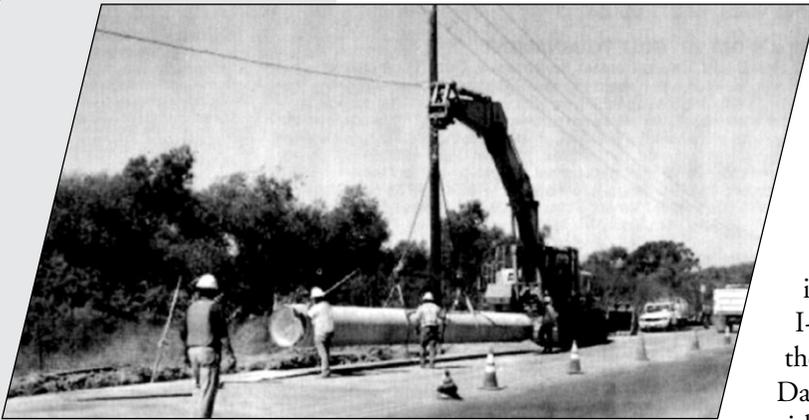




Promoting professionalism and excellence in the management of the construction process since 1982

OTAY WATER DISTRICT TO BEGIN RECYCLED WATER PIPELINE



The Daily Transcript, October 17, 2005

The Otay Water District (OWD) has contracted with the Ortiz Corp. to construct a \$15 million, 6-mile recycled water pipeline. The 30-inch diameter pipeline will run from south San Diego through the communities of Nestor, San Ysidro and portions of the city of Chula Vista to the district's planned 12 million gallon reservoir. The pipeline will convey up to 6 million gallons per day of recycled water from the city of San Diego's South Bay Water Reclamation Plant to the district's recycled water service area in eastern Chula Vista. The water will be used solely for landscape irrigation along street medians, parks, golf courses and large open space areas in communities such as Eastlake and Otay Ranch.

According to Manny Magana, OWD's assistant general manager of engineering and operations, the pipeline is the largest recycled water project

constructed by the district and poses unique challenges. OWD has assembled a team to handle tasks such as completing a 1,500-foot crossing of the Otay River using horizontal drilling methods, tunneled crossings of I-5 near San Ysidro Boulevard and the trolley tracks near Beyer and Dairy Mart Road, as well as work within many heavily traveled streets in San Diego and Chula Vista. To successfully address traffic concerns, a number of street crossings will be conducted at night to minimize impact to commuters.

Hirsch & Co. of San Diego will provide full-service construction management and inspection services for OWD. Wayne Papac, Hirsch's senior construction manager, estimates that the project will take 18 months to construct and anticipates two pipeline crews and one tunneling crew will be used by Ortiz to complete the project on schedule. Other members of the project team include Rod Posada, OWD's Chief of Development Services; Pat Vaughan, OWD's project manager; Doug Cook and Jim Bassett of Hirsch; and Marcelino Ortiz and John Cady of Ortiz.

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Newsletter Provided By:



Letter from the **LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT**



wards at where we have been or in the front facing seats assisting the driver on where we should be going.

This letter finds me “sitting on the fence” as they say. Just about every newsletter or article you read at this time of year starts with something like, “As we look back on 2005,” or, “As we reflect on the past year.” Alternatively, it is all about the “resolutions”. Experts tell us to make sure we are setting goals or resolutions that are achievable so that we are not setting ourselves up for failure. So, we are asked to look back and reflect on the past or look forward to plan ahead. Sort of like asking us whether we want to sit in the back seat of the family station wagon looking back-

From my vantage point, here on top of the fence, I can see there were many good things that happened in 2005. Like the success of our, “Every Member Gets a Member,” campaign as we are now at 150 members strong. We also offered our members some very informative and diverse programs. Technical programs such as the False Claims seminar were well attended and provided a good forum for discussions from both sides of the table. Our dinner programs were also very informative and well attended such as the Design-Build program, which featured last year’s National president Joe Seibold and CMAA’s Person of the Year, Rick Thorpe.

I can also see that there are still many good things ahead for the chapter. We are placing an emphasis on getting students interested in their futures by doing an outreach to all interested technical schools and colleges. This Board understands the importance of investing in our future by reaching out to these students by offering them the benefits of being involved in the CMAA such as the educational and technical training programs and the mentoring, networking, and industry awareness opportunities of the dinner programs. We are also in the planning stages of a chapter golf tournament that will also benefit these students through scholarships raised with the proceeds.

This Board also understands that we must offer our members credible and timely programs. Our Program Committee is diligently building their schedule to include the technical training we need to grow and the informative dinner programs where we can keep a pulse on the industry and what types of programs that Owners are developing. We plan to offer our members a tour of the U.S. Grant hotel while under construction. This also provides a great way to network and an opportunity to break away from the classroom and walk a project with colleagues to discuss and share the challenges and lessons learned from personal experiences.

We will also be placing an emphasis on CMAA’s Certified Construction Manager (CCM) program. The Certified Construction Manager (CCM) is someone who has voluntarily met the prescribed criteria of the CCM program with regard to formal education, field experience and demonstrated capability and understanding of the CM body of knowledge. The chapter held a breakfast seminar to discuss the CCM program and the process for obtaining the certification. The San Diego Chapter currently has 10 Certified Construction Managers with many others in the queue. These certified individuals have made a commitment to excellence in program/construction management, career advancement, and an ongoing pursuit of knowledge. We encourage all members to pursue this designation that is highly regarded by peers, clients and other industry professionals as the international designation for professional PMs and CMs.

As we look back on 2005, we are grateful for your loyalty and exceptional level of participation. As we look forward, we look forward to serving you in 2006.

Sincerely, Todd Niemann

MEMBERS CORNER



By Don Crumbley, December 12, 2005

Our article for this issue is "Toot Our Own Member's Horn", as you all are to be congratulated in helping to go over the top of our San Diego Regional Chapter (SDRC) Strategic Membership Goal for calendar year 2005 of 150 members. You actually reached 149 members in our November 30, 2005 membership report and, with a month to go, you went over the top in December 2005. I will have the final 2005 numbers in the December 31, 2005 membership list which comes in January and I will report the results in the next News Letter. Each and every member can be proud of the Chapter's accomplishment of increasing our membership in 2005 by more than 50% in twelve months. That is a sign of a "healthy chapter" and we aim to continue the growth. We could not have accomplished this without recruiting support from each and every one of you.

Now for the hard part, renewal of our 2006 CMAA memberships and for the large majority of the membership, this happens in January 2006. This has been the area where we lose membership ground each year, until we regain our momentum, start renewing memberships and adding new members. Most of you that have membership renewals in January 2006 have already received your notices from National in December of 2005 and the advantage of renewing prior to January 1, 2006. We all need to get those checks in the mail and move on with improving our chapter. It is much easier to go to the next level when you can pick up where you left off, rather than having to find even more members just to keep pace with the goal.

Corporate membership dues increased, as of January 1, 2006, but so have the number of allowable Corporate and Additional Corporate members for these categories. Changes for memberships are as follows:

"Every Member Gets a Member"

Large Corporate - are \$6000, which have increased to include 16 members and unlimited additional members @ \$120 each.

Mid-Size Corporate - are \$3000, which have increased to include 8 members and 8 additional members @ \$120 each.

Small Corporate - are \$1500, which have increased to include 4 members and 4 additional members @ 120 each.

No changes to other categories of memberships. If you have any questions, contact the membership chair, Don Crumbley at dccrumbley@sbcglobal.net.

Our "tag line" for 2006 remains, in keeping with National, in that each and every CMAA San Diego Regional Chapter Member continues to pursue efforts in a direction of "Every Member Gets a Member" for the year 2006. Our Board is looking at a 33% growth rate in 2006, which would get us into the 200 plus membership range and closer to the SOCAL CMAA Chapter numbers in LA. We know that several of you in the Chapter have been very successful in being helpful towards our 2005 goal of 150 members. Let's keep the momentum going!

Construction Management Association of America continues with another successful growth year as the organization continued its growth through the end of calendar Year 2005. National membership has grown to over 3240 members and there are over 605 Certified Construction Manager (CCM) members with 300 more CCM candidates in the pipeline program. These still continue to be phenomenal numbers when you remember that in 1998 the CMAA National Membership was less than 800 members, 13 CCMs and 27 CCM candidates. The CMAA San Diego Regional Chapter, chartered in August 2002, has also grown rapidly in CMAA membership to its current 150 plus members, with 11 CCM members and 15 in the pipeline. Numbers continue to tell you everything about a successful organization.

There are valid reasons for each of us in helping to continue with a strong CMAA growth pattern and the need for membership growth. Firms, owners and agencies responsible for capital improvement facilities are increasingly recognizing the need for more

professional Program and Construction Management (PM/CM) expertise. This is driven by an ever increasing population growth across the USA, and as a result, increasingly more complicated resource requirements are competing for a limited amount of qualified PM/CM assets. This trend is expected to continue in the foreseeable future and it's an opportune career time frame for those choosing a PM/CM profession. Remember, in addition to sending in an application by mail, you can also sign up for membership over the internet by going on-line at www.cmaanet.org.

Construction Management Association of America provides an opportunity to help the PM/CM professional meet its obligations. CMAA is geared to providing support to the professional and facilities industry through its organizations, strategic goals and objectives. CMAA provides resources to PM/CM professionals with organized promotional access to major new business opportunities. It is a strong advocate for your voice in the halls of Congress, the state legislatures, regulatory agencies and other settings on a wide range of issues, which ultimately affect the success of your chosen profession. I know of no other professional infrastructure services organization like CMAA that has an Owner as its President, i.e. James Fraga of the U.S. Postal Service is President for CMAA for the current term.

Thanks for all your help this year. Remember that to count as a new member Angeles Cervantes, Membership Coordinator at CMAA National, has to have a signed application, a referral name and a check or Credit Card Number in the correct amount. There are a few out there that have indicated they have a new member lined up who have agreed to join. However, "no tickie, no laundry" and all the work will not count without "follow through" on the paper side. This also includes getting credit for your membership work by being sure the referral source on the application form is filled out with your name. For every Chapter member that gets a member in 2005, the Chapter will provide you at no cost to you, a CMAA SDRC permanent name tag. "No referral name means no name tag" to recognize your effort. So please, remember to get the applicant to include your name as the referral source.



By Catherine Morrison

Competitive Bidding Requirement for Schools – Public Contract Code 20111

School Districts are required to competitively bid work on any “public project that involves the expenditure of funds of \$15,000 or greater [Public Contract Code section 20111(b)].”¹ This requirement, however, poses a dilemma for school districts that require work fitting this definition be contracted for and completed quickly and within the time schedule demanded by its schools. Although there is a statutory exception for “emergency” work, which can be contracted for without competitive bidding, the definition of an “emergency” is narrow and cannot be used to justify awarding time sensitive contracts for public work without the formality of competitive bidding.² Therefore, an exception to the competitive bidding requirement, known as the “incongruity doctrine”, may be used to justify forgoing the requirement that a “public project” be let out to bid, as long as a legitimate timing problem exists.

Incongruity Doctrine

The “incongruity doctrine” is articulated by the Court in *Graydon v. Pasadena Redevelopment Agency* (1980) 104 Cal.App.3d 631. In that case, the Court was reviewing whether a challenge to a contract for the construction of a public parking garage under a private retail center was barred as untimely under a “validation procedure” for public contracts awarded without competitive bidding.³ The Court found that the challenge was untimely since it was not brought within the time limit

“Incongruity Doctrine” exception to Competitive Bidding Requirement – What it means to school districts in California

set by the statute providing for the validation procedure.⁴ In addition to being untimely, however, the Court found that the challenge was not merited because not all contracts for public work require competitive bidding. The Court stated, “it has been held that where competitive proposals work an incongruity and are unavailing as affecting the final result, or where competitive proposals do not produce any advantage, or where it is practically impossible to obtain what is required and to observe such form, competitive bidding is not applicable.” *Id.* at 636.

In the *Graydon* case, the financing of the construction of the public garage was integral to the financing of the private retail center. The private retail center was being constructed in order to address blighted conditions in that area and was pursuant to an overall redevelopment plan. In order to accomplish its purpose, the Pasadena Redevelopment Agency, whose actions were being challenged in this case, negotiated a not-to-exceed cost for the parking garage, and then linked the garage to the overall financing of the public costs of the retail center. As the *Graydon* Court noted, “the competitive bid requirement is to be construed fairly and reasonably with sole reference to the public interest and in light of the purposes to be accomplished.” *Id.* at 636. Therefore, the timing of the contract for the construction of the parking garage was intertwined with the financing of the retail center. Competitive bidding would not have provided any advantage to the overall cost of the retail center project, and was therefore unnecessary.

As discussed in *Graydon*, the purposes behind competitive bidding are to “guard against favoritism, improvidence, extravagance, fraud and corruption; to prevent the waste of public

funds; and to obtain the best economic result for the public.” *Id.* If competitive bids do not address these purposes or do not affect the project by furthering these purposes, the public entity should be able to forgo competitive bidding. “Competitive bidding provisions must be read in the light of the reason for their enactment, or they will be applied where they were not intended to operate and thus deny municipalities authority to deal with problems in a sensible, practical way.” 10 McQuillin, *Municipal Corporations* (3d rev. ed. 1990) § 29.29, p. 375.

In the case of school districts, the time that is required for competitively bidding work may make it “practically impossible to obtain what is required and to observe such form”. Specifically, the competitive bidding process involves compiling architectural drawings, developing specifications, scheduling walk-thru meetings (if applicable), and allowing time for bidders to prepare a bid. Schools have varied and tight academic calendars that require that work be completed within a short time frame, during the 3-month summer break, for example. There are instances where the school district will not have all of the information it needs to create the scope of work, the architectural drawings, etc. to put work out for competitive bid. For example, a school may not know its enrollment needs for a school year until 2 – 3 months before the previous summer break, and therefore will not know the scope of a contract for the “construction” of portable classrooms at various school sites until it is too late to take the work through the competitive bidding process.

There is a dearth of case law dealing with any exception to the competitive bidding requirement based on timing. However, in one case

¹ A “public project” is defined in the California Public Contract Code as “(1) Construction, reconstruction, erection, alteration, renovation, improvement, demolition, and repair work involving any publicly owned, leased, or operated facility. (2) Painting or repainting of any publicly owned, leased, or operated facility.” [Public Contract Code section 22002(c).] However, a “public project” does not include “maintenance work”.

² An “emergency” is defined in the California Public Contract Code as “a sudden, unexpected occurrence that poses a clear and imminent danger, requiring immediate action to prevent or mitigate the loss or impairment of life, health, property, or essential public services.” [Public Contract Code section 1102.]

³ A validation action under California Code of Civil Procedure section 860 et seq. allows a public agency to obtain a judgment that its financing commitments are valid, legal, and binding.

⁴ The validation procedure is codified in California Code of Civil Procedure section 860 et seq.



Avoid the Top Three Cover Letter Mistakes!

As a career coach and professional resume writer, I'm often asked "How important are cover letters to my job search?" My answer is, "It depends on how long you

want to search for your next job." If you are in no hurry to get interviews, then don't worry about your cover letter.

The fact is I've never met a job searcher who wants to have a painfully slow job search. The whole point of sending out resumes is to get multiple interviews as quickly as possible. But many job seekers still unwittingly sabotage their efforts by using substandard cover letters. Instead of helping you, your cover letter may actually be hurting your job search. For fast job search results, make sure to avoid these top three cover letter mistakes:

1. Not understanding the hiring motives of your audience
2. Repeating rather than introducing your resume
3. Overuse of the word "I"

Not understanding the hiring motives of your audience

There are three basic audiences that a job seeker sends his/her resume to: executive decision-makers, resume screeners, and third-party recruiters. Each of these groups has its own hiring motives.

Executive decision-makers are looking for candidates who will have a significant impact on bottom-line initiatives, such as time saved, income generated, revenue built, etc.

Resume screeners are searching for candidates who directly match the lists of qualifications in the job description.

Third-party recruiters are looking for selling points to help position you as a top candidate.

Knowing these hiring motives will help you craft your cover letter specifically to catch the attention of your particular hiring audience. By appealing directly to the reader, you are creating an immediate bond that will make you a stronger candidate.

Repeating rather than introducing your resume

Repeating the exact same things you wrote in your resume is one of the most common cover letter mistakes. No one wants to read the

same thing twice. By the time most people have finished writing their resume, they feel that they have run out of ideas and just cut and paste to create a cover letter. Instead, the cover letter should be what sells the reader on your skills. Like the jacket-cover introduction to a good book, the cover letter should give the reader a taste of the great things to come and encourage them to read more.

If you don't have any idea what your top skills are and how they will help the company, neither will your reader. Take the time to craft the right words and statements to make your skills shine.

Overuse of the word "I"

A cover letter that begins nearly every sentence with "I" is as boring as a conversation with someone who only talks about himself. That kind of person one avoids at all costs. Is that the way you want your reader to see you?

Focusing all the attention on yourself may seem like a good way to sell your skills. But it can also reflect lack of interest in the company, in the job, and in making a real contribution to that workplace. There's a good balance to be drawn between selling yourself and selling what you can do for the company.

Creating variety in the sentences of your cover letter is an easy way to show your interest without being self-centered. By shifting the emphasis to the recipient/company and away from yourself you can prove that your main interest is not just in winning the job but also in doing it effectively. Try to rewrite sentences that start with "I," "me," or "my," to start with "You," or "Your." Show how you can make a difference for them.

A cover letter that is poorly written may cause your resume to be ignored. But a well-crafted cover letter will invite and encourage the reader to take a closer look at your resume. You'll make a positive first impression before your resume is even opened.

Rather than making your cover letter an afterthought, take the time to really consider the type of presentation your cover letter will make. If your resume isn't winning you job interviews, consider hiring a professional resume writer to help. It's true what they say: You never get a second chance to make a good first impression.

*By Deborah Walker, CCMC
Career Coach - Resume Writer
Deb@AlphaAdvantage.com, www.AlphaAdvantage.com*

Continued from page 4

that did not deal with competitive bidding of construction work the court stated that a time crunch could serve to allow a school district to forgo competitive bidding. *Taylor Bus Service, Inc. v. San Diego Board of Education* (1987) 195 Cal.App.3d 1331. In that case, the court stated that the San Diego Unified School District could forgo competitive bidding when there was insufficient time for competitive bidding for bus service after the school district disqualified its lowest bidder because it did not comply with insurance requirements. While initially the District let

out to bid a contract for school bus services, its lowest bidder did not ultimately comply with insurance requirements. The next lowest bidders could not supply the number of buses that was needed by the contract. With the start of the new school year only 3 months away, there was insufficient time for the District to advertise and award a new contract. Therefore, over the original bus company's objection, the District awarded contracts for additional buses that were needed to other bus companies without competitive bidding. *Id.* at 1345. The Taylor Court was satisfied that the District was in a legitimate quandary

based on the timing of when the contract needed to be in place. *See Id., citing Graydon v. Pasadena Redevelopment Agency* (1980) 104 Cal.App.3d 63.

The "incongruity doctrine" can assist school districts deal with non-emergency situations where contracts for public work are legitimately time sensitive and do not allow for the formalities of competitive bidding. However, care must be taken to ensure that the underlying purposes for competitive bidding are not offended by justification under the "incongruity doctrine".

The complete version of CMAA SCA Fall 2005 Legal News is available on-line at <http://chapters.cmaanet.org/chapters/sca/>

Legal Seminar Series

The False Claims Act does not require proof of intent to defraud the government.

By Catherine Morrison
Higgs Fletcher & Mac

The California False Claims Act, which can be found in the California Government Code, section 12650, et seq., was modeled closely after the Federal False Claims Act, 31U.S.C. section 3729, et seq., and was enacted in 1987. Its purpose is identical to the Federal False Claims Act: to identify and provide a vehicle to prosecute fraudulent claims made against local and state government entities. [See *Pfingston v. Ronan Eng'g Co.*, 284 F.3d 999 (9th Cir. 2002).] There are significant penalties if a violation of the False Claims Act is proven. Not only can the government entity recover three times the actual monetary loss it incurred as a result of the false claim, but it can also recover a \$10,000 civil penalty per violation, reasonable costs and attorneys fees. Depending on the conduct that serves as the basis for the violation, there may also be criminal penalties that attach, for instance when the conduct constitutes actual fraud, mail fraud or false statement.

The California False Claims Act prohibits a "person" (defined as an individual, corporation or a separate government entity) from knowingly making a false claim for money from a government entity. The term "knowingly" includes actual knowledge, deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the claim (for example, deliberate ignorance to whether there is entitlement to the money or to the specific amount of money sought), or reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of the claim itself or the factual basis for the claim. Importantly, proof of specific intent to defraud the entity is not required. Therefore, it is enough that a claim was made for money from the government entity that was false, and the person submitting it did so recklessly. A claim is "false" if it is a lie, not if there is a bona fide and good faith dispute as to whether there is entitlement to the money or whether the amount sought is owed.¹

Based on the California False Claims Act, it is clear that all "persons" who contract with the government must ensure that claims for money have a solid basis, even if the government entity disagrees that there is entitlement or that the amount of money is owed. Examples of the type of conduct for which care must particularly be taken that the claim for money or the amount sought has a solid basis are:

- *Submission of time card hours;*
- *Statement of wage rates and overhead;*
- *Seeking payment for costs that were not actually incurred on the contract;*
- *Seeking payment twice for the same work;*
- *Seeking payment for costs that are not allowed under the contract;*
- *Submission of a baseless or false of a Request for Equitable Adjustment.*

Interestingly, in California, even a claim made to the government entity that is a precursor to litigation (such as a Request for Equitable Adjustment made by a construction contractor) may be subject to the False Claims Act because it has been held that there is no litigation privilege for those types of claims. [See *Stacey & Witbeck, Inc. v. City & County of San Francisco* (1996) 54 Cal.Rptr.2d 530.]

Realistically, if a claim is submitted to the government recklessly (in other words, filled with uncorrected and substantive mistakes and inaccuracies), it is unlikely that the government will go to the time and

expense of filing a lawsuit based on the False Claims Act, especially when investigation of the issues instigates discussion with the contractor about the basis and legitimacy of the claim. However, the threat of a lawsuit and the ability to bring a lawsuit always remain, and will impact the government's approach to dealing with the contractor. It certainly is in the best interest of the contractor to ensure that the most accurate and solid basis for the claim exists.

2005/2006 Legislative Session

Status as of November 1, 2005 Bills Relating to the Construction Industry

By Chris Roux & Ann Taylor Weston
Benshoof, Rochefort, Rubalcava & MacCuish

Hundreds of bills were introduced in the current legislative session. The current session convened December 6, 2004, and the legislative process began. Legislators had until February 18, 2005, to introduce bills. Bills that were passed in their house of origin by May 27, 2005, then had until September 9, 2005 to be passed in the other house. In between these deadlines policy committees met to hear and report on bills, hearings were held on the floors of both houses, and bills were amended throughout the process. Bills that were passed in both houses were then sent to the Governor. The Governor had until October 9, 2005, to sign or veto these bills. The Governor also could have taken no action on passed bills and they would have become law. Bills that become law will take effect on January 1, 2006, unless they were passed as an urgency statute. The Legislature reconvenes on January 4, 2006, and legislative process begins again.

A number of the bills that passed in both houses and were sent to the Governor during the current legislative session relate to several important construction issues. These issues include the validity of Type I indemnity clauses, labor compliance programs, extension of authority for public design-build contracting, stop notices, certified payroll information, and builders risk insurance, among others. These bills are summarized below and those that will become law will take effect January 1, 2006, unless otherwise noted.

Assembly Bills

- AB 57: Public Works – Prevailing Wages
- AB 239: Governor's Budget – Services Contracts
- AB 302: Architects – Reporting Requirements
- AB 316: Contractors
- AB 414: Labor Compliance Programs – Third Party Providers
- AB 758: Construction Contracts – Indemnity
- AB 882: School Facilities – Contracts with Arch. or Struc. Engineers
- AB 1329: Design-Build Contracting – Cities
- AB 1511: Design-Build Contracting

Senate Bills

- SB 130: Works of Improvement – Stop Notices
- SB 140: Subsurface Installations
- SB 224: Health Facilities – Construction Plans
- SB 287: Design-Build Contracting
- SB 488: Contractors
- SB 548: State Construction Projects – Insurances
- SB 759: Public Works – Payroll Records
- SB 1112: Contractors and Architects
- SB 1113: Professions and Vocations

MEMBERS CORNER



continued

“Every Member Gets a Member”

Questions and answers on CMAA National Committees.

Q. Are all Committees open to accepting new volunteers?

A. The following committees are open to volunteers:

Business Development
Government Affairs
International
Membership Marketing
Professional Development
Project Achievement Awards
Standards of Practice & Documents

Q. Do you issue a “call for volunteers” and provide “committee descriptions”?

A. Volunteers are recruiting through a variety of fronts, including word-of-mouth. However, one of the most direct ways that we ask for participation is the “One Task” Pledge Form that is sent out with membership renewals. This form also includes options for writing articles for the CM Advisor/eJournal and presenting a program at a chapter meeting or national event. Once we receive the form, we’d contact the individual and make sure they have the information they need to get involved.

Q. How do people join the committees?

A. If someone is interested in getting involved in a committee, we encourage them to either complete the One Task Pledge Form enclosed in their membership renewal package or contact CMAA National’s Membership Coordinator Angeles Cervantes at acervantes@cmaanet.org, who would then pass their information along to the committee chairperson.

CMAA SDRC Members listed for 4th Quarter of 2005:

Anthony Brown, California State Parks, Owner Practitioner
Steve Wood, CEO, Construction Logic, LLC, Sole-Proprietor
Steve Kube, CM, Swinerton Management and Consulting, Additional Corporate
Paul Baio, Bus. Dev. Manager, Swinerton Management and Consulting, Additional Corporate
Jack Santos, PBS&J, Additional Corporate
Michael Noland, Business Analyst, Unified Port of San Diego, Owner Practitioner
Wade Griffs, Senior Project Manger, R.W. Beck, CM Practitioner
Mike Claussen, Director, PinnacleOne, Corporate Alternate
Gary Walton, Construction Manger, Washington Group Intl, Additional Corporate
Jim Cleaton, Director of Health, UCSD, Owner Additional
Chris Cocallas, Sr. Architect, UCSD, Owner Additional
Michael Downs, Sr. Architect, UCSD, Owner Additional
Brian Duffy, Sr. Architect, UCSD, Owner Additional
Mike Engle, Sr. Architect, UCSD, Owner Additional
Anka Fabian, Civil Engineer, UCSD, Owner Additional
Subhash Nangia, Sr. Electrical, UCSD, Owner Additional
Mark Nelson, Sr. Architect, UCSD, Owner Additional
Mark Rowland, Sr. Architect, UCSD, Owner Additional
William Melton, Associate Engineer, Unified Port of San Diego
Shane Peterson, Project Estimator, Unified Port of San Diego
Alan Redmond, Manager / Engineering, Unified Port of San Diego
Eric Stiverson, Management Analyst, Unified Port of San Diego
Mark Uribe, Associate Engineer, Unified Port of San Diego
Michael Coca, Data Analyst, URS

It is of interest to note: Our 2nd Owner Organization Membership, now with 10 members, is the Unified Port of San Diego (UPSD), thanks to Tony Heinerichs, Senior Director, Facilities/Chief Engineer and Bill Wood, Assistant Director, Engineering Support for the Unified Port of San Diego. UPSD is among the initial Owner Organizations to take advantage of this CMAA membership category and we welcome UPSD into the CMAA San Diego Regional Chapter.

If you have a questions, visit www.cmaanet.org or e-mail Don Crumbley at dccrumbley@sbcglobal.net, our Board Membership Chair.

Contact information for CMAA National Committees:

Committee Name	Chairperson	E-mail Address
Ethics	Pres. Elect Randy Larson	rlarson@pbsj.com
Audit Committee	Sec. Treas. W. V. Wagenen	bvanwage@ch2m.com
Nominating	Past President Joe Seibold	jseibold@pinnacleone.com
Rules and Resolution	Director Kurt Goddard	kgoddard@bechtel.com
Membership Marketing	Vice Pres. Raoul Ilaw	raoul.ctr.ilaw@faa.gov
Budget and Finance	Sec Treas. W. V. Wagenen	bvanwage@ch2m.com
Professional Development	Vice Pres. Steve Routon	srouton@hntb.com
Standards of Practice & Doc.	Director David Richter	davidrichter@hillintl.com
Regional Chapters	Vice Pres. Jim Mitchell	james.mitchell@dmjmh.aecom.com
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We're on the Web
<http://chapters.cmaanet.org/chapters/sdc/>

Government Affairs

The Construction Management Association of America (CMAA) is dedicated to representing the interests of the professional construction and program management profession before the U.S. Congress, federal agencies, and state and local governments.

The focus of CMAA's government affairs program is to:

- *Monitor and influence legislative and regulatory initiatives that impact the CM industry.*
- *Educate national lawmakers and federal agencies about the value of professional CMs.*
- *Work with other industry associations as partners to advance key legislative priorities.*
- *Coordinate with CMAA members and regional chapters on state and local CM issues.*
- *Keep CMAA members apprised of and involved in issues that impact their industry.*

In CMAAnet.org's "Members Only" section, the CMAA Government Affairs Page not only provides members with background on key issues and legislation, but gives them an opportunity to become involved in a process that has a direct impact on the CM industry. The Government Affairs Page is updated often—with new features and frequent legislative updates. Issues and features that are highlighted include:

- *Transportation Infrastructure*
- *Clean Water/Waste Water Infrastructure*
- *Competitive Sourcing*
- *Bid Shopping*
- *State/Local CM-Related Legislation*
- *Links to Federal Government Agencies*
- *CMAA Legislative Action Center*

Only CMAA members can access the Government Affairs Page and other important information in the password-protected "Members Only" section of CMAAnet.org. If you are a CMAA member, log-in to the "Members Only" section and click on "Government Affairs." If you are not a member of CMAA, but would like to join or learn more about this growing national association, please take a look at the Membership Section. Here you can find information about other member benefits and a membership application. If you have any questions about CMAA membership, please send an email to info@cmaanet.org.

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The Mission of CMAA
is "to promote
professionalism and
excellence in the
management of the
construction process."

•••
The Vision of CMAA
is "to be the
authority in the
management of
the construction
process."