



Knowledge for Creating
and Sustaining
the Built Environment

The Predicator

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Portland, Oregon Chapter — The Construction Specifications Institute

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CSI 2004 Fall Construction Site Tour

PIONEER COURTHOUSE

Tuesday, September 14, 2004

The oldest extant Federal building in the Northwest is undergoing a radical seismic upgrade and a meticulous restoration that promises to preserve not only the building structure but especially the architecture.

Soon this un-reinforced masonry structure with the octagonal wood cupola will be floating, its base isolated from the earth's movement by immense concrete pads. A complex network of "needle beam" bracing and shoring is keeping the building in place while digging goes as far as 16 feet down to create a new basement level.

Inside a full restoration is underway, removing previous renovations to reveal the original 1875 materials and to repair damaged finishes.

This tour will offer you a very rare opportunity to walk under and inside this grand urban monument and experience the exciting technical challenge of preserving it.

US General Services Administration (GSA) has teamed up with historic renovation veteran **Don Eggleston, CSI, SERA Architects Principal** and **Historical Consultant Peter Meijer, Architect** to design the solution with structural engineer **kpff**. Our tour host, **J.E. Dunn Construction**, won the project with competitive construction engineering that helped put the project in budget.

Tour stops will include the original grand staircase and the beautiful stately courtrooms. You will learn how base isolation works and why it was selected for the seismic solution. And along the way you will see ornate plaster finishes, the old growth timber structure and 30' long clear vertical grain fir trim that distinguishes this historic building. *Please see page 2 for more about the history and architecture of this building.*

The Tour—4:30 PM Gather at 6th and Morrison at the northwest corner of the project. You will join a Tour Guide and a Station Speaker for our shotgun start.

Dinner: Following the tour, we will meet at the Princeton Ballroom for a delicious dinner served by Jake's. After dinner, the Owner, Architect and Contractor will join us to discuss the historical importance of the project and the GSA's vision for its future.

Transportation: There is no parking at the project. Best bet is to park near the Princeton and take MAX to the site. It's free and it's fun!

Cost: \$30.00 per person -- prepaid reservations only—by September 10, 2004.

Tour Only is Available for \$20.00.

Event is limited to the first 100 people who reserve.

This is a rough early construction site. Be safe! Wear closed-toe flat shoes.

Please see the insert for address, directions and easy registration

1 LU is offered for this meeting. Sign up at the registration desk.

PIONEER COURTHOUSE - PORTLAND, OR

Building History

The Pioneer Courthouse is the oldest extant Federal building in the Pacific Northwest. Design began in 1869 during Alfred B. Mullett's (1834-1890) term as the supervising architect of the treasury (1866-1874). Although similar in design to other work by Mullett, two local men, E.B. St. John and John H. Holman, contributed to the building's appearance. Completed in 1875, the Pioneer Courthouse presents a dignified Italianate design following the precedents of civil architecture in both San Francisco and Portland.

In 1869 the Portland City Council authorized Mayor Hamilton Boyd to sell Block 172 to the U.S. Government for \$15,000. At the time, the Federal Government was criticized for locating the U.S. Courthouse and Post Office so far from the center of town. The building cost \$396,500 to construct and was officially completed on October 1, 1875. The Pioneer Courthouse was designed to accommodate all necessary offices and services of the Federal Government in Portland. It housed the U.S. Post Office on the first floor and the Federal Court on the second floor. Other offices included U.S. Customs Service and the Assessor and Collection offices of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. The third floor contained adjunct offices, while the basement was used for employee facilities and storage.

In 1902 the U. S. Congress approved \$200,000 for remodeling and a large addition. The addition by Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor doubled the size of the basement and first floor and created two wings at the second and third floors. The infamous Oregon Land Fraud Trials of 1904 were held in the building. Special Federal Prosecutor Francis Heney brought 33 criminals to justice, charging Senator John H. Mitchell and representative John Williamson with plundering Federal lands, state school lands, and the timber resources of the Siletz Indian Reservation.

In 1933 the U.S. Post Office and Federal Court moved to new quarters at SW Broadway and Main streets. The building was

renamed the Pioneer Post Office and re-opened in early 1937 as a branch postal station. In 1973, after a major rehabilitation for use by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the building was dedicated as the Pioneer Courthouse. The Pioneer Courthouse was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1977.

Architecture

With its dramatic three-story, classical facade and cupola, the Pioneer Courthouse is the focal point of the Pioneer Square Plaza in downtown Portland. Mullett's original Italianate design for the building consisted of a rectangular plan and symmetrical exterior. The sandstone faced courthouse is elevated on its site at the center of a full city block. The park-like setting surrounding the courthouse is landscaped with mature trees, some of which were planted at the time of construction in 1873.

Each elevation has a projecting bay capped with a classical pediment. These bays were centered on the façade before the 1902 expansion. The first story has rusticated pilasters that flank segmental arched openings. A stone stringcourse separates the first floor from the second and third floors. Smooth Doric pilasters resting on the stringcourse span the second and third floors. Fenestration consists of tall, narrow windows capped with cornices supported by brackets on the second floor and small, simple square windows on the third floor. Crowning the hipped roof are eight stone chimneys and an octagonal wood cupola with arched windows.

The Pioneer Courthouse is faced with smooth-cut, Bellingham sandstone from the Roth Stone Quarry in Chuckanut, Washington, with a base course of rough-faced Tenino sandstone. Original walls are constructed of basalt squares and rectangles in a broken ashlar pattern with a Tenino sandstone cap. Sandstone and basalt were used for the basement walls, which are over four feet thick in places. The structure of the building above the basement is brick, stone, old growth timber, and steel (from the 1905 addition).

Join us Tuesday, September 14 when we tour this historic building. See Cover for details.

Tom R. Deines Becomes a Director of CSI



ALEXANDRIA, VA (August 11, 2004) – Eugene, Ore., project engineer Tom R. Deines, CSI, CCCA, has become an Institute Director representing CSI's Northwest Region and a member of the Institute Board. In that role he is helping determine CSI's strategic direction, establish policy, and oversee major Institute programs, products and activities.

Deines is a project engineer for civil and heavy construction projects for Wildish Standard Paving Company in Eugene. He joined CSI in 1993 and is a member of the Willamette Valley chapter.

Members in CSI's Northwest Region elected Deines as a director in February 2004 and he took office July 1 for a three-year term.

Previous national CSI leadership positions Deines has held include being a member of CSI's Technical Committee. He also was an author of the Construction Module of the new edition of CSI's Project Resource Manual-Manual of Practice. It is the construction industry's authoritative reference for developing and using construction documents. Deines also has chaired the CSI Northwest Region's Technical Committee and the region's Planning Committee.

Deines' chapter-level CSI activities include having been the Willamette Valley chapter's president, treasurer, and chair of the Nominating, Planning, and Publications committees. He is a two-time recipient of the CSI Region Technical Excellence Award and received the Region Newsletter Excellence Award.

Congratulation, Tom, and thank you for representing all of us in the Northwest!

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Cherie McNabb, CSI, CDT



Pres. Cherie. & Jane Phifer Exec. Director

Welcome back to the 2004-2005 year for the CSI Portland chapter. We are all looking forward to the coming year with many great programs and education opportunities for the construction industry. I first need to look back a bit. I want to reminisce a bit.

Developer – Robert Ball



In June we had an excellent tour of the Meier and Frank Warehouse Conversion Project 'Avenue Lofts'. We were joined by the Contractor, Architect and the developer Robert Ball. How often do we get this type of opportunity? May I answer this for you? –From my own experience we rarely get this type of opportunity. Let us

commend the programs committee for these types of opportunities. We were able to walk the entire building, learn about the building concepts and challenges that the architect, contractor and developer had. Most CSI chapters do not offer tours of buildings under construction in their area.

After the tour we all gathered at the Princeton. While dinner was served I was able to recognize a few of our stars.

Organization Certificate of Appreciation

Howard S. Wright Construction
SERA Architects Inc.

Craft Proficiency Award

Hanset Stainless ~ Mark Reeves

Education Award

Rick Heiserman, CSI, CCCA,

Certificate of Appreciation

Erica Bitterman, CSI
Dennet Latham, CSI, CCS

President's Certificate

Jody Moore, CSI, CDT
Ellen Onstad, CSI, CDT
Lee Kilbourn, FCSI, CCSI, FAIA
Jane Phifer, CSI

There are plenty more where these came from... THANK YOU to all.

Summer planning results; The Vision of CSI 2004-2005 2004 – 2005 CSI BOARD OF DIRECTOR GOALS

GOLF TOURNAMENT

- Board get donation money or prize
- Increase helpers day of tournament
- Need a another co-chair

PRODUCTS FAIR

- Registration/list of attendees to vendors
- Keynote speaker
- Variety of vendors

PROGRAMS

- Two New Member Orientation meetings
- Survey every month on tables

PUBLICATION

- Insert meeting notifications in newspapers, plan centers & associations

THE PREDICATOR

- Make deadline
- Future program tickler announced at meeting and in The Predator

WEBSITE

- Make monthly deadlines
- Counter on website

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Education)

- Need committee chair and co-chair
- Two seminars fall & spring - 1 being at the time of USGBC with Paul Bertram in November.

CERTIFICATION

- Need committee co-chair
- Trainers need to be trained

STUDENT AFFAIRS

- Need Co-chair (chair will be Carolyn Miller)
- Reactivate committee

I will discuss the goals in more detail next month. Have a great month... Questions give me a call.



WHAT DO YOU SAY? .. News and views from the Specifiers Share Group

By: Fred Herbold, CSI, CCS

Conversion to MasterFormat 2004 Edition Begins Now

That's the headline at CSINET, since MasterFormat 2004 (MF-04) was published on the CSI website in June.

What does it mean? How much difference is there between the 1995 Edition and MF-04? How and when will this conversion take place? These are questions the Specifiers Share Group discussed during two sessions.

MasterFormat is the list of numbers and subject titles for organizing information about construction work requirements, products and activities. In short, it's the master list of Section numbers and titles. These have, until now, been organized in 16 Divisions, 1 through 16. Section numbers had 5 digits, so Section 03330 was in Division 3, Section 15450 was in Division 15.

The 2004 Edition expands the number of Divisions to 50 and also expands Section numbers to six digits. The result is a re-assignment of numbers to topics. Most notably our consulting engineers, with the exception of structural, will find their construction topics in the new Divisions above 20. The ultimate result is a greatly expanded system of topics and numbers that is logically organized.

An example: "Section 03330 Architectural Concrete" (MF-95) becomes Section 03 33 00 Architectural Concrete (MF-04). No biggie. That's typical of structural and architectural sections.

Here's a civil example: "Section 02310 Grading" (MF-95) moves to "Section 31 22 00 Grading" (MF-04).

In MF-04 look for plumbing fixtures in "Section 22 41 00 Residential Plumbing Fixtures" or in "Section 22 42 00 Commercial Plumbing Fixtures".

Notice the two spaces in the six digit number divides the digits into three pairs that represent three levels. The first pair is the Division. For example, in section number 03 33 00, Division 03 is Concrete. The second and third digit pairs represent level 2 and level 3 classifications. We'll still be able to use "broad scope/level 2" sections like "08 14 00 Wood Doors" or "medium scope/level 3" sections like "08 14 16 Flush Wood Doors"

Level 4 classification is also available if further sub-classification is necessary. Level 4 is written by adding a decimal and two digits, for example "08 14 23.16 Plastic-Laminate-Faced Wood Doors".

Note of interest for you "experienced" specifiers. Remember Division 0 in the 1988 Edition? Well, it's reborn in 2004 as Division 00 Procurement and Contracting Requirements.

The changes are significant. We in the Share Group concluded that project owners and developers, general contractors and subcontractors, material suppliers and manufacturers will need to be aware of the new system before specifiers can successfully implement it. And that will take time and education. Help is here and on the way.

Please visit CSINET and download an Adobe Reader™ copy of MasterFormat 2004 at www.csinet.org/masterformat, click on the "Hot Topics" box. History, explanation and summary are included with the list of numbers and subject titles. The hard copy should be available this fall.

Major stakeholders-organizations like Sweets, McGraw-Hill, ARCOM and BSD have seen the new numbers and titles. Most have scheduled their conversion to MF-04.

MasterSpec™, SpecLink™, and SpecText™ will all have MF-04 versions of their specifications by next year. All three say they will include software to help with your conversion.

Sweets™ has scheduled their 2006 catalogue edition for MF-04. We can assume many manufacturers' literature will be converted by late next year.

At the Share Group, we used two sessions to expand our discussion and include a broad range of consulting engineer specifiers. Together we agreed that a target date for all Portland area specifiers to convert to MF-04 is a good idea for the local construction industry. Our target date is the first quarter of 2006.

In the mean time, we are dedicated to get the word out. We'll be discussing progress quarterly. And, of course, reporting any MF04 implementation news here.

There are usually two SSG meetings each month, on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Announcements are sent out to Share Group attendees approximately a week ahead of each meeting. If you do not currently receive the announcement and wish to, send an e-mail message to either Isaac Tevet (itevet@ffadesign.com) or Fred Herbold (fjherbold@comcast.net).

ED LOY CARTOON

PERKY'S NOTES

By: Perky Kilbourn, CSI



"Nanotechnology" is the study of materials of less than 100 nanometers.

A nanometer is one billionth of a meter or about the length of 10 hydrogen atoms in a row. In non-scientific terms, a nanometer is smaller than a human hair.

Speaking of hair and nanotubes - they have at least one similar property - they both tangle - form clumps and bundles - which limits their usefulness. As a child and also as a mother, combing tangles out of hair was a painful process. I am glad the nanotubes are not attached to any child who will cry when the nanotubes get pulled as they are straightened out.

Research is being done on the physiological effects of nanoparticles and nanomaterials on humans, other organisms, ecosystems, and the environment. Using nanotechnology for surveillance equipment is also feasible but may not be desirable. Just imagine a surveillance camera so small that you couldn't see it - Big brother really would be watching!

Carpet manufacturers are experimenting with using nanotechnology to attach "soil protection" to carpets. This means the microorganisms are going to have to figure out a way to attach to "soil protection" which has been attached to the carpets to prevent the microorganism attachment to the carpet.

Microorganisms are "street-smart" and should be able to "figure out a way". After all, microorganisms have been successful at becoming resistant to almost all the antibiotics humans have concocted so microorganisms should be able to handle the "soil protection" too. I am going to root for the microorganisms to do their thing and learn how to attach to carpet which has "soil protection".

Scientists are experimenting with a nanoscale patterning technique in which a special probe delivers a pattern across a sample substrate. This Dip Pen Nanolithography™ (DPN™) sounds fascinating and there are all sorts of possible uses. Complex patterns with multiple inks will be possible which means no excuse for large patterns with few colors. What if one likes large patterns with few colors? Hopefully we can still have both extremes. Another way to say it is that variety and diversity are good!

Engineers are developing a carbon nanotube-based transistor which may lead to having complex circuitry build itself. What is fun is that some of the research is being done at the Jozef Stefan Institute in the Slovenia's capital city by Dragan Mihailovic. In

1990, Mihailovic returned home from studying and working in the USA. In 2003, Mihailovic launched a spin-off company, MO6, to commercialize his nanowires. I assume this means that Mihailovic learned how to be capitalist while in the USA and is applying what he learned. My response is "Go for it!"

James Gimzewski, Professor of Chemistry and Biochemistry at UCLA and Victoria Vesna, Artist and Chair of UCLA Department of Design/Media Arts have created an interactive exhibit. Visitors can experience what it is like to move molecules and manipulate atoms one by one through art-making exhibits. My husband, an architect, and I, a scientist, watched the television program with fascination. After 43+ years of marriage others finally agree that art and science are compatible.

I especially enjoyed watching the people on the television program "Nanotechnology: Where Art Meets Science" push the "Bucky Balls" around. It prompted me to look up when Richard Buckminster Fuller patented the geodesic dome. One of my husband's books, *Science & Building - Structural and Environmental Design in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries* by Henry J. Cowan © 1978 by John Wiley and Sons, Inc., advises on page 173 that the patent was in 1954. I graduated from High School in 1954, and if you do the mathematics, this was fifty years ago. Times flies when you're having fun and you enjoy what you do for a living.

It was after 1954 that the geodesic dome became a three dimensional ball-shaped object which became known as a "Bucky Ball". I know I have read and saved articles on the "Bucky Ball". Now all I have to do is find my files. I could do a whole article on the history of the "Bucky Ball". Closing one laboratory after 18 years creates a logistic problem - where do I put things? Gradually, reprints are getting sorted out and files are being found. So watch the pages of the *Annals of Improbable Research*, the journal of inflated research and personalities. Maybe there will be a review of the history of the "Bucky Ball". It sort of fits since "Bucky Balls" are *inflated* structures - usually hollow.

The Oregon Legislature recently approved funds for Oregon Nanoscience and Microtechnologies Institute related construction:

Graft Hall at Oregon State University will be renovated to house the Microproducts Breakthrough Institute - glad to see my alma mater get some money.

University of Oregon will construct an Oregon Nanoscience and Microtechnologies Institute research building on its Riverfront Research Park. When I taught at the University of Oregon for a couple of years in the 1960s, this was where I housed my white rabbits. Nanotechnology is a better use for the building than housing white rabbits?

Portland State University will expand its microscopy facility. As a resident of Portland, Oregon, where Portland State University is located, I am curious about the "microscopy facility" at Portland State University. Maybe it is "microscopic" so people are not able to see it.

FABRIC WALL AND CEILING PANELS

By: Tom Coffey, CSI, ArchiTextures



First impressions count. Knowing how to convey the right image is a highly prized skill. What impressions will the interior spaces of your current project convey to visitors and occupants? When your project is complete and the client moves in, will the occupants feel comfortable, productive, and energized in their new surroundings? How can fabric wall and ceiling panels help

create positive first impressions and lasting approval in all those who visit, work in, or reside in the structure?

New panel fabrics

Fabric wall and ceiling panels are often one of the key ingredients in effective interior architectural treatments. Defining interior spaces with carefully selected fabric patterns introduces colors and textures not readily available with other finishes. And recently there has been an explosion of new fabrics, new patterns and colorways that create effects only achievable with textile applications. Most fabric houses produce different fabrics for different uses, and can show beautiful textile collections for wall-covering, upholstery, and panel applications. Because of the heavy backing, wall-covering fabrics are unsuitable for stretching over panels, and are better left to direct application. Panel fabric designers have vastly improved the quality and extent of panel fabrics available. And many new designs incorporate 100% recycled content.

Panel treatments

Used in combination with wood or metal panels or reveals, fabric panels can really make a statement. Non-directional fabrics on horizontal bands of panels are an elegant solution on full-height walls in lobbies or atrium settings. Fabric panels can match the curve of concave or convex surfaces easily and more cost effectively than wood or metal panels. Different types of panel construction exist to fit different conditions and to lend the architect or designer more design flexibility. For instance, pre-fabricated panels will generally be limited in size to the 4-foot width of the core material being wrapped. Some field-fabricated systems span widths of 10-feet and wider. Pre-fab jobs with many panels the same size may cost less than if the job were field-fabricated. Field-fabricated panels are more suited to maintaining tight tolerances and adapting “on the fly” to as-built conditions while maintaining schedules.

Form and function

Function follows form in fabric panels. Think about it. As one of the few “functional interior finishes” fabric panels can be both aesthetic and sound-absorbing, artistic and tackable. In fact, there are many variables to consider when balancing form and function of fabric panel systems. In their most basic form, fabric panels are simply upholstered walls. Field fabricated, stretched fabric panel systems can accomplish this end very efficiently and cost-effectively with a 3/8” thick panel using fire rated Dacron polyester padding. Upholstered wall panels may be just right for spaces requiring a light treatment of acoustical absorption with an NRC rating of 0.40. This means that 40% of the noise that finds the surface is absorbed in the panel. Tackable wall panels on the other hand, will contain a core material of either mineral fiberboard or Homasote. Homasote is made completely of recycled material, and also carries a high STC rating because of its density. The high density means that while they aren’t highly absorptive, Homasote panels can help isolate sound between spaces, provided all other sources of sound transmission are addressed.

Interior acoustics

Interior acoustics is significantly important to the functionality of a given space, and the results of good acoustical design can be very rewarding for the occupants. Well-designed fabric panel systems offer some of the best acoustical solutions available, even in highly technical spaces such as recording studios. The object of most acoustical fabric panel designs is to reduce the reflection and reverberation of unwanted noise to acceptable levels. A core of medium-density semi-rigid fiberglass board 1 inch thick with an NRC rating of 0.80 is a typical acoustical panel assembly. Many other variations in thickness, density, and composition of absorbing material exist, and can be specified to solve acoustical problems addressed by professional acousticians. The newest sound-absorbing material on the market now is a core of medium-density semi-rigid recycled cotton board. In terms of sustainability issues, the cotton board both has a high recycled content and is a renewable resource material.

The wait-and-see approach to acoustics can be detrimental to the success of the project. Too often, room acoustics presents design challenges which are not adequately addressed in the project documents. It is vitally important that interior acoustics be considered in the design phase, and that acoustical recommendations be incorporated into the finished space. To round out your knowledge of acoustics, go to www.acoustics.com.

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NORTHWEST REGION CHAPTER MEETINGS

- Cook Inlet, Anchorage, AK** (Third Tuesday)
Dan Graham, CSI, CDT.....907-261-9203
- Puget Sound, Seattle, WA** (Second Tuesday)
Andrew Estep, CSI.....206-382-3393
- Mt. Rainier, Tacoma, WA** (First Thursday)
Jerry Litwin, CSI, CCCA.....253-584-5207
- Spokane, WA** (Second Thursday)
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- Portland, OR** (Second Tuesday)
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- Capital, Salem, OR** (Third Thursday)
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- Willamette Valley, Eugene, OR** (Last Thursday)
Rodd Hansen.....541-687-9600
- Idaho, Boise, ID** (First Tuesday)
Jon Farren, PE, CSI, CDT.....208-429-1307

September 2004

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

- 9/7 CSI Board Meeting
- 9/9 CSI Specifiers Share Group Meeting
- 9/14 CSI Chapter Meeting, Construction Site Tour Pioneer Courthouse**
- 9/14 CSI Membership Meeting, Billy Reeds
- 9/23 CSI Specifiers Share Group Meeting

October 2004

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

- 10/5 CSI Board Meeting
- 10/7-10/10 NW Region Conference, Hood Canal, WA**
*For Information call:
Skip Angell - 253-588-4587*
- 10/19 CSI Chapter Meeting, (the 3rd Tuesday) Special Architecture Week Presentation - Seattle Library Project**
- 10/14 CSI Specifiers Share Group Meeting
- 10/21 CSI Specifiers Share Group Meeting



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