ARCHITECTS

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"President Pruis, Dean Burkhardt, Dean Sappenfield, ladies and gentlemen:

On behalf of the three honoraries I'd like to express warmest thanks and gratitude for being included on what is truely a unique occasion in the state of Indiana. On behalf of all Hoosiers, I would like to be grateful also for the reality of this institution now in our state. Its mark will be felt over the generations, and of that we have no doubt. Also on behalf of Hoosiers I would like to express gratitude to those members of the Ball family who are here present, for the commitment and ambition which has made possible this institution. Without such determination, the University would not be here today, and we would not be here.

Now this new College, at its very deepest level, is concerned with a phrase called good design. This is a strange thing: in the year of the revolt and taxpayers' economy and everything, what in the world is the importance of good design? Is it merely an ornament and a fringe on the affluent society? Or is it anything else? Why should a manufacturer bother with good design if his product sells? Why should the consumer who buys a home or a sofa worry about good design if his friends think it is in good taste? Well, good design, I think, is rather easily defined: It's simply the very best that a man has in him to do.

The job of an architect is first and foremost to satisfy the true need of the client, but he doesn't quite stop there. He also has to satisfy the best that's in him. And if he's a good architect, even though he has pleased the client, if it isn't the best he can do, then it's back to the drawing board for him. The judge of the designer is always his own unforgiving conscience; and it is never some court of current fashion. So, in an age where product quality is suspect, when leaders are not credible, when in every public statement it is our habit to seek meanings within meanings, the presence in our midst of good design always reminds us of the honesty, the creativity, and the truthfulness with which each one of us was endowed at birth and which we must continuously try to recapture. This College can raise the standard, therefore, to a people who are all too easily tempted to confuse appearance with substance. May God prosper this venture."

J. IRWIN MILLER December 2, 1972

A report on what is being done about the gas situation.

This is one of a series of reports about the gas situation. The Gas Utilities of Central Indiana want you to know what is being done to assure future supplies and what can be done to conserve present supplies.

The solutions to the gas energy problem will not be easy.

The earth still contains tremendous reserves of natural gas, but we will need new wells off-shore and much deeper wells on land to tap them. And we will need new systems to deliver gas from reserves in Alaska and foreign lands.

The gas industry is working with the government to develop new technologies to derive clean "pipeline quality" gas from the abundant deposits of coal in this country; pilot plants are already in operation. In other plants around the country, gas is being produced

from oil and naphtha. All of these new methods require great investments of time and money, and the clean gas they produce will cost more.

But while we work together today to conserve our nation's resources of energy, be assured that the gas industry is exploring ways to meet the need for clean energy tomorrow, too.

GAS UTILITIES OF CENTRAL INDIANA:
Central Indiana Gas Company
Citizens Gas & Coke Utility
Hoosier Gas Corporation
Indiana Gas Company, Inc.
Kokomo Gas and Fuel Co.
Richmond Gas Corporation
Terre Haute Gas Corporation

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Official Journal, The Indiana Society of Architects, The Northern Indiana Chapter, The Central-Southern Indiana Chapter, and the Indianapolis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

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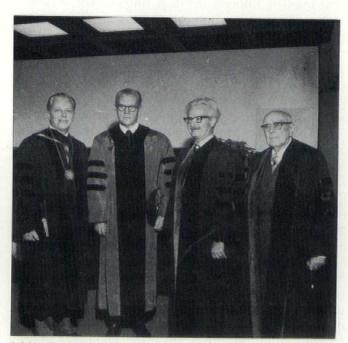
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ABOUT THE COVER . . .

Words engraved on this issue's cover made up the response by J. Irwin Miller, Chairman of the Board, Cummins Engine Company, Columbus, on behalf of three recipients of honorary doctoral degrees at the Ball State University College of Architecture and Planning formal building dedication.

Below, left to right, are those receiving honorary degrees.



B.S.U. President John Pruis; J. Irwin Miller; Dr. Henry L. Kamphoefner, North Carolina State University; and Eli Lilly, Indianapolis.

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INDUSTRY NOTES

MANPOWER SURVEY ANNOUNCED

During the period May 15 to August 15, 1973, the Division of Research, School of Business, Indiana University, will develop a detailed methodology for periodic market and manpower forecasts for the construction industry of Indiana. This effort will examine existing techniques and data sources, recommend specific techniques and data sources particularly applicable to the state of Indiana, and estimate the first year and subsequent year costs of such forecasts.

Included in this summer project will be a comprehensive review of national construction and manpower forecasting and the forecasting done by individual states or local areas so that Indiana may gain from the experience of others. The study will suggest the specific steps necessary to provide such forecasts of the various construction sub-markets and the manpower inputs for those sub-markets in this state.

The project will produce a document that can serve as a guide to future action. The School of Business views this effort as a contribution to knowledge that should be subject to the usual forms of dissemination in scholarly journals and to interested parties throughout the nation. Any publication or studies derived from this effort will give appropriate recognition to the support provided by the Construction Industry Advancement Program of Indiana.

Members of the faculty who would be able to contribute special skills to the direction and evaluation of the study are:

Professor Eugene A. Brady, Chairman, Department of Business Economic and Public Policy

Professor Morton J. Marcus, Research Economist, Division of Research

Professor Mitchell S. Novit, Department of Administrative and Behavioral Studies

Professor Saul Pleeter, Department of Economics. Other members of the faculty may be called on for their special skills as the project develops.

Several construction related associations, including the Indiana Society of Architects, have pledged their effort toward development of data for the survey.

MAKE MONEY MOVE MOVING

Financial inefficiency in the Indiana construction industry is costing builders, owners, and tax-payers millions of dollars per year in cost inflation as alledged by a study undertaken recently for the state construction industry, according to Stephen H. Stoughton, Executive Director of the Construction Industry Advancement Program of Indiana and spokesman for a consortium of trade and business associations which commissioned the study as

Phase I in an industry-wide corrective program titled ''Indiana Make Money Move.''

The report, prepared by Dr. Donn E. Hancher, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at Purdue University, identified 10 major problem areas which, by slowing the flow of capital and creating unnecessary cost, inflate the ultimate prices of private and public construction projects. Leading the list of problems were:

Retainages—Money retained by the owner to insure the satisfactory completion of the contractor's job. Quick work is sometimes penalized by the retainage of a disproportionately big amount of money by the owner.

Pay Procedures—Red tape slows down progress payments and often swells costs. Owners, who "drag their feet" on payments, and contractors, who frequently do not observe good billing practices, each are partially to blame.

Punch Lists—Failure to establish in advance a clear and absolute punch (check) list often leads to costly disputes and delays near a project's conclusion.

Backcharges—Money charged back by the owner to the contractor (or simply deducted from the owner's final payment) for the expense of clean-up operations, etc. is often unfairly high. Anticipating this overcharge, many contractors in turn over-bid projects at the outset.

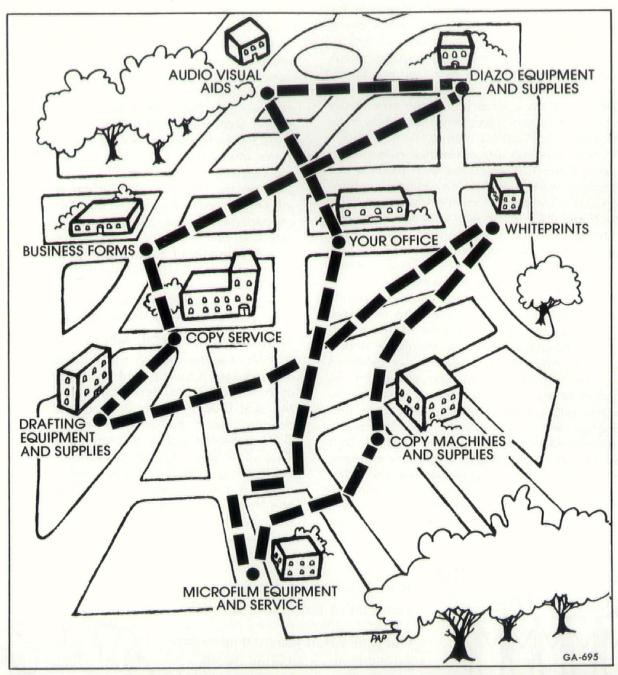
Mr. William Bane, Chairman, Indiana Make Money Move Project Committee, stated, "The implicit interest cost of withheld retainage alone amounts to 0.76% of the total value of the projects surveyed in Phase I. Additional problems push the total implicit interest up to a full percent of cost. Expressed as a portion of the national industry profit margin of 1.50%, this represents over 50% of the profits currently earned."

William Bane also announced that the Indiana Make Money Move project will now enter a second phase in which solutions will be proposed and pursued for problems identified as resolvable.

The Make Money Move Committee consists of nine construction associations, which collectively funded the project. They are: Associated General Contractors of Indiana, Construction Advancement Program of Indianapolis, Construction Advancement Foundation of Northwest Indiana, Construction Industry Advancement Program of Indiana, Lower Ohio Valley Construction Industry Fund, Mechanical Contractors' Assn. of Indiana, Inc., Michiana Area Construction Industry Advancement Fund, National Electrical Contractors' Assn.—Indiana Chapter, Northeastern Indiana Construction Advancement Foundation. Also represented on the MMM Committee are: Consulting Engineers of Indiana, Inc.; Indiana Society of Architects, AIA;

(continued on page 6)

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Systems Center (241-2877) for a demonstration. Or better yet, come on out. We're at 2260 Distributor's Drive, Park Fletcher Industrial Park, Indianapolis, Indiana 46241.



INDUSTRY NOTES (continued)

Indiana Society of Professional Engineers and the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce.

A.B.C. ANNOUNCES CODE PLANS

Dale R. Gatlin, Director of Code Research for the Administrative Building Council, sends along the following information with respect to procedures to be following in providing industry input into development of Indiana's new Uniform Building Code. The Indiana Society of Architects will shortly announce an appropriate committee structure to coordinate any comments architects may have regarding Mr. Gatlin's memo.

"A short time ago, the assembled Administrative Building Council directed the staff to set about the necessary work required to adopt 'Uniform Building Code', 'Uniform Plumbing Code' and 'Uniform Mechanical Code' as our Volumes I, III and IV. As these codes are republished every three years, we are now awaiting delivery of a very limited supply of brand new 1973 editions, which should all arrive in the next few weeks.

Since the triennial changes are not usually major alterations of course, it is herewith requested that your review of recent editions of these volumes as may be available to you should be undertaken at once. Any changes, additions or deletions you may care to propose should be written for my ready access at the proper time. It is my intent to include any and all input of this vein as a proposed change, with the proponent identified and a staff recommendation as to Council's action. It is intended that the staff may also propose changes, especially with regard to administering the rules, and to coordinate proposed changes with other entries which may thereby be affected. In the event a proposal is desired, but not keyed to a particular

section of the codes, I intend to locate such proposal appropriately into the text.

As a tentative time-table, we hope to hold public hearings toward the end of June, 1973, probably with each volume on a separate date. It is hoped that all proposals can be included in my presentation at these hearings, but, undoubtedly, proposals from the floor will be entirely acceptable, especially when well formulated, coordinated and keyed as mentioned above. Should this schedule be met, we may have these adoptions completed by around September, and that would allow an effective date for the new codes around January.

We intend to lay in a supply of these volumes and our adoption amendments as the adoption approaches the final stages. Printing of amendments will only be ordered when the adoption is completed and delivery of new codes also should not anticipate final approval.

As a matter of added information, our promulgation of the 1971 National Electric Code as Volume II is underway at this time, and copies of this code may be obtained from the NECA office at 5170 East 65th Street, Indianapolis 46220."

PRODUCERS' COUNCIL MEETS

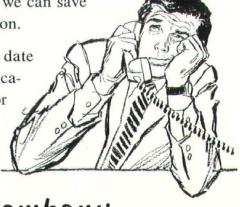
On Tuesday May 8 the Indianapolis Chapter of Producers' Council held their annual Tabletop at Indianapolis Stouffers Motor Inn. After dinner Mr. Bud Brogin, Acting Manager of Value Engineering, Public Building Service of Washington, D.C., presented a slide talk on Value Engineering. This was followed by a discussion on what is Value Engineering, how it is being used in construction of G.S.A. projects, what is Life Cycle Costing and how this concept affects architects, engineers, contractors and building owners.



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THREE INDIANA ARCHITECTS ELEVATED TO COLLEGE OF FELLOWS

Indiana Society members Carl L. Bradley, FAIA, David O. Meeker, FAIA, and Ewing H. Miller, FAIA, were among 64 newly elected Fellows who were invested with this singular honor at the San Francisco national Convention. Elevation to the College of Fellows of the Institute is a life-time honor bestowed for outstanding contribution to the profession.

CARL L. BRADLEY

Bradley, a pioneer in his area in the application of computer technology to the practice of architecture, represents the AIA's East-Central Region (Indiana and Kentucky) on the Institute's Board of Directors. He also has held top offices on the board of the Indiana Society of Architects and has been an advisor and counselor to the AIA's Northern Indiana Chapter.

In 1968 Bradley received a merit award from the Indiana Society of Architects for his design of Trinity Methodist Church at Berne, Indiana, and the award of excellence from the Portland Cement Association for the Fort Wayne Public Library.



CARL L. BRADLEY, F.A.I.A.



DAVID O. MEEKER, F.A.I.A.

As a lecturer and seminar participant Bradley has shared his experience and expertise in the computerized practice of architecture with students and fellow practitioners. He has lectured at Pennsylvania State University, Ball State University, Purdue, and the University of Wisconsin.

DAVID O. MEEKER

Meeker's appointment as deputy mayor early in 1972 culminated two years of full-time service as director of development of Indianapolis. It was preceded by nearly a decade of service on boards and commissions dealing with nearly all aspects of community life and continuing participation in both the Indiana Society of Architects, AIA, and the Indianapolis AIA Chapter.

During concurrent terms on the Metropolitan Plan Commission and the Board of Zoning Appeals, he assisted in development of a plan for consolidation of metropolitan government for Indianapolis and Marion County (UNIGOV). He then became a consultant to Mayor Richard G. Lugar, the City Council, and the Plan Commission for implementation of the plan.

(continued on page 9)

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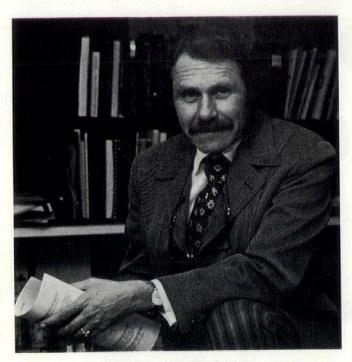
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CREATIVITY



THREE INDIANA ARCHITECTS (continued)

As director of development Meeker consolidated all the planning functions funded by federal, state and local governments and placed them under a single authority. As a result, the federal government approved a \$1 million unified planning grant for Indianapolis and authorized a procedure under which a single application can replace as many as 16 separate applications. The program, studied as a model in other metropolitan areas, won an achievement award from the Na-



EWING H. MILLER, F.A.I.A.

tional Association of Counties and brought Meeker a citation from President Nixon.

In the practice of architecture Meeker has specialized in the design of churches and academic structures and conducted research in building systems. From 1967 to 1970 he was the Indiana director of an academic building systems study for the Indiana and California State university systems. The Prestressed Concrete Institute recognized his building-system applications in construction of the Indiana University Library, and the Guild of Religious Architecture gave him its 1958 honor award for his design of St. Mark's Church in Bloomington, Indiana.

Meeker played a leading role in creation of historical preservation districts in Indianapolis and was instrumental in the city's acquisition of historic Union Station for restoration and in efforts by the city to restore the 106-year-old City Market as part of a \$35 million downtown sports, hotel, and office complex.

EWING H. MILLER, F.A.I.A.

Miller is widely known throughout the profession for his research in behavioral science and its application to architectural space and living environments. He employs psychologists and other behavioral scientists in his practice and incorporates their findings into solutions of building design problems. Miller and his associates have described this multi-disciplinary approach in articles in professional journals and lectures.

He is also an acknowledged authority in the field of professional management, an expertise that has grown out of his successful effort to merge architectural offices in a number of cities into a network in which they provide reciprocal services to each other. Each office retains its responsibility to its own community.

Miller won an international competition for house design in 1952 and has received three design awards from the Indiana Society of Architects, AIA. Under his direction the structural engineering staff of his firm produced an arena rcofed by the longest concrete folded plate in the United States and residence halls of precast, load-bearing concrete. The latter reached heights of 12 to 15 stories and are regarded as the tallest structures built by this method.

Miller is president-elect of the Governor's Council on long range health planning, a member of the Terre Haute Long Range Planning and Capital Funds Committee, and a trustee of the city's Sheldon Swope Art Gallery. He has been a regional advisor to the American Red Cross and is also active in the Institute's Central-Southern Chapter.

The Indiana Society extends its applause and congratulations to Indiana's new Fellows and its deep appreciation to all whose effort made their election possible.

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Louis E. Penniston, AIA, has announced the opening of his architectural practice under the name of Louis E. Penniston and Associates, Inc., located at 7451 Galloway Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind. 46250.

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AIA SCHEDULES OSHA CONFERENCE

A conference for architects and engineers on the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 will be held June 25-26, 1973, at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C.

The conference is being run by The American Institute of Architects with the co-sponsorship of the Consulting Engineers Council/USA, the National Society of Professional Engineers, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. Its purpose is to help design professionals understand OSHA better, to reconcile provisions with the necessities of practice, and to influence its development where possible.

Speeches will be given and panel discussions conducted by top officials of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor and by leaders in the architectural and engineering fields. Among the topics to be covered are "OSHA Standards and Compliance," "Legal Implications of OSHA for the Design Professional," and "The Future of OSHA."

For further information, contact Steven Rosenfeld, AIA, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

AIA RESEARCH CORPORATION WINS ENERGY STUDY GRANT

The AIA Research Corporation, a non-profit educational corporation set up by The American Institute of Architects, has received a grant of \$43,560 from the Ford Foundation Energy Policy Project for a study of energy conservation in buildings.

According to the proposal accepted by Ford, the study will ascertain "the options available to the architect, the engineer, the contractor, and the building owner or occupants for reducing the use of energy in buildings."

It will have two facets. The first will concentrate on technological options for reducing energy; the second on institutional constraints to using these options.

In the first part of the study, investigators will look at areas in which architects can control design elements so as to save energy. For example, savings might result from elimination of glass areas, reduction of lighting levels, and siting of buildings so as to take advantage of climatic conditions.

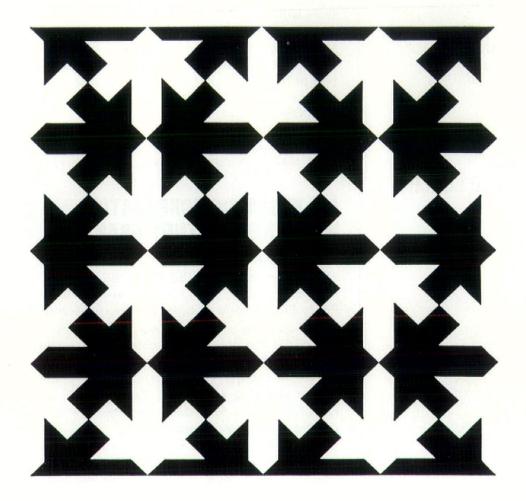
The object of this part of the study will be to develop design guidelines for the construction and operation of buildings.

The purpose of the second part of the study is to identify ways to encourage minimum "energy cost" in buildings. To this end investigators will explore the present institutional constraints to low-energy-cost building: such things as developer interest in minimizing initial costs, building codes, and construction methods. The study will also recommend remedies for constraint problems.

Lee Windheim, AIA, of San Francisco, senior vice president of the Leo A. Daley Co., will be the principal investigator. The study will be conducted under the guidance of the AIA Task Force on Energy Conservation.

The AIA Research Corporation was established in 1969. Its purpose is to educate public and private institutions to be more responsive to human needs in shaping the physical environment.

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to help. Call us today. Phone Architects and Engineers Liaison, 635-6868, Ext. 2-264.







BALL STATE STUDENTS ASSIST WABASH

Wabash citizens who are interested in deciding on priorities and improving the environmental quality of the city in which they live and work are getting an assist from students in three disciplines at Ball State University.

Twelve students in an art design class led by Shirlee Singer have joined with 24 architecture and eight landscape students in working on a proposed city plan which was presented May 6 in Wabash. The students are working under the guidance of John Russell, William Kinst and Craig Mullins, and will set up a display for a design conference which will be held at Ball State on May 12.

Included in the city plan is a new fire station, a cinema-restaurant, rennovation of the interiors and exterors of six buildings in a block east of the courthouse, a parking garage, a detention center, use of a river section for retirement housing and a municipal country club.

In working on their designs, the students made numerous trips to Wabash. A group of citizens, in turn, made the trip to Muncie to help the students focus on the needs of the downtown area (including commercial interests), requirements in the residential areas, needs for recreation and open space, transportation problems and their desire to enhance the landmarks and points of historical significance in Wabash.

NECROLOGY GEORGE CALEB WRIGHT

Mr. Wright, FAIA, passed away February 27, 1973 at the age of 83.

Mr. Wright received a B.A. in Architecture from the University of Illinois in 1912. He was named to AIA Fellowship in 1951 and was with the former Indianapolis firm Pierre and Wright when it won a national competition to design the Indiana State Library. He was president of Wright, Porteous and Lowe for 6 years before retiring in 1961 and in 1963 was appointed City Building Commissioner by former Mayor Losche and reappointed by Mayor Lugar. He retired from the position in 1969.

NOBLE W. MILLER

Mr. Miller, Central Southern Chapter, passed away January 22, 1973. He was born at La-Grange, Indiana in 1889 and received his education from TriState College and American School of Correspondence.

Mr. Miller was employed by the former Fort Wayne firm City and Suburban Building Company before going into private practice. He retired in 1958 and made his residence in Orlando, Florida.

TERRE HAUTE ARCHITECTS WIN NATIONAL AWARD

Archonics Corporation, Terre Haute architectural-engineering firm, recently received one of eight national 1972 awards for steel framed buildings design competition sponsored by the American Institute of Steel Construction, it was announced this week.

The structure design is the boiler plant addition for the Indiana State University campus in Terre Haute. Not only was the framing of steel, but the entire exterior and stack, more than 200 feet in height, is of Corten steel. Despite its size, the design and color of the structure blends with the environment and is unobtrusive.

The Jury of Awards was composed of nationally known professionals. Each winner received a stainless steel plaque on which a picture of the structure was etched. Certificates were awarded the structural engineer (also Archonics Corporation), general contractor, steel fabricator and owner.

Ewing H. Miller, president of Archonics, accepted the plaque on behalf of the firm at a luncheon attended by AISC officials and owner. J. R. Waldbieser was the firm's structural engineer for the project.

BALL STATE JOB PLACEMENT PROGRAM ESTABLISHED

The College of Architecture at Ball State University has now been operating for over six years and thanks to the efforts of Dean Charles Sappenfield, AIA, and the faculty and students, the college has been accredited. The members of the construction industry can be proud of their efforts in bringing this from a dream to reality under the guiding hand of the late Donald Gibson.

The Indianapolis Chapter, AIA is now assisting in developing a product, the student, who has a well rounded education in all aspects of the construction industry. To accomplish this, the College of Architecture requires that each graduate have 30 weeks of experience in construction technology, 10 weeks of which should be spent in the employment of a contractor.

In order to assist the students in meeting this requirement, the Indianapolis Chapter, in cooperation with the Student Chapter at Ball State University, has developed a job placement service. Upperclassmen will be given first consideration so that they will have the opportunity to graduate with their class. Any member interested in interviewing one of these students for employment this summer, please write David Bowen at the Construction Industry Services Center, 1319 N. Pennsylvania, Indianapolis 46202.

TAX TIPS



- by LAWRENCE A. JEGEN, III

Mr. Jegen is a professor of law at Indiana University Indianapolis Law School, specializing in taxation; business associations and estate planning. Professor Jegen urges the reader to consult the reader's attorney before applying the data in this article to a particular fact situation.

According to the I.R.S., there are two conditions for deducting the expenses of an office that is either part of or maintained in a residence. If you meet these tests, then you can reduce your federal and Indiana income taxes, generally, by a significant amount.

 You must regularly use a portion of your residence for business purposes.

The space used for business purposes must be appropriate and helpful to your business purposes.

Ask your lawyer whether you're entitled to such a deduction. There is a good chance that you are.

Many corporations are terminating their Subchapter S. elections, and thereby, becoming subject to federal and Indiana income taxes. As a result, the managers of the corporations will have to learn a variety of new rules. One important one—that applies, beginning in 1973, is that any corporation that expects a federal income tax for 1973 of more than \$200 must pay an estimated tax. Further, the \$200 amount will be reduced to only \$40 over the next five years. Be certain to ask your lawyer as to whether the new rule applies to your corporation.

Some of you may regret allowing your accountant to maintain possession of your books and records—rather than to keep the documents with your lawyer. In a recent case the U.S. Supreme Court stated that a taxpayer's privilege against self-incrimination and right to privacy (under the Fourth and Fifth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution) were not violated by the enforcement of an IRS summons that required the taxpayer's accountant to produce the taxpayer's business and tax records.

Recently, the SEC stated that developers and sellers of condominium units are subject to federal securities laws when the offer and sale of condominium units (or other units) are coupled with rental and profit-sharing arrangements. Therefore, if you think that the shoe fits (or don't know whether it does or not), ask your lawyer to determine whether you are subject to SEC regulation.

Below are some of the important changes, effective January 1, 1973, that were made by the most recent social security law.

1. The tax rate for employees and employers is raised from 5.2% to 5.85%; the taxable wage base, from \$9,000 to \$19,800.

2. The earnings limitation (without loss of benefits) is raised from \$1,680 to \$2,100, with a \$1 loss in benefits for every \$2 of earned income above \$2,100.

3. Widows and widowers who start collecting benefits at age 65 or over will not get 100% of the deceased spouse's benefit amount. If this benefit is claimed between age 60 and 65, this 100% is decreased.

4. A special minimum monthly benefit of \$8.50 will be paid for each year of covered work between 10 years and 30 years if this is higher than the regular minimum of \$84.50 per month. The top special minimum benefit is \$170 per month.

5. There is a new phased-in, age-62, computation point for men in computing benefits and required quarters of coverage. A man who becomes 62 in 1973 counts the years after 1950 up to the year he becomes 64; if he becomes 62 in 1974, he counts years after 1950 up to the year he is 63; if he becomes 62 in 1975 or later, he counts the years after 1950 (or after he becomes 21, if later, up to the year he becomes 62).

6. There will be an increase of 1/12% for each month that a worker relays retirement between ages 65 and 72 (applicable for months of earnings beginning in 1971).

7. Dependent widower's benefits can start as early as age 60.

8. A child over 22 will be entitled to benefits if he is disabled before age 22.

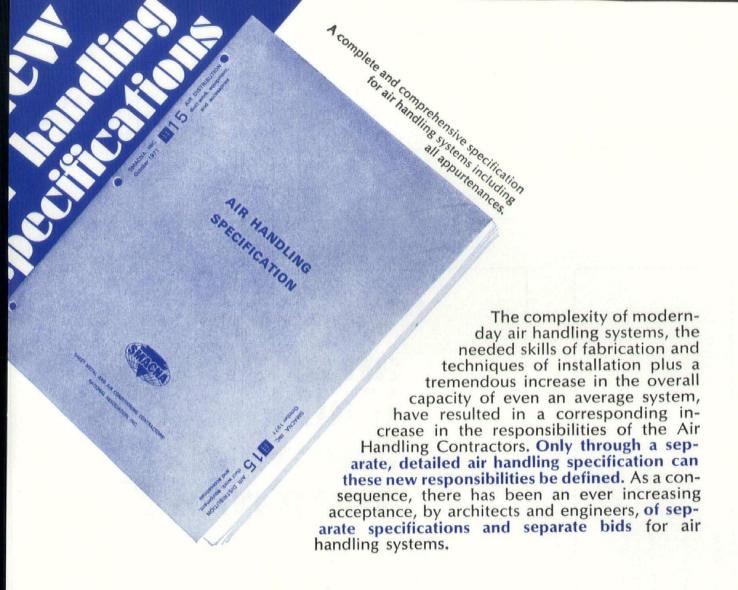
9. A child's student benefits will be continued through the end of the semester or quarter that the child reaches age 22.

10. The waiting period for disability benefits is reduced from six to five months.

 Benefits for qualified grandchildren may be paid if the child's parents are either dead or disabled.

12. Support requirements for divorced women are eliminated.

13. A blind person qualifies for disability benefits if he has one quarter of coverage for every year after 1950 (or after he's 21, if later) up to the year he becomes disabled.



The above is a reproduction of the second edition of the Air Handling Specification, which is now available to architects and engineers throughout Indiana. The first edition received a top CSI award and the second edition updates all information as an aid to specification writers.

A major improvement: the second edition now conforms to the CSI format for construction specifications and is appropriately arranged for complete coverage of work that should be contracted by the sheet metal-air handling contractor under CSI Division 15, (entitled Mechanical) subdivision Air Distribution.



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