SPECWORK

Little Rock Chapter - Chartered November 1965

MARCH 2020

In This Issue

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President's Thinking

By Billy J. Mathis, FCSI, CDT

March if fast upon us and April is just around the corner. This month I want to talk to everyone about two things. The first is our Annual Golf Tournament. I know most of the members know that this tournament is our primary fundraiser for the year. It funds not only our scholarship fund, but our general operations as well. Ever wonder where we get the money to send people to Gulf States Region events and CONSTRUCT? Well here it is. What we really need from each member is for them to get out there, talk the event up and see if you can recruit teams and sponsors for the tournament. We need all of your support and we can't do this without you.

The second is something I have talked a little with some people. I have often discussed with people bits and pieces of my CSI Story and how I became involved. I have also expressed my feelings that CSI has aided me immeasurably in the pursuit of my professional career. This month I think I will put it all together in one article which will, hopefully, serve to show the value of CSI in the local Construction Community, in my specific professional job, and in my life personally.

It was a cold and rainy night, well it wasn't cold or rainy, but it was night when I attended my first CSI meeting. At that time, we were meeting at the old Holiday Inn (now the Holiday Inn Presidential) in the evenings. I was invited to come to the meeting by Ms. Betty Hays, someone I did not know personally or professionally, but someone who was recommended as a good source of information pertaining to the world of specifications I just started working in. Little did I know at that time that Ms. Betty would become my Mentor. As I entered the room, I had a plan to stay on the fringes and just observe the meeting. Well that didn't work, as I was welcomed by Betty and several others, including Jan Sanders, Michelle Beard (now Christian), Andrew Hiegel and many others. I was seated at a table with several members and we talked and discussed CSI at great length. This feeling of inclusion made the evening go quickly and I felt as if I had made new friends and colleagues. I continued on for a couple of more meetings and I joined CSI because I felt it would help me greatly in my newfound work arena. It was a little later when Jan Sanders invited me to attend at Board Meeting to see how CSI Leadership operates and to get a feel of where I could fit in. I went up there with no intention of getting involved but was curious of how an organization like this functioned. Well, after the meeting, I was volunteered to become and was elected interim Treasurer. This was my entry into the world of CSI Leadership, and I learned from the best, watching Jan Sanders, Michelle Beard (Christian), and many others.

Working in the Chapter was so rewarding and led me to study and get my CDT certification and even teach some of the CDT Prep Course lectures when the Chapter was running them in association with the Construction Management School at UALR. As time moved on, I advanced through the ranks as Chair, Chapter Awards Committee, member of many other Committees, and was elected as Chapter President. It was when I became President that I began to fully interact with the Gulf States Region leadership and realized that there were many soon-to-be friends and colleagues within the Region. People like John Dunaway, Keith West, Phil McDade, Kathy Proctor, and so many more that I can't name them all. Association with the Board of Directors at the Region level led me to pursue first

the Chair of the Awards Committee for the Region and then the Vice President, President and Past President as well. This was to totally eye-opening experience as the Region was going through changes due to the dip in the economy and the loss of membership in the Region. The leadership at the Region Level were forced to make some hard decisions which are still affecting the Region today. It was also another rewarding step in my CSI Career which I will always cherish. Many of the people I worked with are still my friends and I keep in touch with them whenever possible at Region Events and when I can otherwise.

Working at the Region was more fulfilling that I could have imagined, however, it only whet my desire to serve in the CSI leadership. It was when I was elected as Region President that I was invited to attend an Institute Board Meeting. I was aghast at how the Board operated. It seemed to me that people were more interested in how much power they had versus working for the good of the Institute. I know this was most likely not the case but I saw an argument almost come to blows. It was at that time I decided that I did not desire to be involved at that level if that is how the system worked. I was, however, interested in serving on the Awards Committee as I had noticed it was being upgraded. This was a very interesting situation as I learned about the operations of the Institute while also observing the changes that were commit online. A little later, the Institute hired Mark Dorsey as CEO and a new version of Governance was put it place. My interest peaked, I ran and was elected as Institute Director for the Gulf States Region. This was an eye opening experience as a system was put in place which gave the Institute Board of Directors more oversight control while allowing the CEO to manage the day-to-day operations within the limits set by the Board. I learned so much about many things such as salary considerations, bonus considerations, and many other things that I had never thought about but which has a grand impact on the operations of the institute as a whole. My two years flew by and I returned to working at the Chapter and Region levels again where I brought down some of the things I learned at Institute.

This pretty much brings me to today and the challenges we as a Chapter and Region face. We have had a marked reduction in membership at the Chapter. Where we were 130 strong a few years ago, we now have a total membership of around 54. Where we had 20 to 30 people willing to step up and perform duties as Committee Chairs, Vice Chairs, Officers and Directors, we have been reduced to a minimum Board, performing all the functions in a more efficient manner considering the manpower we have available. Where we had 35 to 40 attendees at our monthly meetings, we now hope to have 20. Where we had an Awards Banquet each year to celebrate the actions of the many people working in the Chapter, we have not had an Awards Banquet in several years. But don’t dismay, we are on the up swing and with the new products being put together at the Institute level and the increased emphasis placed on providing our membership with value for their buck, we are on the road to recovery. Will be every be as big as we once were, only time will tell. We were once the Chapter to be emulated and were the recipients of many awards at the Region and Institute level, we are having an impact on the Local Construction Industry and I feel that one day in the next couple of years we will be a prime player in this market.

Now you have the short version of the whole story. I hope you can see where I have gained so much for my modest involvement. We would love to have you as an active member. If you are interested, please contact me or Ms. Carlie Massery, Director of Membership and we can guide you along the path to membership.

CSI

Little Rock Chapter

• Please Join Us
For Our Monthly Luncheon •

NFPA 285- Facades & Insulation

Presented by: Damon Brown

Lunch Provided by Kingspan Panels of North America

MARCH 11TH, 2020

11:30 AM - 1:00 PM

Baldwin & Shell
1000 W. Capitol Ave.
Little Rock, AR 72201

We Will Review:

- Wall Assembly & Building Envelope Designs
- NFPA 285 Compliance
- Fire Testing- Alphabet Soup + Numbers
- Thermal Perfomance
- Fire Case Studies

The focus of this session is to understand how to provide high-performance, code compliant wall assemblies that aren't complex and confusing in relation to fire safety.

PLEASE RSVP BY MONDAY MARCH 9TH TO: CARLIE@JEALLENCO.COM OR BJMATHIS@TAGGARCH.COM

Decoded: Extraneous Labels on Fire Door Assemblies (April 2020)

Extract from I Dig Hardware Blog

In recent years, the increased enforcement of annual fire door assembly inspections has brought new focus to the condition of existing fire doors. Many questions have resulted – some of which have not been specifically answered by the codes and standards. In the absence of prescriptive code language, the interpretations are left up to the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), and this sometimes leads to inconsistent enforcement.

A change has been approved for the 2021 edition of NFPA 101 – Life Safety Code, which will help to clarify an issue that has been a source of confusion. **The question: If a labeled fire door is installed in a location where a fire door is not required, must the assembly be maintained and inspected according to the requirements of NFPA 80 – Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives?**

It's quite common for labeled fire doors to be found where they are not mandated by code. For example, the door may have been moved from its original location, or a wall that was once fire-resistance-rated may no longer require that level of protection due to the addition of an automatic sprinkler system. If a door assembly must be maintained and inspected per NFPA 80 just because the door has a label on it, this could result in expensive and unnecessary work which has no impact on life safety. What is the point of having a code-compliant fire door assembly in a wall that will provide little resistance to the spread of fire?

Intent of NFPA 101

NFPA 101 mandates the minimum fire ratings for opening protectives in fire-resistance-rated walls. This is a MINIMUM requirement – there is no language in the code that would prohibit a door with a higher rating from being installed, and the code does not restrict fire doors from being installed where they are not required. If a fire door is installed where a rating is not needed, NFPA 101 does not mandate that the door, frame, and hardware must meet all of the requirements of a fire door assembly.

A label is not required by NFPA 101 to be removed if the assembly is in a location where a fire door is not required, although removing an unneeded label is not prohibited by the code. It may be advantageous to remove extraneous labels to avoid confusion during an inspection. For example, if an AHJ sees a labeled fire door without a door closer, he or she may initially believe that the door is a fire door assembly that is not self-closing; this would be a deficiency. The facility manager would then have to prove that the rating is not

required. It's important to note that once a label is removed, it can't be reattached by facility personnel. The assembly would have to go through the field labeling process as described in NFPA 80.

AHJ Interpretation

Questions about extraneous labels have been caused by a section of NFPA 101 which states that *"Existing life safety features obvious to the public, if not required by the Code, shall be either maintained or removed."* The motivation behind this requirement is the idea that if a building occupant sees a life safety feature and assumes that it is functional, they might make decisions based on that assumption. For example, if the occupant of an apartment sees sprinkler heads in the ceiling, they may shelter in place during a fire, based on the protection provided by the sprinkler system. But maybe the building owner shut down the sprinkler system because of a leak and never repaired it. Even if the building pre-dates the sprinkler requirements and the sprinkler system is not mandated by code or local ordinance, NFPA 101 requires the system to be maintained or removed, so that life-or-death decisions are not based on bad assumptions.

The big debate has been whether a label on a fire door or frame is something that would be "obvious to the public", and whether it might cause someone to assume that they would be protected by the fire door during a fire. If the door was labeled but was not fully compliant with NFPA 80, the building occupant would not have the expected protection provided by a complete and code-compliant fire door assembly in a wall that meets the requirements for a fire barrier. The door might have a label, but perhaps it is not self-closing or self-latching, or does not have the proper glazing, or the wall does not offer the same level of fire protection shown on the door label.

The general consensus was that most building occupants would not notice the fire door label, or wouldn't understand the implications, but some AHJs continued to require fire door labels to be removed if not required. In some cases, AHJs were also requiring the fire door assembly label to match what was required for that location – no more, no less. If a 45-minute door was required, the interpretation was that a 90-minute door could not be installed. The common interpretation in years past was that the fire rating of the overall assembly was equal to the rating of the lowest-rated component. As long as that rating was equal to or greater than what was required, the assembly was acceptable – a 90-minute door in a 3-hour frame could be installed in a location that required an opening protective rated for up to 90 minutes.

In the 2015 edition of NFPA 101, a line was added to the annex information for the section of the code addressing obvious life safety features, stating: *"Where a door that is not required to be fire protection-rated is equipped with a fire protection listing label, it is not the intent of 4.6.12.3 to require such door to be self- or automatic-closing due merely to the presence of the label."* The intent of this change was to clarify that door assemblies with a labeled component are not required to be treated as fire door assemblies. Despite this clarification, some AHJs continued to require all labeled fire doors to be inspected and maintained in accordance with NFPA 80, even though there was no life-safety benefit.

2021 Clarification

A new paragraph has been approved for inclusion in the 2021 edition of NFPA 101, which further clarifies the intent of the code:

"4.6.12.4 Where a door or door frame that is not required to be fire protection-rated is equipped with a fire protection listing label, the door and the door frame shall not be required to meet NFPA 80."

The problem statement submitted as part of the code development process referenced the 2015 change to Annex A. Although that change was intended to clarify that the requirements of the section were not meant to pertain to fire doors, interpretations were still inconsistent. Facilities were being cited by AHJs for non-compliant fire door assemblies – even when those assemblies were installed in locations where a fire rating was not required. This was because some AHJs were interpreting fire doors and frames as being life safety features that were obvious to the public.

The paragraph that has been approved for the 2021 edition of NFPA 101 is very clear. If a door or frame has a label and is installed where a rated opening protective is not required, the requirements of NFPA 80 do not apply. Although a code change does not technically take effect until that edition of the code is adopted, this change is more of a clarification and hopefully, it will begin to affect AHJ interpretations immediately.

The new code language makes it clear that extraneous labels can remain, without prompting additional requirements. The intent of NFPA 101 is that only the required opening protectives indicated on a facility's life safety drawings must be maintained in accordance with NFPA 80 and must be inspected annually. As always, the AHJ has the final say and should be consulted for their interpretation of the adopted codes.

This article will be published in the April 2020 issue of Door Security + Safety

Door Security + Safety

DHI'S PUBLICATION FOR DOOR SECURITY + SAFETY PROFESSIONALS

Museum Exit

I Dig Hardware Blog – Lori Greene, author.

Last week I received this photo from Terry Crump of Butler Doors, asking about the code-compliance of the exit. The crazy thing is…I wrote the hardware spec! This door is an emergency exit in one of the galleries at the Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art in Bentonville, Arkansas. It was a tough project to specify hardware for, but I love a challenge. I haven't been to see the museum in person yet, but Terry said the hardware looks great (the buildings too!). There's a video about the project here.

So…I know that this door opening was approved by the AHJ. I remember that the door was flush to the wall (this usually requires special hinges) and had a recessed Von Duprin Inpact device. I hadn't seen the color, but I'm not surprised that the door matches the wall. It looks like the "emergency exit" text has been added to the panic.

The International Building Code (IBC) says: "Means of egress doors shall be readily distinguishable from the adjacent construction and finishes such that the doors are easily recognizable as doors." However, the US model codes do not offer prescriptive requirements to clarify what would be considered readily distinguishable. There are no specifics about color contrast or whether the push-side face of the door and the wall can be in the same plane. That means it is left up to the AHJ to decide, and in this case, the exit was deemed acceptable. Do you agree?

Why a well edited specification matters.

From the “In My Element” Blog hosted by Mr. Jeff Potter.

In an era where Drawings are just not as good as they used to be, specifications need to be better and tighter. The Contractors know where to look to make their money, they have it down to a science. Yet, is the Architecture industry adopting to this? In my mind no, the industry is more focused on technology to help production and save cost on the front end, than by producing quality construction documents to save costly change orders on the backend. I believe they think this effort will save time on production and thus create the time needed for better coordinated documents. This isn’t the case. As I have heard several times, “They will just figure it out in the field.” Well that mentality produced a $40,000 dollar change order because the team did not want to spend the time to figure it out, which would have been a fraction of the cost if they would have figured it out. So when the Drawings are lacking, I feel it’s the responsibility of the spec writer to produce a project manual, to the best of THEIR ability, in order to help out other lacking areas.

In one particular case, a project manual went out on a substantially large project. The team did a fairly good job coordinating with the spec writer and vice versa, or so I thought. I worked on several addenda and realized how uncoordinated the project manual was to the Drawings. I did the best to my ability to help out, and made quite a few changes. About a month ago, I received and RFI on intumescent fireproofing. The quest was if the product specified was fine to use on the exterior. When I looked at the specification, Part 1 said “solvent” which was a good start, then I went down to Part 2, and that is where the problem was. The spec writer failed to edit the specification correctly and listed, among many other wrong items, solvent based and water based products were both listed for interior and exterior applications. It was a mess…

I replied back to the project team saying water based product with a high end architectural finish was acceptable, although not ideal in my mind, for the interior applications. The exterior needed to be solvent based as they hold up better against weather. The team took this response back to the contractor. A few weeks later I heard a response from the team. The contractor stated they bid the water based products for both applications, and rightly so as it was the cheaper, easier product to work with. Looking back at the spec, there wasn’t much that could be done. We could issue an ASI or CCD with a revised spec, but there would be a cost impact, about a $30,000 impact. This isn’t to get into the better option of product here, but show the following:

1. The time it took for the entire project team to review and respond to the RFI.
2. The potential for a change order if the product was changed.
3. Because the specification was not tight or edited correctly, time and money was spent to review something that could have been avoided.

This is a good example of what happens when the specs are not tight or edited correctly. It's tough for the team to understand everything, and that is where the spec writer comes in. I have heard a term, "information manager", to describe the new, future role that specification writers are taking. This is interesting, as it's shifting the role of the specifications manager. Not one person knows everything, but I feel as a spec writer, it is our duty to at least know something about everything or have to tools to gain the information necessary. In the case above, the team probably had no idea about the two types of intumescent fireproofing, and that is where the spec writer should have stepped in and explained the pros and cons of both to the team, so the specification could have been edited correctly. This is where the spec writer should have been the information manager…

As spec writers we need to help project teams out by managing the information related to the project, products, or firm standards. Together as a team, all of this information can be utilized to create solid specs and drawings. Again, the project manual can only be what is put into it. The spec writer needs input from the team and the team needs feedback from the spec writer in order to create well coordinated documents.

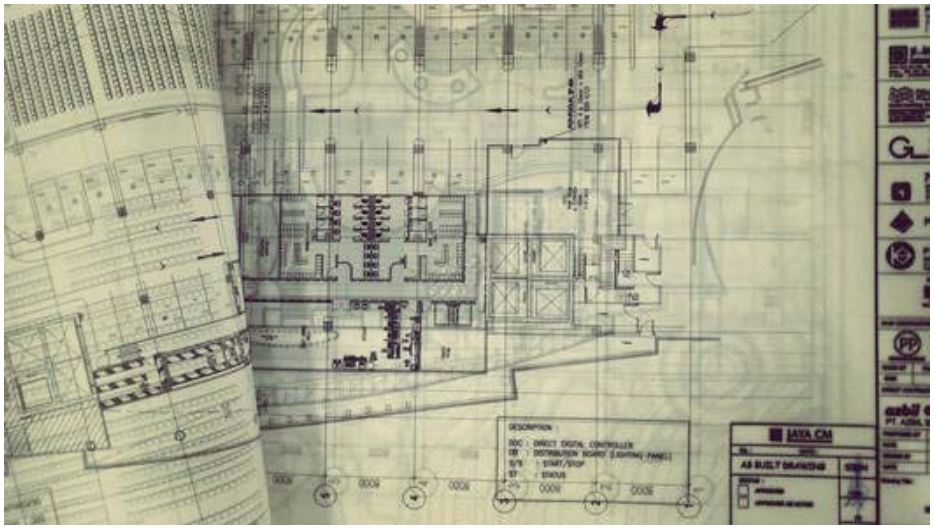
About the Author: Jeff Potter is a specifications writer for HMC Architects in California. In 2015 he started his career as a Specifications Coordinator not knowing what a specification entails or even what an Architect's role is in the construction industry. Fast forward to 2019, he is now one of two specification writers for his firm, writing specs for small projects all the way up to new schools and new hospitals. He reviews and coordinates Division 00 and 01, and has successfully set up, what he calls, Integration (connecting specs to the Revit model).

His particular interest is in data and how we can use that data to help our specification services and our project teams. Currently, he am analyzing data that is available to make our process more efficient and budget friendly.

Specs have been, from his perspective, stuck in the dark ages. This blog's purpose is to shine light on the specs and their relationship to the construction industry, his life as a spec writer, specs and office culture, and all things Architecture. As his blog name states, "I am in my element", and I love what he does.

WHERE DID THE GOOD DRAWINGS GO?

Let's Fix Construction Blog, Contributed by Jeffrey Potter



I recently was listening to a construction podcast where one of the topics briefly discussed was how terrible drawings have become. More like copy and paste, drag and drop type documents. This isn't the first I have heard this, but this time, I stopped to think why. Why has an industry that was known for perfection and being detailed oriented now being referred to by a Contractor of almost the opposite? Well, personally I think it comes down to several areas where Architecture has failed.

The first, and probably, the most unpopular, as I'll get some disagreement across the board is with Architecture school programs. Note, I am addressing what I see comes out of the local college Architecture programs, not everyone single one. I also didn't go through an Architecture program, but I see what it is and what it focuses on and what it doesn't focus on. Architecture school focuses on design and theory where students are almost suffocated with the amount of work they have to do. All the interns and recent new hires I ask, say they get about one semester of professional practice, but that no one pays attention because it doesn't matter, and they have to spend more time on their design classes. Now design is great, it needs to be taught, it needs to be understood, because design gets you the "W". If a firm puts out crappy designs, they are not getting Work. So, design is a huge component.

However, I think the technical aspect of the profession is missing and contributing to the overall thought that construction drawings are terrible. These young students come out of school with no technical training. They are expected to learn this technical training, which is a huge part of the job, on the job from others. I have had conversations with PM level employees or employees who have been in this industry for a long time that don't know what specs are, how to read them, or how they relate to their drawings!!! Are you kidding me!!!?? We expect these young professionals to be the production and the Project Architect to direct the technical aspects of the project, but what if the Project Architect has no idea either or is a poor teacher? How are these young professionals supposed to learn!? Many firms don't invest in the training needed to learn and fully understand the implications of their Work. They have no idea that one simple mislabeled keynote could cost their firm thousands if not tens or hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Personally, I think Architecture school should have two tracts. Those who are more design driven, and those who are more technical. I didn't consider Architecture school because I am no artist, I can't draw, I am a technical person. Now that I know what Architecture is, I would have thrived on a technical path, if it existed. This would partially solve the problem. It would teach those technical aspects of the profession and make it more real world. Especially when it comes to risk management. Something they also don't learn until they get burned.

Second, we are in a transition period where the baby boomers are retiring with all this knowledge. Once they are gone, that knowledge of 30+ years is gone forever. As a profession, I think we are stuck trying to find out how to capture that knowledge so it can be kept and passed down. The world is moving digital, so how do we get all of this information and knowledge from human minds and documents from the last thirty years? I believe it starts with an information management system. Where communication between people can occur, documents can be kept and tracked, and all of this is search for future generations. I am not sure how many firms have a system like this, but it is one that my firm is attempting to do. It's tough to get people on board, because there is no immediate reward. It is a reward that comes later, and probably to someone else looking for the answer.

Without all this information stored from these career professionals, we could lose decades of it. That's why, we as younger professionals need to engage and learn. It is on us to ask the questions, not for them to just give answers. We need to take the time to learn and understand, rather than be told the answer without understanding it. The younger professionals need to take advantage of these more knowledgeable people, because one day, they might not be there… and then what? Where do we go for information? GOOGLE!

GOOGLE, believe it or not, is an information storage system that is searchable. It has all the answers, right?!? Most times I am never let down by the power of GOOGLE. So, why are we younger professionals not setting up our own GOOGLE within our firms that is SPECIFIC to our firm and its' history. GOOGLE doesn't know why we don't use a certain product, but someone at our firm does, and we need those answers. What if we use a product or detail that ends up in a lawsuit? In which, we have had history with that product or detail and didn't use it for certain reasons. How are we supposed to know this? By capturing knowledge and information on a firm specific information management system.

Third, understanding the cost of a mistake. One simple word, such as "galvanized", being omitted can have huge ramifications on a project. I think young professionals need to understand that the production work they are doing can have a huge negative cost attached to it if done incorrectly. Yes, QA/QC procedures are there for a reason, to check the work, but nobody is perfect.

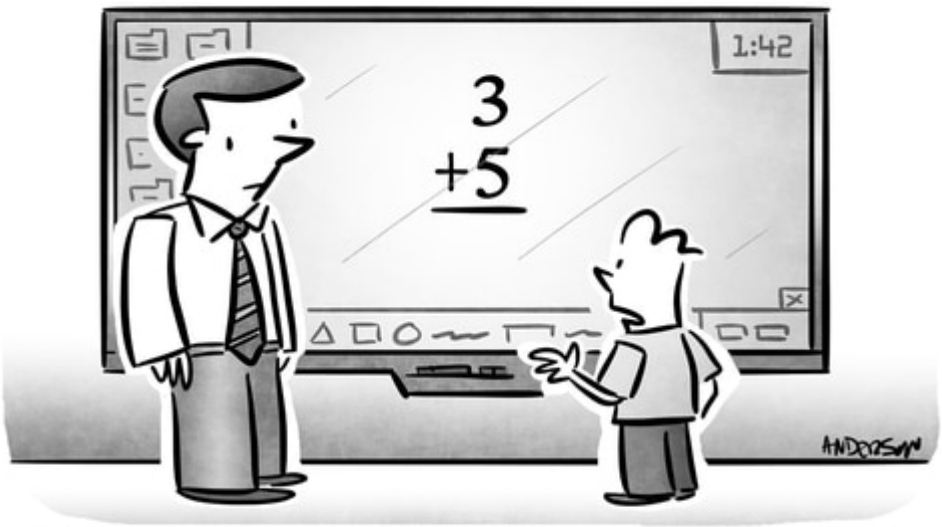
If people don’t understand the costs of mistakes, then the thought process of, oh "they will just figure it out in the field as the contractors and tradesmen / tradeswomen are experts at putting it together, so they will know", or "they will ask an RFI". Let me tell you, if that is the case, figure it out on the field, it costs a lot more money to answer an RFI or receive and approve a Change Order, than figuring it out during DD (Design Development) or CD (Construction Documents) and having it detailed and specified correctly.

Most production level professionals don’t see the bottom line, they don’t see the change order costs or the average cost to process an RFI. They should, so it scares them, and shows them the importance of their work and also gives them a sense of responsibility. It holds them and everyone on the project team accountable for a good set of contract documents.

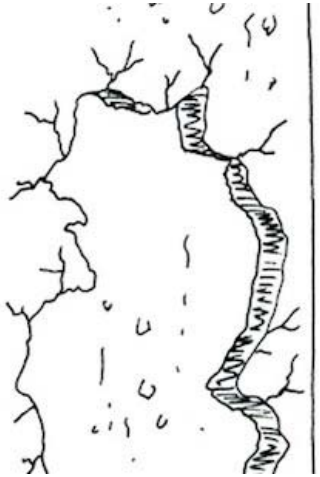
Finally, better training. Young professionals coming out of school get training from more experienced staff, but what if this more experienced staff is not a good teacher or teaches bad habits? I firmly agree that all young professionals should have a mentor and go through a training program at their firm. The more experienced and knowledgeable staff need to step up and train the younger generations to be just as capable as they are.

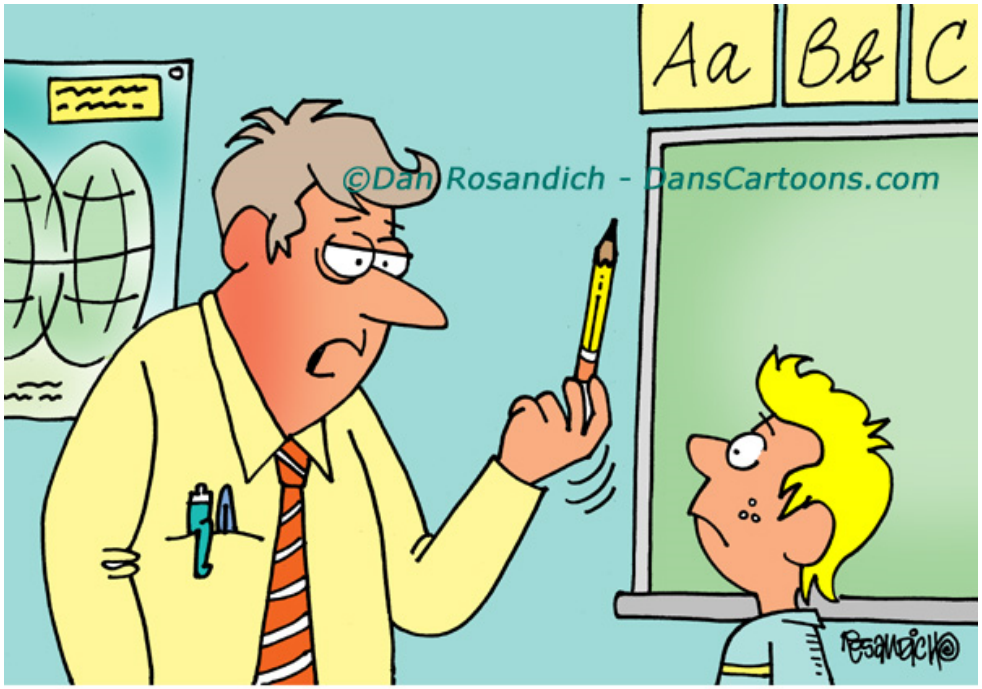
My firm recognized this and has invested in training programs. It’s something that every firm should do, if it can afford to. We want to fix this industry, but we can't do it if we don’t train. Otherwise, Architects will lose their grip even more, and Contractors will take advantage of our mistakes more often with greater cost.

Are there other reasons why drawings suck? Yes, most likely, but I firmly believe in these four. These four contribute in some capacity, no doubt in my mind. No matter how popular or unpopular some of my thoughts are above, we all have to recognize that drawings or simply contract document are not what they used to be. It will take time, but together, as an industry, we can change this perception.



"I'm just saying, with all the computing power in this electronic board, I bet it could take care of this itself."





"No Billy . . . this thing is not a stylus. It's called a pencil."

LITTLE ROCK CHAPTER CSI

2020 ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT

SPONSORSHIP PACKAGE

When: Friday, April 24, 2020
Registration: 07:00 a.m.
Shotgun Start: 08:00 a.m.

Mail form and fee to:

Billy J. Mathis, FCSI, CDT
C/o Taggart Architects
4500 Burrow Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72116
Phone: (501) 758-7443
Email: bjmathis@taggarch.com

LOCATION INFORMATION:

Country Club of Arkansas,
Maumelle, Arkansas

2020 Annual Little Rock Chapter Golf Tournament

SPONSORSHIP

SPONSOR INFORMATION:

NAME: _____
COMPANY NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
PHONE / FAX #: _____
EMAIL: _____
SPONSORSHIP DESIRED _____

SPONSORSHIP PACKAGES:

1. GOLD SPONSOR (2 AVAILABLE) — $650.00
   GOLD SPONSORS RECEIVE A HOLE SPONSORSHIP, RECOGNITION IN THE NEWSLETTER, 3 COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHES
2. TEAM & HOLE SPONSOR (NO LIMIT) — $800.00
   TEAM & HOLE SPONSOR RECEIVE A HOLE SPONSORSHIP, A 4-MAN TEAM ENTRY, AND 2 COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHES
3. HOLE-IN-ONE SPONSOR (1 AVAILABLE) — $250.00
   HOLE-IN-ONE SPONSOR WILL BE RECOGNIZED ON THE HOLE-IN-ONE HOLE, 2 COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHES
4. FOOD AND BEVERAGE CART SPONSOR (4 AVAILABLE) — $400.00
   FOOD & BEVERAGE CART SPONSORS ARE ALLOWED TO DRIVE THE BEVERAGE CART DURING THE TOURNAMENT AND GIVEN 1 COMPLIMENTARY LUNCH.
5. HOLE SPONSOR (NO LIMIT) — $400.00
   HOLE SPONSORS INCLUDE RECOGNITION ON THE HOLE SPONSORED WITH LOGO IN-CART DISPLAY, 2 COMPLIMENTARY LUNCHES.

Note: If possible, all sponsorship Forms should be received no later than **April 1, 2020**. All sponsorship funds should be received no later than **April 10, 2020**.

LITTLE ROCK CHAPTER CSI

2020 ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT

TEAM REGISTRATION PACKAGE

Mail form and fee to:

Billy J. Mathis, FCSI, CDT
C/o Taggart Architects
4500 Burrow Drive
North Little Rock, AR 72116
Phone: (501) 758-7443
Email: bjmathis@taggarch.com

CSI Little Rock Chapter

Little Rock Chapter Annual Golf Tournament

CSI Little Rock Chapter

TEAM REGISTRATION

NAME: _____
COMPANY NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
PHONE / FAX #: _____
TEAM CAPTAIN _____
PLAYER #2: _____
PLAYER #3: _____
PLAYER #4: _____

REGISTRATION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING:
2 MULLIGANS PER TEAM MEMBER, PRACTICE BALLS PRIOR TO TEE OFF, LUNCH

REGISTRATION FOR:
TEAM ($500.00) $ _____
SINGLE PLAYER ($150.00) $ _____

TOURNAMENT INFORMATION:

Location:	Country Club of Arkansas 3 Country Club Cir, Maumelle, Arkansas 72113	Date of Tournament: Due Date for Payment	April 24, 2020 April 20, 2020

Registration Opens at 07:00 a.m. with the Tournament starting at 08:00 a.m.

If you are interested in following the Little Rock Chapter, our links are as follows (*for Facebook and LinkedIn look for the CSI Little Rock Chapter*):

Website: https://csilittlerock.org
Facebook: www.facebook.com
LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com

If you are interested in Joining CSI or if you are just interested in keeping up with the information provided by CSI, follow this link to the Institute Website Membership Pages:

For Membership Information:
https://www.csiresources.org/communities/membership/individual-membership

To Join CSI:
https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/CSIRESOURCES/143a718d-6df6-484a-8a79-76d79635b741/UploadedImages/PDFs/CSI_MembershipFormFY18.pdf

To See what CSI is all about:
https://higherlogicdownload.s3.amazonaws.com/CSIRESOURCES/143a718d-6df6-484a-8a79-76d79635b741/UploadedImages/CSI_ResourcesCatalogFinalLowRes.pdf

LITTLE ROCK CHAPTER INFORMATION

Chapter Officers

President:		Billy J. Mathis, FCSI, CDT
President-Elect:		Melissa Aguiar, CSI, CCS, CDT, SCIP
Immediate Past President:		Open
Secretary:	T	Melissa Aguiar, CSI, CCS, CDT, SCIP
Treasurer:		Billy J. Mathis, FCSI, CDT
Directors		
Operations		Rachal Belanger, CSI
Honors		Melissa Aguiar, CSI, CCS, CDT, SCIP
Membership		Carlie Massery, CSI
Education / Certification		Open

Chapter Info

Chapter Website:	**https://csilittlerock.org**
Chapter Newsletter:	**SpecWork**
Chapter Meeting Day and Time:	**2nd Wednesday of Each Month unless otherwise specified by the Chapter President**
Chapter Board Meeting Day and Time:	**1st Friday of each Month unless otherwise specified by Chapter President**

If you are interested in Joining CSI or if you are just interested in keeping up with the information provided by CSI, See the slides shown from the “Why CSI” presentation