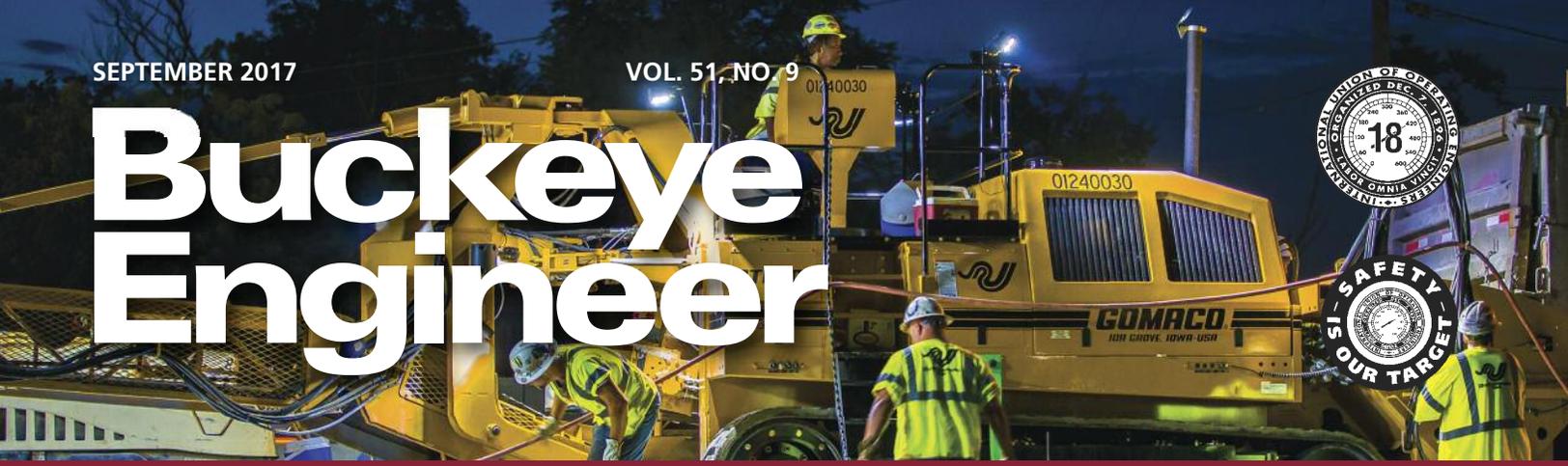


Buckeye Engineer



Local 18 CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER

- 1 Installation of newly elected officers – Local 18 Headquarters, 7:30 p.m.
- 3 District 3 Labor Day Picnic – Logan Training Site, 11 a.m.-3 p.m.
- 4 Labor Day
- 4 Districts 1 & 6 Labor Day Picnic – Richfield Training Site, 11 a.m.-3 p.m.
- 4 District 2 participation in Labor Day parades – Fremont and Toledo; Labor Day Picnic – Cygnet Training Site, following parades ending at 2:30 p.m.
- 4 District 4/5 participation in the Kettering Holiday at Home parade
- 4 District 6 participation in Barborton Labor Day parade
- *5 Advisory Board mtgs.
- 9 & 16 CCO Refresher – Richfield and Miamisburg training sites
- 11 All Districts – Membership mtgs.
- 13 Dist. 2 Info. mtg. – Lima
- 16 Dist. 4/5 Family picnic
- 18 Dist. 6 Info. mtg. – Guernsey County Fairgrounds
- 20 Dist. 1 Info. mtg. – Ashtabula
- 23 CCO Exam – Richfield and Miamisburg training sites

OCTOBER

- 2 Nomination petitions for delegates and alternates to 2018 International Convention available at district offices
- 2 Advisory Board mtgs.
- 9 All Districts – Membership mtgs.
- 11 Dist. 2 Info. mtg. – Lima
- 16 Dist. 6 Info. mtg. – Guernsey County Fairgrounds
- 18 Dist. 1 Info. mtg. – Ashtabula

continued on page 14

REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

by Richard E. Dalton, Business Manager

Labor Day this year is Monday September 4, but what is Labor Day all about? Most people think of it as a day off work, the last of summer, and a day of picnics, fireworks and time with family. But there is more to Labor Day and we should not forget.

The first Labor Day was celebrated on Tuesday, September 5, 1882 in New York City by the Central Labor Union. In 1884 the first Monday in September was selected as the holiday by the Central Labor Union. It was originally celebrated as “The workingmen’s holiday.”

The idea spread across the country until Congress passed an act in 1894 to honor the achievements of American workers on the first Monday in September. It was created as a tribute to the contributions that workers made to the strength, prosperity and well-being of this great country.

Today everyone seems to have forgotten who built this country, who made it strong and who made it prosper. Now it’s how much can we take away from Labor and the worker? Why do we need unions? And Right-to-Work[®] is best for the country! Don’t be fooled, Labor still builds this country and Labor should be respected for its accomplishments.

Right-to-Work[®] continues to loom in the background, out-of-sight but not gone by any means. Local 18’s messages are being heard in this state and as a result the legislators have not brought up RTW[®]. The townships are quiet on RTW[®] as well. We continue to keep an ear to the ground in the event something should crop up.

Work across the state has been good to the membership this summer, and as a result



Labor Day and RTW[®], quite a combination.

everyone is getting a little tired on the jobsites. Don’t let your guard down, become complacent and take safety for granted. We are our brothers’ keepers and should watch out for each other’s safety.

Organizing continues to bring benefits of employment opportunities to the membership. Since my last writing several new companies have been signed including a large northeast Ohio excavating company, Fechko Excavating. We welcome Fechko along with all our new signatory employers and look forward to a long and prosperous relationship for both employers and Local 18’s membership. The Organizers just won an election to represent the employees of Sunbelt Rentals in Findlay. The next step

will be negotiations for that shop.

Local 18’s Stationary Department is also hard at work representing the membership and organizing the unorganized. Our Stationary group is in initial negotiations with several other crafts for the new Cleveland Hilton Hotel. These negotiations take a bit longer than Local 18 is used to, but when you get multiple groups involved with different interests and ideas it tends to be slower. The Stationary Department also has numerous contracts it is negotiating and more organizing leads to pursue.

The statewide retirees’ picnic held in the District 3 facility on August 16 was another great success. Numerous bridges and roads were built that day as old friends got together to enjoy the afternoon and get reacquainted. If you haven’t been to a retiree meeting check out the calendar on the front cover and take part in the next one.

In closing I wish those sick and ailing members quick and full recoveries. My deepest sympathy to those who have lost loved ones.



Official Publication of Local Union 18 and its branches
International Union of Operating Engineers

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Robert W. Park, Jr. Executive Board

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Local 18 Training Centers

Richfield Training Center

4675 Newton Rd.
Richfield, OH 44286
(P) 330-659-4115
(P) Toll Free 800-842-9419
(F) 330-659-9785

Cygnnet Training Center

9435 Cygnnet Rd.
Cygnnet, 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 local18training.net

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, 2017 **when a new dues schedule will go into effect. Check page 15 for the new dues schedule.**

Local 18 \$63.75 per quarter
+3% Administrative Dues*

Local 18A \$63.75 per quarter
+3% Administrative Dues*

Local 18B \$63.75 per quarter
+3% Administrative Dues*

Local 18C \$48.75 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 \$54.75 per quarter (Stone
Quarries, Material Yards, etc.)

Local 18D \$23.50 per month

Local 18G Two times the employee's hourly
rate per month to be paid quarterly

Local 18RA \$63.75 per quarter
+3% Administrative Dues*

Local 18S Two times the employee's
hourly rate plus \$9.00 per month to be
paid monthly

Owner Operator members
\$147.75 per quarter

Reduced Dues \$42.75 per quarter

**Jefferson S. Powell
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 4/5 looking at very busy fall season

After the spring rain somewhat subsided, and with summer almost over, District 4/5 is looking at a fall that is busier than ever with several major highway projects, water lines and sanitary upgrades, in addition to an increasing amount of building trades work, including the site preparation.

Southwestern counties

In Hamilton County, Rack & Ballauer continues a minor widening on Pippin Rd. for the Hamilton county engineers. Water and sewer lines have been relocated, and Oglesby has begun to slip form the new concrete curb.

Kokosing Construction kept many operators busy on the Martin Luther King Drive/I-71 major road construction in Cincinnati. Several new ramps are open and the Lincoln Ave. bridge over I-71 has been raised to allow for proper clearance of I-71. The company is currently working on cleanup and restoration.

Kokosing also has broken ground for the Greater Cincinnati Municipal Sewer District's new Lick Run project. This 18-month fast track project will separate the storm water runoff, and replace sanitary sewer lines to help prevent overload of the Gest St. wastewater treatment plant.

John R. Jurgensen is keeping busy with mill and fill operations throughout Hamilton County. The company has started back to work on Martin Luther King Drive at Dixmyth Ave. where it has installed a new retaining wall and storm sewer. It is currently installing fire hydrants, cutting grade on the westbound lane, and adding a turn lane on the westbound lane at Dixmyth. Once this lane is finished, it will begin working on the eastbound lane. This phase of the project consists of widening the lane from two to four lanes.

Ford Development is working on a major road reconstruction on Donna Lane in Sycamore Township. Once finished, 1,700 feet of eight-inch new water line with 34 services, and 2,400 feet of eight-inch under-drain will have been installed. Subcontractor Oglesby Construction is slip forming the curb. Ford Development is working at two locations on Mill Rd. in Springfield Township. A total of 1,000 feet of 24-inch cast iron duct tile pipe will be installed.

Nelson Stark is also very busy in Hamilton County. The company is working on Phase 1 of a new residential housing project at the old Blue Ash Airport, relocating 250,000 yards of material in preparation for future residential development.

There are many projects keeping operators busy in Butler County. John R. Jurgensen continues working on the Grand Ave. overpass at

the CSX railroad track which will extend to University Blvd. New intersections on both sides of the bridge will be added. Proof testing is currently being performed on the new MSE wall with 3.5 million pounds of barrier wall (754 pieces) stacked on both approaches for the test.

With many new warehouses going up, Nelson Stark is staying busy with the site work on Steward Rd. in Fairfield. The company has moved 50,000 yards of material and will be laying 1,500 feet of 12- to 18-inch storm sewer pipe. On Jacquemin Drive in West Chester it has moved in 30,000 yards of material from another location.

Ford Development picked up a storm sewer replacement at the intersection of Kyles Station Rd. and Maud Hughes Rd. This project will replace 500 feet of 12- to 18-inch storm pipe.

Rack & Ballauer is undertaking a culvert replacement on S.R. 748 in Shandon. The company will be installing two 208-foot long, 58-inch by 91-inch Olympic shaped pipes. It will then extend another Olympic shaped pipe at the other end of the site. As part of the project, 200-foot long, 12-foot tall gabion baskets were set in place.

Barrett Paving is also keeping very busy in Butler County with mill and fill operations for the county engineer's department. The company is also working on a roundabout at Yankee and Princeton roads, as well as widening Princeton Glendale Rd.

Northern Kentucky

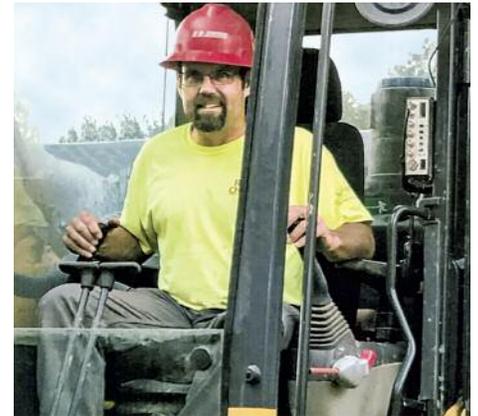
In Boone County, Coppage Construction is performing site work for a warehouse on Ted Bushelman Blvd. The company is currently moving 320,000 yards of material, and once the dirt work is done the company will be installing storm water pipe.

Northwestern counties

Miller Brothers continues working on the new Fort Loramie Lake Spillway in Auglaize County where the company has moved 20,000 cubic yards of dirt. The spillway has more than 225,000 pounds of rebar and 3,000 cubic yards of concrete. Upon completion of the new spillway, the old dam will be removed.

Shelly has been working on a nine-mile stretch of S.R. 127 in Mercer County. There was three quarters of an inch of asphalt milled from the current roadway, and more than 18,000 tons of new asphalt laid in late summer.

In Logan County, CJ Mahan has completed Phase 1 of the Indian Lake Spillway, and is moving to Phase 2. Phase 1 consisted of pouring 4,000 yards of concrete for a new spillway. Seven hundred square feet of sheet pile



WORKING for Jergens on its Dayton Xenia Rd. project in Greene County are Byron Swab (above) and Carl Lockard, Jr. (below).



have been relocated for Phase 2, and an access road has been built to start demolition of the existing spillway.

In mid-summer, Ryan Central finished up a 7.5 acre cell at the Cherokee Run landfill in Bellefontaine in the county. The company excavated 90,000 yards of dirt from the site, and 25,000 yards of clay were installed for the liner. To finish the project 15,000 tons of pea gravel were installed.

Eagle Bridge is working on the Troy Piqua Rd. bridge replacement over I-75 in Miami County. The company has moved more than 40,000 yards of dirt for new bridge approaches, and installed 500 feet of 15-inch plastic storm pipe. In mid-summer, Maxim Crane, utilizing two 450-ton hydraulic truck cranes, set the 200,000 pound 156-foot long by 6-foot high concrete pre-cast beams for the new bridge.

Barrett Paving has been working on U.S. Rt. 36 from the Miami County line to Urbana in Champaign County. This 14-mile stretch has 11,000 tons of new intermediate asphalt, and

continued on page 12

POLITICAL ACTION

Legislative Report

by Mark Totman *Legislative Representative*

Legislators at the Statehouse are still on summer break. Members of the Ohio Senate were scheduled for a couple of session days in August and the House members are scheduled to return this month.



We have been meeting with legislators from both parties, taking legislators to our training facilities and reviewing the upcoming 2018 House and Senate open seat races and the other races in which we think we can make a difference.

Business Manager Dalton and I have been

meeting with the Governor and his people along with JobsOhio personnel to discuss providing the workforce for the estimated \$6 billion PTT project (ethane cracker plant) in Belmont County where land has been purchased by the owners recently. (See related article on page 8).

We also have been involved in preliminary discussions to provide the workforce with the aforementioned groups in the discussion of a large electronic manufacturing facility estimated at \$10 billion dollars by the Foxconn Company, an electronic manufacturing firm that is looking at Ohio and a few other states for its manufacturing facilities.

Stay tuned to your *Buckeye Engineer* for updates on these and other upcoming projects in the near future.

Thanks for your continued support of the PEP PAC program. We are successful because of your support! See you next month.

UAW makes second run in Right-to-Work south

United Auto Workers president Dennis Williams said he is confident the union will win a historic election in Right-to-Work Mississippi.

The union, which represents 415,963 auto industry employees, has been campaigning to organize thousands of Nissan workers since 2013 in a bid to gain a foothold in the Right-to-Work South where companies are manufacturing cars in increasing volume. The union filed an election petition with the National Labor Relations Board on July 10. Williams said he is confident the union will win, predicting it would add between 3,500 and 3,800 members to its union ranks.

"It's major to us ... we went in there very confident that we had a strong group of people in the bargaining unit ... that wanted a union," he said. "We felt very strongly that

continued on page 5

Right-to-Work does not create a right to work!

Despite the misleading title, Right-to-Work laws do not create a right to work, nor do they protect workers from being fired for unjust reasons.

What Right-to-Work laws actually do is allow workers in union shops to accept the benefits of unionizing without paying their share of the costs. The National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) requires unions to represent all employees in the bargaining unit.

All workers in the unit receive the increased wages and benefits negotiated by the union. All workers receive protection from unjust discharge under the collective bargaining agreement and representation in arbitration challenging unjust terminations at no charge. It is only fair that all workers who receive these benefits share the costs. That is what the NLRA provides.

State Right-to-Work laws, which are permitted by the NLRA, change this arrangement. Under such laws, workers are permitted to receive the benefits of the collective bargaining agreements without paying their share of the costs. This forces fellow employees to pay more than their fair share to make up the loss.

Right-to-Work laws also weaken unions by forcing them to provide services to workers without being reimbursed for their costs.

This is exactly what proponents of Right-to-Work want. The champions of Right-to-Work are not supporters of workers' rights. The National Right-to-Work committee was founded in 1954 by a group of ultra-conservative businessmen, including Whitford Blakeney, one of the best known anti-labor lawyers of his time, whose career in-

cluded representing the J.P. Stevens textile company, whose campaign against unionization was found by the National Labor Relations Board to include "excessive and egregious labor practices."

(The movie "Norma Rae" is based on that strike. Sally Field's role, which won her an Oscar, was based on Crystal Lee Sutton who was fired at a Stevens plant for trying to organize the employees.)

To this day, the NRTWC functions as an arm of organized business. It did not support civil rights laws protecting workers from racial and gender discrimination. It does not support increasing protection against retaliation for workers who try to organize. It does not support protecting workers' lives by improving enforcement of occupational safety and health laws.

In fact, the committee's leadership works closely with those who oppose improving the rights of workers.

Advocates of Right-to-Work laws claim that such laws protect workers' right to freedom of association by preventing them from being forced to join unions against their will. This is not true.

Workers already have this right under the National Labor Relations Act. Section 7 of the Act prohibits discrimination against any employee because he or she has chosen to join or not join a union. No new state law is needed to protect workers in this area.

Right-to-Work laws allow workers to accept the benefits of union membership without sharing the cost. This is a right no one should have – the right to get something for nothing and make others pay the bill.

Kansas City Star

Letter to the Editor

In his July 19 letter, state Sen. Will Kraus spread a little fear mongering and false information about labor unions, without any facts or data to back them up.

He suggested that the big bad bogeyman, the "big labor bosses," didn't want right to work. Well, I am here to tell him the hard-working, taxpaying union men and women of Missouri don't want it.

We do not want freeloaders being paid good wages and receiving good benefits, but not paying for their representation.

Any man or woman who doesn't want to pay dues should apply at the many non-union businesses in Missouri. Then they will not have to pay those dues – but they probably will not receive the pay and benefits of dues-paying union members.

Now let me show you who is behind this movement: David Humphreys and Sarah Humphreys Atkins of Tamko Building Products, St. Joseph businessman Stan Herzog, Missouri Republican Party chair Todd Graves and Kansas City attorney James Thomas III. Together, they have put up at least \$1 million to depress your wages and benefits.

Remember that when you shop or vote in November.

Dennis Parker, *Lee's Summit*

U.S. House defeats assault on prevailing wage

By a 183-242 vote, the GOP-run U.S. House of Representatives defeated the latest assault on the Davis-Bacon Act and its legal prevailing wages for construction workers on federally funded projects.

Fifty-one Republicans joined all voting Democrats in backing Davis-Bacon. The other 183 Republicans voted to cut workers' wages.

In an indication that even Davis-Bacon foes realize their fight was uphill, Rep. Paul Gosar, R-Ariz., tried to weaken Davis-Bacon by lowering the wage base, rather than kill it altogether. But it went nowhere.

Gosar's amendment to weaken Davis-Bacon "would hurt the local economy, devalue workers' pay, and take a very important tool out of the toolbox for Republicans, Democrats and Americans," said Rep. David Norcross, D-NJ, an electrical worker and former Building Trades Council president in southern New Jersey. He led the debate against Gosar's move.

Wisconsin considering repealing prevailing wage

Wisconsin road projects could be designed and built by the same firm and their workers could be paid less, under new GOP legislation aimed at lowering the costs of highway construction.

The state faces long-term shortfalls in its roads fund, and a disagreement over how to pay for bridge and highway projects has held up the state budget.

To help address that, a group of GOP lawmakers introduced legislation they said would help to close the funding gap by lowering costs. The bill would repeal the state's prevailing wage law requiring certain minimum pay levels for construction workers.

The state Department of Transportation faced a critical audit in January that showed the cost of major road projects in Wisconsin doubled between the time they were planned and built. The nonpartisan Legislative Audit Bureau found that DOT officials didn't take into account the considerable effects that inflation and changes to project design would have on construction costs over time.

Democrats like Senate Minority Leader Jennifer Shilling of La Crosse have opposed the repeal of prevailing wage laws, arguing they benefit middle-income families and ensure a pipeline of skilled workers to do the work in the future.

"Outsourcing jobs and paying workers less isn't going to fill our potholes any quicker," Shilling said in a statement. "We need a real plan that invests in infrastructure, protects Wisconsin jobs and improves the safety of our local roads."

"The prevailing wage is based on surveys of local wages and benefits, not whether there is a union or not," Norcross added. "It keeps the community vibrant" and prevents "cutting wages in your local community."

The 86-year-old Davis-Bacon Act mandates that locally prevailing wages, determined by

continued on page 9

Missouri Governor's nonprofit gives \$250K to Right-to-Work PAC

Missouri Republican Gov. Eric Greitens' nonprofit has donated \$250,000 to a political action committee created to help stave off efforts by labor unions to repeal Missouri's Right-to-Work law.

The Kansas City Star reported that the source of the money given to Missourians for Worker Freedom is unknown. That's because nonprofits such as Greitens' A New Missouri Inc. aren't required to disclose donors.

Greitens' political team founded the nonprofit in February, the same month the governor signed a Right-to-Work law banning mandatory union fees. Since then, it's spent hundreds of thousands of dollars promoting the governor and attacking his political enemies.

The governor's campaign finance director also is helping raise money for another Right-to-Work focused PAC, called Liberty Alliance, which has the same mailing address as Missourians for Worker Freedom.

UAW – continued

the time was now for us to [hold an election]."

Nissan has opposed unionization publicly. It said in a statement to the Washington Free Beacon that it does not believe "UAW representation is in the best interest of Nissan Canton" or the 6,400 people that hold temporary and full-time positions at the factory.

"They enjoy good, stable, safe jobs with some of the best wages and benefits in Mississippi. We do not believe that UAW representation is in the best interest of Nissan Canton and the people who work here," the company said in a statement.

Williams accused the company of violating federal labor law by threatening and intimidating workers. He said Nissan management has told workers it would close the plant if they decided to unionize.

"Nissan has decided to run an anti-union campaign and they're doing very typical Nissan, intimidation and threats with the work-

St. Louis suburb seeks repeal of state's RTW

The City Council of Florissant, Missouri has unanimously approved a resolution calling for the repeal of the state's Right-to-Work law. Florissant, a city of more than 50,000, is a second ring suburb of St. Louis.

The council passed the measure on July 10.

Missouri became the 28th state to ratify such legislation in February. Under the law, employees of unionized companies cannot be mandated to join, but must receive the same benefits as a union employee without membership or paying fees.

The council also "enthusiastically supports" a MoveOn petition with almost 75,000 signatures to block its implementation that was scheduled for August. The AFL-CIO is also working to collect 90,000 signatures to put the law to a vote by the public. (Printing deadlines did not allow for a result of the August implementation.)

In its resolution, the council charges the law makes it more difficult for workers to organize, destabilizes unions' power, impedes raising money to work on behalf of all employees, and threatens the general welfare of employees and their work conditions.

"We're now faced with the misguided mindset of the haves and the have-nots that is heading into the direction of reducing the middle class," said Florissant Mayor Tom Schneider. "Organized labor is one of the last in the century guarding the middle class against this ill-advised social change."

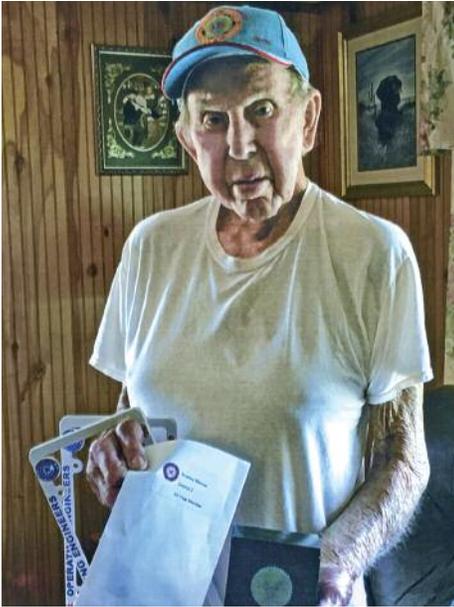
ers," he said. "We're monitoring that."

Nissan has denied any wrongdoing, saying that Williams's accusations are "totally false." The company said its communications with employees have focused on giving them more perspective about the effects of unionization.

The UAW has faced an uphill climb to organize in the South. It launched an aggressive bid to unionize a Chattanooga Volkswagen plant in 2014. Plant workers rejected the union by a 712-626 vote. The union has persisted in organizing the workplace, launching a labor group among supporters inside the plant. VW has refused to negotiate with that unit, and the matter of whether it is a legitimate bargaining unit is the subject of a federal lawsuit.

The Nissan vote was scheduled to take place on August 3 and 4. On August 4, the union lost the vote with 40% voting for it. The UAW has accused Nissan of using "scare tactics."

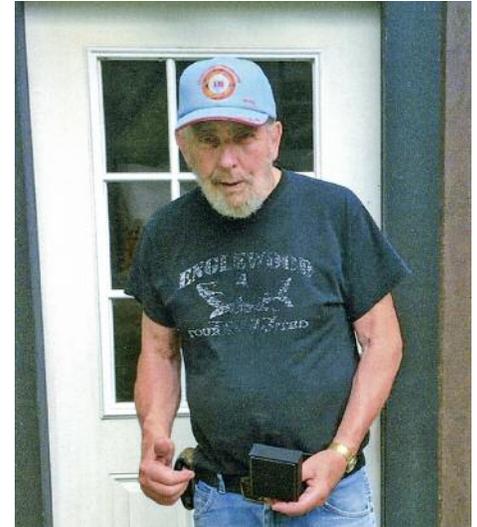
District 2 members achieve 50-year status



Bradley Maines



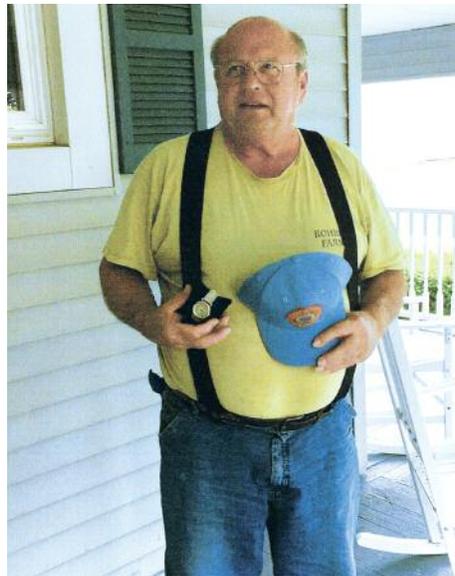
Fred Garza



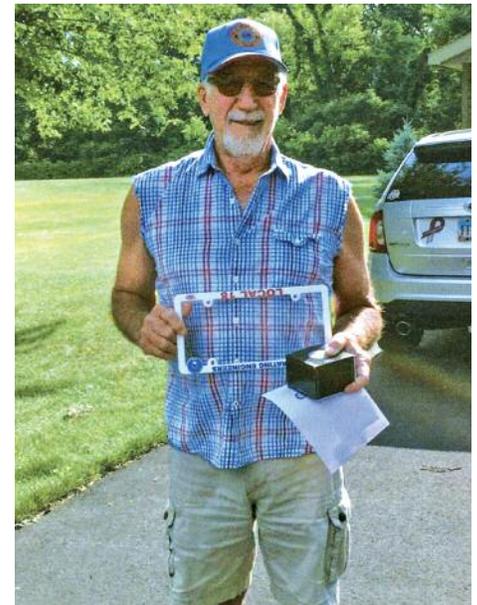
Leland Goon



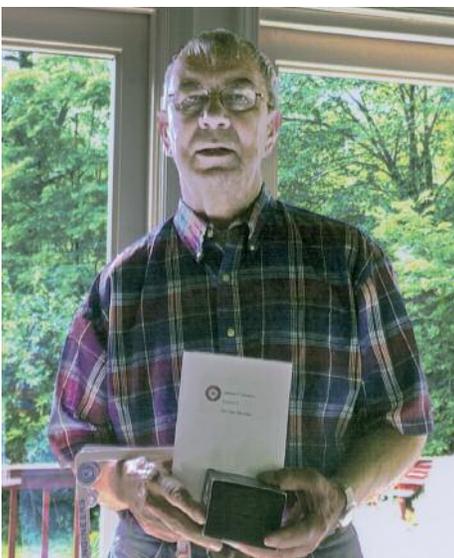
Richard Bahnsen



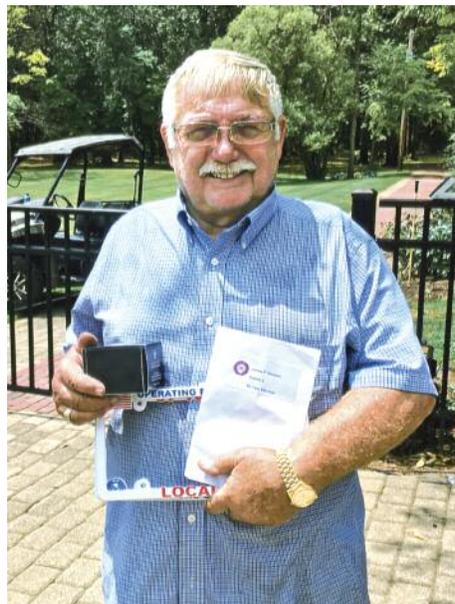
Scott Smith



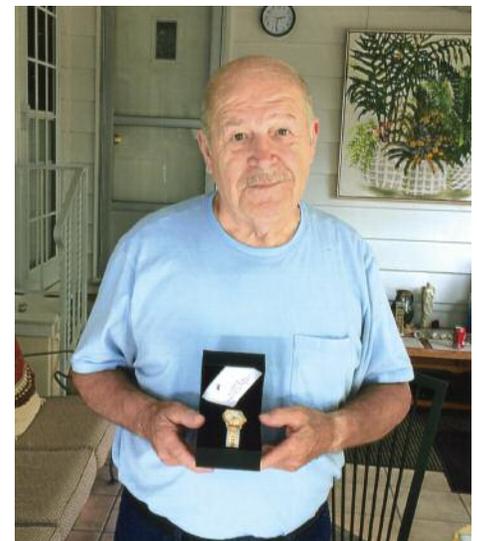
Robert Moore



Thomas Smith



Jim Gleason



Jim Truby

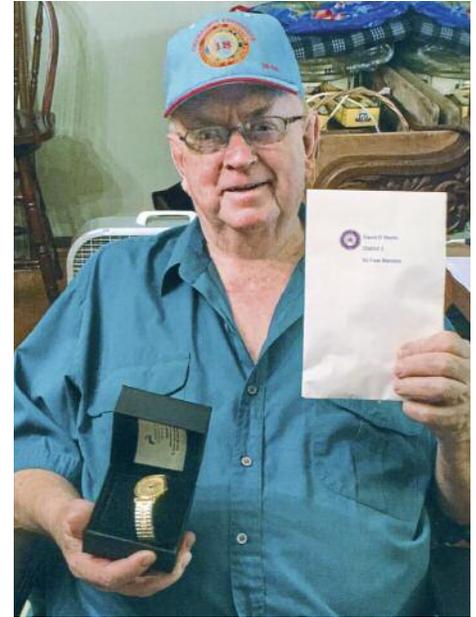
District 3 members achieve 50-year status



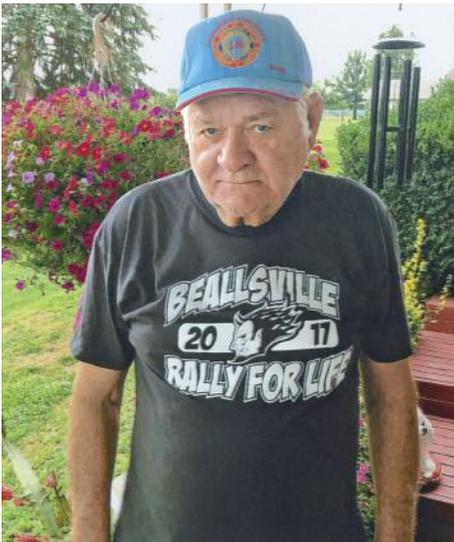
Loren Rowley, Sr.



James Caldwell



David Starlin



Joe Hill



Charles Moore



Herbert Otworth, Jr.

Additional D-3 50 year members on page 16



Larry Lowe



David Howard

False slogans such as 'right to work' . . . (whose) purpose is to destroy labor unions and the freedom of collective bargaining by which unions have improved wages and working conditions of everyone.

Martin Luther King

Exploring our shale fields and our future

The current exploration and drilling of the Marcellus and Utica shale fields promise a lot of good things for Ohio.

Lowering our dependence on foreign oil and providing our manufacturing industries with cheaper energy which will stimulate industrial growth are just a few benefits.

For Local 18 and its membership, this drilling and capturing of these resources gives us an opportunity to work. Our signatory contractors are seeking to do the drill pad and related work, and our pipeline contractors are building the gathering lines to transport the product. Our highway and paving contractors are building access to the sites and upgrading the infrastructure in the drilling areas.

Our goal is to provide the service the energy companies need to make this happen, resulting in a positive effect for the citizens of Ohio.

At the same time, our membership will be gainfully employed, paying their taxes and earning their health and welfare and pension benefits. We are here to help our communities, state and country prosper and grow.



Richard E. Dalton, Business Manager

PTT Global buys land in Belmont County

The Thai company considering building a massive petrochemical facility in eastern Ohio has bought property that used to house a FirstEnergy power plant.

PTT Global Chemical Public Company Ltd., whose subsidiary may build a multibillion-dollar ethane cracker complex in Belmont County along the Ohio River, bought 168 acres.

First Energy no longer owns property at the site of the former R.E. Burger coal-fired power plant, but hundreds of acres that would hold the plant and are not owned by FirstEnergy were not involved in the transaction.

The sale comes after JobsOhio gave FirstEnergy \$14 million to clean up the site and de-

molish the power plant. JobsOhio, the state's private economic development firm, called the clean-up a "critical step" for the project, which would bring a complex that uses natural gas collected from shale deposits in Ohio and elsewhere to convert and "crack" it for use in a variety of everyday products.

PTT had hoped to make a final decision on whether it'll build the complex in Ohio by this spring, but in February said it would delay a decision until the end of the year.

Dan Williamson, a spokesman for PTT, said in an email that "the company determined this property is so essential to the proposed project, it would be prudent to exercise the purchase option."

Solution to wastewater disposal?

A research project at Ohio University's Institute for Sustainable Energy and the Environment has developed technology to treat wastewater from oil and natural gas drilling operations, "turning it into mostly clean water that doesn't need to be shipped off to an injection well."

Institute Director Jason Trembly has spent more than four years working on technology featuring machinery that drips water largely scrubbed of salts and other harmful materials in the wastewater and a briny concentration. He said companies can reuse the clean water in their drilling processes.

Trembly, an associate professor of mechanical engineering at OU, has been joined by graduate student David Ogden, a design en-

gineer with the Institute, and dozens of other students who have helped along the research.

The years of research – and more than \$4 million in research grant funding from national, state and local partners – have resulted in a curious-looking box filled with pipes, wires and tubes that hummed along in Trembly's lab as he described the research.

In this case, wastewater byproduct or "produced water" – which Trembly said is currently coming from a horizontal oil-and-gas fracking well in or near Noble County (north of Marietta) – is fed into the machine. After the water is treated via ultraviolet light and precipitation, it's then heated under high pressure in a reactor (up to 750 degrees Fahrenheit), reaching

New pipeline operational

A new 50-mile pipeline, constructed between Harpster in Wyandot County and Lima in Allen County, is operational and will supply fuel to 10 Midwestern refineries.

The new line is a project of Marathon Pipe Line, a subsidiary of MPLX. Company officials said it took 450 contractors over one million man-hours to construct the pipeline, but the project was on time and under budget.

The pipeline will be controlled from MPLX's Findlay headquarters, and will be monitored constantly for pressure and flow rate, with real-time leak protection and aerial surveillance.

Aerial surveillance will be used to guard against construction over the pipeline and for storm damage.

The company will create a network of pipelines to move oil and gas products found in Utica shale from wells in eastern Ohio to refineries in the Midwest and Canada. The project interconnects both existing and new pipelines.

Much of the output from the wells, now numbering in the thousands, has been transported by barge, truck and rail car.

The pipelines will connect refineries in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois to the shale operations. With the Harpster-Lima pipeline complete, Marathon Pipe Line will now focus on extending the network to the Canadian market. That work should be completed by December.

In 2015, MPLX bought MarkWest, the nation's second-largest natural gas processor. It is the largest gas processor in the Marcellus and Utica shale plays in eastern Ohio and the northeastern U.S. The Marcellus-Utica shale is the largest in the United States and possibly the world.

The shale plays are expected to continue to produce fuel for the next 20 to 30 years, company officials said.

what Ogden called a "supercritical state" where the water's polarity is reversed and the substrate separates from the water.

The end result: On one end, the machine drips water largely scrubbed of salts and other harmful materials, and on the other the machine drips a briny concentration.

"What we're focused on is the really difficult water," Trembly explained. "It's the high-salt-content brine that is produced along with the hydrocarbons. That water doesn't see a lot of reuse."

He said typically, oil-and-gas companies would want to reuse this water, but cannot do so because the water can produce solids

continued on page 21

U.S. House

continued from page 5

the Labor Department, go to construction workers – union and non-union – toiling on federally funded projects such as highways, bridges, airports and subway systems.

For years, construction unions have successfully defended Davis-Bacon against assaults by the anti-worker, anti-union Associated Builders and Contractors and its congressional Republican allies, even though two House Republicans pushed Davis-Bacon through in 1931.

The fight may not be over, though. Rep. Steve King, R-Iowa, who has championed outright Davis-Bacon repeal in past years, may try to insert that into other bills.

“The significance of this vote lies in the fact that, on a consistent basis, a large bipartisan majority intuitively recognizes the Davis-Bacon Act provides value by ensuring federally funded construction work is performed safely and efficiently, while preserving pathways to the middle class for America’s construction workforce through formal apprenticeship education and training,” North America’s Building Trades Unions – the former AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department – said after the vote.

Otherwise, workers and employers would be “undermined by ‘low road’ contractors that seek competitive advantage through the deployment of a low-wage, low skill, easily exploited workforce,” the NABTU said.

Springfield (MO) News Leader

Letter to the Editor

This is in response to Charlie Davis, Missouri House of Representatives, in regard to his letter defending the Missouri “right-to-work” law signed by Governor Greitens. Mr. Davis stated, “The unions are engaged in a campaign to stop the ‘right-to-work’ from taking effect in Missouri.”

The fact is that the unions are petitioning to get the issue on the ballot and let the voters of Missouri decide on the issue rather than the Missouri legislators and governor. Mr. Davis failed to point that out in his letter.

Mr. Davis believes that workers shouldn’t be required to pay union dues in order to work at a union facility. I would like to point out that the main reason workers apply for employment at union facilities is the fact they offer superior wages, working conditions and benefits that have been negotiated by the union and the company. Through negotiations, the company and the union have delivered superior benefits for its employees.

ODOT posting electronic signs for variable speeds

While neighboring states for years have posted two speed limits in highway construction areas – one in effect when workers are present, the other at other times – northwest Ohio work zones have kept one speed limit in effect around the clock.

Now two northwest Ohio work zones – the I-75 widening through Findlay and a nighttime paving job on I-475/U.S. 23 in Toledo’s western suburbs – are the region’s first to use electronic signs with changeable speed-limit numbers.

“The idea is to get maximum compliance by adjusting to when there are actual workers,” said Matt Bruning, a spokesman for the Ohio Department of Transportation.

A state law that took effect July 1 allows ODOT to test variable speed limits on three Ohio freeways: I-90 east of Cleveland, I-670 in Columbus, and I-275 around Cincinnati.

Chris Hughes, ODOT’s project engineer for the I-75 reconstruction and widening project in Findlay, said five variable signs have been posted in each direction in that zone.

The signs have supplemental flashing lights to call motorists’ attention to them when the speed limit is lowered, he said.

While work-zone enforcement is complicated by difficulty finding places for patrols to set up or to pull speeders over, “it’s one of the targeted zones for a current enforcement grant,” he said.

Michael Stormer, the district traffic engineer at ODOT’s Bowling Green office, said the use

of such signs around Toledo and on freeways throughout the district is likely to increase.

Project contractors must keep a log showing when the signs are changed, he said, to record what the speed limit was during traffic stops.

The required speed limits are established by ODOT’s Traffic Engineering Manual and are determined based on the normal posted speed limit, workers’ presence, and the presence or absence of “positive protection” – a concrete barrier wall or similar separation between traffic and work areas.

On roadways with 65 or 70 mph normal speed limits, the work-zone limit is reduced by five mph if no workers are present, by 10 mph if they’re present but protected by a barrier, and by 15 mph if they’re present and separated from traffic only by cones or barrels.

On roads with 55 or 60 mph normal speed limits, the work-zone limit is reduced by five mph if workers are present with a barrier and by 10 mph if they lack that protection. The normal speed limit is in effect if workers are absent.

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NEXUS opponents say government acted illegally

NEXUS gas pipeline opponents are arguing the federal government acted illegally during the approval process for the project and, specifically, failed to ascertain its safety.

Those assertions were filed in federal court in Akron on July 19 in response to a motion from NEXUS and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to dismiss a lawsuit from the group of more than 60 people including landowners from Medina, Summit and Stark counties.

The suit asks the federal court to vacate and overturn a recommendation made last Nov. 30 by a commission unit that the pipeline’s planned route through Medina, Lorraine and other counties be approved for the \$2 billion project.

David Mucklow, the Green attorney representing the landowners, countered that the federal court does have jurisdiction and FERC illegally gave authority over safety to the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, or PHMSA.

“By simply deferring to DOT pipeline guidelines, FERC has ensured that no safety analysis has been performed regarding this specific pipeline and its route,” Mucklow’s response says.

The filing asserts: “FERC has illegally and recklessly delegated all safety issues to PHMSA, which cannot consider the siting of the pipeline pursuant to federal regulations leaving no one to consider safety aspects.”

District 2 taking advantage of good weather



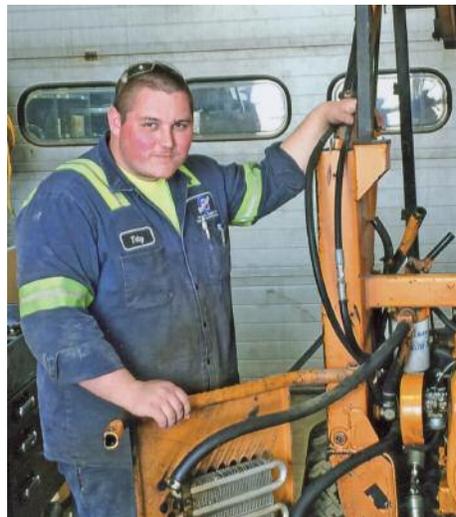
WORKING at Lake Erie Construction's Oak Harbor sign project is Tyler Fadenholz (D-1)



OPERATING a widening box for Shelly on S.R. 51 is Shannon Scott (left), and doing the same for Kokosing in Ottawa County is Dan Ballah (below) (D-1).



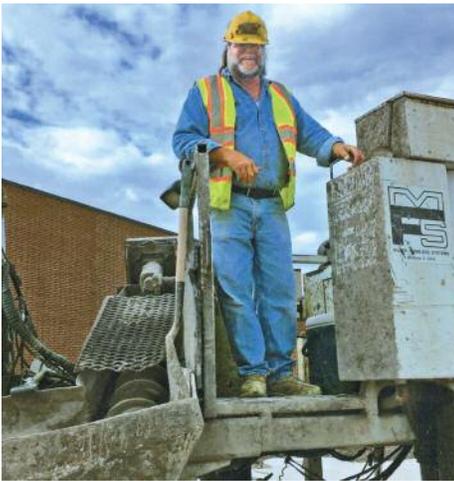
SETTING steel joists for Jeffers is Tyler Moll (above) and working in the company's Oregon shop is Dakota Nelson (below).



WORKING in Southeastern Equipment's shop is Toby Garland.



BORE PROJECT for Miller Pipeline on Anthony Wayne Trail is keeping Matthew Mellot busy.



OPERATING a curb machine for Oglesby in Perrysburg is Leroy Eisenhauer.



JUNE steward class in District 4/5 drew a very successful turnout.



PYTHIAN CASTLE demo has Nate Bame operating a Manitowoc crane for Schaedler Enterprises.



QUINN CONCRETE on the job for newly signed contractor is Michael D'Amore.



NEWLY SIGNED contractor John Fechko Excavating, with principal John Fechko and organizer Ismael Gutierrez, Sr.

Medical review

by Lisa Cianciolo Medical Review Official



What is Narcan?

We hear a lot about Narcan saving lives but what is it actually.

It is the drug Naloxone, sometimes called a "save shot" or a "rescue shot" because of its ability to bring someone back from an overdose.

Brand names for Naloxone are Narcan and Evzio. It has long been used in hospitals and by emergency medical technicians, but there is now a movement to expand access to it and get it into the hands of first responders as well as drug users and their family members.

How does it work?

Opioids are a class of drugs that includes legal painkillers, such as oxycodone and hydrocodone, as well as illicit drugs such as heroin. Opioids work by attaching themselves

to the body's natural opioid receptors and numbing pain. They can also create a sense of euphoria in some people. However, at the same time, they can slow breathing.

When your body is in pain, neurotransmitters such as endorphins attach to the opioid receptors in the brain or other organs to numb the sense of pain. Opioid drugs mimic that reaction. However, with too much of an opioid, the body overdoses. Naloxone can literally kick the opioids off the receptors and restore someone's breathing.

When someone overdoses, Naloxone can be directly injected into the muscle or squirted into someone's nose. The most common method for first responders is to squirt it into the nose.

Naloxone is extremely effective and can start working in minutes, depending on the dosage and potency of the drug taken. For more powerful opioids, such as fentanyl, it may take several doses. Naloxone is not addictive and has few side effects.

The drug works on someone only if there

are opioids already in their system. It cannot prevent an overdose and cannot work on any other type of drug overdose.

However, the effects of Naloxone can wear off in 20 to 90 minutes, so the idea is to rescue someone from an overdose and get them medical attention immediately.

Where can I find Naloxone?

Forty-six states and the District of Columbia have laws that allow medical professionals to prescribe or dispense Naloxone. Both CVS and Walgreens drugstores are also making Naloxone available without a prescription in at least 20 states across the country.

In Ohio, a pharmacist or pharmacy intern under the direct supervision of a pharmacist can dispense Naloxone without a prescription.

In 2016, the White House proposed \$1.1 billion to fight the opioid overdose epidemic, including \$500 million to help states expand prescription drug overdose prevention, increase treatment and expand access to Naloxone.

District 4/5 *continued from page 3*

19,000 tons of top coat asphalt. Welfle milled more than 4,000 square yards of asphalt on the project.

Elsewhere in Champaign County, Shelly recently finished 40 miles of chip and seal on various state routes. The company milled 8,500 square yards of full depth asphalt in addition to 2,000 tons of new asphalt to patch and repair before the chip and seal could be started. Two hundred thousand gallons of tack was used, along with 6,200 tons of number 8 size gravel, to complete the chip and seal project for ODOT.

Several contractors kept many operators busy in Montgomery County.

Work continues for Eagle Bridge at the Helena St. bridge in Dayton in the county. A nine-inch, 62-foot wide, 300-foot long bridge deck was poured in late summer. Buckeye Concrete pumped the concrete for this bridge deck. After Eagle Bridge finished pouring the new bridge deck, it started work on the new approaches.

C.G. Construction & Utilities is working on Springfield St. in Dayton, laying 1,500 feet of 12-inch duct tile water line and installing five new fire hydrants. A total of 43 residential and commercial services will be installed.

Kokosing continues working on the I-75 southbound ramp to westbound U.S. Rt. 35. After pouring the new bridge deck in mid-summer, it has been slip forming 1,200 feet of new barrier wall for the bridge. Security Fence has been on site installing eight new light poles and foundations.

Jurgensen has been working in Miamisburg where it has 100,000 square yards of asphalt to be milled and 11,000 tons of new asphalt to be laid on various streets throughout the city.

R.B. Jergens is working on the new Byers Rd. connector in Miamisburg, which will allow access to a new commercial warehouse. The company has stripped 10,000 yards of topsoil and hauled in 36,000 yards of fill. Kinnison Excavating is on site laying 1,600 feet of 72-inch concrete storm pipe. Jurgensen will be on site this month laying the asphalt.

R.B. Jergens can also be found working in Centerville where it is in Phase 1 of the Nut Rd. project which consists of hauling 4,000 yards of dirt away. Four thousand feet of 12-inch plastic storm pipe, 15 new catch basins, 1,500 feet of new 12-inch duct tile iron water main and new fire hydrants will be installed. Jurgensen will be milling the asphalt.

In Butler County, the company is working on various streets in Middletown's city pavement program. It will mill 61,000 square yards of asphalt, then will be concrete stabilizing the subface. After stabilizing, there will be 11,000 tons of three-inch thick asphalt base laid.

Eastern counties

Eagle Bridge has completed a bridge repair on S.R. 835 in Greene County. The first phase consisted of deck repairs and removal of the reflection walls. Phase 2 consisted of replacement of the reflection walls, including replacing the concrete approach by Freisthler Paving.

R.B. Jergens is well underway with the Dayton Xenia road widening in Beavercreek. This project consists of approximately 4,000 feet of sanitary pipe replacement, and installation and replacement of 30 manholes, along with the demolition and installation of a new 105-foot, 14-foot by 5-foot culvert. It also included approximately one mile of repaving and two miles of new curb. Completion date for this project is next spring.

Elsewhere in Greene County, Shook Construction is in the final stages of completing the Yellow Springs wastewater treatment plant. Shook installed 15,000 feet of sanitary pipe and the underground electrical duct bank. It also built the main utility building which will house pumps and controls.

Barrett Paving has completed the four-lane resurfacing of U.S. routes 40 and 68 in Clark County for ODOT, with Welfle performing the milling.

Also in Clark County, Double Z Construction has completed work on the I-675/I-70 bridge. This project included installation of a new 310-foot bridge deck and 650 feet of reflection wall. Subcontractor Armstrong Steel raised the piers 21 inches to comply with the federal bridge height requirement.

Barrett Paving has completed five miles of two-lane resurfacing on state routes 123 and 133 for the Clinton County engineers.

John R. Jurgensen has completed realigning and widening a spiral curve on S.R. 41 in Brown County. Complete Clearing and A & A Striping assisted on this project.

Alan Stone has completed slide repairs for ODOT on S.R. 41 in both Brown and Adams counties. The company installed approximately 2,000 feet of new retention walls for both projects.

In Warren County, John R. Jurgensen has completed work on road improvements to Greentree and Union roads, and has also completed the two-lane resurfacing of C.R. 601.

Also in Warren County, R.B. Jergens is close to completing the road widening of Innovation Way in Mason. Four thousand feet of sanitary pipe and 25 manholes were installed, as were new sidewalks and a bike path.

Jurgensen is close to completing the Columbia Rd. relocation in Mason. More than 100,000 yards of material have been moved in addition to installation of 2,500 feet of 12-inch water main.

Rack & Ballauer's work on Old S.R. 74 in



OPERATING rollers for Shelly on U.S. Rt. 68 are (from top) Claudia Lemert and Brandon Burns, with Eric Kite on asphalt paver (all D-3).



Batavia is about finished. One mile of road has been widened, and more than 2,000 feet of sanitary pipe have been installed.

Shelly & Sands is busy installing several hundred feet of sound barrier wall on I-275 in Clermont County.

Great Lakes Construction has completed the removal, restabilization and resurfacing of the eastbound lanes on S.R. 435 in Fayette County, and will be doing the same on the westbound lanes.

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District 4/5 *continued from page 12*

Distribution

Miami Valley Construction will be installing 4,600 feet of four- to eight-inch gas mains on Eric Blvd. in Hamilton.

Premier Energy has installed 5,600 feet of gas line and 360 service connections to both business and residential customers in Clinton, Clark and Fayette counties. The company is also working on Wyoming St. in Dayton where it is connecting 3,500 feet of four-inch plastic main and 3,500 feet of two-inch plastic main with 192 services to be connected.

Premier is also working in Logan County installing 80,000 feet of two- and six-inch plastic gas main from the city of Bellefontaine to the city of DeGraff. The company will have more than 400 new services to be installed before winter.

Miller Pipeline has 10,500 feet of two-inch gas main and 280 services to be completed in Fairborn in Greene County. Miller Pipeline continues working for Vectren Gas in the Dayton area. It has installed 1,500 feet of eight-inch plastic gas main on Oakridge Ave. and 75 services will be connected. On Queens Ave. the company is installing 7,500 feet of two-inch plastic main, and is working on connecting 270 services.

District shops

Technicians at the Ohio CAT Agriculture Equipment shops are very active making pre-harvest seasonal repairs, and servicing many types of agriculture equipment including combines and tractors.

In West Chester, McLean has kept its mechanics very busy keeping up with paving equipment repairs during this extremely busy paving season.

Members at the power systems division at Troy's Ohio CAT shop have been working on 115 new Thomas-built school buses, and have installed four cameras and video recorders in each bus. They were scheduled to be delivered to the customer by the beginning of the school year. There are 50 more new buses that will be arriving throughout early fall for the mechanics to work on.

Pipeline

RLA Investments is busy in Boone County installing 60,000 feet of 12-inch steel natural gas pipe for Duke Energy. This is part of a system upgrade to supply more gas during peak demands. Work is scheduled to run at least through this month.

Just east in Kenton County, the company is finishing pipe integrity work for Duke Energy's acquisition of a system from Columbia Gas. This work started early last year and was scheduled to be finished by the end of August. It currently is removing the frack tanks and restoring the test sites.

Mid-Ohio Contracting is nearing completion of Vectren's five-mile 16- and 24-inch pipeline in Fairborn in Greene County.

Quarries

Martin Marietta's Dayton Services Group is keeping busy with plant and equipment maintenance at the company's various quarries. Members install and repair electric motors, service equipment, and operate drill rigs for drilling holes for blasting new material.

With the ever-increasing demand for certifications, please take advantage of the many classes that are available at the Local 18 training sites, and make sure to keep up with certifications so they stay current. The district staff thanks the Executive and Advisory boards, as well as the members for keeping our local strong. Please be safe, and have a prosperous year.



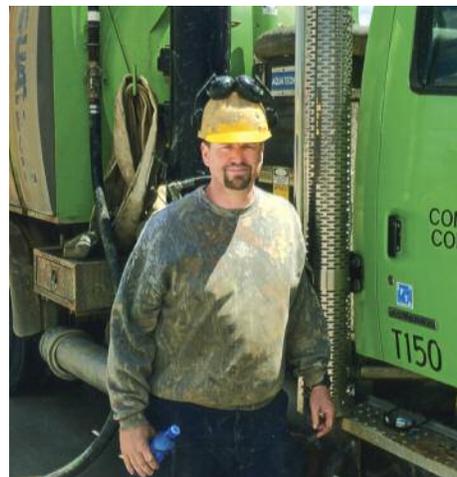
WORKING for B&B Wrecking in West Carrollton are Ernest Beck, Jr. and Eric Newsome (both D-1).



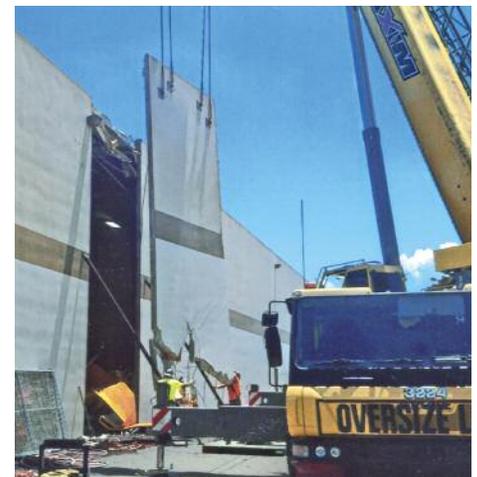
MARBURG BRIDGE replacement is keeping Brandon Bauers (on excavator) and Devon Glover (on skid steer) busy for John R. Jurgensen.



ON THE JOB for Piqua Steel are (l-r) Greg Mader, Pete Patchin, Kelly Ross and Tony Tipton.



OPERATING a hydro vac for Complete General on U.S. Rt. 35 in Dayton is Lance Freitag (D-3).



SETTING steel for Evers Steel Erectors is Pete Neumeister, working for Maxim Crane.

Resolution

Resolution Regarding Local 18's Promotion of Recruiting Armed Forces Veterans into the Membership Passed October 26, 2013

WHEREAS, Governor John R. Kasich, Executive Order #2013-05K, encourages training and employment of Armed Forces Veterans; and

WHEREAS, Local 18 has and desires to continue to support the Armed Forces Veterans as this order defines; and

WHEREAS, since September 11, 2001, more than 75,000 Ohioans have served in our Armed Forces, supporting combat operations in the Middle East; and

WHEREAS, recognizing that the skills learned, certifications earned and the discipline to follow instructions which has been instituted in every veteran that knocks on the door of our industry, is an asset;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that Local 18, through its Apprenticeship and Training Program, will continue giving extra credit to all veterans who apply to the Apprenticeship Program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Local 18 will, pursuant to Executive Order #2013-05K, continue its policy of giving credit for training and skills acquired in the service of the Armed Forces that are relevant to the skill set of an Operating Engineer and that such application procedure to acquire full membership be expedited as is legally possible.

Local 18/state are committed to helping veterans

In its ongoing program to help veterans become re-employed in civilian life, Local 18 has created a group of veteran services representatives throughout its jurisdiction. They are listed below.

For information about how to become a member of Local 18, just call the representative closest to your county. If you are a current Local 18 member, and are aware of any veterans seeking employment, please refer them to one of the representatives listed.

David Russell, Jr. (D-1)

(216) 432-3131 or toll free (800) 452-1526
Counties Served: *Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Erie, Geauga, Huron, Lake, Lorain and Medina*

Brett LaFaso (D-2)

(419) 865-0221 or toll free (800) 952-5960
Counties Served: *Allen, Defiance, Fulton, Hancock, Hardin, Henry, Lucas, Ottawa, Paulding, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Van Wert, Williams and Wood*

Robert Hughes (D-3)

(614) 486-5281 or toll free (800) 762-4070
Counties Served: *Athens, Crawford, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Gallia, Hocking, Jackson, Knox, Lawrence, Licking, Marion, Meigs, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Union, Vinton and Wyandot*

Scott Stevenson (D-4/5)

(937) 806-0406 or toll free (800) 452-1528
Counties Served: *Adams, Auglaize, Brown, Butler, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Darke, Fayette, Greene, Hamilton, Highland, Logan, Madison, Mercer, Miami, Mont-*

gomery, Preble and Warren. (In Kentucky) Boone, Campbell, Kenton and Pendleton

Preston Yuzwa (D-6)

(330) 784-5461 or toll free (800) 452-1529
Counties Served: *Ashland, Belmont, Carroll, Coshocton, Guernsey, Harrison, Holmes, Jefferson, Monroe, Noble, Portage, Richland, Stark, Summit, Tuscarawas, Washington and Wayne*

For additional information, and a direct link to the Ohio Department of Veterans Services, go to http://dvs.ohio.gov/veterans_homes/job_ops.aspx.

IN MEMORIAM

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

LM William Sanders (D-1)	March 13
LM Edward Somers (D-6)	May 20
John Bobby (D-6)	June 5
Ricky Banks (D-4/5)	June 26
LM Joseph Felter (D-4/5)	June 27
John Fletcher (D-1)	July 3
LM Dean Jones (D-1)	July 3
LM Charles Gregory (D-4/5)	July 5
Richard Demattio (D-6)	July 6
LM David Hanni (D-6)	July 6
LM Leonard Flood (D-1)	July 8
LM Richard Dunn (D-6)	July 10
LM Thomas Duke (D-1)	July 11

ODOT

continued from page 9

The ODOT manual also specifies that variable speed limits may be used only on roads with a normal speed limit of 55 mph or greater, in a zone of at least half a mile, and for work lasting at least three hours.

Variable speed limits are not a new concept. "It's not a new concept to America, but it is to Ohio," Mr. Bruning said.

Ohio's pilot areas for variable speed limits outside work zones were chosen to test various factors.

I-90 east of Cleveland passes through Ohio's heaviest snow belt, and last winter, ODOT reduced the speed limit there from 70 mph to 60 around-the-clock to try to reduce snow-related crashes.

"We've had some pretty large pile-ups in I-90 in that area," Mr. Bruning said.

The speed reduction last winter "shows promise" in reducing such crashes, he said, but setting up a variable speed limit will enable authorities to reduce the limit only during snowstorms.

Otherwise, Mr. Bruning said, "we have no way to tell people, 'You must drive slower'."

Columbus's I-670, a connector between downtown, John Glenn Columbus International Airport, and the city's eastern suburbs, was chosen because of its chronic rush-hour congestion – particularly in the afternoon.

Reducing the speed limit there, Mr. Bruning said, will "harmonize traffic to a slower speed so we reduce starting and stopping" that worsens congestion and causes collisions.

"We'll look at how well did that work before we do I-275, which will be the next place to test if 670 is a success," he said.

Local 18 Calendar

continued from page 1

RETIREE CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER

- 20** Dist. 6 Board mtg. – Akron Office, 10:30 a.m.
- 21** Dist. 2 mtg.
- 27** Dist. 4/5 mtg.
- 28** Dist. 1 mtg.

OCTOBER

- 4** Dist. 3 Hobo Luncheon – Logan Training Site, Noon
- 11** Dist. 6 Covered Dish Luncheon – D-6 Hall, Noon
- 19** Dist. 2 mtg.
- 25** Dist. 4/5 mtg. – Carol Wilson from the Fringe Benefit office will be the guest speaker
- 26** Dist. 1 mtg.

* Note Date Change

Still enjoying that cigarette?

Maybe this will change your mind! Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in the United States, accounting for more than 480,000 deaths every year, or one of every five deaths. One out of four cancer deaths is due to lung cancer and lung cancer kills more people than breast cancer, prostate cancer and colon cancer combined.

And what is the “leader” in that category? Lung cancer is the leading cancer killer in both men and women in the U.S. About 87% of lung cancers are related to smoking and inhaling the carcinogens in tobacco smoke. Even exposure to second-hand smoke can damage cells so that cancer forms. In 1987, lung cancer surpassed breast cancer to become the leading cause of cancer deaths in women. An estimated 158,080 Americans were expected to die from lung cancer in 2016 (the latest figures), accounting for approximately 27% percent of all cancer deaths.

In 2015, about 15 of every 100 U.S. adults 18 years or older smoked cigarettes – that’s an estimated 36.5 million adults in the United States.

An American man’s lifetime risk of developing lung cancer is 1 in 13; for a woman the risk is 1 in 16. These risk figures are for all U.S. adults, including smokers, ex-smokers and non-smokers. The risk for a regular smoker is dramatically higher.

And it’s not just smoking itself that’s a problem. It’s thought that roughly 7,300 people die from lung cancer each year caused by second-hand smoke.

What is lung cancer?

It is the uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells that start off in one or both lungs; usually in the cells that line the air passages. The abnormal cells do not develop into healthy lung tissue, they divide rapidly and form tumors.

As tumors become larger and more numerous, they undermine the lung’s ability to provide the bloodstream with oxygen. Tumors that remain in one place and do not appear to spread are known as “benign tumors.”

As indicated earlier, most lung cancers are the result of inhaling carcinogenic substances.

Carcinogens are a class of substances that are directly responsible for damaging DNA, promoting or aiding cancer. Tobacco, asbestos, arsenic, radiation such as gamma and x-rays, the sun and compounds in car exhaust fumes are all examples of carcinogens.

It can also be the result of a genetic predisposition that is inherited from family members. It is possible to be born with certain genetic mutations or a fault in a gene that makes one statistically more likely to develop cancer later in life. Genetic predispositions are thought to

either directly cause lung cancer or greatly increase one’s chances of developing lung cancer from exposure to certain environmental factors.

Symptoms of lung cancer

Most lung cancers do not cause any symptoms until they have spread, but some people with early lung cancer do have symptoms. If you go to your doctor when you first notice symptoms, your cancer might be diagnosed at an earlier stage, when treatment is more likely to be effective. The most common symptoms of lung cancer are:

- A cough that does not go away or gets worse
- Coughing up blood or rust-colored sputum (spit or phlegm)
- Chest pain that is often worse with deep breathing, coughing or laughing
- Hoarseness
- Weight loss and loss of appetite
- Shortness of breath
- Feeling tired or weak
- Infections such as bronchitis and pneumonia that don’t go away or keep coming back
- New onset of wheezing

If lung cancer spreads to distant organs, it may cause:

- Bone pain (like pain in the back or hips)
- Yellowing of the skin and eyes (jaundice) that can spread to the liver
- Nervous system changes (such as headache, weakness or numbness of an arm or leg, dizziness, balance problems, or seizures) that can spread to the brain or spinal cord
- Lumps near the surface of the body, due to cancer spreading to the skin or to lymph nodes, such as those in the neck or above the collarbone

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Poll says it all – most Americans willing to pay more at the pump

From structurally deficient bridges to dilapidated roads, there’s America’s infrastructure suffers from a lack of funding. Fortunately, most Americans are now willing to pay to reverse this trend.

According to a recent Bloomberg national poll, 55% of Americans say they would pay a higher gas tax to repair their infrastructure. Even more significant is the bipartisan support, with 51% of Republicans and 67% of Democrats supporting the increase.

Popular support has been growing recently, yet the Congress does not seem ready to take action.

States leading the charge

States have already been leading the charge. In the past four years, 26 states have raised or updated their gas taxes, including eight this year. The bipartisan interest goes beyond voters. Republicans have successfully led efforts to raises taxes or fees for transportation in Indiana, South Carolina, Tennessee and Utah, and there are active proposals in at least nine other states to increase revenues. While these state increases have been helpful, they need a strong federal partner to help keep up with the maintenance demands.

“With the federal help, we can do much more than we can on our own, obviously,” said Alaska Governor Bill Walker, an independent who is seeking to triple his state fuel taxes over two years.

As voters willingness to pay more for better roads grows, it presents Congress and the President an opportunity to #FixTheTrustFund through the long-term, sustainable funding the gas tax provides.

Dues increase

Please be advised that the Per Capita Tax has increased. Therefore, your quarterly dues will increase effective October 1, 2017.

	OLD RATE	NEW RATE
Local 18, 18A, 18B, 18RA	\$ 63.75	\$ 65.25
Reduced Dues	42.75	44.25
Reduced Dues 18D, 18S (Monthly)	14.25	14.75
Owner Operator	147.75	149.25
18C-Shop	48.75	50.25
18C-Quarry	54.75	56.25
18D (Monthly)	23.50	24.00
18S*	9.00	9.50

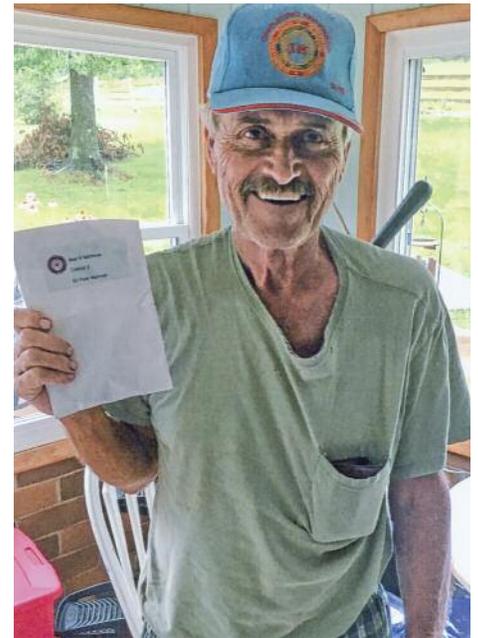
*(New Rate) Two times the employee’s hourly rate plus \$9.50 per month to be paid monthly.

District 3 members on a variety of projects



WORKING for Ruhlin in Union County is Donald Stokes.

50-year members recognized



NEW 50-year members from the district are Max Milhone (above) and Jesse Brickles (below).



STAYING BUSY for Beaver Excavating at its Portsmouth Bypass are Jamil Burgin (above) and Marty Tefft (right).



S.R. 315 project in Powell has Ray Sowers, Jr. working for George Igel.



ON THE JOB for Complete General in Delaware County is Lewis Kramer.



SLIPPING WALL for Ruhlin is STI Construction.

Don't stop hydrating even in cooler weather

Health 4U Update

FDA proposes nicotine cut in cigarettes

On July 28 the U.S. Food and Drug Administration announced a new comprehensive plan for tobacco and nicotine regulation that will serve as a multi-year roadmap to better protect children and significantly reduce tobacco-related disease and death. The approach places nicotine, and the issue of addiction at the center of the agency's tobacco regulation efforts

Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable disease and death in the United States, causing more than 480,000 deaths every single year. In addition to the devastating human toll caused mainly by cigarette smoking, tobacco also causes substantial financial costs to society, with direct health care and lost productivity costs totaling nearly \$300 billion a year. A key piece of the FDA's approach is demonstrating a greater awareness that nicotine – while highly addictive – is delivered through products that represent a continuum of risk and is most harmful when delivered through smoke particles in combustible cigarettes.

"The overwhelming amount of death and disease attributable to tobacco is caused by addiction to cigarettes – the only legal consumer product that, when used as intended, will kill half of all long-term users," said FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D. "Unless we change course, 5.6 million young people alive today will die prematurely later in life from tobacco use. Envisioning a world where cigarettes would no longer create or sustain addiction, and where adults who still need or want nicotine could get it from alternative and less harmful sources, needs to be the cornerstone of our efforts – and we believe it's vital that we pursue this common ground."

Because almost 90 percent of adult smokers started smoking before the age of 18 and nearly 2,500 youth smoke their first cigarette every day in the U.S., lowering nicotine levels could decrease the likelihood that future generations become addicted to cigarettes and allow more currently addicted smokers to quit.

The agency plans to issue this guidance describing a new enforcement policy shortly. Under expected revised timelines, applications for newly-regulated combustible products such as cigars, pipe tobacco and hookah tobacco, would be submitted by Aug. 8, 2021, and applications for non-combustible products such as ENDS or e-cigarettes would be submitted by Aug. 8, 2022. Additionally, the FDA expects that manufacturers would continue to market products while the agency reviews product applications.

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Health 4U *continued from page 15*

Most of these symptoms are more likely to be caused by something other than lung cancer. Still, if you have any of these problems, it's important to see your doctor right away so the cause can be found and treated, if needed.

In the past, lung cancer was considered to exist as two types of lung cancer: small cell lung cancer and non-small cell lung cancer. These two tumor types behave differently because they arise from different cell types. Before, treatment was decided based on the cell type and all patients with that cell type would be given the same treatment.

Eighty percent of lung cancer cases are non-small cell and 20% are small cell. The types of cancer respond to different treatments, and in the case of non-small cell, treatment usually involves surgery.

The bottom line is, there have been tremendous advancements in lung cancer treatments, but mainly for non-small cell cancer. However, all types of lung cancer are treatable but treatment is very different for one type of cancer than for the other.

Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) can be further divided into four different types.

Squamous cell carcinoma or epidermoid carcinoma, the most common type of NSCLC

and the most common type of lung cancer in men, form in the lining of the bronchial tubes.

Adenocarcinoma, the most common type of lung cancer in women and in nonsmokers, forms in the mucus-producing glands of the lungs.

Large-cell undifferentiated carcinoma is a rapidly growing cancer that forms near the outer edges or surface of the lungs.

Small cell lung cancer (SCLC) is characterized by small cells that multiply quickly and form large tumors that travel throughout the body. Almost all cases of SCLC are due to smoking.

If you're not certain the symptoms you're experiencing may be lung cancer – and if you can't give up that cigarette, pipe or cigar, see your doctor before the situation becomes worse.

(Material in this article adapted from the Mayo Clinic, American Cancer Society, Medical News, American Lung Association and WebMD, among others.)

The information contained in the above article is for educational purposes only and should not be relied upon as medical advice. It has not been designed to replace a physician's medical assessment and medical judgment.

Your Credit Union

Savings Accounts
(Regular and Specialty)
Christmas Club Accounts
Share Draft with ATM Card
(Checking)
Certificate of Deposit
Payroll Deduction
Direct Deposit

On-Line Account Access
On-Line Kids Club
On-Line Teen Club

Union Dues Payments
Annual Meeting (March)
Discount Amusement Park Tickets
Money Orders (\$.50 ea.)
Electronic Wire Transfers



Consumer Loans
(Auto, Truck, etc.)

Shared Secured
Home Equity

Signature/Personal Loans

Line of Credit
Holiday Loans

Family Members Eligible
for Membership

Toll Free: 1-800-462-0549

Business Hours: 9:00-5:00, Monday-Friday
(9:00-7:00, First two Mondays of month)

Call Ken or Cyndi for additional information

The Credit Union is a not-for-profit organization!

Additional D-4/5 activities



D-4/5 MEMBERS Richard Reynolds (right) and Chris Richardson (left) working for Mid-Ohio Contracting.



MLK Drive project in Cincinnati has Ricky Glahn (above) working for Kokosing and Gerry Williams (right) on the project for Jurgensen.



WORKING for SubSurface on South St. in Cincinnati are Larry Tackett, Tim O'Dell and Nick Clubb (member Local 513).



COCHRAN BRIDGE replacement has Dave Simpkins on the job for Eagle Bridge.



RUNNING a tractor pulling pans is Brian Petruzzi (D-1) at the Preble County landfill for Nick Kostecki Excavating.



CRANE OILER Steven Pack (D-3) on the job for Capital City Crane at U.S. Rt. 35/I-75.



PROCESSING dirt to be reused on S.R. 435 in Jeffersonville is Great Lakes Construction.

RETIREES CLUB

by Harold Pflager President

The work season will soon start winding down and let's hope all members had a good year.

The retirees have completed most of their regular meetings and now are planning their holiday get togethers.

Our annual picnic was held in August but I cannot tell you how it came out because I'm writing this article before it actually took place. The next issue of the *Buckeye Engineer* should have some of the day's highlights. Let's hope the attendance was up again from last year.

I'm reminded of our industry's feast or famine cycles that go on in all our lives when we chose this industry in which to earn our living. A recently retired engineer outlined his famine period which took place around the mid-1980s when work was scarce.

He noted the problems he had working as an "at will" employee employed in a variety of jobs not running equipment. We used to call this kind of work "scratch" – how to feed your family and pay your bills when the construction industry is in a famine period.

So, if you had a good year put something aside to take care of you and your family if a famine period shows up again.

I recently read an article about the Right-to-Work promoters who passed that issue in Missouri. They also vacated prevailing wage and then reduced the minimum wage in St. Louis from \$10 an hour to federal minimum \$7.70 per hour, the same as the rest of the state.

That should tell everyone that these Right-to-Work advocates have no thought about any worker well-being or rights, union or non-union. The only thing they want is cheap labor.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Due to IRS regulations, a portion of your administrative dues are not deductible on your 2017 income tax return (filing period 2018). 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.

Certification of Voting Results and of the Election

DISTRICT 6 ADVISORY BOARD Local 18

Dail E. Roberts 357 W
Matthew L. Harmon 136

DISTRICT 6 ADVISORY BOARD Local 18A

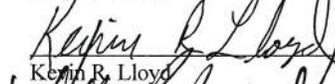
Scott E. Savick 250 W
Mark Bonnot 217

The undersigned, being duly elected Election Committee members of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 18, and its branches, for the 2017 General Election of Advisory Board do hereby certify that the above are the true and correct election results for the offices and candidates listed above. We do further certify that the candidates who are shown to have received the highest vote totals for each Union office or position as set forth above and identified as "W" have been elected in accordance with the provisions of the International Constitution, Local Union Bylaws and "Rules for Nomination and Election – 2017 General Election" as adopted by the undersigned Election Committee members.

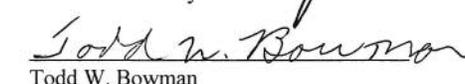
Dated this 26th day of August, 2017.

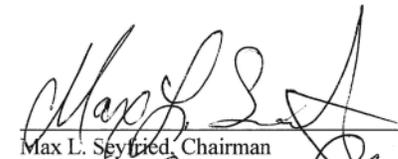

Matt Kuboff

Amy L. O'Neal

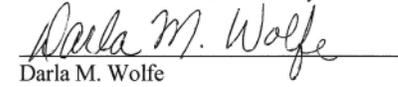

Kevin R. Lloyd

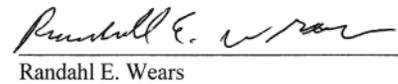

Kelli R. Bean-Key


Todd W. Bowman


Max L. Seyfried, Chairman


Robert W. Michaels, Jr.


Darla M. Wolfe


Randahl E. Wears

David C. Gibson, Jr.


Vicki L. Gaug

Certification of Certified Public Accountants as to Election of Advisory Board Members

The firm of Graff, Ballauer & Blanski, P.C., Certified Public Accountants, having been duly selected by the Election Committee to carry out the election procedures as enumerated in Article XIII of the Bylaws of Local 18, and in the published Rules for Nomination and Election, does hereby certify that the results set forth above are true and correct.

Dated this 26th day
of August, 2017


Graff, Ballauer & Blanski, P.C.

Great participation for our Labor Day events! Have a safe and smart autumn work season!

Group trying to repeal Michigan's prevailing wage

The group behind a petition to repeal Michigan's prevailing wage construction worker law claims it's well on its way to successfully circumventing Republican Gov. Rick Snyder, who says he sees no point in "picking a fight with good people" in the professional trades.

Campaign finance records filed with the state show repeal supporters have spent more than \$600,000 in their latest bid to undo the 1965 law, which requires contractors to pay union-level wages and benefits on state-financed projects.

ABC of Michigan, a coalition of primarily non-

unionized contractors, has contributed more than \$635,000 to the ballot committee this election cycle as it fights a law it argues artificially raises costs for taxpayer-funded projects.

The repeal effort is facing opposition from organized labor, a union-friendly contractors association and Snyder, who has vowed to veto similar legislation but could be cut out of the process.

The Michigan Building and Construction Trades Council is urging voters to "decline to sign" the petition. Separately, the committee

spent nearly \$34,000 in May on a construction skilled trades conference near the Capitol in Lansing that was attended by Republican and Democratic legislators.

Snyder maintains the repeal effort would undermine his attempts to promote careers in the skilled trades. Many labor groups and contractors opposing the petition run joint apprenticeship programs to train workers for in-demand jobs.

"I don't see the point of sticking them in the eye or picking a fight with good people who have been good partners who have done good things that really care about bringing our state back," Snyder said this week. ". . . I want to see them increase apprenticeships."

While repeal proponents maintain that removing artificial wage requirements would reduce costs on taxpayer-funded projects, they have relied on "misleading studies" to make their case, said Dave Waymire of Protecting Michigan Jobs.

"States that have repealed prevailing wage laws haven't saved taxpayers a penny but they've driven down the wages of middle-class workers," Waymire said. "That's not how we make America great again."

The committee has tried – and failed – to repeal the law before. The Board of State Canvassers rejected the group's petitions in 2015 after opponents identified a large number of duplicate signatures.

Resolution

*Delegate & Alternate Petition Availability Date
June 24, 2017*

WHEREAS, the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 18 will be conducting its election of Delegates and Alternate Delegates to the 2018 International Convention in February 2018; and

WHEREAS, Section 1, Article V of the Bylaws provides that nomination petitions will be made available at the District offices on October 1 preceding the December District nomination meeting; and

WHEREAS, October 1, 2017 falls on a Sunday and the District offices are closed on Sunday; and

WHEREAS, the costs of manning the District offices on Sunday with two clericals and a District Representative creates additional unnecessary expenses;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Nomination Petitions for the 2018 election of Delegates and Alternate Delegates to the 2018 International Convention will be available for distribution at the District offices on the next business day, Monday, October 2, 2017; and

BE IT THEREFORE FURTHER RESOLVED that notification of the Monday, October 2, 2017 date be published in the August, September and October 2017 issues of the *Buckeye Engineer*.

Athens judge upholds rejection affecting fracking

Athens County Common Pleas Court Judge George McCarthy has upheld the local elections board's rejection of a county charter initiative for the November ballot.

The case involves interpretation of the Ohio Constitution and Ohio Revised Code, and both sides told McCarthy that no matter what ruling he makes they expect the matter to end up in the Ohio Supreme Court. Nevertheless, a legal joust occurred in court over interpretation of the Ohio Constitution and ORC.

The county Board of Elections rejected a proposed county charter for the third year in a row on, not due to a lack of valid signatures but because board members said it didn't include a county executive position required under Ohio Revised Code statute for alternative forms of government.

As with initiatives in the previous two years, this charter proposal doubles as an effort to keep oil and gas horizontal hydraulic fracturing (fracking) out of Athens County, through prohibiting the use of local water for fracking operations. It also would outlaw future fracking waste-injection wells, of which Athens County already has several in operation.

NOMINATION PETITION NOTICE: DELEGATE AND ALTERNATE TO INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

Article V, Section 2 of the Local Union Bylaws states that delegates and alternates to the International Convention shall be nominated at the District membership meetings in the month of December preceding the Convention. To be eligible for nomination as a delegate or alternate at the December District membership meetings, candidates for delegate and alternate must each secure on nomination petitions provided by the Election Committee at the respective District offices, the signatures of a minimum of 200 of their respective District members or the signatures of two percent (2%) of their respective District membership, whichever is less.

Pursuant to Executive Board resolution, June 24, 2017, nomination petitions for delegate and alternate to the 2018 International Convention will be made available by the Election Committee at the respective District offices on and after Monday, October 2, 2017.

In order to assure the validity of petition membership signatures, the signing member must place either their registration number or the last four digits of their Social Security number on the petition. Signatures without either a registration number or the last four digits of the Social Security number will not be counted as a valid signature.

The signed nomination petitions must be submitted to the chairman of the District membership meeting at the time of nomination at the December 11th District membership meeting. The nomination petitions will state the number of signatures for each District necessary for nomination as a delegate or alternate to the International Convention.

Solution

continued from page 8

when it interacts with hydrocarbons, reducing the amount of product they can get out of the entire process. So, it's shipped away to injection wells, of which Athens County had at least eight at last count (but no actual horizontal fracking production wells at this time).

With Trembly's technology, this wastewater doesn't need to be shipped away in dozens of truckloads to injection wells (or other means of disposal or storage). Instead, companies can reuse it in their fracking process, or dispose of it into waterways (although Trembly said his hope is for the water to be reused). Is it drinkable, though?

"That's our goal," Ogden said. "I would probably caution 'not yet.'"

In the machine's current form, the "clean" water produced meets state EPA discharge standards but is not necessarily drinkable due to some salts or bacteria possibly still being present, Ogden explained.

However, what the "cleaned" water does mean is that there could be a reduced need for companies to truck the wastewater to injection wells, sometimes hundreds of miles away (many of the brine trucks headed to Athens County injection wells are coming from out of state).

The impact is two-fold, according to Trembly.

"There's benefits from the standpoint of the public . . . less road travel . . . and reducing emissions from those diesel engines. (Also) less impact to road infrastructure," Trembly said. "From a commercial or industrial perspective, if we can reduce the need for them (oil and gas companies) to need injection wells, if we can treat that water at a lower cost than it takes them to ship it and the injection fee, then yeah, that's great for them too."

The technology could also reduce the impact that fracking wells have on local water supplies, considering these wells are heavy users of water.

But what happens to the byproduct? The yellowish salt concentration dripping out of the machine?

Trembly said that the waste product is mostly salt, "essentially sodium chloride and calcium chloride." With some adjustments available through commercial-scale technology, it can be made into a product that can be used to salt roads in the winter, or for other industrial purposes.

Currently, Trembly is seeking potential commercial partners to help develop a pilot commercial-scale version of the new technology. Once the researchers find the best way to "scale" the technology up to treat the millions of gallons of wastewater produced, for example, by big shale gas wells, it could be used in commercial applications for some of the oil-and-gas industry's biggest players.

Union wins a round in Missouri RTW fight

A union-led attempt to dump Missouri's new Right-to-Work  law scored a victory in court on July 28.

The Missouri Court of Appeals Western District overturned an earlier, lower court decision that had found the language of a proposed ballot initiative seeking to nix the new law was unfair and insufficient.

At issue is a controversial new law that bans the collection of union dues as a condition of employment. Gov. Eric Greitens and fellow Missouri Republicans say it will create jobs and lure businesses to the Show-Me State.

Unions like the Missouri AFL-CIO, however, say the law is anti-worker and have turned to the voter referendum process to overturn it.

The AFL-CIO hopes to put the law in front of voters for an up-and-down vote, a seldom-used tactic that required them to collect an estimated 90,000 signatures before the new law took effect on Aug. 28. (*Buckeye* deadlines did not allow for the results to be included in this article.)

If they get the required signatures, the law would not go into effect until the outcome of the referendum is known in November 2018.

Right-to-Work  supporters, backed by the National Right to Work Foundation, have challenged the initiative petition in court, saying it was riddled with grammatical errors and could confuse voters who don't realize they're overturning an existing law.

Cole County Circuit Judge Daniel Green agreed, saying the summary language of the proposed referendum was misleading.

Missouri Court allowed RTW  referendum to continue.

In its 27-page ruling, the Court of Appeals said the summary statement could have been better, but the deficiencies do not rise to the level of having to be rewritten.

"The circuit court may be correct that the summary statement was not drafted 'in a grammatically-competent manner,' and these grammatical errors may indeed be 'embarrassing.' But grammatical competence, and the avoidance of embarrassment, are not the tests for gauging the summary's legal sufficiency," Friday's ruling noted.

Mike Louis, president of the Missouri AFL-CIO, praised the decision.

"We are happy the court has sided with Missouri voters to make the language not confusing and keep it the way it was written by the Secretary of State," Louis told the Post-Dispatch.

The unions contend Missouri voters should have a chance to weigh in on Right-to-Work , after Democrats tried unsuccessfully to send the issue before voters during the legislative session.

But the GOP-led Legislature says voters voiced their support for the labor reform

when they elected Greitens, who campaigned for governor with the promise he would help make Missouri the 28th Right-to-Work  state.

Louis said the signature collection process has been ongoing throughout the court fight and was expected to be successful.

"I believe we are going to qualify this to put this on the ballot," Louis said.

Survivor, pension benefits go to 17

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

District 1

Gary R. Harris (normal retirement); Jeffery T. Walters, Joint & Survivor (normal retirement) and Tyler Lee Cooper (death).

District 2

Scott R. Durham (early retirement); Becky S. Fredrick, Randall G. Graffis and Peter J. Rajner, Joint & Survivor (early retirements).

District 3

Daniel A. Carbaugh and James W. Sorrell (early retirements); Earl S. Tackett, Joint & Survivor (early retirement) and Neil A. Shivener, Joint & Survivor (disability).

District 4/5

David W. Roush, Joint & Survivor (early retirement) and Phillip R. Moore, Joint & Survivor (disability).

District 6

Mickey Stanley (early retirement); David L. Liggett, Joint & Survivor (early retirement); Mark A. Ullman, Joint & Survivor (normal retirement) and Lynne M. Pultea (disability).

SPECIAL NOTICE

In accordance with Article XIII, Section 16 of the Bylaws of the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 18:

"The newly elected Officers shall be installed at a specially called meeting in District 1 not later than September 15 following their election."

I am calling a special meeting for the purpose of installing the newly elected officers on Friday, September 1 at 7:30 p.m. at Local 18's Headquarters office, 3515 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas P. Byers
President

When unions need to strike

On July 15, 1959, some 500,000 members of the United Steelworkers of America went on strike, spurning pleas from President Dwight Eisenhower to both sides to extend their agreement and continue bargaining.

The walkout, which lasted 116 days, remained the longest work stoppage in the American steel industry until the steel strike of 1986. It ended after the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Act, which required the workers to obey an injunction and return to work for an 80-day cooling off period.

Prior to the strike, the major American steel companies were reporting high profits which led the union president David McDonald and Steelworkers general counsel Arthur Goldberg to request a major wage increase. Industry negotiators refused to grant a wage increase unless McDonald agreed to a substantial alteration or an elimination of Section 2(b) of the union's national master contract.

This section of the steelworkers' contract limited management's ability to change the number of workers assigned to a task or to introduce new work rules or machinery that would result in reduced hours or fewer employees. Management claimed that it helped featherbedding and reduced the competitiveness of the American steel industry. (Featherbedding is deliberately limiting production or retaining excess staff in [a business] in order to create jobs or prevent unemployment, typically as a result of a union contract.)

McDonald characterized management's proposals as an attempt to break the union. Negotiations broke off, and the contract expired on July 1, 1959.

Subsequently, McDonald focused negotiations on benefits such as unemployment compensation, health insurance, pensions, tuition reimbursement and other items. Throughout the 1950s, however, McDonald felt an intense rivalry with the United Auto Workers (UAW). The UAW often won better wage and benefit packages than the Steelworkers and was able to obtain the closed shop. McDonald's negotiating stands often reflected the inter-union jealousy.

The steelmakers launched the strike, demanding the union give up a clause in its contract which limited management's ability to change the number of workers assigned to a task or to introduce new work rules on machinery that would result in reduced hours or numbers of employees.

The AFL-CIO put pressure on McDonald to end the strike. AFL-CIO President George Meany said he was willing to support the strike, but not if it meant harming national security. The strike was also causing shortages in the auto industry, prompting automakers

to threaten to lay off tens of thousands of workers.

On Sept. 28, 1959, Eisenhower met privately with McDonald and Arthur Goldberg, the steelworkers' counsel and later a Supreme Court Associate Justice, threatening to invoke the back-to-work provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. But McDonald was unwilling to budge on the work-rules issue without other major concessions from the steelmakers. The steel companies, recognizing they simply needed to wait until Eisenhower forced union members back to work, refused to make any concessions.

The union won a Pyrrhic victory by retaining the work-rules clause in its new contract. However, in the long run, the strike, for the first time in U.S. history led to wide-scale imports of foreign steel, from which the domestic industry never recovered.

When it appeared the walkout would be prolonged, Republican President Dwight D. Eisenhower did invoke the back-to-work provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, anti-union legislation passed by Congress in 1947. The Steelworkers sued and the case went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, where the justices upheld the constitutionality of Taft-Hartley. On Nov. 7, 1959, the court affirmed a district court's injunction ordering the workers back to work for an 80-day cooling-off period.

In U.S. labor history, it wasn't until the upsurge of the 1930s that workers were able to win the protections of the Norris-LaGuardia Act (1932), which gave affirmative sanction to the right of labor unions to organize and strike.

The law barred federal courts from issuing restraining orders or injunctions against activities by labor unions and individuals for organizing a union, striking or advising others to strike or organize.

Other gains won by the struggles that gave rise to the powerful unions included the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), popularly called the "Wagner Act" after its author, New York Senator Robert Wagner. That federal legislation guaranteed workers in private industry the right to organize and join labor movements, to choose representatives, bargain collectively and strike.

While prohibiting employers from engaging in unfair labor practices such as interfering with formation of a labor union, interfering with or refusing to bargain collectively with unions representing a company's employees, the NLRA had no provisions defining as unfair any practices by unions. The legislation served to spur the growth of unions from 3,584,000 members in 1935 to 10,201,000 by the beginning of World War II.



Other New Deal legislation made it a felony to transport any person in interstate commerce for the purpose of strike-breaking; provided for prevailing wages; restricted regular working hours to eight hours a day and 40 hours a week; prohibited the employment of convicts [prison slave labor], and children under 18; and established sanitation and safety standards.

The tables were turned in 1947 when the 81st Congress, controlled by Republicans for the first time since 1930, overruled President Truman's veto and rammed the Taft-Hartley Law through Congress. (An ailing Senator Wagner was carried into the Senate chamber on a stretcher to cast his vote.)

It severely limited strike activities, specifically prohibited sympathy strikes and general strikes, severely weakening the power of organized labor.

Commenting on the passage of the Taft-Hartley law, Eleanor Roosevelt said, "Instead of clamping down on the labor movement, Americans should be extremely grateful to unions."

"It would," said a statement issued by R. Conrad Cooper, a United States Steel official who led the industry's bargaining committee, "take a complete surrender of all the economic and other principles for which we stand" for the company to agree to the union's demands for raises without significant changes in work rules.

"If permitted to continue, this strike would imperil the national health and safety," he said. Limited steel production resumed after the Supreme Court upheld that action in November, but it was not until January, 1960 that the strike was finally settled.

U.S. Steel was the first billion-dollar corporation when it was created in 1901 by J. P. Morgan. In 1959 it was still the seventh most valuable company in the country. Its profits were high and rising, making it hard for the industry to credibly claim workers were being

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When Unions strike

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greedy, and its executives seemed to exude haughtiness.

But it was the run-up to that strike, as well as the eventual terms of the settlement, that paved the way for the decline of the company and the industry it led. The episode opened the door for surging imports and eventually for wage increases that the companies could ill afford.

Michelle Applebaum, a now-retired steel analyst, says that one reason the 1959 strike proved disastrous for the big steel companies was that it showed customers they had choices.

In those days nearly the entire industry negotiated at the same time, and there was talk of a strike for months in advance. Customers whose own operations would have to shut down without steel sought to build up stockpiles, and that meant dealing with foreign steel makers who previously had made minimal inroads in the United States market. Those stockpiles enabled the economy to come through better than expected. The Pentagon's fears of a crisis in national defense capability were not realized.

On January 15, a new 20-month contract was signed. Section 2(b) was preserved. Workers received a 7-cent an hour pay increase, 4.25 cents an hour lower than the first settlement with Kaiser Steel and far lower than anything McDonald had demanded. For the first time, however, the union won an automatic cost-of-living wage adjustment and greatly improved pension and health benefits. McDonald trumpeted the settlement as a great victory, compared to what might have happened.

When the strike did end, workers received minimal wage increases, but the cost-of-living provision ensured that wages and benefits kept up with inflation. That would prove to be valuable for them in later years. Steel users had learned how to deal with imported steel, a lesson they did not forget.



Democratic leaders: Prevailing wage is good for Delaware

By Senators David McBride, Margaret Rose Henry and Nicole Poore on July 21*

The 2017 budget debate is behind us, and plenty of page space has been committed to its finer details. We're perplexed, though, by how much of the Republican dialogue continues to be dominated by an issue completely peripheral to the budget: the prevailing wage paid to blue-collar workers on public works projects.

Partisan misinformation has clouded the truth surrounding both the budget and the prevailing wage. We believe that the public deserves a discussion that cuts through political spin and cocktail napkin math and offers a straightforward inventory of the facts.

A Republican View: House Minority Leader Danny Short says Democrats are playing partisan politics

Prevailing wage laws ensure fairness in government contracts by basing laborers' total compensation on a survey of similar workers in their area, just as anyone would expect wages commensurate with their skills, occupation, and cost of living.

You may have heard some of the following myths:

Myth: *The prevailing wage is a budget issue that affects the \$354 million deficit closed by the General Assembly earlier this month.*

Fact: Public works projects are funded almost entirely by the capital budget, or "bond bill," a completely separate balance sheet. Our operating deficit was caused by a unique combination of factors: growing public school enrollment, special education costs, national health care prices, and a tax portfolio that works more like

a scratch-off ticket than a speedometer for our economy. Our colleagues across the aisle who sit on the budget-writing Joint Finance Committee are perfectly aware of that fact.

Myth: *Reducing or repealing the prevailing wage would lower public construction costs by as much as 24%.*

Fact: Multiple studies and real-world examples show that this is simply untrue. States that slash public works wages rarely realize the cost savings that are promised in campaign years, while middle class wages tumble and the economy suffers. That actually does hurt the state's bottom line.

Myth: *Democrats only support the prevailing wage because it's a union handout.*

Fact: The prevailing wage benefits union and non-union workers alike. It also improves skills in our workforce and helps many veterans, who comprise 12 percent of Delaware's construction workforce. It also helps ensure public works projects are performed by reputable and experienced contractors and are done safely.

continued in October issue of Buckeye

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ADVISORY BOARDS WILL MEET
1st MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.
MEMBERSHIP WILL MEET
2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.**

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Health 4U update continued from page 17

In order to further explore how best to protect public health in the evolving tobacco marketplace, the agency also will seek input from the public on a variety of significant topics, including approaches to regulating kid-appealing flavors in e-cigarettes and cigars.

"This comprehensive plan and sweeping approach to tobacco and nicotine allows the FDA to apply the powerful tools given by Congress to achieve the most significant public health impact," said Mitch Zeller, J.D., director of the FDA's Center for Tobacco Products. "Public input on these complex issues will help ensure the agency has the

proper science-based policies in place to meaningfully reduce the harms caused by tobacco use."

The FDA, an agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, promotes and protects the public health by, among other things, assuring the safety, effectiveness, and security of human and veterinary drugs, vaccines and other biological products for human use and medical devices. The agency also is responsible for the safety and security of our nation's food supply, cosmetics, dietary supplements, products that give off electronic radiation, and for regulating tobacco products.

District 4/5 picnic scheduled for 9/16

The District 4/5 picnic will be held at the Miamisburg training site, 4250 Soldiers Home Miamisburg Rd. in Miamisburg on Saturday, September 16, from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Food will be served at noon and desserts of any kind will be more than welcome. There will be a backhoe rodeo with prizes going to the top three finishers. Hope to see you there.