JULY 2016 VOL. 50, NO. 7

Buckeye Engineer

Local 18 CALENDAR

JULY

4 Independence Day
***5** All Districts – Advisory Board mtgs. **(D-4/5 mtg. at 3860 Towne Blvd., Franklin)**
9 CCO Refresher – Cygnet Training Site
11 All Districts – Membership mtgs. **(D-4/5 mtg. at 3860 Towne Blvd., Franklin)**
13 Dist. 2 Info. mtg. – Lima
16 CCO Refresher – Cygnet Training Site
18 Dist. 6 Info. mtg. – Guernsey County Fairgrounds
20 Dist. 1 Info. mtg. – Ashtabula
23 CCO Exam – Cygnet Training Site

AUGUST

1 All Districts – Advisory Board mtgs.
8 All Districts – Membership mtgs.
10 Dist. 2 Info. mtg. – Lima
15 Dist. 6 Info. mtg. – Guernsey County Fairgrounds
17 Dist. 1 Info. mtg. – Ashtabula

SEPTEMBER

5 Labor Day

RETIREE CALENDAR

JULY

13 Dist. 6 Retiree Picnic, Noon – Union Hall
20 Dist. 6 Board mtg., 10:30 a.m. – Union Hall
21 Dist. 2 mtg.
27 Dist. 4/5 mtg. **3860 Towne Blvd. – Franklin**
28 Dist. 1 mtg. – Medical advocate to speak – See information on page 23

AUGUST

17 30th Annual Retiree Picnic – Columbus (Additional information on page 6)
18 Dist. 2 mtg. canceled (statewide picnic)
24 Dist. 4/5 mtg. canceled (statewide picnic)
25 Dist. 1 will hold its regular mtg.

*Note change in date

REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

by Richard E. Dalton, Business Manager

Summer has finally arrived and most should be back to work for the season.

Governor Kasich may have dropped out of the Presidential race, but he is still our governor and he continues to have the support of Local 18. We will be evaluating the remaining Presidential candidates before we make any rush to judgment on who, or if, we will endorse going forward.

Both candidates have issues not in the best interest of Operating Engineers. Clinton is against pipeline work and is an environmentalist, and Trump is for Right-To-Work☠.

There are problems, but we're hoping for a good summer.

The Republican National Convention is playing havoc on work in downtown Cleveland, as the security for the convention has shut down most projects. Projects should return to their normal schedules August 1. However, most of the building work in Greater Cleveland has been in anticipation of the convention and will be done, creating a void in building work for the contractors.

Our problems with CEA contractors and the 310 and 860 Laborers continue. In some parts of the state we are able to work with the Laborers. Local 18's agreements and the work preservation clause have been, and continue to be, recognized by most contractors.

It is a small group of the CEA contractors that continues to violate the work preservation clause, failing to abide by the collective bargaining agreements which it negotiated, supposedly in good faith. Where can you go and sign a contract and then decide to not abide by it without penalty? We will continue the fight to the very end.

The highway heavy work is good for this season, with several large projects just getting underway. Small paving projects, bridges and widening projects are popping up everywhere you look. Be mindful of your surroundings and work safely.

The gas and oil work seems to have slowed with the low prices and abundance of supply. There are still many small pipe jobs in Districts 2 and 6, but not at the pace of the last two years. Next year seems to be brighter in the gas and oil industry.

Local 18 is working with ODOT to assist Minority Business Enterprise (MBE) and Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) organizations and small business enterprises in getting into ODOT work.

The required paperwork to become ODOT-qualified and the thought of working with unions is mind boggling to these types of contractors. Along with the OCA, Local 18 hopes to create working relationships with new contractors and add job opportunities for the membership.

Local 18's OCA Highway Heavy and AGC of Ohio agreements will be up for renegotiation in 2017. If you have ideas or proposals to enhance those agreements get them to your district representative or my office in order for them to be considered.

Districts will be hosting family picnics on Labor Day weekend again this year. Enjoy a day with friends and family and come out to the picnic. You can make new friends with common interests and build a few bridges at the same time. Check with the districts and review the calendar in the front of the *Buckeye Engineer* for times, dates and locations.

Buckeye Engineer

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International Union of Operating Engineers

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(F) 330-659-9785

Cygnet Training Center
9435 Cygnet Rd.
Cygnet, OH 43413
(P) 419-655-3282
(P) Toll Free 888-634-6880
(F) 419-655-3290

Logan Training Center
30410 Strawn Rd.
Logan, OH 43138
(P) 740-385-2567
(P) Toll Free 888-385-2567
(F) 740-385-7285

Miamisburg Training Center
4250 Soldiers Home –
Miamisburg Rd.
Miamisburg, OH 45342
(P) 937-859-5211
(P) Toll Free 800-635-4928
(F) 937-859-5901

Visit the website at www.local18training.com

PAVING operations at the Miamisburg site under Instructor Mike Henderson.

DUES SCHEDULE

Any member of Local 18, 18A, 18B, 18C, 18D, 18RA or 18S who does not have his/her current dues paid maybe suspended. Dues are payable on a quarterly basis on the first day of each quarter (30-day grace period), with the exception of 18D and 18S to be paid on a monthly basis.

The following quarterly and monthly dues schedule for Local 18 and its Branches and Owner/Operator members is effective until October 1, 2016 **when a new dues schedule will go into effect. Check the August *Buckeye* for the new dues schedule.**

Local 18 $62.25 per quarter
+3% Administrative Dues*
Local 18A $62.25 per quarter
+3% Administrative Dues*
Local 18B $62.25 per quarter
+3% Administrative Dues*
Local 18C $47.25 per quarter (Shops)
+2% Administrative Dues*
only when working for Dealer/Rental Shops. 3% Administrative Dues when working for other shops, i.e., Highway Heavy Companies*
Local 18C $53.25 per quarter (Stone Quarries, Material Yards, etc.)
Local 18D $23.00 per month
Local 18G Two times the employee's hourly rate per month to be paid quarterly
Local 18RA $62.25 per quarter
+3% Administrative Dues*
Local 18S Two times the employee's hourly rate plus $8.50 per month to be paid monthly
Owner Operator members
$146.25 per quarter
Reduced Dues $41.25 per quarter

Michael R. Bertolone
Financial Secretary

Contributions or gifts to I.U.O.E. Local 18 are not deductible as charitable contributions for federal income tax purposes.

*On October 8, 2012 at all district membership meetings, the membership approved an amendment to Article VIII, Section 1, of the Bylaws, increasing the administrative dues to 3% of gross wages for all members of Local 18 except Local 18C Quarry and Sand & Gravel Pit members, Local 18D, Local 18G and Local 18S members. The membership also approved an increase of administrative dues to 2% of gross wages for 18C equipment shop members. The Executive Board, at its October 28, 2012 meeting, approved January 1, 2013 as the effective date for implementation of the dues increase.

District 3 anticipating good work season

With work underway in central Ohio, the outlook seems favorable this season. Projects are going on in all areas of District 3.

Newly signed contractor Raito has been working to finish 4.1 miles of slurry wall on the 30-foot wide berm at Buckeye Lake by using two soil mixing pile drivers which are constructing the seepage wall at a depth of 40 feet. Subcontractors on the Buckeye Lake project include Mt. Carmel Stabilization, Capital City Crane and All Crane.

Work on the Cherry Valley interchange in Granville is being done by Complete General which has moved 240,000 yards of dirt and put the MSE wall in place. Bridge work and access roads are to be completed soon.

The company is also in Etna where it is beginning to remove and replace a bridge that runs over I-70.

SUNRISE over Kokosing's Parsons Ave. water treatment expansion in Columbus.

In Newark, George J. Igel is installing more than 20,000 feet of sanitary and storm sewer pipe of various sizes and lengths in the downtown area. It is a great deal of tedious work due to the many buried utilities, but nothing that an Operating Engineer can't handle. Also in Newark, Elite Excavating and Park Enterprises are working on sanitary sewer projects and Miller Cable is working on underground electrical work.

Columbus Asphalt is in the Mingo Estates neighborhood of Pickerington replacing sewer lines. Shelly & Sands has a roundabout in Carroll which will ease the commute of many along U.S. Rt. 33. The project also features several bridges and access roads to nearby businesses. It is building the MSE wall and doing the prep work for the bridge over U.S. Rt. 33.

Ohio Bridge is on a bridge replacement in Zanesville which required two Capital City cranes for beams that had to be connected over the river. Contractors Rental has been busy in the area installing several thousand feet of pipe in Heath, as well as New Straitsville.

Newly signed contactor Lunda has started work on a compressor station in the Ashville area with Beaver Excavating performing the site work and Price Gregory working on the gas line. Other subs include All Crane, North Suburban Tree Service and Badger Daylighting.

Replacing several culverts along S.R. 93 has been keeping Cross Roads Construction on the go.

Kokosing was at the New Lexington Tunnel Hill landfill moving more than one million yards of dirt for a new cell. The company is also set to begin a project in the town of Stockport that includes realigning a portion of S.R. 266, redevelopment of other intersections and construction of a new bridge.

WORKING at National Lime & Stone's South Columbus plant are (l-r) Boyd Burnette and Nick Day.

Construction work in the Franklin County area is booming and only getting busier. The George Igel/Ruhlin Joint Venture project at U.S. Rt. 23/I-270 is going well with many operators on site. Subcontractors are Kokosing, M.P. Dory, Danbert, McKinney Drilling, GeoBuild, Mt. Carmel Stabilization, McDaniel's Construction and Precise Boring of Ohio.

At this time, traffic is flowing in the new northbound driving trench designed to relieve traffic flow. The southbound lanes are nearly complete and finish paving will begin soon.

One of the bigger projects to be let in 2015 was the I-270/U.S. Rt. 33 interchange in Dublin with Complete General receiving the low bid. This job includes 11 new bridges, seven of which were built in four months. There are many subcontractors on this project including Shelly, Howard Concrete, Lake Erie Construction and Amelie Construction. Bud's and M. P. Dory have been working on various sections of the I-270 barrier wall and signage upgrades.

ODOT is not the only agency bidding out roadwork. Franklin County has also put out a lot of new jobs this season.

One project is at the Riverside Drive/S.R. 161 intersection in Dublin with Complete General currently working on this project with many operators. This intersection has 50,000 cars a day driving through it and the county is building a roundabout. It will allow more traffic to flow with ease and will also help ease some of the traffic around Dublin's new and ongoing projects in the old downtown area.

At the I-270/S.R. 315 interchange, the George J. Igel /Ruhlin Joint Venture is working on improvements that tie into the U.S. Rt. 23/I-270 project indicated earlier. Among sev-

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POLITICAL ACTION

Legislative Report

by Mark Totman, *Legislative Representative*

Legislators have left Columbus for their summer break and to campaign for the November elections.

We finally got H.B. 180, the Contractor Labor bill also known as our "Residency Bill," passed and signed by the Governor because of our joint efforts with the OCA and AGC lobbyists.

H.B. 180 prohibits public authorities from requiring a contractor to employ a certain percentage of individuals from the geographic area of the public authority for construction of a public improvement.

Finally, this discrimination against our industry and our members is outlawed thanks to members of the General Assembly and Governor Kasich.

Our next big hurdle will be H.B. 394, the Unemployment Compensation Bill.

The good news on this bill is the State of Ohio has paid off the federal debt it owed for the monies borrowed by the state to pay unemployed workers during the recession that began in 2008. That cost approximately $220 million, not the outlandish $750 million that H.B. 394 sponsor Barb Sears claimed during committee testimony.

You should know there is not a swearing in process when testifying on these bills that affect our industry and our livelihoods!

Anyway, there will be special meetings of select members of the Senate and House this summer to discuss H.B. 394 to try to resolve this issue between business and labor to fund the Ohio Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the long-term.

We will keep you updated on this important issue for Local 18 members and our industry's contractors.

We will be busy the rest of the summer meeting candidates and visiting our training centers to educate legislators and candidates for office. So, until next time, have a safe and prosperous summer.

Thanks again for all your support of our issues and our PEP PAC. With you, we always will win in the political arena!

Thank you!

Organized labor to challenge RTW☠ laws

Adapted from the Washington *Examiner*

Organized labor is laying the groundwork for an aggressive legal challenge to Right-to-Work☠ laws, one that essentially would invalidate most state versions of the law. The challenge could find its way to the Supreme Court next year, conservative groups say.

The challenge – which unions have advanced in Idaho, Indiana, Wisconsin and West Virginia – argues that state Right-to-Work☠ laws, which prohibit workers from being forced to join or otherwise financially support a union as a condition of employment, amount to an unfair "taking" of union funds.

The legal push initially was seen as having little hope for success, since the issue was considered long-settled. That changed after Justice Antonin Scalia's sudden death in February, which ended the court's narrow conservative majority. Scalia's replacement, whenever he or she comes, could shift the court's balance.

"Five months ago, we thought there were five votes in the court to strike down forced union dues. Now, we are wondering if there are going to be five votes to make mandatory dues a constitutional right for unions," said Pat Semmens, spokesman for the National Right to Work Committee (NRTWC).

State Right-to-Work☠ laws have been on the books since the 1940s, and the federal government approved the practice in 1947 as part of the Taft-Hartley amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

Until recently, most of the states that adopted the laws were in the South and West, which don't have strong union traditions. That changed in recent years as Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and West Virginia, all states with labor groups, adopted the laws. That prompted unions and legal scholars to scour the books for arguments against the measures.

"There hasn't really been any legal momentum to challenge these laws until very recently," said Paul Secunda, a labor law professor at Marquette University.

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Wisconsin appeals court issues stay on Right-to-Work☠ law

Wisconsin's Right-to-Work☠ law is back in effect, even as the lawyer for the groups suing the state over the law vows to fight on.

A state appeals court in Wausau issued a stay, halting a Dane County judge's decision to toss out Wisconsin's Right-to-Work☠ law. In effect, it puts the law back in place.

Conservatives say it's good for business and for workers – but unions say less representation will drive down wages and make workplaces less safe.

The appeals court said it wanted to "avoid confusion" by keeping Right-to-Work☠ in force, and it also said the law enjoys a "presumption of constitutionality."

"It's temporary – just until the court makes a final decision on the merits," Fred Perillo, the unions' attorney, said.

"It's interesting that the court found that a loss of tens of thousands of dollars is not significant harm, but that was the court's decision, and we're prepared to move on and talk about the big issue," Perillo said.

This case is expected to go all the way to the Wisconsin Supreme Court and has a good chance of remaining in effect.

Conservatives hold a 5-2 advantage there. This case is a long way from its conclusion.

Attorneys expect arguments in the appeals court to happen this fall.

Anti Right-to-Work☠ dialogue not new

"Right-to-work☠ is a cleverly conceived slogan created by some huckster on Madison Avenue," Kenneth Kelley, then secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts A.F. of L. said in October, 1958 in an address to the Harvard Eisenhower Young Republican Club.

Kelley said Right-to-Work☠ is a "sheer hoax to delude people into thinking that passage of these acts will get anyone a job." Right-to-Work☠ is a "conditional right depending on the desires of the particular employer."

Kelley asserted that the union shop, "which is as American as apple pie," eliminates friction between plant employees that could cause a drop in production. He added that a

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Organized labor – *continued*

Unions have pushed some novel legal arguments. When the International Union of Operating Engineers sued Indiana in 2013, it argued that federal law allowed the state to only prohibit the collection of full membership dues, not a lesser amount that would cover the unions' costs of collective bargaining on behalf of non-members. The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals rejected the union's case in 2014.

In non-Right-to-Work☠ states, employees can opt out of paying for the union's political activities but the unions are allowed to charge even non-members a fee for non-political services such as collective bargaining.

The Seventh Circuit court pointed out that the Congressional Record in 1947 clearly showed that the drafters of the law intended to allow states to prohibit all dues collection.

The union in the Indiana case made a second argument, that the prohibition amounted to an unconstitutional "taking" under the Fifth Amendment since it prevented them from charging non-members for services it was obligated to provide.

When the union requested a re-hearing, that was rejected too, but by a surprisingly narrow margin. A panel of appeals court judges split 5-5, meaning the earlier ruling stood, but it also signaled that there was considerable controversy within the circuit.

Unions have advanced the same argument in a case that reached the Indiana Supreme Court, but was rejected in 2014. Similar cases have been pursued in other states.

In April, Dane Court Circuit Court Judge William Foust agreed with three unions' contention that Wisconsin's new law was unconstitutional and struck it down. The state has appealed the case, and the state Supreme Court is expected to take it up. The court, which has a conservative majority, is expected to restore the law.

The West Virginia AFL-CIO labor federation officially notified its state's attorney general in May that it would challenge the state's new Right-to-Work☠ law on constitutionality grounds. The state is under the jurisdiction of the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, one of the more liberal circuits.

A challenge to Idaho's law particularly worries Right-to-Work☠ supporters because that state is under the jurisdiction of the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, generally considered the most liberal one.

"What the unions are looking for is a split between the circuits. That would compel the Supreme Court to step in and resolve the issue," Semmens of the NRTWC said.

If it did, it would be anybody's guess what the justices would do. "Who knows what the court will look like in a year," Secunda said.

What is Taft-Hartley?

With the legitimate concerns about Right-to-Work☠, mention is continuously made of the Taft-Hartley Act. Just what is Taft Hartley or the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947?

This federal law restricts the activities and power of labor unions. The act, still effective, was sponsored by Republican Senator Robert A. Taft (from Ohio) and Republican Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (from New Jersey) and became law by overcoming U.S. President Harry S. Truman's veto on June 23, 1947.

Slave-labor bill

Labor leaders called it the "slave-labor bill," while President Truman argued that it was a "dangerous intrusion on free speech," and that it would "conflict with important principles of our democratic society." Nevertheless, Truman would subsequently use it 12 times during his presidency.

The Taft–Hartley Act amended the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA; informally the Wagner Act), which Congress passed in 1935.

Taft–Hartley was one of more than 250 union-related bills pending in both houses of Congress in 1947. After World War II, 25% of the workforce was unionized (around 14.8 million workers had union contracts, 10 million of them being union security agreements), and with the war now over, their promise not to strike so as not to impede the war effort had expired. (See related strike article in this issue.)

As a response to the rising union movement and Cold War hostilities, the bill could be seen as a response by business to the post–World War II labor upsurge of 1946. During the year after V-J Day, more than five million American workers were involved in strikes, which lasted on average four times longer than those during the war.

The Taft–Hartley Act was seen as a means of demobilizing the labor movement by imposing limits on labor's ability to strike and by prohibiting radicals from their leadership.

The law was promoted by large business lobbies including the National Association of Manufacturers.

Michigan Representative introduces bills to change RTW☠

Earlier this year, a Detroit-area Democrat introduced a pair of bills that would let employees vote to undo Right-to-Work☠ policies in their workplace.

Rep Robert Kosowski's bills were referred to the House Commerce & Trade Committee, and Richard Adams, a statehouse spokesman, indicated shortly thereafter it was still early in the process and no decisions had yet been made on Kosowski's bills. (As of this writing no decision had yet been made.)

The bills would change Michigan's controversial Right-to-Work☠ laws to allow public and private employers to agree to all-union contracts if such contracts are supported by the employees. All employees in the bargaining group would then be compelled to pay union dues or so-called "fair-share fees," a requirement made illegal by the 2012 Right-to-Work☠ policies.

The proposed legislation would require a majority of all employees in the bargaining group, or three-fourths of the employees actually voting, to support the changes for them to take effect.

"If the employees are upset that they have to pay, then they can vote no," Kosowski said. "It gives full authority to the union people."

It isn't clear how the bills would affect the state government workforce, where rules passed by the Michigan Civil Service Commission prohibit mandatory union fees.

"We are still in the process of reviewing the bills to determine if they are in compliance with current civil service rules and regulations," said Kurt Weiss, a spokesman for both the commission and the state employer. "Leadership at both the Office of State Employer and Civil Service is taking a closer look at the bills to determine their position on the legislation."

The Republican-controlled Legislature has been unwilling to consider Right-to-Work☠ changes from either side of the aisle. Both a Democrat-backed proposal to repeal the laws and a Republican-backed proposal to expand them have stalled in committee.

But Kosowski thinks his legislation offers a compromise because it "doesn't abolish Right-to-Work☠, but it sure does soften the blow."

"Labor cannot stand still. It must not retreat. It must go on, or go under."

– Harry Bridges

Celebrate three decades of retiree picnics on August 17

If you haven't already marked your calendar for this year's Retiree picnic – the 30th – on Wednesday, August 17 – it's not too late to do so. The first picnic was held one year after the Retirees Club was created.

Doors at District 3, 1188 Dublin Rd., Columbus, will open at 10 a.m. and food judging will be at 11:15 a.m. Lunch will be at noon, with meat, cheeses, buns and utensils provided. Feel free to bring a dish to share or be judged.

The meeting will be held at 1 p.m. To bring retirees up-to-date on the many activities in which Local 18 is involved, brief presentations will be made by Business Manager Dalton, President Byers, Vice President and Legislative Rep Totman, Secretary Siesel and the local's five district representatives.

This year there will be some things old and some things new.

Historically, prizes have been given to the oldest member and the oldest book in attendance. **This year, prizes will also be given to the youngest retired member with a 30-year membership and the youngest retired book with a 30-year membership. (Don't forget to bring your union book with you.)**

This is a great opportunity for Local 18 younger retirees to meet and greet other retirees and compare notes about how equipment and jobs have changed – or how they have stayed the same.

RETIREE CHAIRMAN Pflager with Dave DuBois, last year's second oldest book member in attendance at the picnic.

Along with the new, five categories in the best food competition will be featured once again. Categories are covered dish, salad, cake, pie and other dessert. Food judging will be at 11:15 a.m. sharp and only one entry per person is allowed. First and second place cash prizes will be given in each category.

And, as in the past, there will be a multitude of door prizes to be given away, including cash prizes.

Directions to picnic

From Cleveland/Akron: Take I-71 South to I-70 West. Exit onto Grandview Ave. Turn right at bottom of ramp and continue to first light (BP station on corner). Turn left onto Dublin Rd. Continue through first light (Urlin Ave.), then turn right into the driveway at 1188 Dublin Rd., Ohio Operating Engineers.

From Toledo: Take I-75 South to S.R. 15 South to U.S. Rt. 23 South to I-270 West to S.R. 315 to I-670 West. Exit onto Grandview Ave. and turn right at bottom of the ramp. Continue to first traffic light (BP station on corner) and turn left onto Dublin Rd. Continue past first traffic light (Urlin Ave.), then right into the driveway at 1188 Dublin Rd., Ohio Operating Engineers.

From Cincinnati: Take I-71 North to S.R. 315 North to Long St./Dublin Rd. exit. At bottom of ramp turn left onto Dublin Rd. and continue past several lights. After crossing Grandview Ave. intersection (BP station on corner) continue to next traffic light (Urlin Ave.) and turn right into first driveway, 1188 Dublin Rd.

From Dayton: Take I-70 East to I-670 East onto Grandview Ave. and turn right at bottom of ramp. Continue to first traffic light (BP station on corner) and turn left onto Dublin Rd. Continue past first light (Urlin Ave.) and turn right into first driveway, 1188 Dublin Rd.

From Cambridge: Take I-70 West to S.R. 315 North to Long St./Dublin Rd. exit. Turn left onto Dublin Rd. Continue past several lights and pass Grandview Ave. intersection (BP station on corner). Continue to next light (Urlin Ave.) and turn right into first driveway, 1188 Dublin Rd.

Weather won't be a problem since attendees will have the option of eating indoors or outdoors.

Don't forget – Wednesday, August 17 with doors opening at 10 a.m.

'Right-to-Work' not working in Wisconsin

By Gary Hebl –
46th Assembly Representative, Wisconsin
Adapted from The Sun Prairie Star

A little more than a year ago, Wisconsin became a so-called "Right-to-Work" state. Governor Walker stated that it would bring "prosperity" to everyone in Wisconsin. Unfortunately, one year later, we have not seen that prediction come to fruition. Wisconsin ranked 24th in job growth in 2014, the year before "Right-to-Work" was signed; in 2015, Wisconsin's ranking plummeted to 38th.

In fact, in the five-plus years that Governor Walker has been in office, Wisconsin still has not reached the 250,000 jobs that he promised would be created in his first term. While Wisconsin remains middling among Midwestern states in job growth, Republicans in the Legislature focus not on job creation but rather on furthering a partisan agenda.

Governor Walker, after first claiming he had "no interest" in "Right-to-Work" legislation and then dismissing it as a "distraction," decided that he needed a feather in his cap for his now-failed presidential ambitions, and signed "Right-to-Work" legislation into law in March 2015.

The legislative majority's rhetoric does not match up with reality. Studies from the Economic Policy Institute have shown that not only do "Right-to-Work" laws have no "statistically significant impact whatsoever" on creating new jobs or opening new businesses, they also "are associated with significantly lower wages and reduced chances of receiving employer-sponsored health insurance and pensions." This is the policy that the Republicans in control of Wisconsin have introduced to our state.

"Right-to-Work" was and is wrong for Wisconsin workers. It interferes with private contracts and removes options for businesses and contractors. These laws make earning a living wage more difficult for workers, decrease the number of employees with health insurance and other employment benefits, and reduce consumer spending. "Right-to-Work" is an intrusion in private business operations and a direct attack on working families and our middle class.

In the almost 70 years after the Taft-Hartley Act allowed states to pass such laws, Wisconsin was not a "Right-to-Work" state. There is no evidence that not being a "Right-to-Work" state ever had any negative impact on the state's business climate.

I hope that with his presidential ambitions stalled, Governor Walker will stop posturing for deep-pocketed donors and will start to work in conjunction with all of Wisconsin's legislators to create meaningful legislation for our citizens. We must focus on legislation that is actually going to help Wisconsin's workers, create those jobs he promised, and move Wisconsin forward.

District 4/5 having a good work season

D-4/5 MEMBERS on various jobs. (Above left) Kurt Yackey on a skid steer for Associated Excavating. (Above right l-r) brothers Kevin and Brad Jutte working for Precise Pile Driving. (Left) Richard Blomer on a compactor for Nelson Stark Excavating and (right) William Seevers, running a forklift for Kokosing.

Credit Union once again offers summer discounts

	Your Price	Savings
Paramount's King's Island		
Adult (ages 3-61, 48" or taller in shoes)	$37.00	$29.00
Junior/Senior (ages 3-61, under 48"/ 62 & older)	33.00	12.00
Adult (Two Day)	63.00	3.00
Adult Ride & Refresh (ages 3-61, 48" or taller, drink voucher must be redeemed same day as admission ticket)	44.00	-0-
Jr./Sr. Ride & Refresh (ages 3-61, under 48" tall/62 & older. Same drink requirements as above.)	40.00	-0-

****Special Offer Printed on Ticket:** Admission night after 4 p.m. for $12.00 (Valid through 9/4/16)**

	Your Price	Savings
Cedar Point		
Adult (ages 3-61, 48" or taller in shoes)	$49.00	$16.99
Junior/Senior (ages 3-61, under 48"/62 & older	43.00	3.99
Two Day Ride & Slide (ages 3-61, 48" or taller. Two days at both Cedar Point & Soak City for one person. Dates of visit do not have to be consecutive.)	84.99	11.00
Soak City (ages 3-61, 48" or taller in bare feet)	31.00	6.99
Ride & Refresh (ages 3-61, 48" or taller in shoes. One day admission to Cedar Point for one person along with an all-you-care-to-drink wristband good for 20 oz. fountain Coca-Cola beverages.)	55.00	-0-
Wild Water Kingdom		
Adult (ages 3-61, 48"or taller in bare feet.)	23.99 Same at Gate	
Junior/Senior (ages 3-61, under 48" in shoes/ 62 & older.)	16.99 Same at Gate	

Cedar Point & Wild Water Kingdom tickets are now available for purchase on line. Visit our website ooefcu.org for more information and the link to purchase tickets with your debit or credit card.

All tickets listed are good for any day during the 2016 season. A limited supply of tickets is available, so please indicate which attraction you are buying tickets for.

Make check/money order payable to: Ohio Operating Engineers FCU and mail to: OOE FCU Room 200
3515 Prospect Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44115

Tickets are held in the Credit Union office and are available for pickup or they can be mailed, so plan your trip in advance. If you wish them mailed, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope. Priority mail is available at an additional charge.

Credit cards are not accepted!
Non-Credit Union members MUST pay by money order.
No refunds or exchanges will be granted.

District 3 *continued from page 3*

eral subcontractors on the job are Shelly, Toledo Caisson and Tri-State Concrete Pumping.

Complete General was low bidder on a major reconstruction project on the west side of Columbus from Wilson Rd. past Rome-Hilliard Rd. at I-70/I-270, which includes several bridges, lane additions and sound walls. Shelly, Strawser Paving and Bud's are some of its subs.

On I-71 South, Shelly & Sands was low bidder on a lane addition in the Grove City area, which includes a new bridge over White Rd. and new noise wall. Shelly & Sands had crews busy over the winter doing demolition and pipe work. Trucco Construction is in Grove City finishing-up on its Orders Rd. reconstruction.

The county also has several paving projects underway with Kokosing working on Hamilton Rd. on the south side of Columbus; Strawser Paving working in the Dublin area and Shelly & Sands on the north side of Hamilton Rd. in the New Albany area.

Kenmore Construction has an intersection realignment for the county at Winchester Pike/Brice Rd./Bixby Rd.

The city of Columbus has several projects underway.

George J. Igel has been busy at the Grandview Yard building nine new pads with through streets and utilities included. Shelly & Sands has been busy with the Fifth Ave. and Cleveland Ave. reconstruction which adds turn lanes and upgrades for other improvements.

In Upper Arlington and Westerville, Decker Construction has been extremely busy with street upgrades, curbs, gutters and sidewalks and utilities.

ON THE JOB for ASI at Buckeye Lake is Ashley Casto.

The city of Columbus also has several treatment plant projects underway. Kokosing has been at the Hap Cremean water treatment plant for the past three years with tank replacements and facility upgrades. It also continues working on the Dublin Rd. water treatment plant expansion. This project has been let out in four phases with Kokosing being awarded all four phases. The company was also low bidder on the Parsons Ave. water treatment plant expansion. There are many operators on this job which is halfway through its three-year plan.

Work on the city's OARS tunnel has been underway for nearly four continuous years and has employed three dozen Operating Engineers working three shifts. Kenny-Obayashi has the contract to build the 4.4 mile long by 22-foot diameter tunnel that will separate the city's storm sewage for treatment.

On September 4, 2015 the tunnel boring machine finally saw daylight again as it reached the final shaft at Neal Ave. Work is scheduled for completion in about two years. Trumbull is also working on the project and has installed three access shafts that will join with the tunnels for inlets.

Over the course of the past two years, the OARS project employed well over 60 operators at its peak.

The Ohio State University continues to put out more work to improve its main campus in Columbus. Currently, the North Campus Dorm project is underway that will expand the University's housing capacity by 3,200.

Igel is doing the second phase of the site work and utilities with a deadline this month. McDaniel's Construction is working on steam and condensation lines on other buildings throughout the campus.

Elsewhere throughout Columbus, Danbert is working for AEP on electrical upgrades on duct banks and vault work. The company is also installing water lines and doing some street reconstruction off Hudson St. for the city of Columbus.

In downtown Columbus, S. G. Loewendick is busy demolishing some of the older buildings for Lifestyles Communities and the developer's plan is for construction of a 10-story building with retail shops and residential living above.

At Children's Hospital there are plans to add three new office buildings and a parking garage this year. One office building is already under construction on Livingston Ave., as is the parking garage with McDaniel's and Maxim Crane on-site.

The Blacklick sewer interceptor in Columbus was bid out in March with Michels/Jay Dee Joint Venture being low bidder. This is a four-mile long tunnel on the east side of Franklin County which should take three years to complete.

In Wyandot County, Kokosing has started resurfacing S.R. 53 in Upper Sandusky. Trucco Construction and Foundation Services will be working on a slip repair on U.S. Rts. 23 and 30.

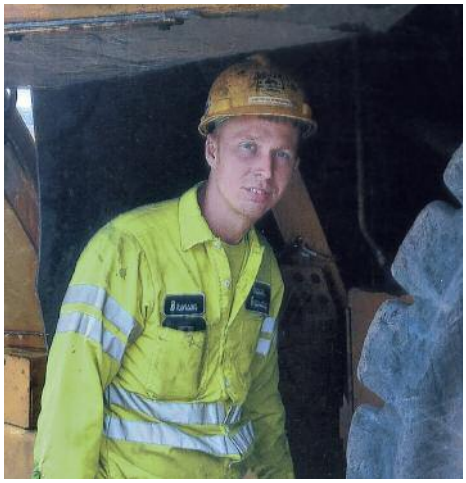
At the National Lime & Stone plant in Bucyrus, E.S. Wagner is removing top soil for this year's mining.

There are many bridge replacements in Morrow County again this year. R & I Construction has All Crane Rental setting bridge beams on township roads 66, 191 and 161 in Ashley, Ohio.

Shelly & Sands continues working on the six bridges over I-71 from Delaware to Cardington. It is also resurfacing U.S. Rt. 42 in Cardington. Ohio Bridge and Crawford Construction were low bidders to rebuild six bridges around Cardington and Marengo in Morrow County.

continued on page 9

WORKING on the Portsmouth Bypass for Beaver Excavating are Kelly Shepherd (above) and Bronson Shepherd (below).



District 3 *continued from page 8*

The city of Marion, in Marion County, is focused on infrastructure work with a multi-phase project at the Aqua water plant. Bowen Engineering is building a new water separating tank and has plans for facility and road upgrades this year.

Elite Excavating and Parks Enterprise both have been busy replacing water and sewer lines in Marion with Shelly & Sands doing the paving.

In Union County, work at the new Honda paint shop in Marysville is moving along steadily. Parks Drilling, Capital City Crane, George Igel and All Crane Rental are some of the contractors keeping members busy. Shelly has been paving S.R. 36 from Marysville to Delaware and is adding new turn lanes to U.S. Rt. 36 and Collins Rd. in Marysville in the county.

There is plenty of work in Delaware County this year.

In Delaware, Double Z Construction is working on the Stratford Rd. intersection turning lanes. Shelly & Sands is replacing the bridge at Panhandle Rd. and Trucco Construction is reconstructing the N. Sandusky/ U.S. Rt. 23 intersection.

McDaniel's Construction and McKinney Drilling will finish working on a new law office in downtown Delaware this month. Trucco Construction is moving along on the new Sawmill Rd. extension from Powell to Delaware. Phenix Stabilization is doing the soil stabilizing and Shelly has been laying the asphalt base. Shelly has also laid all the asphalt at the new Tanger Outlet Mall and now is working on adding lanes to the exit ramp at S.R. 37/U.S. Rt. 36/ I-71 North.

In Powell, Kenmore Construction is back widening S.R. 750 in the county. Strawser Paving, with K. D. Complete Clearing and All Crane Rental, started the Murphy Parkway extension. Trucco Construction was busy in the spring with a 42-inch water line on Home Rd. with Capitol Tunneling doing the boring. Kokosing is building a new road, Gemini Parkway at Polaris in Delaware County. Igel is doing the site work for the new IKEA store on the road, and is also widening a bridge on Worthington Rd. in Polaris.

In Gallia County, work remains good at the power plants. Mid-State is hauling and placing the ash in the landfill at the Gavin power plant and Beaver Excavating is working on the landfill expansion and has wet land projects to build as well.

Duke & Duke Services has six operators working in the refined coal facility. Enerfab has operators handling maintenance at the power plant.

Beaver Excavating is working on the landfill expansion at Gavin and at the Kyger Creek power plant landfill hauling and placing ash.

Ohio Bridge has been replacing five bridges for Gallia County.

In Jackson, in Jackson County, Shelly & Sands has two bridges to build while Geiger Brothers is working at the wastewater treatment plant.

Lake Erie Construction will be rebuilding guardrails in Jackson, Pike and Lawrence counties. Brayman Construction is on track to finish the Ironton-Russell Bridge in December. After completion of the new bridge, the old bridge will be demolished.

CBI is currently working on maintenance at the coke plant in Lawrence County and Enerfab has the maintenance work at the Haverhill Chemical plant in the county. Elsewhere in the county, Shelly has a two-lane resurfacing on S.R. 243 and Capitol Tunneling has two corrugated pipes to line at Chesapeake.

Recently signed Allard Excavation has been working on a slip repair on S.R. 52 in Lawrence County for Trucco Construction and has four miles of two-lane resurfacing in Scioto County.

Distel Construction has two separate slip repairs in Scioto County off S.R. 52. Newly signed Nuko Paving has a two-lane resurfacing of S.R. 124 in Meigs County.

Shelly is paving S.R. 159 and U.S. Rt. 23 in Ross County. RC Construction has two culverts to replace on S.R. 772. RLA is working on pipeline distribution in Chillicothe. Geiger Brothers is installing a new storage building in the Scioto Trails State Park. On S.R. 372 in Ross County. Parker has culvert replacements on S.R. 140 in Scioto County and S.R. 207 in Ross County. Work on the Portsmouth Bypass in Scioto County had a slow start due to weather. However, Beaver Excavating is moving along very well now with two shifts working. The company is moving the majority of the dirt and rock with about 30% completed. John R. Jurgensen is building new bridges and on the on/off ramps to connect U.S. Rt. 23 with the new bypass.

Our deepest sympathy to those who have lost loved ones. Our best wishes for speedy recoveries to our ill and ailing members.

***GEMINI PARKWAY** project at Polaris is keeping Curtis Miller and Denny Bays (left, l-r) and Matt Brenner (below right) busy for Kokosing.*

***STAYING BUSY** for George Igel at the AEP substation in Mt. Sterling is Douglas Donehew.*

Members in District 1 active throughout the area

DOING site work for Platform Cement at Burke Lakefront Airport are (l-r) Mike Lauria, Tom Cooper and Dave Castilyn.

WATER LINE work has Norm Olszeweski (above) working for Terrace Construction and Chris Williams (right) on the job for Fabrizi.

PIPELINE PROJECT in Cleveland is apparently a job for "Mikes." From top Mike Dillon, Mike Esposito and Mike Conley working for InfraSource.

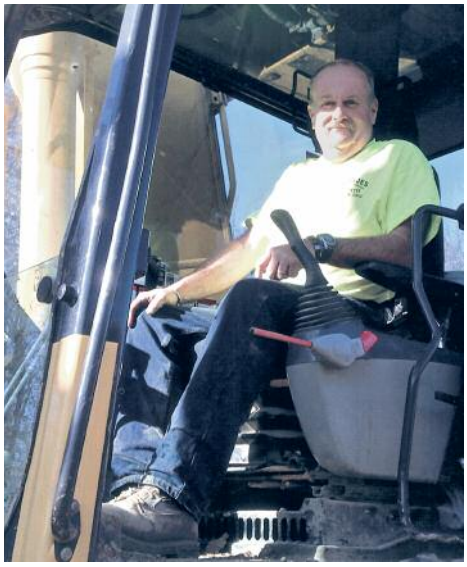
OPERATING a loader for Triad Engineering at Dugway tunnel shaft #2 is Matt Clingan (left).

INSTALLING a storm sewer for Anthony Allega in Broadview Hts. are (right, l-r) Dennis Quimper and Robert Matthew.

HANDLING a dozer in Parma is (left) William Sneider working for Independence Excavating.

STACKING armor rock in Fairport Harbor for Huffman Equipment is Jeremiah Klingman.

SETTING STEEL is Bruce Bischoff, Jr.'s job (above) for All Crane in Sandusky and Matthew Krause's (below) job for Kelley Steel Erectors in Hinckley.



"SCHOOL" work has Tim Houston (left) doing site work at the new North Ridgeville Middle School for KMU Trucking & Excavating. Seth Houser (D-6) above is operating an excavator for Allsite Construction at the new Willoughby Eastlake Career Academy.

OPERATING Independence Excavating's crusher plant at Arcelor Mittal in Cleveland is Eric Sherrill.

WWTP projects are keeping Ron Hannon (above) working for Grout Systems at the Southerly location and Keith Kister (below) working for Union Industrial Contractors at the Geneva facility.

WORKING on a Thorpe Rd. bridge rehab in Berlin Heights is Donnie Saalman on the job for Schalk Brothers.

IN ALL DISTRICTS:

ADVISORY BOARDS WILL MEET 1st MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

MEMBERSHIP WILL MEET 2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

‘You pays yer money and you takes yer choice’ . . . . . and neither is good

There are 599 additives in cigarettes according to a list submitted to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services by five major tobacco companies.

“E-cigarettes may contain ingredients that are known to be toxic to humans, and may contain other ingredients that may not be safe,” according to the FDA.

As the old saying goes, “You pays yer money and you takes yer choice.” Apparently neither one is very good if you insist on harming your health.

Many people believe e-cigarettes will help them quit smoking, yet the American Lung Association does not support using e-cigarettes for that reason.

Nor is there any government oversight of these products’ ingredients, with nearly 500 brands and 7,700 flavors on the market, all without an FDA evaluation of what’s in them.

But what the government did do in May was establish new rules regulating sales of electronic cigarettes, which are expected to take effect on August 8.

“Under this rule, retailers will no longer be allowed to sell e-cigarettes, cigars or other tobacco products to anyone under the age of 18, and all sales to those 26 and under will require a photo ID,” Sylvia Burwell, U.S. Secretary of Health & Human Services, said.

It’s an effort to keep them out of the hands of young people, who have begun using e-cigarettes as a replacement for regular cigarettes in the belief they are less habit-forming and safer. Three million teens used e-cigarettes last year, according to the government. That’s up 20% from 2014.

In the U.S., health officials say half of teenage boys will light up a cigar before a cigarette and two-thirds will smoke a flavored cigar. That’s why this new rule bans cigar sales as well as e-cigarette sales to youth.

Under the new rules, manufacturers have to get government permission to continue marketing all e-cigarettes launched since 2007. That’s most of the market, and manufacturers warn that the cost of complying with these rules could wipe out their industry. All indications are they’re likely to sue the U.S. government to block the decision.

Electronic “vaping” devices are often seen as harmless, and easier to get and use than traditional tobacco products. They seem to be a great way for new users to learn how to inhale and become addicted to nicotine, which can prepare them for smoking. In addition, they can be used in smoke-free environments.

In 2011, about 1.5% of high school students reported using them in the previous month. In 2014, more than 12% of students did. That means that nearly 2.5 million American middle- and high-school students used them in the previous month.

But what about smokers trying to use e-cigarettes to quit smoking regular cigarettes?

In a statement, Reynolds American, which makes e-cigarettes said, “We believe that a pivotal element of achieving public health is regulation that provides adult smokers with innovative nicotine products that do not burn tobacco.”

Regulators counter that research doesn’t show e-cigarettes can help smokers quit.

Opponents of electronic cigarettes used for smoking cessation have one central concern: the lack of testing and research to show that the product is effective and safe. Even though e-cigarette users are not breathing in smoke, they are still inhaling nicotine, an addictive substance.

And it’s nicotine in a liquid form, which organizations like the World Health Organization and the American Medical Association say has not been adequately tested for safety. Health experts are concerned that users of e-cigarettes may be misled into thinking they’re making a safe choice, when in fact the effects of inhaling nicotine vapor, particularly over the long term, are still unknown.

Regulatory and health agencies say that e-cigarettes may actually be doing a disservice to people who want to quit smoking, because smokers may choose these untested devices instead of one that has been proven effective, such as the patch, gum, lozenge or a nasal spray. They also worry that people will increase their overall nicotine consumption, because e-cigarettes can often be used in places such as offices, malls, restaurants and even hospitals.

If e-cigarettes can cause problems, are these problems different from those inherent in smoking regular cigarettes or cigars?

Smoking is a main cause of small cell and non-small cell lung cancer, contributing to 80-90% of lung cancer deaths in women and men, respectively. Men who smoke are 23 times more likely to develop lung cancer. Women are 13 times more likely, compared to those who have never smoked.

Between 2005 and 2010, an average of 130,659 Americans (74,300 men and 56,359 women) died of smoking – attributable to lung cancer each year. Exposure to secondhand smoke causes approximately 7,330 lung cancer deaths among non-smokers every year.

Nonsmokers have a 20-30% greater chance of developing lung cancer if they are exposed to secondhand smoke at home or work.

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Health 4U Update

Nutrition labels get a new look

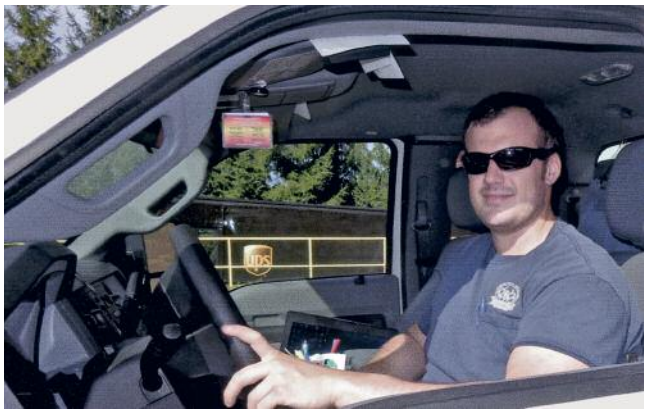
The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the White House have announced final changes to nutrition labels, which will be required on packaged foods within the next two years. The changes included a specific call-out for added sugars – sweeteners added to foods, as opposed to those that occur naturally, as in a piece of fruit – a larger font for the total number of calories, and serving sizes that are more in line with the amount of food a person is likely to consume. For instance, a 20 oz. soda will now count as one serving, since that is how it is most likely to be consumed.

Serving sizes in general are being updated in order to show how much people actually eat. The labels and serving sizes were first put into place in 1993, when people ate differently than they do today, the White House reports.

Certain nutrients that officials say are of public health importance will also be required, like vitamin D and potassium. Calcium and iron are also required, as they were previously, but the agencies say that Vitamins A and C are no longer required to be listed but manufacturers can voluntarily add them.

The changes must be made two years from May 20, 2016. Businesses with under $10 million in yearly food sales will get an extra year.

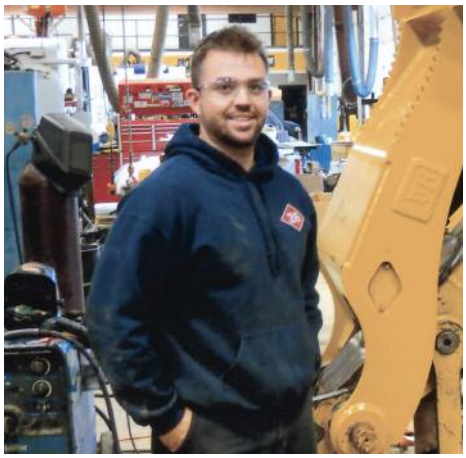
Good work season means busy season for shop members



ON THE JOB at the W.W. Williams Brunswick location is Matthew Sprowl (left) and at the firm's Cleveland shop is Travis Schonauer (above), both D-1.

DISTRICT 6 member Steve Piatt working for Ohio CAT in Cadiz.

IN MASSILLON, Jesse Farley (D-6) is working for Columbus Equipment.



FORMER MILITARY serviceman, Jacob Wallace (D-4/5) is at Ohio CAT's Troy location.

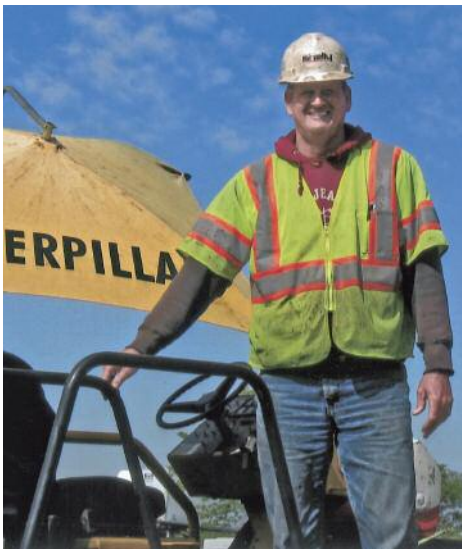
Stationary members not staying stationary

MEMBERS working for Aqua Ohio, Tiffin Division, are (l-r) Brandon Steinmetz, William Cochran, Jr. and Joe Hoover, all District 2.

PREPARING to check the fire protection system for CB Richard Ellis is District 3's assistant chief engineer Douglas Cornelius.

Projects are plentiful in District 2

HANDLING a pond project for Meinert Excavating in Neapolis is Tim Meinert.



WOOD COUNTY projects have James H. James (top) and Mike Higgins (above) working for Shelly on I-75, and Brian Kolodziejczk (right) on a paver for Gerken Paving.

WORKING in the Archbold shop for Millers Bros. Construction are (left, l-r) Dylan Reisser and Brian Scott. Working for the company at a Fostoria landfill are (below, l-r) Derek Boltz and Greg Foote.

ROLLING ALONG for M&B Asphalt in Findlay is Yvonne Nye (right). Rolling on a larger scale members, including Joe Osborne (above) on mill, are doing patch repairs on S.R. 12 in Bettsville.

Work safely and watch your buddy.

WORKING on Beaver Excavating's I-75 reconstruction in Lima is Rob Fisher.

REHAB of Morrison Rd. in Toledo is keeping Brian Yeager busy for Crestline Paving.

RUNNING a backhoe for MAJAAC in Defiance is Kevin Lewis.

NEW Local 18 contractor F.E.T. Contractor Services has John Longberry working on the Anthony Wayne Trail.

S.R. 65 slide repair is being handled by Herman Kennedy (D-3) for Shelly & Sands.

SETTING an I-280 barrier wall for Gerken Paving is Guy McEwen.

CSO PROJECT on Manhattan Blvd. has Mike Nicholls working for Kokosing.

RUNNING a concrete pumping truck for Hite Concrete on Shelly's I-75 project is Josh Schober.

Local 18 a Gold Sponsor for regional oil and gas expo

For the fifth consecutive year Local 18 participated in the two-day Ohio Valley Regional Oil and Gas Expo event in St. Clairsville on April 26 and 27.

The opening reception for this year's event included speakers from Rice Energy and Edge Marc Energy which are currently two of the top drillers in the state. The presentation from Paul Wojciechowski, PTT Global Group project director America, was the most encouraging and sparked the most interest from all participants in attendance.

The group has proposed an ethane cracker plant in Dilles Bottom in Belmont County. If PTT Global decides to move forward with this project it will be a game changer to the entire Utica shale industry and all of Ohio. Local 18 has been working closely alongside OhioJobs and Governor John Kasich to help get the PTT group to move forward with this project.

The second day of the event was a trade show and networking event. Local 18 was one of six gold sponsors and set up a booth to promote Local 18 and its membership to the oil and gas industry.

The Local 18 booth provided a great opportunity to show off its training program as well as its support for the oil and gas industry. Numerous contacts were made that will help Local 18 build relationships within the industry to help capture as much of this work for our members as possible.

The oil and gas industry is currently very slow and morale seems to be down lately because of the low price of natural gas as well as lack of infrastructure in place to ship gas to various markets.

Local 18 is very fortunate to have other industries such as highway and building work to fill in for the lack of Utica shale projects. However, when the industry picks back up and drillers like Rice Energy, Edge Marc and others get back to drilling, in addition to the PTT cracker plant producing, Local 18 will be ready!

***SPECIAL** Rep Michael Bertolone and Organizer Mike Cramer ready to meet potential customers.*

Anti RTW

continued from page 4

union is in a much stronger position to enforce terms of collective bargaining when it has full support of all workers concerned.

In the states that have legislated Right-to-Work laws, the average earnings have been 20% less than those in states that have not passed similar legislation. In addition, no great degree of industrial peace has been brought about in those states with Right-to-Work laws.

"The mantle of 'savior and protector' of the working people doesn't fit industrial 'fat-cats' who are promoting legislation in various states," he concluded.

New 200-mile pipeline planned

Kinder Morgan is planning the Utopia East Pipeline project, a 200-mile pipeline that will stretch across southeastern Ohio northwest to Fulton County and connect to an existing pipeline to Canada.

When completed, the pipeline will carry ethane and ethane-propane mixtures taken from Utica Shale mined in southeastern Ohio.

Fore said the project is in its early stages. The company is in the process of gaining approval from federal agencies, including the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and state agencies such as Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and Ohio State Historic Preservation Office.

Allen Fore, Kinder Morgan vice president, added that environmental considerations are a priority for the project.

"We try to find areas of avoidance. Where can we avoid impacts and (we) try to go into areas where it will be least impactful for the purposes of the pipeline construction," Fore said.

Based on time frames of pipelines they've built in Ohio before, they anticipate affirming approval by fall this year.

"If that goes according to schedule, we'll start construction later this year in the fourth quarter of 2016 and then bulk up the construction activity in 2017, in service in 2018."

The pipeline itself is 12 inches with a minimum depth of about 3 to 4 feet.

He shared the economic benefits of the pipeline. Construction for the pipeline will be done through Ohio organized labor operators and will take about three to four months to complete. The project will offer about 900 construction jobs that will be filled through local union contractors.

Fore also anticipates Kinder Morgan's office in Ashland will grow from 25 to 50 employees once the project starts as well.

After the pipeline is complete, it will continue to help develop Utica shale as a main economic driver for the state.

The pipeline will be monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week for leaks from its gas control center. The company is able to detect if there is any impacting pressure in the line and can shut down the line immediately in the particular impact area.

"We also have regular patrols on our line from an aerial and foot patrol to see if there's an impact that might not be detected by that leak protection system that monitors for pressure loss," Fore said.

Fore added that the pipelines are American made and are expected to last longer than 60 years, with no actual end date on them.

Government bans e-smoking devices in checked baggage on planes

In this issue of the *Buckeye* the Health 4U article examines the different effects of regular cigarettes and e-cigarettes. Since that article came out, the government has made additional caveats about e-cigarettes when traveling.

In its continuing efforts to improve transportation safety, the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration has issued a final rule which prohibits passengers and crew members from carrying battery-powered portable electronic smoking devices (e-cigarettes, e-cigs, e-cigars, e-pipes, personal vaporizers and electronic nicotine delivery systems) in checked baggage and prohibits passengers and crew members from charging the devices and/or batteries on board an aircraft.

"Fire hazards in flight are particularly dangerous, and a number of recent incidents have shown that e-cigarettes in checked bags can catch fire during transport," said U.S. Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx. "Banning e-cigarettes from checked bags is a prudent and important safety measure."

Safety alert

On January 22, 2015, the Federal Aviation Administration issued a Safety Alert for Operators, which recommended that air carriers require their passengers to carry e-cigarettes and related devices exclusively in the cabin of the aircraft. Also, on June 9, 2015, the ICAO published an addendum to the 2015-2016 ICAO Technical Instructions which prohibits the carriage of e-cigarettes in checked baggage and restricts the charging of these devices while on board the aircraft.

"This final rule is the next step in hazardous materials safety standards following our interim final rule issued last October," said PHMSA Administrator Marie Therese Dominguez. "The rule addresses the risk of fire brought about by carrying these electronic devices in checked baggage or charging them on board aircraft."

Passengers may continue to carry e-cigarettes for personal use in carry-on baggage or on their person, but may not use them on flights. The Department's regulatory ban on the smoking of tobacco products on passenger flights already included the use of electronic cigarettes. Nevertheless, to prevent passenger or crewmember confusion, the Department has amended its existing airline smoking rule to explicitly ban the use of e-cigarettes aboard aircraft.

The final rule does not prohibit a passenger from carrying other devices containing batteries for personal use (laptop computers, cell phones, cameras, etc.) in checked or carry-on baggage, nor does it restrict a passenger from transporting batteries for personal use in carry-on baggage.

Infrastructure underinvestment may cost you $3,400 a year

The broad range of U.S. infrastructure – roads, water and power networks, the goods supply chain – is suffering so much from chronic underinvestment that it will cost the average family $3,400 a year over the next decade, the American Society of Civil Engineers said in a new report.

"Poor infrastructure means more congestion on our roadways, broken water lines and power outages, and an inability to get our goods to market," said Greg DiLoreto, chair of the ASCE's Committee for America's Infrastructure.

"From lost time to inconvenience to spending money to fix our cars or a flooded basement, it's a very real cost that we're paying," he added.

The report also puts a big price tag on the gap between what all levels of government and private investment are spending now and what it would actually take to fix the problems – an extra $1.44 trillion through 2025.

However, said DiLoreto, "Infrastructure is our economic backbone. This report again shows us that every day we delay, our infrastructure goes from needing to be repaired to needing to be replaced" at a much higher cost.

In fact, the association said the United States is now "spending more (by) failing to act on our investment gap then we would to close it." Inefficient infrastructure is costing every household $9.30 a day, the ASCE said. But it added that if every household instead invested an additional $3 a day into rebuilding infrastructure, the country could close the investment gap in 10 years.

The ASCE analysis found that the biggest funding gap is in the transportation sector, and estimates it needs an additional $1 trillion in the next decade across the network of roads, bridges and rail systems.

It said that "various state actions along with some federal funding measures have helped stabilize the infrastructure gap, but the overall picture remains – underinvestment is negatively affecting the nation's economy."

Health 4U

continued from page 12

As indicated earlier, most smokers started when they were teens. Those who have friends and/or parents who smoke are more likely to start smoking than those who don't. Some teens say that they "just wanted to try it," or they thought it was "cool" to smoke. Today, these are the ones trying e-cigarettes.

Anyone who starts using tobacco can become addicted to nicotine. Studies show that smoking is most likely to become a habit during those early years. The younger you are when you begin to smoke, the more likely you are to become addicted to nicotine.

According to the 2014 Surgeon General's Report, nearly 9 out of 10 adult smokers started before age 18, and nearly all started by age 26. The report estimates that about three out of four high school smokers will become adult smokers – even if they intend to quit in a few years.

Nicotine and other chemicals in tobacco smoke are easily absorbed into the blood through the lungs. From there, nicotine quickly spreads throughout the body.

When taken in small amounts, nicotine causes pleasant feelings and distracts the user from unpleasant feelings. This makes the tobacco user want to use more. It acts on the chemistry of the brain and central nervous system, affecting the smoker's mood. Nicotine works very much like other addictive drugs by flooding the brain's reward circuits with a chemical called dopamine. Nicotine also gives a little bit of an adrenaline rush – not enough

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America is falling apart . . . . . and the repair bill is getting bigger

That's the conclusion of the latest "report card" on American roads, bridges, airports, power grid and other critical infrastructure from the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Over the next decade, it would cost more than $3.3 trillion to keep up with repairs and replacements, but based on current funding levels, the nation will come up more than $1.4 trillion short, the group says. When projected to 2040, the shortfall is expected to top $5 trillion, unless new funds are allocated.

Without that investment, the group said, Americans can look forward to more highway traffic jams, airport bottlenecks and potential power outages. The deterioration of U.S. ports, roads, trains, water and electric facilities will also take an economic toll, the engineers said, cutting payroll growth by some 2.5 million jobs and some $4 trillion of gross domestic product in lost sales and higher costs.

When Unions Need to Strike

'Soft coal' strike is hard on the economy

When most people think of labor unrest in America they think of the various major strikes of the 19th century. And, when they think of the corporate bosses responsible, they consider them despotic.

The coal strike of 1946 is obviously the exception to one of those ideas. There also is an exception to the second.

Let's take them one at a time. Many of the previous articles in this series covered strikes of the 19th century. And, even during the Great Depression of the 1930's, when millions were unemployed, information about strikes appeared almost daily in the newspapers of the day.

Even so, the truth is that no year saw as many strikes, and such a large percentage of people on strike, or so many industries affected by strikes, as 1946.

In 1937 there were 4,740 strikes involving 1,811,000 workers resulting in 28 million lost work days. In 1946 there were 4,985 strikes involving 4,600,000 strikers, resulting in 116 million lost work days.

The root of the labor conflicts of 1946 was a no-strike pledge that many labor unions took during WWII. This caused a build-up of labor disputes that was bound to explode once the war ended. In addition, union membership literally doubled, from 7.2 million in 1940 to 14.5 million at war's end.

That's not to say that there weren't strikes during WWII. But they were very localized strikes, and almost none of the wartime strikes were over wages. The overwhelming number were over disciplinary and management issues. There were exceptions and the United Mine Workers (UMW) were among the exceptions.

During, and shortly after the war, it's possible that no union leader was more powerful than John L. Lewis. As a teenager in the 1890s, he had worked as a miner. In 1911, he began organizing for the United Mine Workers full-time and became the UMW's acting president in 1919 at the age of 39, shortly after a major coal strike that year. It was a position he would hold for more than four decades.

Although the mine owners were not necessarily understanding of their workers' needs, it was Lewis' rule in the UMW that has been described as despotic. There goes that second idea. However, he commanded fierce loyalty throughout both the leadership and the ranks, and he left no doubt that his loyalty was with the miners.

His strike call during World War II left pro-labor President Roosevelt with no choice but to use the military to seize the mines. Lewis was unapologetic.

So, on April 1, 1946 – it was no April Fool's joke – Lewis called 400,000 bituminous coal miners out on strike for improved wages, health benefits and safety regulations. By mid-May, the strike was crippling industrial production and threatened to end the economy's postwar recovery. (Early in 2016 there were fewer than 60,000 coal miners in the U.S.)

In May, 250,000 railroad workers also went on strike, threatening to bring the entire nation to a halt.

When Lewis rejected President Harry Truman's efforts to find a compromise, the president, like his predecessor, seized the mines, and ordered the strikers back to work. When the companies refused a settlement negotiated between the workers and government, Lewis took his men out of the pits again.

Upon refusing an injunction to resume work, a U.S. judge found Lewis in contempt of court and fined the UMW $3,500,000 – later reduced to $700,000 – before Lewis ended the strike on December 7.

Even so, conservatives were livid at the amount of disruptions from the strikes. There were several other reasons for the Republican congressional win in 1946 off-year elections, including a recession and the fact that Truman wasn't as popular as the deceased FDR. But the strikes just added to that list.

The GOP gained 55 seats and regained control of the House for the first time since Hoover was president more than a decade-and-a-half earlier.

The Republicans immediately went after the base of the Democratic Party – labor unions. In 1947 they passed the Taft-Hartley Act, which prohibited jurisdictional strikes, secondary boycotts and "common situ" picketing, closed shops and monetary donations by unions to federal political campaigns. Congress overrode Truman's veto on June 23. The law became known as the "slave-labor bill" in union circles.

The government had acceded to most UMW demands while operating the mines, and the coal companies agreed to the bulk of Lewis's terms in 1947 to regain their property.

John L. Lewis may not have been a household word until that 1946 strike, but he was well-known in the union ranks.

In 1935, he led an insurgency of industrial unionists in the AFL who formed the Committee for Industrial Organization (later the Congress of Industrial Organizations, CIO). Within three years, the UMW, along with four million other organized workers and 38 unions, affiliated with the CIO.

In its statement of purpose, the CIO said it was formed to encourage the AFL to organize workers in mass production industries along industrial union lines. But the CIO failed to change AFL policy from within.

On September 10, 1936, the AFL suspended all 10 CIO unions and in 1938, these

continued on page 19

When Unions need to strike *continued from page 18*

unions formed the newly named Congress of Industrial Organizations as a rival labor federation. It would remain a separate labor organization for almost two decades.

Ten years after its creation, and partially because of the multitude of strikes in 1946, the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 became law. One of its criteria required union leaders to swear that they were not Communists. Many CIO leaders refused to obey that requirement, which was later found to be unconstitutional.

In 1955, the CIO rejoined the AFL, forming the new entity known as the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

Although the 1946 coal strike affected the nation more than any previous such strikes, workers from the coal mines had gone on strike as early as 1891, even though that was only a statewide strike in Tennessee. There were localized strikes in Utah in 1903, Pennsylvania in 1910-11 and Alabama in 1920.

Nationally, coal miners went out in 1894, 1902, 1919, 1922, 1925, 1927, 1943 and 1977-78.

But perhaps even more devastating, though on a local basis, were the events in Matewan, WV in 1920 and the Harlan County, Kentucky war that lasted from 1931 to 1939.

A nationwide coal strike settled during the winter of 1920 had won unionized miners a 27% wage increase. Unfortunately, the settlement didn't help most miners in southern West Virginia, the largest non-unionized coal region in the country. When UMW stepped up its campaign to organize Logan, Mingo and McDowell counties, coal operators retaliated by hiring private detectives to quash all union activity. Miners who joined the UMW were fired and thrown out of their company-owned houses.

Despite the risks, thousands defied the coal operators and joined the UMW. Tensions between the two sides exploded into violence on May 19, when 13 Baldwin-Felts detectives arrived in Matewan to evict union miners from houses owned by the Stone Mountain Coal Company. After carrying out several evictions, the detectives then walked to the depot to catch the five o'clock train. They were intercepted by Chief of Police Sid Hatfield, who claimed to have arrest warrants from the county sheriff.

Detective Albert Felts produced a warrant for Hatfield's arrest, which Matewan Mayor C.C. Testerman claimed to be a fake. The detectives didn't know they had been surrounded by armed miners, who watched from windows and doorways. While Felts, Hatfield and Testerman faced off, a shot rang out. The ensuing gun battle left seven detectives and four townspeople dead, including Felts and Testerman.

Hatfield became a local hero and was eventually acquitted of murder charges for his part in the "Matewan Massacre."

The Harlan County War was a series of coal mining-related skirmishes, executions, bombings and strikes (both attempted and realized) during the 1930s. The incidents involved coal miners and union organizers on one side, and coal firms and law enforcement officials on the other.

It was concerned with the rights of Harlan County coal miners to organize their workplaces and better their wages and working conditions. It was a nearly decade-long conflict, lasting from 1931 to 1939. Before its conclusion, state and federal troops would occupy the county more than half a dozen times, an indeterminate number of miners, deputies, and bosses would be killed, union membership would oscillate wildly, and workers in the nation's most anti-labor coal county would ultimately be represented by a union.

Health 4U *continued from page 17*

to notice, but enough to speed up the heart and raise blood pressure.

As the body adapts to nicotine, smokers tend to increase the amount of tobacco they use. This raises the amount of nicotine in their blood, and more tobacco is needed to get the same effect. Over time, a smoker reaches a certain nicotine level and then will need to keep up the usage to keep the level of nicotine within a comfortable range.

Smokers can quickly become dependent on nicotine and suffer physical and emotional (mental or psychological) withdrawal symptoms when they stop smoking. These symptoms include irritability, nervousness, headaches and trouble sleeping. The true mark of addiction, though, is that people still smoke even though they know smoking is bad for them – affecting their lives, their health and their families in unhealthy ways.

Researchers are also looking at other chemicals in tobacco that make it hard to quit. In the brains of animals, tobacco smoke causes chemical changes that are not fully explained by the effects of nicotine.

The average amount of nicotine the smoker gets in one regular cigarette is about 1 to 2 milligrams. The amount you actually take in depends on how you smoke, how many puffs you take, how deeply you inhale, and other factors.

Most people who smoke want to quit. About two out of three smokers say they want to quit and about half try to quit each year. This is because smokers become physically dependent on nicotine. There's also a strong emotional (psychological) dependence. Nicotine affects a smoker's behavior, mood and emotions. If a smoker uses tobacco to help manage unpleasant feelings and emotions, it can become a problem for some when they try to quit. The smoker may link smoking with social activities and many other activities, too. All of these factors make smoking a hard habit to break.

Stopping or cutting back on tobacco causes symptoms of nicotine withdrawal. Withdrawal is both physical and mental. Physically, your body is reacting to the absence of nicotine. Mentally, you are faced with giving up a habit, which calls for a major change in behavior. Emotionally, you might feel as if you've lost your best friend. Studies have shown that smokeless tobacco users have as much trouble giving up tobacco as cigarette smokers do.

People who have used tobacco regularly for a few weeks or longer will have withdrawal symptoms if they suddenly stop or greatly reduce the amount they use. There's no danger in nicotine withdrawal, but the symptoms can be uncomfortable. They usually start within a few hours and peak about two to three days later when most of the nicotine and its by-products are out of the body. Withdrawal symptoms can last a few days to up to several weeks. Symptoms ease each day a person stays tobacco-free.

Cigarette smoking is the leading preventable cause of death in the world, killing nearly 500,000 Americans and six million people around the world each year. People die not only from lung cancer, but also heart disease, diabetes, colorectal and pancreatic cancer, and a range of medical conditions that fall under the umbrella of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

If you want to stop, take the recommendations of the experts and don't rely on e-cigarettes or those with "real" tobacco.

(Material in this article adapted from American Lung Association, American Cancer Association, WebMD, FDA and the New York Times, among others.)

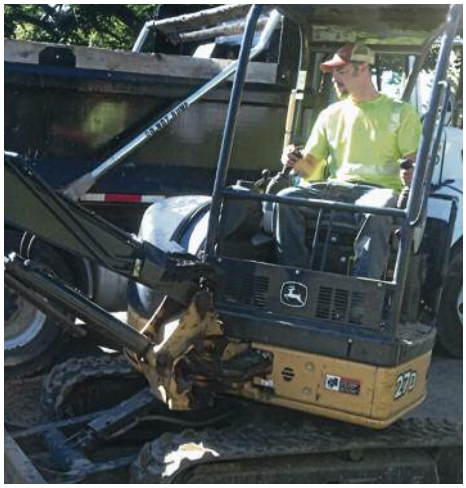
Variety of jobs means good summer for District 6

OWNER OPERATOR Randy Dotson (D-1) working on I-271/I-77 lighting for Zenith Systems.

GAS MAIN work is being handled by Russ Miller (D-1), Mike Nestor and Matt Miller (left) for Miller Pipeline in Alliance. (Below) Luke Ruble is working in Navarre for KS Energy Services on a similar job.

TWO Kenmore projects in Akron are the Mud Run CSO being handled by Curtis Slone (above, D-1) and storm sewers at Cadillac Hill with Tom Kelly doing the work.

RUNNING a skid steer with a manhole saw attachment is Marty Brumbaugh working for Northstar.



PUMPING concrete for Howard Concrete Pumping on the Ledge Rd. bridge foundation is Ed Vanko.

RELOCATING gas lines on Summit St. in Kent for H.M. Miller are (l-r) David Snure and John Shircliff.

FIELD MECHANIC Brian Bridge working for Ohio CAT in Brilliant in Jefferson County.

PREPARING for the upcoming I-76 interchange project, Rich Pavelecky (D-1) is working for Terrace Construction on the duct bank portion.

WORKING in the Buckeye tank yard is Dick Vickers on the job for Simpson and Brown.

RUNNING a skid steer for Beaver Excavating at the Case Farms plant in Winesburg is Susanne Marion (above) and running an excavator at the site is Dion Ehmer (below).

WORKING on I-77 in Richfield for Eclipse is Edward Schartman.

WORK at Kent State University is keeping several contractors busy. (From top) Chris Allgood running a forklift for Berkel & Co. Jerry Caster making picks for roofing material for Mid-West Crane.
Bill Campbell excavating a basement for Precision Engineering.

Steward meetings well-attended

DISTRICT 1 Steward Refresher class.

DISTRICT 3 Steward class being taught by Scott Stevenson.

DISTRICT 4/5 Steward class.

DISTRIBUTION and Maintenance Pipeline Stewards annual meeting.

RETIREES CLUB

by Harold Pflager *President*

It looks like a good year for Local 18 members and it looks like a good year for the retirees as we enjoy our 30th annual picnic, organized one year after the Retirees Clubs were initially created.

After 30 years in good standing with Local 18, members become Life Members. Since we are celebrating our 30th annual picnic on Wednesday, August 17, we encourage all retired 30-year members to attend this 30-year picnic. Thirty years of service at any endeavor is a great accomplishment.

Picnic activities

There is an article on page 6 of the *Buckeye* outlining the activities that will take place at this year's celebratory picnic. The planning committee of the Retiree's Club hopes the added activities will increase participation.

As I mentioned earlier, this looks like a good year for Local 18 and you will hear about some of the programs and projects ahead from Business Manager Dalton, President Byers, Vice President and Legislative Representative Totman, Secretary Siesel and the local's five district managers.

Newly retired members are encouraged to attend Retiree Club meetings in all districts. You will find members there you worked with when you were new to the industry. Memories are exchanged, good times are remembered and friendships are rekindled.

This club, like your union, requires new members to continue to meet its goals of helping our retired members.

I have been to all districts holding club meetings this year, and I plan to be at each one at least one more time later this year.

We thank all staff members for their help on putting on the club meetings and the annual picnic.

On average, U.S. drivers travel farther by noon than international space station has ever flown

New data released by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) show that U.S. driving reached 746 billion miles in the first three months of 2016, beating the previous record of 720.1 billion miles set last year.

For a sense of scale, 746 billion miles is roughly 286.9 times as far as the International Space Station (ISS) has traveled since it began orbiting in 1998. In fact, Americans drive twice as far on any given day before noon as the ISS has ever flown.

The new data show that more than 273.4 billion miles were driven in March 2016 alone, highlighting the growing demands facing the nation's roads and reaffirming the value of the recently enacted "Fixing America's Surface Transportation" (FAST) Act, which is investing $305 billion in America's surface transportation infrastructure – including $226 billion for roads and bridges – over the next five years.

The report also includes seasonally-adjusted data, which is conducted by U.S. DOT's Bureau of Transportation Statistics as a way to even out seasonal variation in travel and enable vehicle miles traveled (VMT) comparisons with any other month in any year. The seasonally-adjusted vehicle miles traveled for March 2016 were 268.2 billion miles, a new monthly record for seasonally-adjusted VMT.

The new figures confirm the trends identified in "Beyond Traffic," a U.S. DOT report issued last year, which projects a 43% increase in commercial truck shipments and population growth of 70 million by 2045. The nation's current infrastructure has ever increasing demands on it, and investments are needed in both the short- and long-term. Increased gridlock nationwide can be expected unless these investments are made.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Due to IRS regulations, a portion of your administrative dues are not deductible on your 2016 income tax return (filing period 2017). In accordance with Local 18 Bylaws this amount is used for promoting, preserving, supporting and combating legislative initiatives affecting collective bargaining and union membership rights.

If you pay 3.0% administrative dues, then 16.7% of your total administrative dues are not deductible.

If you pay 2.0% administrative dues, then 25% of your total administrative dues are not deductible.

Your regular dues are not related to lobbying and therefore are 100% deductible.

Special guest at D-1 Retiree July meeting

Tom Strong, a noted medical lecturer and patient advocate, will be the guest speaker at the July 28 District 1 retiree meeting, discussing how drugs work, what causes side effects and how to protect yourself as a consumer of medications.

Doors for the meeting, held at the Cleveland Headquarters, will open at 10:30 a.m. and the meeting will begin at 11:45 a.m.

All retirees are welcome to attend and bring their questions concerning medications, their use and how they may affect seniors.

PEP'S Club 18

Yes, I would like to do my part to support candidates and issues that help promote work for Local 18.

"To comply with federal law, we must use best efforts to obtain, maintain and submit the name, mailing address, occupation and name of employer of individuals whose contributions exceed $200 per calendar year."

Name: _____ Reg. No: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____ District: _____

❑ **$18.00** ❑ **$50.00** ❑ **$100.00** ❑ **other $**_____

$ _____

❑ **Money Clip** *($100.00 minimum contribution)*

Contributions or gifts to PEP's Club 18 are not deductible as charitable contributions for federal income tax purposes. Forms and contributions should be sent to P.E.P. Local 18 3515 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115.

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Survivor, pension benefits go to 20

Survivors of four Local 18 members have qualified for death benefits and 16 members have qualified for retirement benefits. They include:

District 1

Robert J. Vanscoyoc (early retirement); Donna J. Kline, Joint & Survivor (early retirement); Nello P. Salvatore, Jr. (normal retirement); Christopher A. Johnson and Dennis C. Rupnow, Joint & Survivor's (normal retirements) and Joseph M. Peters (death).

District 2

Gary R. Shaver (normal retirement).

District 3

George W. Hardbarger and Grover C. Melvin, Joint & Survivor's (early retirements) and Christopher D. Dean and Gregory S. Mowery, Joint & Survivor's (normal retirements).

District 4/5

Anthony K. Zimmerman (early retirement); Dan J. Callahan and Bernie Jo Wolf (normal retirement); Charles W. Howard (death), Clarence E. Norman (death).

District 6

Mitchell E. Bell, Richard P. Gill and Donald P. Young, Joint & Survivor's (early retirement), Steven M. Dearth (death).

IN MEMORIAM

Local 18 extends its sympathy to the families and loved ones of the following members who have passed away.

LM Howard Keith (D-1)	July 15, 2015
LM Edgar Walters (D-6)	April 9
LM George Alexander (D-1)	April 11
LM Hezekiah Hadden (D-3)	April 17
LM Albert Klaus (D-2)	April 21
LM Dennis Biedenbach (D-6)	April 26
LM Donald Wolfe (D-4/5)	April 26
LM Thomas Preston (D-3)	May 2
David Everett (D-1)	May 3
Randy Gearheart (D-3)	May 4
Mark McClure (D-4/5)	May 4
LM Eric Poore (D-2)	May 4
David Robertson (D-1)	May 10
LM Claude Walton (D-1)	May 12
LM George Charles (D-4/5)	May 16
LM Harold Rooks (D-2)	May 22