $K$ is a (1, 1) knot if and only if it admits a doubly pointed Heegaard diagram of genus one, as defined by Ozsváth and Szabó. In this case, Ozsváth and Szabó have shown that the knot Floer homology of $K$ admits a particularly direct combinatorial calculation. This talk will present a complementary algorithm for producing a doubly pointed Heegaard diagram from a given (1, 1) knot and then discuss its application in the study of knot Floer homology of certain satellite knots with trefoil companions. (Received September 09, 2008)