

# SPECIAL ELECTION REPORT ON PAGES 5-12



## ENGINEERS NEWS

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OCTOBER 1984

### Semi-annual Meeting

Recording-Corresponding Secretary James "Red" Ivy has announced that the next semi-annual meeting of the membership will be held on Saturday, January 5, 1985 at 1:00 p.m. at the Seafarers International Union Auditorium, 350 Fremont Street, San Francisco, CA.

## Your vote counts!



San Francisco Examiner photo

### The bridge comes falling down

The old Dumbarton Bridge came tumbling down this month thanks to precision explosions engineered by Controlled Demolitions, Inc., of Phoenix, MD.

The 57-year-old bridge, which has been closed since the opening of the new Dumbarton Bridge in 1982, was the first to span the San Francisco Bay. Originally costing \$2.3 million to construct in 1927, the demolition of the old span will cost \$3.2 million.

After the center span and towers are destroyed, the remaining sections from Menlo Park and Fremont will be converted to public fishing piers.

The demolition of the old bridge brought to an end a long political

struggle carried on by Local 3. Countless public hearings were held before approval of the new bridge came in 1978. Despite lawsuits and attempts on the Legislature to block construction, the bridge was finally replaced at a cost of over \$100 million.

The 225-foot steel lift span section of the old bridge was wired with dynamite and detonated by remote control. The span, located near the western end of the 6½ mile bridge, was dynamited so carefully that it collapsed within itself. All the pieces had bouys attached to them so that they could be located and retrieved easily by crewmen on barges.

The great statesman Thomas Jefferson once said, "No government can continue to be good, except under the control of the People."

In the United States, "the People" means you and me, our fellow union members, their families and friends. We are the ones who are supposed to keep the politicians responsive and accountable to the people.

But many of us seem to forget that. In California almost 17 million people are old enough to vote, but in the last general election, less than half of them did. When we don't vote, what we are really doing is abandoning our own interests. We're saying to the politicians, "as far as I am concerned, you can do what you want."

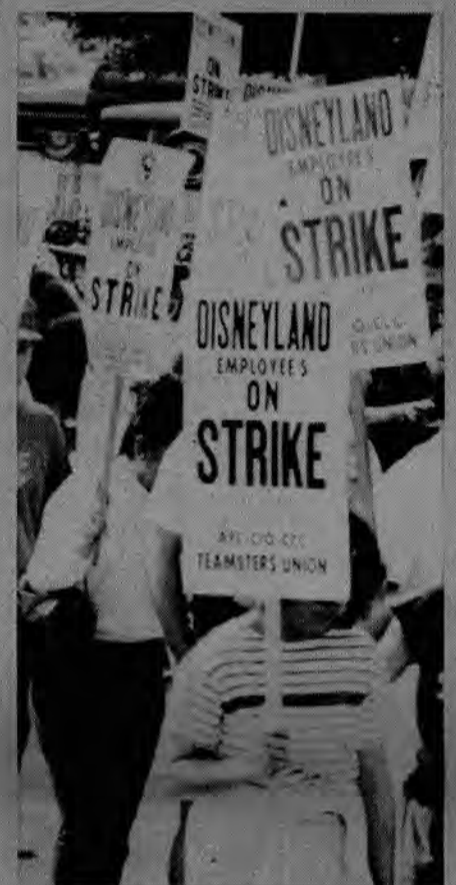
November 6 is election day. There are a lot of important issues on the ballot. The people will elect their next President. There are 17 propositions to decide on in California alone, and many others in Nevada, Utah and Hawaii. There are many local ballot measures and candidates to choose.

Our vote *does* make a difference. For those who doubt, consider that:

- One vote gave Oliver Cromwell control of England.
- One vote caused Charles I of England to be executed.
- One vote gave the United States the English language instead of German.
- One vote saved Andrew Jackson from impeachment.
- One vote brought Texas into the union.
- One vote in the U.S. Senate ratified the purchase of Alaska.
- One vote changed France from a Monarch to a Republic.
- One vote gave Adolph Hitler leadership in the Nazi party.

Your vote counts! Exercise that precious right on November 6.

Tom Stapleton, Business Manager



### Disney strike ends, Magic Kingdom cards now available

The Operating Engineers have resumed distribution of Magic Kingdom Cards to members who request them, now that the Disneyland Strike has been settled.

Striking Disneyland workers approved a new contract October 16, after a three-week strike. During that time, Local 3 had suspended all requests for Magic Kingdom Club cards in support of the union members on strike.

The Magic Kingdom cards offer discounts on Disneyland tickets and hotel accommodations at over 400 Howard Johnson hotels nationwide.

The new contract calls for a two-year wage freeze, but grants concessions to the workers on health care and the sub-contracting of jobs to non-union workers. The voting ended the longest walk-out in the park's history.

The new contract bans the replacement of current employees with workers brought in by subcontractors. The other compromise calls for all current employees to continue receiving health benefits once they are placed on 20-hour-per-week work schedules, regardless of how many days they work.

## State OKs \$75 million in highway projects

SAN DIEGO — Sixty-three highway construction projects costing over \$75 million at various locations around the state were approved for construction by the California Transportation Commission in its meeting last month.

Approval of the projects at the commission's monthly meeting means they may now proceed through the bid process, with construction to start within three to six months.

Caltrans director Leo J. Trombatore said that approximately \$572 million, to

fund 692 new highway construction projects around the state, had been approved during the 1983-84 federal fiscal year ending September 30. Trombatore said that Caltrans had not only secured all federal funds originally available, but had received an additional \$48 million as a result of other states' inability to use the money.

Among the major projects approved last month were:

- Construction of an interchange at Deschutes Road on Route 44 near

Redding — \$4.3 million.

- Construction of a viaduct at the San Francisco International Airport on Route 380 — \$12 million.

- Roadway rehabilitation of Route 152 west of Los Banos in Merced County — \$7.6 million.

- \$1.1 million to modify interchange on Route 17. (Entirely financed by the City of Fremont).

- \$2.8 million to reconstruct roadway on Route 17 near Milpitas and

(Continued on back page)



By T.J. (Tom) Stapleton, Business Manager

# LOOKING AT LABOR

For those who wonder whether it really makes a difference who sits in the White House, the National Labor Relations Board offers a good lesson.

President Reagan has now appointed three of the NLRB's five members, with another seat vacant and awaiting a presidential appointment. Without exception, the new members of the NLRB are conservative and pro-management in orientation.

NLRB Chairman Donald Dotson once expressed his attitude towards labor unions in a letter to a legal journal, arguing that "collective bargaining frequently means labor monopoly, the destruction of individual freedom, and the destruction of the marketplace."

Another appointee, Robert Hunter, is a former aide to ultra-conservative Sen. Orrin Hatch and was a leader in the movement to block labor law reform in the late '70s.

NLRB Solicitor Hugh Reilly was an attorney with the anti-

## Does it make a difference who sits in the White House?

union National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation.

The new leaders of the NLRB have abandoned the Board's traditional non-partisan approach towards protecting the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively. They have turned the NLRB into a management weapon.

Rules and regulations that have been years in the making have been reversed by the new NLRB. Long established principles of fairness and proper procedure have been abandoned.

• In a case involving a Painter's local, the Board expanded its definition of secondary boycotts to limit the ability of a union to seek relief for possible contract violations and shifted the burden of proof when there is a complaint against a union. The union is now guilty until proven innocent.

• In another case, the Board reversed policy by ruling an employer can refuse to reinstate strikers for making only verbal "threats" against strike-breakers—even if no physical action was involved. Hot words in a moment of passion on the picketline can now be used to deny workers their livelihood.

• The Board ruled that an individual worker complaining about unsafe working conditions is not protected from employer retaliation unless he complains in conjunction with other employees—another reversal.

• In still another case, the Board effectively wiped out contract provisions that allow workers to refuse to cross a picket line, allowing an employer to fire a sympathy striker—even though the contract stated the employee had the right to refuse to cross the picket line.

• In another reversal, the Board ruled that a union cannot restrict a member from resigning during a strike and crossing a picket line and prohibited the union from imposing any fine.

The list of cases decided against workers seeking the protection of the law goes on and on. It will continue to grow until there is a change at the NLRB.

For almost half a century, through both Republican and Democratic administrations, the NLRB pursued an impartial course. In three short years, that course has been reversed and this all-important agency has been turned into a partisan tool to be used against workers and their unions.

The NLRB takes its lead from the President. The last three years have shown us exactly what difference our choice of President can make.

It is so bad that the president of the nation's largest labor union this month declared that his union will no longer take disputes to the National Labor Relations Board, because "President Reagan has reduced it to little more than a management tool.

William Wynn, president of the 1.3 million-strong United Food and Commercial Workers, said his union's legal department studied the decisions that the federal board has made since Reagan appointees took control and found "a systematic and almost total bias on the part of the Reagan board against employees and their unions.

Last October, Walter Mondale described his vision of government for the members of the AFL-CIO, "Government does not belong on your back, but it does belong on your side, and that's where it's going to be again."

**A vote for Mondale/Ferraro on November 6 is a vote to return to fairness in labor-management relations.**

## ENGINEERS NEWS

WIPA



PUBLISHED TO PROMOTE THE GENERAL WELFARE OF ALL ENGINEERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

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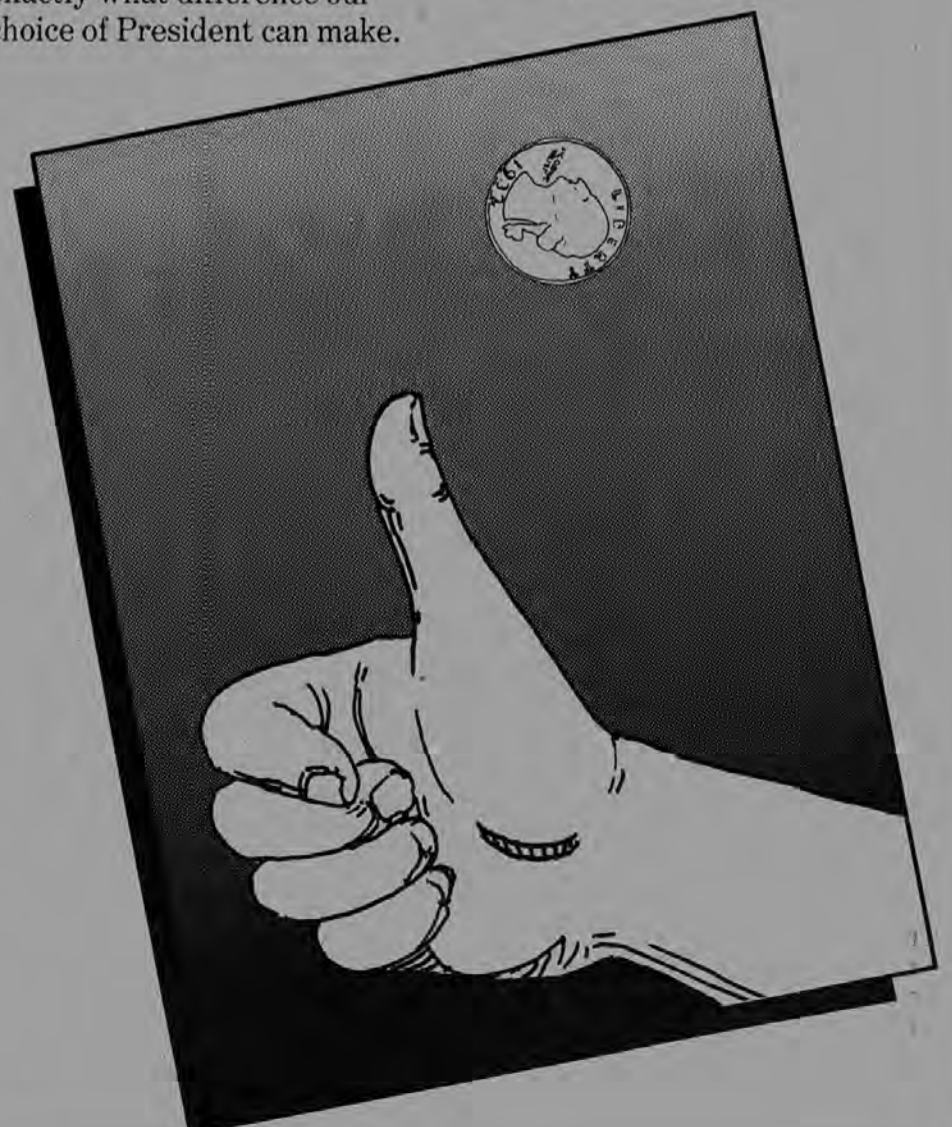
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## Credit Union

**IRAs & Tax Extensions** — You only have to April 15, 1985 to make a tax deductible deposit to an IRA — even if you receive an extension on the payment of your taxes past that date.

Until a recent change in the law, you could make your tax deductible IRA deposit up to the filing deadline for your taxes, *including extensions*.

**1985 IRA Deposit** — You can make your 1985 tax deductible IRA deposit as early as January 1, 1985 at your Credit Union. You can arrange for automatic transfer from your share savings account to your IRA on New Year's Day. That will give you an extra day's tax deferred dividend earnings. Call and talk with one of your Credit Union's IRA specialists for details.

**Waiting** to April 15, 1986 to make your 1985 IRA deposit causes you to lose up to 16 months of tax deferred dividends. Make your 1985 tax deductible deposit as early as you can in 1985.

**100% Financing** is available to qualified members on new and used cars, pickups, vans, boats, RVs and travel trailers. To apply, just call the loan department, give the details on your purchase and tell them you want 100% financing.

100% financing has its pros and cons. You end up with a larger loan and more finance charges, but you don't have to put any money down. With 100% financing, you can plan to sell your present car yourself and pocket the profit the dealer would normally make on your car if it is in excellent shape. You can take your time selling it because you'll have your new car without having to trade in your old.

The money you receive from selling your old car yourself could then be applied to your new car loan, put in a savings account or IRA.

**Family Memberships** — Your immediate family members are eligible to join the Credit Union. They no longer have to be living in your home to be able to join. Once members, they're eligible for full services, from loans to IRAs. They can make easy deposits to their share savings account with postage free Save From Home kits.

**Round Up Your Passbooks** — Some banks have been levying monthly service charges on passbook accounts below a certain minimum balance. Eventually these charges could eliminate the entire balance in your account. To avoid that possibility and monthly service charges, move all your passbook accounts into your Credit Union share savings account. It's insured, pays a better rate than passbooks (currently 10% per annum, guaranteed through December 31, 1984) and may give you the opportunity to earn some life insurance at no additional charge to you.

**Utah hours** — Effective November 1, 1984, the Utah office of your Credit Union will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. The present hours are 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. The earlier opening time will meet the request of many Utah members.



### 'Super Scooper' busy on the Bay

Operator Ken Shaw (above) mans the controls on J.H. Pomeroy's truck crane. Pomeroy is busy constructing a new pier and dock for the Port of Redwood City.

In addition to the pier, Smith-Rice has their "Super Scoop" dredge busy in the same area doing routine maintenance dredging.



## Feel of fall in the air in Utah District

The work in the Salt Lake area is still holding fairly well, but the feel of fall is in the air, reports Business Representative Don Strate.

Gibbons & Reed Company has about eight jobs in the area at this time. They include the Parley's Canyon job, Redwood Road, 1300 South, 7200 South, and Cottonwood Canyon and the work at Kennecott Copper plus a variety of smaller jobs located in the valley.

Kasler Corporation is working a lot of overtime on their I-80 concrete surfacing job. They are trying to get ahead of the cold weather. The state specifications say the temperature has to be forty (40) degrees and rising in order to lay concrete.

The building construction in the downtown area has been fairly slow up to now, however, there currently are some new jobs starting up. Oakland Construction is getting the City Center project out of the ground at this time. Their Snowbird project is making good progress, but this job is high altitude and I'm sure there will be a lot of time lost this winter.

The Sand & Gravel & Ready Mix industry has had a good year. Monroc, CPC, Geneva Rock and Pioneer Sand & Gravel have had the members busy with all kinds of overtime and they are working two and three shifts.

"We were lucky to get some fair increases for these members this year on the new contracts," Strate commented.

"I want to remind all you members and your families to be sure you're registered and vote this year. If ever there was a time that every single vote counted it will be this year. Politics are the name of the game for all working people in this country.

"So we must support the candidates that are in favor of the working people and organized labor. As we can see, there is a big move in this country to do away with organized labor and if we don't vote to defend our rights and beliefs we will all go down the tube."

Business Representative Lynn Barlow reports that Acme Concrete Company has been hurrying to complete a section of their I-84 Project in Tremonton. If they are successful, G.P. Construction

may be able to work into the winter removing the existing lane.

Gibbons & Reed are continuing with their job on the Weber River. This job was started early this spring, but had to be suspended because of the high level of the Weber River this year. They are hoping to complete the job this fall.

Kiewit Western, Gibbons & Reed and Geneva Rock Products are all finishing their jobs at the Salt Lake International Airport. The airport is continuing with their master plan and more construction jobs should be bid soon.

Most of the members at Wheeler Machinery Company, ICM and Eureka Sales have had a good summer at the Salt Lake Shops. Wheeler has hired new employees in the Shop, Welding & Track Department and Specialization Department. The Filter Department has been exceptionally busy with the members working a lot of overtime, making up for the four day weeks last winter.



By HAROLD HUSTON, President

## A Personal Note From The President's Pen

It was a real pleasure to attend the 15th biennial Constitutional Convention of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, in Oakland, last month. Official welcomes were extended by Oakland Mayor Lionel Wilson and Alameda County Supervisor John George.

Richard Groulx, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the host Central Labor Council of Alameda County, brought down the gavel. After a brief opening ceremony Richard introduced and turned the gavel over to State Federation President Al Gruhn, who presided over the rest of the Convention.

### New Medicare rules

A new Medicare payment system has profoundly altered the way hospitals do business, making them more efficient and cost-conscious, apparently without damaging the quality of health care.

After nearly a year of experience with the new system, hospital officials around the country say the average length of stay for both elderly and younger patients has declined dramatically. Still, many health officials say they need more experience with the system to draw firm conclusions about its effects.

Medicare, which cost \$64 billion this fiscal year, finances health care for 26 million elderly and three billion disabled people. Hospital care accounts for two-thirds of the program's total cost, physician's services account for the rest.

In the past, the government in effect rewarded hospitals for providing more services because it paid them on the basis of the costs they incurred in treating Medicare patients. Under the new system, the government pays hospitals a flat rate, set in advance, according to the patient's diagnosis.

Hospitals make the money if they keep costs below the Medicare payment rate, and they can lose money if their costs exceed the rate. Under the new law, hospitals may not try to collect additional amounts from Medicare patients if they find the federal payments inadequate.

So far, health officials said, their fears that the new system would force them to discharge patients prematurely have proved unfounded. Dr. George G. Alexander of Houston, president of the Texas Medical Association said: "There has been a lot of talk about economizing at the expense of quality care, but, so far, the smoke hasn't led to fire. It has not yet led to a rationing of care."

The quality of medical care is always hard to measure. But H. Bart Price, vice president of Yale's New Haven Hospital said, "The new Medicare payment system has had no adverse effect on the quality of care because the payment rates to date have been reasonable."

Carolyn K. Davies, who supervises Medicare as head of the Federal Health Care Financing Administration, said that the quality of care might even have improved under the new system because "care is better planned and coordinated" by doctors and nurses.

Jack W. Owen, Executive Vice President of the American Hospital Association said, "some elderly patients may feel they were pushed out of the hospital a little sooner than they should have been, but I don't think the quality of care has suffered so far, and I don't think it will if the prices remain fair."

Price, Owen and other hospital officials warned that the quality of care might suffer if the government abused its new rate — setting power in an effort to control health care spending. The formula for calculating Medicare payments to hospitals is so complicated that it is considered virtually impossible for outsiders to challenge the government's calculations.

Owen said that the government, "has nearly unchecked power to set prices." In announcing Medicare rates for the next fiscal year, which begins October 1, the government did not disclose the "data, assumptions and calculations" that it used, he said. The association has filed a lawsuit under the Freedom of Information Act to obtain this data.

There has been no systematic survey of doctor's experiences under the new system. Officials at the American Medical Association said that they had received scattered reports indicating that doctors had been prodded with written reminders from hospital administrators that Medicare patients were nearing the end of the average stay for a particular illness. But they said these reports did not suggest a widespread problem.

Medicare patients admitted to hospitals under the new payment system have spent an average of 7.5 days in the hospital, according to the Department of Health and Human Services. By contrast, in the last fiscal year, Medicare hospital stays averaged 9.5 days. While the figures are not exactly comparable and may overstate the change, they suggest a

reduction in two days, or 21 percent, in the average length of confinement.

The American Hospital Association reported a similar trend. It said the length of hospital stays was declining more rapidly for elderly patients than for people under age 65.

Federal officials said it was too early to estimate savings from the new Medicare payment system. The American Hospital Association recently estimated that the change would save the government \$2 billion this year.

Consumer groups, eager to restrain health costs, have not opposed the new Medicare payment limits, but said they should apply to physicians and private health insurance, too. Jack E. Christy, a lobbyist for the American Association of Retired Persons, said, "We like the concept so well we think it ought to apply to everybody. We have not gotten a lot of complaints from our members about hospitals skimping on services, but that's something we have to be mindful of."

Janet A. Myder, a health policy specialist at the National Council of Senior Citizens, said, "If there is deterioration in the quality of care, I'm not sure it would be picked up by the monitoring system we now have."

The new payment system, according to some health officials, created a financial incentive for hospitals to increase the admission of Medicare patients because they are paid a fixed amount for each case. But while some hospitals have reported an increase in admissions, there has been "virtually no change" in total Medicare admissions nationwide, according to the government. The American Hospital Association reports that hospital admissions for people under 65 continue to fall, as they have since 1981.

**The best news to report this month to you Retirees and your wives is the Pension Trust Fund for Operating Engineers Board of Trustees at our meeting held on August 20, 1984, authorized a full additional month's benefit payment in October 1984 to all retirees/beneficiaries who had pension awards prior to January 1, 1984, and who will also receive a Pension Benefit payment in October 1984!**

## Sacramento area winds up good season

Business Representative John Bonilla reports that the brothers in the Yolo County and North area have had a good summer. As fall approaches, the plants on Cache Creek are still busy trying to keep up with the demand for

sand and base rock. All the plants on the creek are low on sand at this time. The four plants on Cache Creek have approximately 50 of our brothers working.

As for the shops in West Sacramento and Woodland, Tenco and Morgan Equipment are still very busy with Layne-Western and Cal State Equipment holding their own.

The overpass and bridge work in the Yolo and North area has mainly been done by M.C.M. of North Highlands, who is still working on the \$16 million Yolo Causeway project, while C.C. Myers of Sacramento is finishing up on the overpass for the light rail project.

The dirt work in my area has mostly been done by A. Teichert & Sons, R. C. Collet, and Granite Construction, who have also picked up most of the subdivision and underground work in the area.

Remember, the presidential election is very close, and it is very important for the Operating Engineers and their families and all of the labor movement to get

out and vote in November.

Business Representative Dave Young reports that Granite Construction was awarded a contract for \$69,000 of underground construction on the Pocket Road storm and sanitary assessment district #2 and will be subbing work to The Spink Corp., Subgrade Construction Co., and Tworek's Clearing.

The building projects in downtown Sacramento are employing approximately fifteen operators on concrete pumps, material hoists, and cranes and will continue to be good winter jobs.

We are presently negotiating shop agreements with J & J Machinery, Case Power & Equipment, Action Equipment, and Clark's Welding and are hopeful of arriving at equitable settlements.

The rock, sand and gravel plants are at a seasonal high for employment demand, and we expect a good season for rock products in 1985.

We are presently strong on organizing efforts in the construction and mining

## HONORARY MEMBERS

At its meeting on September 16, 1984, the Executive Board approved Honorary Memberships for the following Retirees who have 35 years or more of membership in Local 3.

Name	Reg. No.
Richard Avillez	0612786
Reuben Don Blanchard	0625841
Hugh Bodam	0503222
John V. Borba	0552985
Jess P. Bunch	0557308
James Carlin	0302177
George R. Casselberry	0603628
James M. Haggard	0512532
Orville Horn	0449654
William Hosking	0625868
Roland E. Lange	0273760
Warren McCann	0625879
V. McCold	0382171
Don McCowan	0622772
James J. McNickle	0454521
Juan A. Nevarez	0622865
Stewart F. Orchard	0515962
William F. Robblee	0586507
James P. Vickerson	0604743
Chester Youngblood	0303720
Erwin T. Whitfield	0299412

### District 10 Elections

At the regular quarterly membership meeting held in Santa Rosa on September 27, 1984, the District 10 membership elected James P. Killean to serve as District 10 Executive Board Member to fill the balance of a term left vacant by resignation.

At its meeting on September 27, 1984, the District 10 membership elected the following to serve on its Grievance Committee to fill a vacancy left by resignation: Brother Dennis Harlan.



# Walter Mondale: He Was There

Making decisions is what government is all about. More than any other officeholder, the President is called upon to make decisions, and the decisions he makes directly affect the future well-being of millions of people.

In picking a President, we need to know what kind of decisions he will make. To do that we need to know where a candidate's loyalties lie, since this will inevitably influence the decisions he will make.

There is no better place to see Walter Mondale's loyalties than in his record during his 12 years in the U.S. Senate. Second only to the President, a Senator makes visible decisions on a day-to-day basis that affect people's lives.

Look at Fritz Mondale's record in the Senate. See who he sided with. See whose interests he fought for. And then judge whether he would be a President who would stand up for your interests.

## 1965-66

- Fought to change restrictive "right to work" measures.
- Upheld, one man, one vote principle in state elections.
- Voted for manpower training.
- Supported expansion of the Davis-Bacon Act.
- Backed rent subsidies for low-income families.
- Voted for Medicare.

## 1967-68

- Opposed gerrymandering and unfair congressional districting.
- Fought efforts to reduce Social Security.
- Supported aid to education.
- Fought for open housing legislation.
- Tried to limit runaway shops.

## 1969-70

- Backed school lunch and child nutrition programs.
- Defended Voting Rights Act.
- Opposed anti-worker nominees to the Supreme Court.
- Voted for expanded personal income tax deduction.
- Defended COPE from right wing attack.
- Fought for increased hospital construction.

- Supported the rights of postal and agricultural workers.

## 1971

- Fought for expanded public works and jobs programs.
- Backed federal meat inspection program.
- Supported tax reforms to benefit individual taxpayers.

## 1972

- Fought to raise minimum wage.
- Backed strong equal opportunity enforcement measures.
- Opposed weakening OSHA.

## 1973

- Fought to protect minimum wage from conservative attack.
- Opposed efforts to deny strikers food stamps.
- Opposed deregulation of natural gas.
- Fought for simplified national voter registration.

## 1974

- Sought to lower oil prices.
- Supported COPE activities once again.
- Opposed further efforts to weaken OSHA.

## 1975

- Fought for public works and job creation bills.
- Supported situs picketing legislation.
- Fought to close tax loopholes on foreign profits.
- Supported continuation of oil price controls.
- Opposed natural gas decontrol.

## 1976

- Fought for public works bills.
- Tried to close tax loopholes benefiting rich.
- Backed anti-trust enforcement.
- Fought to protect Davis-Bacon Act.

Fritz Mondale left the Senate for the Vice Presidency, a different arena with a different style. For four years he worked there, behind the scenes, fighting the same kinds of fights he had fought in the Senate on behalf of the interests of the majority of Americans.

**He has kept faith with us. Now it's our turn to keep faith with him. Vote Mondale/Ferraro on November 6.**

## Geraldine Ferraro: A Friend And Ally

With the onset of another political campaign we will once again be hearing from all the candidates about how they have been such good friends to building and construction tradesmen. Geraldine Ferraro has been more than just a friend.

In Geraldine Ferraro, all building and construction tradesmen have a proven ally. Time and time again, on issue after issue, she has stood up and voted for the issues that the building trades have supported.

Just briefly, here is the record:

- Since coming to Congress, Gerry Ferraro has voted to support, enforce and strengthen the Davis-Bacon Act every time the issue has come up.

- On safety and health issues she has consistently voted to strengthen the laws and make the job site safer and healthier.

- Geraldine Ferraro voted against the massive budget cuts that the Reagan Administration is so proud of. But she did not stop there. On every piece of legislation that has come before Congress since those massive cuts, Geraldine Ferraro has voted with the building trades on these issues in hopes of restoring some fairness to our budget. That includes

emergency funds to bring down mortgage rates, to get the housing industry going again. She voted for a \$1 billion emergency jobs bill to rebuild our deteriorating infrastructure.

- At the height of the recession, with millions of Americans, and over 20% of our members unemployed, and unable to meet their mortgage payment, Mrs. Ferraro voted to authorize \$760 million in temporary loans to help homeowners make their mortgage payments.

Her support goes deeper than just the votes on record. As a member of the Public Works Committee, she has been an invaluable advocate for our concerns.

The chairman of the committee, Representative James J. Howard, (D-NJ) has called her an "independent public servant" noting that "she has demonstrated an ability to master complicated and controversial subject matters."

But building tradesmen know this

already. As a member of Congress, as a leader in the Democratic Party and as a public servant, Geraldine Ferraro has been one of the building and construction trades most staunch and loyal supporters.

It is now our turn to return this loyal and staunch support.

**VOTE FOR MONDALE/  
FERRARO ON NOVEMBER  
6th!**



## Paul Chignell squares off in Marin County

Democrats are hoping to pick up a Republican seat in Marin and Sonoma Counties this November. In a rematch of the election two years ago, incumbent Bill Filante is being challenged by Democratic nominee Paul Chignell.

This is one of the most Democratic districts represented by a Republican. After a massive registration drive, which signed up over 16,000 new Democratic voters, Chignell is hoping to surprise Filante this year. He narrowly lost the race in 1982.

Chignell is a policeman in San Francisco and serves as Vice President of the San Francisco Police Association. As a policeman, he has received two Medal of Valor citations for "outstanding bravery above and beyond the call of duty." He has worked with the California Legislature to secure passage of several anti-crime laws — to put violent criminals in prison, to make it easier to prosecute rapist and arsonists, to cut



red tape so police officers can investigate child abuse cases and to protect the victims of harassment.

In Marin County, Chignell serves on the Adult Criminal Justice Commission, which advises the Board of Supervisors on crime prevention and law enforcement. He also serves on the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

## Battle in the wine country

### Jadiker up against big name

In the wine country of Napa, Sonoma and Lake counties, a Democratic political newcomer is waging a tough campaign to unseat an incumbent Republican assemblyman with one of California's most recognized names.

Incumbent Don Sebastiani is a conservative, two-term GOP assemblyman known best for his family's winery and for his initiative drive last year to redraw legislative district lines.

Local 3 endorsed Mary Jadiker, campaigning heavily against Sebastiani's low attendance record in the Assembly, won an upset victory of Santa Rosa attorney Gary Passarino in the June Democratic primary — an election in which three female candidates unseated male incumbents in district supervisor races.

The Eighth District for the Assembly includes all of Lake and Napa counties, the town of Sonoma and city of Santa Rosa in Sonoma County, and Woodland in Yolo County. Registered Democrats outnumber Republicans in the district by 53 to 36 percent, but many of the Democrats vote conservative.

Jadiker, 47, who has four grown children, became politically active several years ago after she became embroiled in a dispute with the federal government over geothermal drilling on her family's Lake County ranch.

She is former chairman of the Lake County Planning Commission former county Democratic Central Committee

chairman and vice president of the Lake County Taxpayers Association.

She and Sebastiani differ on virtually every issue in this year's campaign.

Sebastiani favors, and Jadiker opposes, welfare-cutting Proposition 41, reapportionment initiative Proposition 39, and Proposition 36, which would close loopholes in Howard Jarvis' 1978 Proposition 13 property-tax cutting initiative. Jadiker favors a state lottery called for in Proposition 37 and Sebastiani opposes it.

Each expects to spend around \$250,000 on the general election campaign. The most recent campaign disclosure statements show that Sebastiani is far ahead of Jadiker in fund-raising, having received \$187,538 to her \$87,633.

Sebastiani has received \$1000 or more from Republican organizations, gun owners groups, Allstate Insurance Co. and David Packard, chairman of Hewlett-Packard Corp.

Jadiker received a total of \$8000 from the campaigns of two Democratic legislators — Senator Barry Keene of Benicia and Assemblyman Tom Hannigan of Fairfield.

Jadiker is taking the offensive in the campaign, charging Sebastiani with having the worst attendance of any assemblyman during 1983 — the year he was busy running the campaign for the Sebastiani Reapportionment Initiative, declared unconstitutional last December by the state Supreme Court.

## Central Valley heats up

### Johnston goes for third term

In his bid for a third term, Local 3 endorsed Assemblyman Pat Johnston of Stockton is squaring off against San Joaquin County Supervisor Douglas Wilhoit.

Johnston has been a close friend and ally of Local 3 since his very first election, which still holds the record as the closest race in recent history. He has proven himself to be an able and dedicated legislator and a tough campaign fighter.

In his district, he needs to be both, for the GOP has never had any trouble in cultivating formidable opponents. Wilhoit is creating a good challenge through television and door-to-door campaigning.

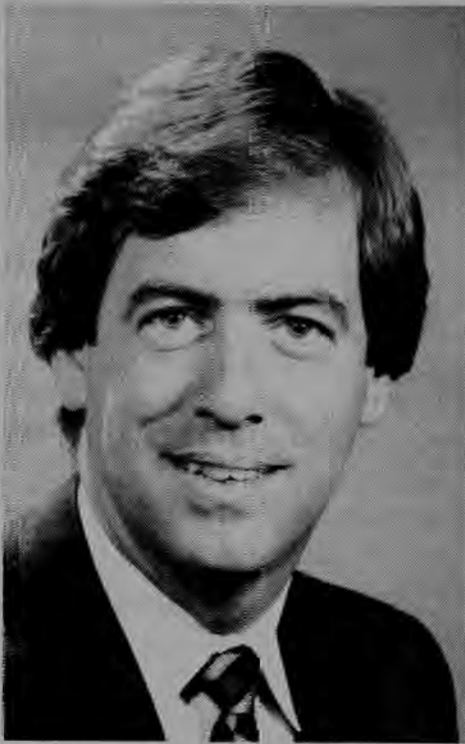
It will be a close race down to the finish. For while the district is overwhelmingly Democratic in voter registration — 58 percent to 32 percent — voters in this district traditionally align themselves with candidates rather than along party lines.

This is an electorate that voted two years ago to make Deukmejian governor, but was also voting to keep liberal democrat John Garamendi as their representative in the state Senate.

Johnston is well liked in his district, but so is Wilhoit. At the capitol, Johnston is a key member of the Democratic caucus, having recently been named chairman of the Assembly's Elections, Reapportionment and Constitutional Amendments Committee.

Johnston also has never forgotten his humble beginnings, nor who his friends are. After a bitter campaign against Carmen Perino in the 1980 Primary, in which Local 3 went to the mat to beat Perino, he slugged out a victory against GOP challenger Adrian Fondse with only a 35 vote margin on a recount.

He had no trouble winning in 1982, but the GOP has targeted him this year, in the hope that Wilhoit can ride on the coattails of Deukmejian and Reagan.



## Sales tax measure to build roads

Local 3 members residing in Santa Clara County are urged to vote "Yes" on Measure A, a local referendum, which calls for a 1/2-cent sales tax increase to raise funds for improving the South Bay's highway system.

Due to the rapid business expansion and workforce in Silicon valley, transportation has become a critical issue. Traffic officials and researchers rate the South Bay commute as the worst in the entire Bay area.

Measure A would impose the 1/2-cent increase for 10 years and create a five-member Traffic Authority to use the funds collected to upgrade the county's highways. Highest priority would be

given to improving routes 85, 101 and 237.

The benefits to Local 3 members are obvious, as the money generated from the sales tax would generate significant employment for construction projects.

Furthermore, the injection of funds would create an immediate solution, whereas waiting for state and federal funds would take at least 40 years on the current schedule.

Other benefits of Measure A is that it automatically expires after 10 years and it protects senior citizens and those on fixed, low incomes. There would be no sales tax on food, housing, utilities, medical care and medicine.

## Tackett faces GOP conservative

The far southern end of the San Joaquin Valley is the site of a tough Assembly battle this election year. The race has Kern County Supervisor Gene Tackett waging an effective campaign against the Republican incumbent, Don Rogers.

Rogers, a hard line conservative, has served in the assembly for six years. Although he has won reelection fairly easily in the past, the Assembly Democratic leadership has targeted him for defeat this year.

Rogers has also had problems with his own Republican Central Committee for questionable financial practices associated with a statewide initiative

campaign he was involved with in 1982. The Central Committee dropped its suit after Rogers returned \$1400 to various contributors.

The Democratic nominee, Gene Tackett is an articulate, aggressive campaigner who has appealed to the conservative voters in the district in the past. Two years ago, Tackett nearly beat out Republican Congressman Chip Pashayan.

Even though the Democrats hold a 56% - 36% registration edge in the district, party loyalty at the polls is less. But the conservative leanings of Tackett give the Democrats reason to hope that they will be able to pull off an upset.



## Two incumbents fight for one State Senate seat

Take an incumbent State Senator — formerly Republican who has turned Independent, because he got jilted by his own party. Take another incumbent state Senator who is a puppet of the ultra-conservative GOP camp, but who got “reapportioned” out of his original district.

Pit them against one another and you have the race for Senate District 1, the noisiest, toughest fight in the Senate. The Independent candidate is Ray Johnson, endorsed by Local 3. The opponent is John Doolittle.

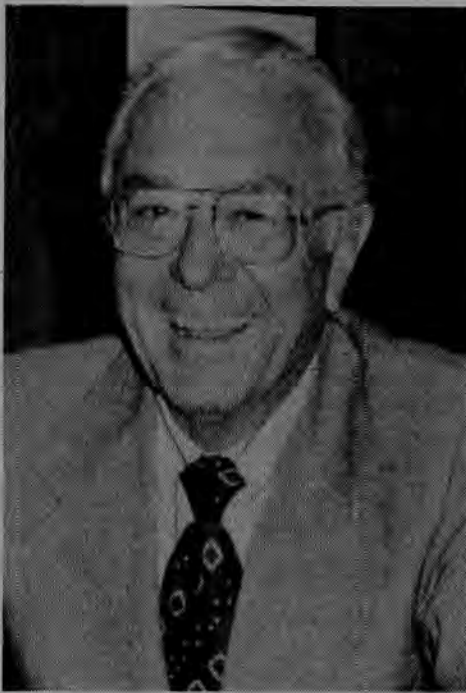
Doolittle is running for the third time in four years. Johnson, a lifelong resident of Butte County, is running from a base in Sacramento County that he has never represented before. Between the two of them, Johnson and Doolittle may spend more than \$1 million.

Although 50.1 percent of the district's registered voters are Democrats and 37.8 percent Republicans, the contest eschews party ideology in favor of personalities and competing brands of conservatism.

Doolittle, a 33-year-old attorney, is a rock-ribbed conservative with a bespectacled, choirboy face.

Barely established in a Sacramento law practice, he was catapulted into a Senate seat in 1980 after conservative Senator H.L. Richardson put up half the \$100,000 it cost to knock off Democratic Senator Al Rodda of Sacramento.

That upset victory astonished and aggravated Democrats, who reapportioned Doolittle out of his district in 1981, forcing him to run in a more Democratic district the following year. Doolittle lost that race to Democrat Leroy Greene of Sacramento, be re-



mained in the Senate, serving out the term he won in 1980.

Johnson, 72, is a folksy ringer for Jimmy Stewart. A former rancher and feed store owner who pronounces the word “lawyer” as if it were an obscenity. Johnson privately refers to the much younger Doolittle as “that little dude” and charges that his opponent is sanctimonious in public but engages in nasty “whispering campaigns.”

Last year, Johnson quit the Republican Party in a snit after his fellow GOP senators approved a Democratic-designed reapportionment plan that cut him out of his district — an unsuccessful attempt to put him out to pasture so that Doolittle could run for the seat this year.

Johnson, who hopes to raise \$400,000 for the race, campaigns 14 hours a day, traveling through the district in a Volvo station wagon with his wife, Lorraine.

Virtually conceding the sparsely populated northern counties to Johnson, Doolittle is spending most of his time close to Sacramento, where the majority of voters are, and says that he will not attempt to match Johnson's successful style of coffee-shop campaigning.

## San Mateo County senate race

### Highly contested race for Gregorio

One of the most highly contested state Senate races is being waged in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties. The race, which has two county supervisors running against each other is drawing heavy interest from throughout the state.

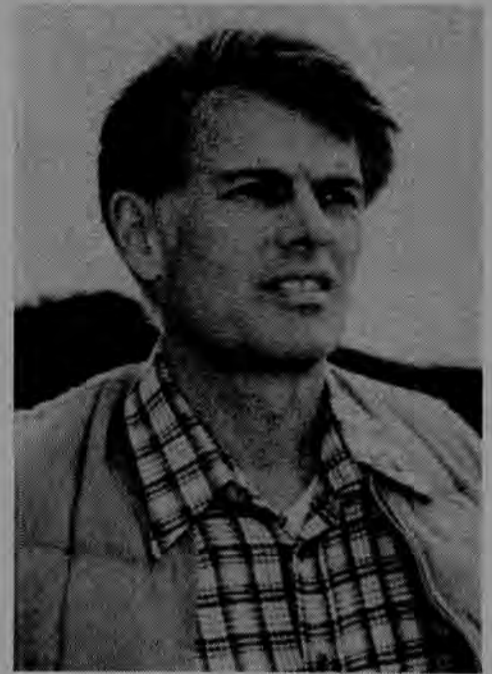
San Mateo Supervisor Arlen Gregorio is the Democratic nominee and is endorsed by Local 3. He is running against Santa Clara County Supervisor Rebecca Morgan, the Republican nominee.

Although the district would normally be considered a Republican seat, Gregorio is widely known and respected in the area. A member of the Board of Supervisors since 1979, Gregorio also represented most of the district in the state Senate from 1970 to 1978. He was defeated in his attempt to win a third term in 1978 by a mere 90 votes.

Even though both Morgan and Gregorio have strong environmental philosophies, Gregorio has the endorsement of the Santa Clara and San Mateo Building Trades Councils as well as the Central Labor Councils of both counties. The State Building Trades and the State Federation of Labor are also supporting Gregorio.

A former teacher and member of the Palo Alto school board, Morgan is being supported by traditional big money Republicans. In fact, her campaign co-chairman is David Packard, one of the biggest of big money Republicans.

In his previous two terms in the State Senate, Gregorio was known as a reformer. Among other things, he carried legislation designed to prevent state government from mandating pro-



grams on local government that the locals had to pay for. He also advocated a unicameral Legislature, and at one time supported splitting California into two states, a notion popular in much of Northern California.

During his years on the Board of Supervisors, he has kept a low profile. He has mostly concerned himself with financial matters, trying to help San Mateo County survive the post-Proposition 13 wilderness.

The biggest issue he has had to face recently on the Board is the perpetual problem of Devil's Slide Highway 1. After several public hearings on the matter, Gregorio voted in favor of an inland bypass around the dangerous section of highway just south of Pacifica.

## Mining measure haunts El Dorado

There's still gold in “them thar hills,” but if El Dorado County environmental groups have their way, that's where it will stay. On the county ballot this November is Measure A, the Surface Mining Initiative, which if passed, will virtually eliminate all mining in the county.

Sponsored by the Homeowners' Protective Committee, the measure would require a 10,000 foot buffer between homes and open-pit mines. The citizens group circulated petitions throughout the county in response to a permit application by Gold Fields Mining Corp. for exploratory mining near Shingle Springs.

Attorneys for Gold Fields Mining Corp. however, say that if the measure is approved, mining throughout the county would be eliminated. They say there is no spot in the county that does not have a home within 10,000 feet.

The mining company filed suit to have the measure removed from the ballot, charging that the issue is unconstitutional because it would unfairly deprive people of their mineral rights. Initially successful in their suit, Gold

### Passage of measure A in El Dorado County could kill the proposed SOFAR water project.

Fields obtained an order from El Dorado Superior Court ruling the measure misleading and an excessive use of police powers.

The 3rd District Court of Appeals reversed that order however, and ruled that the issue must be placed back on the ballot.

With numerous gold mines throughout Northern California in the planning stages, passage of Measure A could set a dangerous precedent for other counties. It would also hamper Local 3's organizing efforts throughout the state.

Local 3 is currently conducting organizing drives at several mine sites including Homestake in Lake County and Sonora Mining Corp. project near Jamestown.

## Hauser draws tough fight in the redwoods

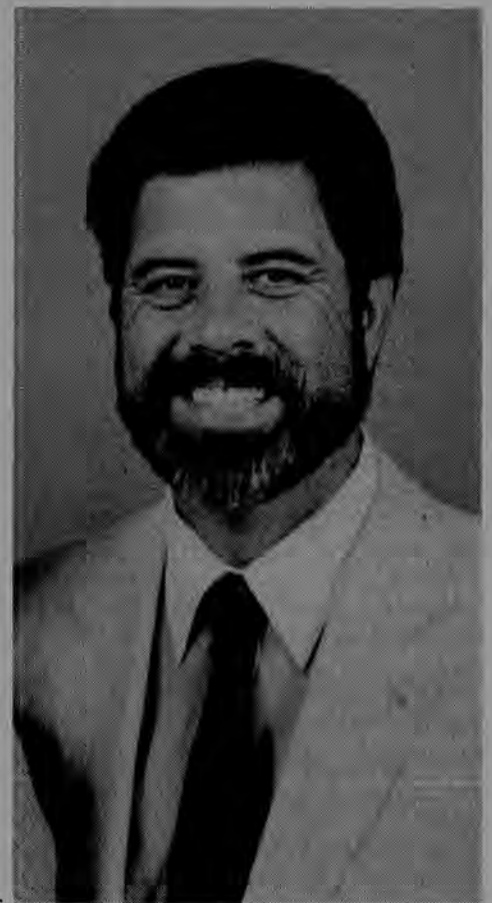
First-termer Assemblyman Dan Hauser, a Local 3 endorsed candidate from Arcata, is having the fight of his life for the 2nd district seat. Danny Walsh, a Republican Humboldt County Supervisor has turned out to be a tough opponent.

The 37-year-old Walsh is a fourth generation Humboldt County resident who worked in the public relations and sales business until elected a county supervisor in 1978. He is now in his second term representing the city of Eureka on the county board.

Hauser, 42, came to Humboldt County 21 years ago, working in the insurance business and was elected to the Arcata City Council in 1974. When elected to the Assembly in 1982, he had been Mayor of Arcata for nearly eight years.

By the numbers, Hauser should have an easy lead over his opponent, but politics has its own way of counting. Unopposed in the Democratic Primary, Hauser received about 12,000 more votes than the combined total for Walsh and his Republican Primary opponent.

Furthermore, the district is about 53 percent Democrat versus 31 percent Republican. But rural Democrats are



likely to vote Republican any time.

Hauser has represented his district well on the issues that are important in his district, such as agriculture and timber. Nevertheless, Walsh also remains popular in the northern part of the district, so it will probably be the southern communities, who are not as familiar with either candidate, that will determine the fate of this race.

## Milton Marks looks strong in San Francisco

Four years ago Republican Milton Marks had such a lock on his job in the state Senate that he had no major opponent and ran with the endorsement of big-name Democrats and groups like organized labor that traditionally supported Democrats. But that was before Marks mounted a 1982 congressional challenge to the late Phil Burton, the King Kong of state Democratic politics. Marks was trounced by Burton, showed himself to be vulnerable, fell \$300,000 in debt — and forfeited the continued loyalty of some of those Democratic friends.

Nevertheless, despite this misstep, Marks has retained the endorsement of Local 3 and the rest of the labor community, who find his moderate politics preferable to the choice offered in Lia Belli, his Democratic opponent.

This year — thanks in part to a political hangover from 1982 — Marks faces a Senate challenge that might keep San Francisco's election season lively, if nothing else. His opponent: Lia Belli, a youngish woman with a famous last name, lots of liberal money and a personality makeover.

To make matters more interesting, Marks, 64, has a revamped district that adds plenty of new turf — all of it in Marin County — but drops those portions of San Francisco where he was well-known as a tireless glad hander. Not that Marin County adds to Marks' reelection burden; for all its peacock feather and hot-tub image, the place votes squarely Republican.

Lia Belli is the fifth wife of Melvin Belli, that famous personal-injury lawyer and showboat millionaire. She has worked for the Carter White House as a political and trade liaison, raised money for the Democratic Party and thrown countless benefits at the couple's mansion located in San Francisco's posh Pacific Heights area. She has also headed the California Democratic Council (CDC), true-blue keepers of the liberal flame.

Among the political cognoscenti, Belli is regarded with slight amusement — a lofty talker who is fond of pious phrases and absent the common touch so basic to Marks.

Though the district has a two-to-one Democratic edge in registration, Marks' campaign manager — Clint Reilly — claims that figure is "not really the key reality." Marks has traditionally been a

vote-getter among Democrats in San Francisco. Plus, Marks can count on more republicans than in the past, thanks to Marin County.

While Marks' advisors admit that lingering animosity from the Burton race will be a problem, they say the senator's campaign will take aim at Belli herself. She is lacking in "life experiences" — a guarded way of saying she a wealthy liberal who has held few paying jobs.

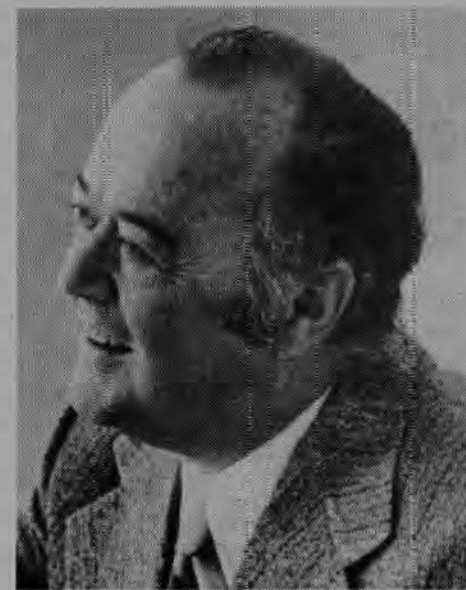
The campaign took a major upward turn in Marks' direction last month when newspaper reports showed that Belli had made her resume seem considerably more appealing than it really was.

She claimed to have a master's degree

and to have held several jobs, which upon examination turned out not to be the case.

Politically, Marks is an established veteran who chairs a Senate Standing committee (local-government), a select committee (maritime industry) and a local-government subcommittee (on the disabled). He is also regarded as "good on the issues" a Republican who votes like a Democrat.

He buttresses this balancing act with one of the most relentless "smile-and-wave" schedules known to modern man. On a busy night, he will hit up to a dozen banquets, rallies, testimonials or benefit car washes. Or his wife or three college-age kids will. "I like to get around," he says.



## Local 3 endorsed candidates

Listed below are Local 3's recommendations for the General Election on November 6. Candidates for Congress, State Senate and Assembly have been endorsed by COPE, Local 3, or both. Candidates for local races have been endorsed by Local 3 and/or have received Executive Board approval for in-kind contributions.

### CONGRESS

- DISTRICT
- 1 ..... Douglas H. Bosco (D)
  - 2 ..... No Endorsement
  - 3 ..... Robert T. Matsui (D)
  - 4 ..... Vic Fazio (D)
  - 5 ..... Sala Burton (D)
  - 6 ..... Barbara Boxer (D)
  - 7 ..... George Miller (D)
  - 8 ..... Ronald V. Dellums (D)
  - 9 ..... Fortney Peter Stark (D)
  - 10 ..... Don Edwards (D)
  - 11 ..... Tom Lantos (D)
  - 12 ..... Martin Carnoy (D)
  - 13 ..... Norman Y. Mineta (D)
  - 14 ..... No Endorsement
  - 15 ..... Tony Coelho (D)
  - 16 ..... Leon E. Panetta (D)
  - 17 ..... Simon Lakritz (D)
  - 18 ..... Richard H. Lehman (D)

- 14 ..... Johann Klehs (D)
- 15 ..... John Bauer (D)
- 16 ..... Art Agnos (D)
- 17 ..... Willie L. Brown, Jr. (D)
- 18 ..... Alister McAlister (D)
- 19 ..... Louis J. Papan (D)
- 20 ..... Arthur Lepore (D)
- 21 ..... Byron D. Sher (D)
- 22 ..... Gloria Rose-Ott (D)
- 23 ..... John Vasconcellos (D)
- 24 ..... Dominic L. Cortese (D)
- 25 ..... Rusty Areias (D)
- 26 ..... Patrick Johnston (D)
- 27 ..... Gary Condit (D)
- 28 ..... Sam Farr (D)
- 29 ..... No Endorsement
- 30 ..... Jim Costa (D)
- 31 ..... Bruce Bronzan (D)
- 32 ..... Robert Dahlstedt (D)
- 33 ..... Gene Tackett (D)

### STATE SENATE

- DISTRICT
- 1 ..... Ray Johnson (I)
  - 3 ..... Milton Marks (R)
  - 5 ..... John Garamendi (D)
  - 7 ..... Daniel F. Boatwright (D)
  - 9 ..... Nicholas C. Petris (D)
  - 11 ..... Arlen Gregorio (D)
  - 13 ..... Alfred E. Alquist (D)
  - 15 ..... Rose Ann Vuich (D)
  - 17 ..... Henry J. Mello (D)

### UTAH

- Milton Abrams ..... Congress
- Frances Farley ..... Congress
- Joseph Tesh ..... Attorney General
- Paul Fordham ..... Representative
- Tim Moran ..... Representative
- Steve Ney ..... Representative
- Paul Washeba ..... Representative

### NEVADA

- Chuck Bourne ..... Assembly
- Dave Bianchi ..... Senate
- Ken Haller ..... Assembly
- Robert Sader ..... Assembly

### STATE ASSEMBLY

- DISTRICT
- 1 ..... No Endorsement
  - 2 ..... Dan Hauser (D)
  - 3 ..... No Endorsement
  - 4 ..... Thomas M. Hannigan (D)
  - 5 ..... Jean Moorhead (D)
  - 6 ..... Lloyd G. Connelly (D)
  - 7 ..... Norm Waters (D)
  - 8 ..... Mary Jadiker (D)
  - 9 ..... Paul Chignell (D)
  - 10 ..... Phillip Isenberg (D)
  - 11 ..... Robert J. Campbell (D)
  - 12 ..... Tom Bates (D)
  - 13 ..... Elihu M. Harris (D)

### District 1: San Francisco

- Anthony Giammona ..... Daly City Council
- Willie Kennedy ..... San Francisco Supervisor
- John Molinari ..... San Francisco Supervisor
- Tom Nolan ..... San Mateo Co. Supervisor
- Kevin Starr ..... San Francisco Supervisor

Albert Teglia  
Daly City Council

### District 2: Oakland

- Leonard Battaglia ..... Contra Costa Co. Spvr.
- Peggy Hora ..... Alameda Co. Judge
- Charles Santana ..... Alameda Co. Supervisor
- Tom Torlakson ..... Contra Costa Co. Spvr.

### District 3: Stockton

- Terry Snyder ..... San Joaquin Co. Spvr.
- Bill Sousa ..... San Joaquin Co. Spvr.
- Larry Rotelli ..... Tuolumne Co. Supervisor

### District 5: Fresno

- Ed Hunt ..... Fresno District Attorney

### District 8: Sacramento

- Rick Castro ..... Sacramento SMUD Dir.
- Terry Cook ..... Placer County Supervisor
- Paul Richins ..... El Dorado Co. Supervisor
- Ann Taylor ..... Sacramento SMUD Dir.

Oppose Measure A  
El Dorado County

### District 9: San Jose

- Charles Benson ..... Monterey Co. Supervisor
- Rod Diridon ..... Santa Clara Co. Supervisor
- Zoe Lofgren ..... Santa Clara Co. Supervisor
- Diane McKenna ..... Santa Clara Co. Supervisor
- Barbara Shipnuck ..... Monterey Co. Supervisor
- Richard Vincent ..... San Jose Council
- Robert Winter ..... Santa Clara Co. Sheriff
- Support Measure A ..... Santa Clara Co.

### District 10: Santa Rosa

- Jack Healy ..... Sonoma Co. Supervisor
- Janet Nicholas ..... Sonoma Co. Supervisor

**You Can  
Make A  
Difference!  
VOTE  
November 6**



## 25 CLEAN WATER BOND LAW

*This measure would provide for the issuance of \$325 million in general obligation bonds for water pollution control, water conservation and water reclamation projects.*

**VOTE YES**

If enacted, Proposition 25 would replenish the kitty with \$325 million in state general obligation bonds. Of this amount, \$250 million would be used for the state's share of federally assisted sewage plants. Another \$40 million would go to help construct plants in small communities (less than 500 population) that face a financial hardship.

The State Water Resources Control Board would make allocations under both programs. The rest of the money (\$35 million) would go for a water-reclamation loan program, water conservation programs and administration. Interest payments (at 10 percent a year) would cost the general fund \$17.1 million per year.

## 26 STATE SCHOOL BUILDING LEASE-PURCHASE BOND LAW

*This measure provides for the issuance of \$450 million in general obligation bonds to construct or improve public schools.*

**VOTE YES**

If enacted, Proposition 26 would authorize the sale of \$450 million in general obligation bonds to finance the State School Building Lease-Purchase program. It would also authorize the program to borrow up to \$450 million over the next two fiscal years from the state general fund to finance school construction, repaying the money with revenues from the sale of Proposition 6 bonds.

Proponents say the money is necessary because many school districts in California desperately need to build or remodel their facilities — to the tune of \$3 billion statewide. Rural and suburban areas are being overwhelmed, with additional students, requiring shortened school days and larger classes, while the need to rehabilitate older, urban schools is growing at the rate of \$350 million a year.

## 27 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CLEANUP BOND ACT

*This measure would provide for a general obligation bond issue of \$100 million to provide for hazardous substance cleanup.*

**VOTE YES**

Proposition 27, if approved by voters, would authorize the sale of \$100 million

# The Propositions

Although they haven't received as much public attention as some referendums in past elections, those that are on the ballot this November have the potential of making tremendous changes in the way the state of California is governed and financed. Indeed, the changes could be even more momentous than those generated by the 1978 passage of Proposition 13.

The propositions are divided into three groups: Propositions 25 through 30 seek voter approval for \$1.65 billion worth of bond issues. The next four (Proposition 31 through 34) would make relatively minor changes in the state constitution.

There were to have been seven initiatives (Propositions 35 through 41) put there by various citizens groups and proposing major changes. However, the State Supreme Court removed one, Proposition 35, saying that its call for a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution was unconstitutional. Except for the lottery proposal, the remaining six spring from politically conservative sources. Several of them would strike heavy blows against the state Democratic majority that remains the closest ally of trade unions in the state.

The Local 3 Executive Board has reviewed the propositions on the November ballot and its recommendations are listed with a description of each initiative.

in general obligation bonds to speed the cleanup of contaminated sites. The bonds, and the interest on them, are to be repaid from several sources including the federal Superfund, the state Hazardous Substance Account, recoveries from those responsible for contamination and appropriations from the state general fund.

The cost of cleaning up state hazardous waste sites ranges from \$300 million to \$1.5 billion. Since the state sets aside only \$10 million a year for cleanups, the job could take well into the next century. Toxic wastes won't wait but will continue to contaminate the environment. Since the bonds will be paid off by those who produce waste, taxpayers will not bear any of the burden.

## 28 CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER BOND LAW

*This measure provides for a general obligation bond issue of \$75 million for improvement of domestic drinking water systems.*

**VOTE YES**

If enacted, Proposition 28 would authorize the state to sell \$75 million in general obligation bonds, with proceeds deposited in the California Safe Drinking Water Fund. One third of the money could be granted to qualified public agencies that are unable to repay the loan, while the remaining funds would be used for loans to agencies that could repay them, administrative costs incurred by the departments of Health Services and Water Resources and for legal expenses. Assuming a 10 percent rate, interest payments would amount to \$3.9 million annually.

The state has a fundamental responsibility to ensure safe drinking water, and that the water systems in many communities fail to meet minimum federal or state safety standards. This 1984 bond act will assist communities in modernizing their water systems and

avoiding threats to their populations from contaminated water.

## 29 THE VETERANS BOND ACT

*This measure provides for issuance of \$650 million in general obligation bonds to provide low-interest farm and home loans for California veterans.*

**VOTE YES**

If enacted, Proposition 29 would authorize the state to sell \$650 million worth of general obligation bonds to continue the veterans' farm and home loan program. Interest payments, at an assumed 10 percent rate, would cost an estimated \$34 million annually.

California has a 63-year tradition of supporting Cal-Vet loans at no cost to the taxpayer. The entire program is self-supporting because all principal, interest and administrative costs are covered by farm and home payments from veterans.

The 1984 act, if approved, would provide 9500 low-interest loans that would not only help veterans but also stimulate jobs by giving a boost to the state's housing industry.

## 30 THE SENIOR CITIZENS BOND ACT

*This measure provides for the sale of \$50 million in general obligation bonds to fund senior-citizens centers.*

**VOTE YES**

Back in the 1978-79 fiscal year, the federal government gave California \$3.5 million specifically for senior-citizen centers. Since then, however, the federal government has granted the state a block of money for senior-citizen programs but allowed the state to determine how the money will be used.

The state has chosen to use it for services and administration, with a total of only \$303,400 spent for centers in all 33 of the state's service-delivery areas in 1983-84. The centers themselves are gathering places where older people may receive meals and counseling or may participate in recreational activities.

Most of the services are funded through the state Department of Aging, which administers over \$81 million in combined federal and state money earmarked for seniors.

If enacted, Proposition 30 would authorize the state to sell \$50 million in general obligation bonds to finance the purchase, construction, expansion and renovation of senior-citizen centers. The measure also allocated bond funds among the state's 33 planning and service areas and provides for redistribution of money if one area is unable to use all its allocated funds. Area agencies would be required to submit proposals to the Department of Aging, and would be required to produce 15 percent of each center's total cost.

A recent survey indicated the need for over \$160 million to fund centers for the state's 3.7 million seniors. Centers are important because they often provide the only social gathering place for elderly people and a focal point for giving seniors an access to services like meals and recreation.

## 31 THE FIRE AND LIFE SAFETY AMENDMENT

*Under this measure, the addition of a fire-prevention system would not increase the assessed value of property until the property changed hands.*

**VOTE YES**

Under Proposition 13 of 1978, the value of a property, which is the basis of the property tax, may be revised upward only when there is a new construction on the property or when the property changes ownership. In the case of modifications or additions to existing property, only the portion that underwent new construction could be re-appraised for tax purposes. Thus, under current law, if a new fire sprinkler system were added to an existing structure, the assessed value of the building would be increased to reflect the value of the system.

If Proposition 31 is enacted, the construction of a new fire-prevention system would not increase the assessed value of a building until the building changed hands. The systems include sprinkler, extinguishers, smoke and fire detectors and fire related egress improvements (like fire escapes or chutes).

The loss of property tax revenue statewide is estimated at less than \$5 million annually. Proposition 31 is a constitutional amendment placed on the ballot by the Legislature.

Proposition 31 will allow property owners to make fire-safety improvements to existing structures without triggering a property tax reassessment that many of them cannot afford. The improvements themselves are necessary, proponents say, because too many people are hurt or killed each year in residential and commercial fires.

A similar measure, exempting earth-

# ELECTION '84

quake safety improvements, was approved by voters in June 1984 (Proposition 23). Proposition 31 is also supported by the California Fire Chiefs Association and the League of California Cities.

## 32 CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT REVIEW OF DECISIONS

*This constitutional amendment would allow the state Supreme court to review all or part of a lower court decision.*

**VOTE YES**

The state Constitution establishes responsibilities for the Supreme Court. Generally, the Court may hear appeals from decisions made by courts of appeal and death penalty appeals from superior courts. If the Supreme Court decides to hear an appellate court appeal, case law dictates that the Court must consider the entire appellate decision. In other words, if a case involves several issues, the court must rule on each of them.

Proposition 32, a Constitutional amendment placed on the ballot by the Legislature, would allow the Supreme Court to review all or part of a lower court's decision on other issues.

This measure would not apply to death-penalty cases. Proposition 32 would also allow the Court to reverse its decision to hear a case and instead return it to a lower court. If this initiative passes, the Judicial Council would have until April 6, 1985, to adopt rules to implement it. The Council has the constitutional responsibility to make rules that govern court procedures and practices.

Proposition 32 would streamline that state Supreme Court's appellate procedures and bring them into line with those of 48 other state high courts. The current procedure increases the Court's workload by forcing it to review every case before it, thus wasting its time by duplicating the work of the courts of appeal. The measure is supported by the State Bar and by the California Taxpayers Association.

## 33 PROPERTY TAX POSTPONEMENT FOR DISABLED PERSONS

*This Constitutional amendment would allow disabled and blind persons to defer property-tax payments.*

**VOTE YES**

The state Constitution now authorizes the Legislature to allow qualified, low-income senior citizens to postpone property tax payments on their primary residences. The state pays the property tax to whatever local agency assessed it and is repaid, with interest, when the property is sold. To qualify, a person must be at least 62 years old, live in the place being taxed, have at least 20 percent equity in the property and have

a limited annual income.

Proposition 33, the third constitutional amendment placed on the ballot by the Legislature, would authorize the Legislature to extend deferred property-tax payments to disabled (including blind) persons, regardless of age. Under enabling legislation (AB 3737) enacted in August 1984, the Legislature defined a disabled person as one whose mental or physical impairment precludes substantial employment, and a blind person as one whose vision is correctable to no better than 20/200.

The legislative analyst estimates that, if passed, this measure would cost the state less than \$2 million a year, with that money replaced as affected properties are sold.

Blind and disabled persons are often less able to pay property taxes than are senior citizens who already qualify for the deferred-payment program. By giving tax relief up front the state reduces a disabled person's need for direct governmental assistance. It will also help blind and disabled persons, who often must live on fixed incomes, to stay independent and productive.

## 34 HISTORICAL STRUCTURES

*Under this measure, modifications or reconstruction would not increase the assessed value of a certified historic building until the property changed hands.*

**VOTE YES**

Under Proposition 13 of 1978, the value of property, which is the basis for the property tax, may be revised upward only when there is new construction in the site or the property changes hands. When existing structures are modified, only the modified portion may be reappraised for tax purposes.

But Proposition 13 didn't apply to certified historic structures whose owners had agreed — under an historical-property contract with a city or county — to retain its historical characteristics for at least 20 years. The assessed value of these properties is based on their use rather than market value. Proposition 13 does apply, however, to modifications to these properties, and reappraisal of the modified portion results in an increase in assessed value.

If Proposition 34 is enacted, Proposition 13 would not apply to modifications or reconstruction of an historical structure until it changed hands. This exemption would apply only to dwellings that the owner occupies as a principal residence and only those alterations that reconstruct historically accurate features of the building, provide handicapped access or are necessary to make the structure comply with safety codes.

Current law penalizes people for preserving the historical character of their homes. As a result many home owners are choosing to knock down these homes and replace them with modern dwellings. For example, a study by the California Heritage Task Force revealed that nearly half the homes built before 1940 have been lost to wrecking balls, fires and neglect. Proposition 33 will reverse that trend by making it more attractive for people to restore

—rather than wreck — older, historically significant homes.

## 36 THE JARVIS "SAVE 13" INITIATIVE

*This Constitutional amendment would tighten loopholes that its sponsor says have been punched in Proposition 13 of 1978 and would limit governments' ability to establish or increase fees.*

**VOTE NO**

Howard Jarvis has been complaining for some time now that the courts have been punching loopholes into Proposition 13, the renowned tax-cutting initiative he coauthored in 1978 with Paul Gann. Although many might contend that the courts merely have been trying to make sense of the loosely drawn measure, the fact is that the supposedly rigid limits on property taxes, which were at the heart of Proposition 13, are a little less rigid than before.

Similarly, there has been a weakening of Proposition 13's requirement that state and local tax increases be approved by a two-thirds majority in the Legislature or by two-thirds of voters at the local level.

And so Jarvis, now 82, is back with "Save 13," or Proposition 36 on the November ballot. The direct-mail petition drive that put it there produced close to one million signatures.

Nonetheless, Jarvis and his supporters have a big problem. In an attempt to prevent government from collecting excessive revenues in the form of new or higher service fees, Proposition 36 moves into an area that wasn't covered by Proposition 13. Proposition 36 would limit governments' ability to establish new service fees — such as for garbage collection — or increase old ones. Specifically, it would require a two-thirds vote of the Legislature or the local electorate before any state or local fee could rise more rapidly than last year's cost-of-living.

But this provision has aroused intense opposition from California's business and financial communities. Spokespersons contend that the fee limit might put a cap on government charges for such things as electricity, water, transit and hospital care. Thus, the government would have not money to construct facilities, causing a slowdown or halt in overall growth and development.

Jarvis denies the Proposition 36 would have that effect, saying that electricity charges in Sacramento, for instance, where power is delivered by a public agency, would not be covered. However, opponents contend that the wording of his measure could easily be applied to such agencies, and they have launched a major campaign against him.

Proposition 36 has a host of provisions, many of which have only limited application. Among the major requirements are those that would:

- overturn a 1982 decision by the state Supreme Court (*Carman v. Alvord*) that allowed local governments to levy a higher property tax than was ostensibly permitted by Proposition 13. Proposition 13 said property taxes could not total more than one percent of a property's value unless a higher levy were needed to repay existing debt.

Jarvis said this meant higher taxes would be permitted only to repay bonds previously approved by voters. But the Supreme Court said it also meant that higher taxes could be levied to make payments into government employee-retirement systems, which could be a huge amount. In Proposition 36, Jarvis

## Strange allies joining forces against Proposition 36

*By Jack Baugh  
Director of Public Employees*

It is seldom that Local 3 finds itself allied with groups such as the California Chamber of Commerce, California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance and the California Tax Reform Association, but such is the case as we join in opposing Proposition 36 this November.

The major components of Proposition 36 will have more far reaching effects than Proposition 13, and this spells bad news for all Californians, especially those employed in the Public Sector.

Briefly, the major components of Proposition 36 are:

- Gives an immediate \$1.7 billion rebate of property taxes disproportionately to corporations, landlords and the wealthiest property owners. This new property tax cut benefits only those property owners that purchased their property before 1978 and increases property taxes for most other property owners who bought their homes or businesses after 1978. Only 33% of California's households will receive any benefits from this provision.

- Restricts all taxes and all fees state and local - to a two-thirds vote requirement, restricting all revenue sources at the local level. Many of the local fee increases, which may be necessary for normal maintenance of a local program such as flood control, hospitals, parking, parks and recreation, may involve less revenues than the cost of the election to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote. This could cause many municipal programs to be eliminated entirely, and with them, the jobs of many public employees.

- Eliminates the use of fees and add on property tax rates to fund pension programs. Pension programs for public employees would be dependent on acquiring two-thirds vote to raise the necessary taxes and/or obtaining money from general funds during the local budget process.

- Places a large loophole in the property tax, allowing intra-family transfers of corporate and personal property. This will apply not only to a principal place of residence transfer, but would also allow apartment building and multi-billion dollar corporation transfers to immediate family members, allowing escape of reassessment.

Check the facts, and join with other Californians who have seen through this Howard Jarvis scam for the rich, which is anti-progress, anti-growth and anti-people.

**VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION 36.**

reaffirms the one percent limit and says additions are permitted only for previously approved bonded debt;

- overturn a decision by the State Board of Equalization (approved by the courts) and refund an estimated \$1.7 billion to owners who held property in 1975. Proposition 13 limits the property tax to one percent of value and says values may be increased by no more than two percent annually to cover growth.

Jarvis said Proposition 13 required the two percent hikes to begin in 1978, the year the measure passed. But the board said the language of the measure required the two percent hikes to begin in 1975 — the base year for all property valuations. By specifying the 1978 date, Proposition 36 would require refunds — plus 13 percent interest — for owners who paid the two percent increments between 1975 and 1978;

- overturn a 1982 decision of the Supreme Court (*City and County of San Francisco v. Farrell*) that permitted payroll and business-tax increases at the local level without a two-thirds vote. In addition to its limits on the property tax, Proposition 13 requires a two-thirds vote of the electorate before any "special taxes" could be imposed.

Jarvis said a special tax was any tax other than a property tax. But the court ruled that the payroll tax was not "special" since its revenues would go into the city's general fund. Proposition 36 would drop the "special tax" provision and require a two-thirds vote for any new levy that is not a fee, assessment or fine;

- require two-thirds legislative or local electorate approval for any governmental fee increase that would exceed the increase in the cost of living for the previous 12 months. Proposition 36 defines "fee" as any charge by state or local governments to pay direct costs of services.

**Fiscal Impact:** According to the legislative analyst's office, proposition 36 would cost local governments upwards of \$2.3 billion during its first year, including the \$1.7 billion tax and interest refund. The remaining \$660 million would result from fee reductions and other property-tax reductions resulting from other provisions of the measure. (Intra-family property transfers would be exempt from Proposition 13's upward revaluation rule).

These losses would be partially offset by higher property-tax payments from owners who get no refunds. (Their taxes would be raised slightly to replace that portion of the refunds that covered bonded debt.) State income-tax revenues would increase because property tax refunds are income, but state expenditures would increase an estimated \$500 million in 1985-86 because the state is required to replace revenue losses by school districts.

Proposition 36 is opposed by a variety of groups (many of which supported Proposition 13 in 1978): the California Chamber of Commerce, California Roundtable, California Taxpayers Association, University of California Board of Regents, the Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District, California League of Cities, AFL-CIO and County Supervisors Association.

A common argument is that the initiative forces those who purchased property after 1978 to pay increasingly more in taxes while those who pur-

chased before 1978 would pay less. The Chamber argues that economic growth would be stifled because developers would have to pay for such things as sewer and water improvements now paid for with user fees and revenue bonds.

UC Regents argue that Proposition 36 threatens the university's independence by requiring that all its fees be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. They also fear endless legal challenges to every university fee. Opponents like the Metropolitan Water District of Los Angeles say they will have a hard time selling bonds to finance water deliveries because the bonds are secured with fees.

## 37 CALIFORNIA STATE LOTTERY

*This measure creates a state-operated lottery with 34 percent of revenues to go for support of public education.*

### NO RECOMMENDATION

If enacted, Proposition 37 would create a state-run lottery and a five-person commission to run it. The commission would decide the type of lottery to be held, frequency of drawings, amount of payoffs and other details. Its members — as well as a lottery director — would be appointed by the governor and subject to Senate confirmation.

Tickets would be sold at retail businesses and cost a minimum of \$1, while revenues would be divided as follows: 50 percent for prizes; 16 percent for administration; and 34 percent for public education, including higher education.

The money, meant to supplement and not replace what the Legislature appropriates for education, is to be spent for educating students rather than for construction, buying property or research. Lottery winnings are not taxable by state and local governments, and minors may not buy tickets. Proposition 37 also amends the state Constitution to prohibit establishment of Nevada-style casinos.

Proponents — mainly Californians for Better Education — argue that a lottery would raise money for education without raising taxes. They further argue that the lottery provides a stable source of funding because the games do well even when a recession shrinks tax revenues.

The promise of increased funding for education has brought endorsements from several large school districts (San Francisco, San Diego and San Jose, for instance) along with school superintendents and local teacher organizations. Proponents also cite overwhelming public support for a lottery, as evidenced by the poll of May 1983.

Opponents of Proposition 37 — including Governor George Deukmejian, Lieutenant Governor Leo McCarthy and Attorney General John Van de Kamp — argue that a lottery is a regressive way to raise revenue, because low income individuals make up the lion's share of players and spend proportionately more of their income on the games.

The governor also questions the stability of funding through a lottery, citing Arizona's \$40 million decline in revenues between 1981 and 1983. Many

law enforcement officials oppose the lottery because experiences in other states show that organized crime — operators of illegal numbers games — merely copy the states winning numbers and divert customers with larger payouts.

The California horse-racing industry also opposes the lottery because it may cause a decline in their business. Church groups — such as the Sacramento-based Coalition Against Legalized Lotteries — say that lotteries can promote compulsive gambling among those least able to afford it.

## 38 ENGLISH-ONLY VOTING MATERIALS

*This measure requires the governor to write federal officials urging that federal law be amended so that voting materials be printed only in English.*

### NO RECOMMENDATION

Among other things, the Federal Voting Rights Act — passed in 1965 and since amended — requires a county to prepare and distribute bilingual voting materials if more than five percent of its voting-age population belongs to one of four language-minority groups: American Indian, Asian-American, Alaskan native or Hispanic. Currently, 10 of California's 58 counties meet the standard. California law requires that counties post appropriate bilingual election materials in a voting precinct if three percent of the precinct's voting-age population does not speak English.

If enacted, Proposition 38 would require Governor George Deukmejian to write the president of the United States, attorney general of the United States and all members of Congress urging a federal law to require that ballots, voters' pamphlets and all other official voting materials be printed in English only.

Proponents, including former U.S. Senator S. I. Hayakawa and San Francisco Supervisor Quentin Kopp, argue that foreign-language ballots are costly — more than \$1.2 million statewide in 1982. They also claim that these ballots falsely imply that "a full economic, social and political life can be achieved in the United States without competence in English." This is not so, they say, and citizens who do not fully understand English are prey to opportunistic political leaders who easily lead them into block-voting. Finally, among other arguments, proponents say that the United States is a country of many immigrants all united by a common language — English. The bilingual ballot, they argue, threatens to destroy that unity.

Led by three Californians from the House of Representatives — Robert Matsui, Esteban Torres and Don Edwards — opponents argue that bilingual voting assistance is necessary in California because many state and local propositions and their accompanying voting pamphlets are written in complex language and to understand them requires more than the fifth-grade level of English needed to become a citizen. Also, they say, having a ballot in someone's native tongue does not lessen that person's need for English — it

merely allows him or her to become a more intelligent and responsible voter. The cost for this service is negligible, opponents argue.

## 39 REAPPORTIONMENT

*This constitutional amendment would take reapportionment out of the hands of the Legislature and vest it in a new state commission composed of retired appellate court judges.*

### VOTE NO

If enacted, Proposition 39 would create a new, 10-member reapportionment commission. The commission would draw districts for the Assembly, state Senate, House of Representatives and state Board of Equalization in time for the 1986 elections.

The commission would have eight voting and two non-voting members. Voting members would be chosen by lot from two lists of retired or voluntarily resigned appellate court justices, none of who could have served in the Legislature, Congress or on the Board of Equalization.

To keep the commission as bi-partisan as possible, four voting members would be selected from a list of judges appointed by Democratic governors; and four from a list of judges appointed by Republican governors. The president of the University of California would make the selections. The commission would elect its chair and vice-chair from among voting members, who also would appoint an executive director.

The two non-voting members would be appointed by the governor and by a constitutional officer who does not belong to the governor's party. In the event the governor's party held all statewide offices, the second non-voting member would be appointed by the chairman of the largest political party to which the governor did not belong. These non-voting members were added to the commission to give parties at least a voice in the reapportionment process.

Using 1980 census data, the commission would draw districts to be used in the 1986, 1988 and 1990 elections. Thereafter, it would meet once each decade after the federal census to reapportion the state again.

A majority of the eight voting members (five) would be needed to adopt a new plan. Should the commission deadlock over any issue, there would be a revote with one member — chosen by lot — abstaining.

Although the Legislature may not veto the plan, voters could reject it through the referendum process. In that case, the commission would have 120 days to adopt a new plan, which also would be subject to a referendum. Additionally, the state Supreme Court could reject a plan because it violated state or federal law.

That, too, would force the commission back to work. If an acceptable plan is not adopted by February 1st of an election year, primary and general elections would be conducted under a plan previously adopted by the commission.

It is unclear, however, what would happen if no plan is adopted by

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February 1, 1986, because no previous commission plan exists. Under this circumstance, lawmakers may be forced to run in their current districts.

Under terms of Proposition 39, the commission to make each district as competitive as possible between Republicans and Democrats, mostly by observing eight mandatory and seven permissive criteria.

The mandatory criteria require, for instance, that districts be equal in population, that Senate district be made up of two adjacent Assembly districts, that Board of Equalization districts be made up of adjacent Senate districts and that census units (the smallest census unit, containing about 100 people in urban areas and averaging 500 people in rural areas) not be split up.

The permissive criteria include urgings that districts be geographically compact; that districts not cross a common county more than once; that districts be composed contiguous territory; and that communities of interest be preserved.

To preserve "communities of interest," district boundaries must follow city and county boundaries wherever possible. Although Los Angeles, San Diego and other large metropolitan areas must be divided, the initiative calls for smaller cities such as Sacramento or Long Beach to be included in one district wherever possible.

To accomplish its work, the commission may hire or contract for a paid staff, although commissioners themselves draw no salary. Also, various state agencies would be required to make personnel, facilities and supplies available upon request, and the secretary of state would be required to collect data needed for reapportionment.

**Fiscal impacts:** According to the legislative analyst's office, it cost the Legislature about \$6.8 million to develop and adopt the 1980 reapportionment plan. Under Proposition 39, the commission would get no more than half this amount, adjusted for inflation, for its reapportionment efforts — up to \$3.5 million in 1985.

Also, because some newly created districts may not contain a local legislative office, the state may have to establish one — at \$10,000 to \$20,000 per office, based on past experience. Counties would have to develop new precinct maps and election materials, a one-time cost of about \$500,000 statewide.

On the other hand, counties would save as much \$700,000 statewide (between 1985 and 1992) because they would contain fewer districts and thus have to prepare fewer ballot formats.

Proposition 39 is opposed by Democratic congressmen, legislators and Attorney General John Van de Kamp. They argue that reapportionment is supposed to be done only once per decade, and that California has already had two in the 1980s. They claim that Proposition 39 is not reform, but a continuation of the "same backroom political fight" that has been going on for four years, at a cost of \$5 million.

They say the Proposition 39 will mean still another reapportionment — at a cost of \$3.5 million more. They also argue that commission members will have no accountability to the public and that the state Supreme Court will be the only government entity with the power to review the commission's final plan.

## 40 THE JOHNSON CAMPAIGN-FINANCE INITIATIVE

*This measure would change the way political campaigns for state office are financed by limiting campaign contributions and restricting those who make them to individuals, political parties and political action committees.*

### VOTE NO

Essentially this measure seeks to reduce the influence of special interests by declaring that no candidate for state office may receive more than \$1000 from any single contributor in any fiscal year. Furthermore, candidates may receive their money only from private individuals, political parties or political action committees (PACs). Corporations, labor unions, partnerships and other such organizations could not give.

To prevent political parties or PACs from being dominated by wealthy or special-interest contributors, the PACs and parties may take money only from individuals and no more than \$250 from any person per fiscal year. Again, corporations, labor unions, etc., could not give. And finally, no individual could contribute more than \$10,000 per fiscal year to all state candidates, PACs and political parties combined.

(Note that local government candidates would not be covered by the measure. However, they could be brought in later by separate statute. Also note that political parties may contribute to primary election candidates, which they cannot do now, and that the \$1000 limit per fiscal year means that contributors may give to the same candidate in both the primary and general election since they are in different fiscal years.)

Proposition 40 also would prevent one candidate from giving his or her surplus funds to other candidates, thus barring the transfer of large amounts of money from legislative leaders to needy followers — a practice that Democrats particularly have used.

Nor could candidates hold their surpluses to run for higher office. The measure requires that monies raised for a particular campaign be spent on that campaign only. If there's a surplus, the candidate may hold it to run for that office gain. If not, he or she must contribute the money to a new "Good Government" fund.

The fund is part of a limited provision for public financing of campaigns. To deny an advantage to wealthy candidates, the proposition says that if a candidate uses his or her personal funds to campaign, all opponents are to receive matching public funds. (The opponents must first raise a threshold amount for themselves: \$200,000 for gubernatorial candidates, \$100,000 for other statewide candidates, \$25,000 for Board of Equalization candidates and \$7,500 for legislative candidates.)

The measure appropriates \$1 million annually to cover whatever matching amounts may be required, with the money to be deposited in the "Good Government" fund. The fund also would receive the campaign surpluses mentioned above.

Additionally, the measure — among other things — would:

- ban all cash and anonymous contributions;

- require that every contribution, no matter how small, be accompanied by a written "Declaration of Free Will" from the donor, stating that he or she was not coerced by an employer or union into giving the money;

- limit loans and extensions of credit to \$250 and require repayment in no more than 30 days.

- ban the campaign use of any contributions on hand when the initiative becomes law, a provision that affects, among others, Governor George Deukmejian, who has \$1.5 million socked away for his 1986 reelection bid;

- gives the Fair Political Practices Commission power to enforce the new law but gives it no more money for the task.

Proposition 40 is not really campaign reform because it doesn't limit spending. Also, it protects incumbents by making it difficult for opponents to raise enough money to mount an effective challenge.

The proposal would also open the door to public financing by providing funds to match what wealthy candidates spend on their own campaigns. Others claim the \$1 million cap on those matching funds may not be adequate. Proposition 40 would increase the influence of special interests by forcing politicians to spend more time, not less, raising money from wealthy contributors.

## 41 PUBLIC AID AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

*This measure would require major reductions in welfare aid to families and to Medi-Cal, the program that finances health care for the poor.*

### NO RECOMMENDATION

If enacted, Proposition 41 would require that state, federal and county spending on AFDC, Medi-Cal and several smaller programs in California total no more than the average spent by the other 49 states, plus 10 percent. All averages would be established on a per-capita basis.

According to Legislative Analyst William Hamm, if the proposition had been in effect during the last federal fiscal year (1982-83), it would have cut AFDC benefits by 60 percent and Medi-Cal benefits by 36 percent. The monthly benefit for an AFDC family of three with no other income would have dropped from \$506 to \$223.

In all, says Hamm, the proposition would have reduced some \$6.1 billion in state, federal and county spending by \$3 billion. The state's share of the reduction would be \$1.4 billion; the county share, \$140 million. The federal government, which supplies funds on a matching basis, would save \$1.5 billion, Hamm notes, though, that county expenses could rise as persons removed from state programs sought aid at the local government level.

However, the proposition would allow its benefit cuts to be ameliorated by the governor and Legislature. Although the measure would put the 110 percent

cap on individual programs, the Legislature by simple majority vote could shift monies so that one program could get more than its share. But since the 110 percent cap on total spending would remain, some other program, or programs, would have to be cut.

The cap on total spendings also could be broken, but only by a statute approved with a two-thirds majority could be achieved to prevent the draconian 60 and 36 percent reductions mentioned by Hamm, it's not likely that even those who voted to spend more would continue current levels of spending. More likely are annual negotiations, with a conservative minority (composed primarily of Republicans, no doubt) having the upper hand.

To determine the average amounts paid by other states, the proposition would create an 11-member "California Public Assistance Commission" to survey the others and make an annual report. The commission would make its first survey next year and the proposition would take effect for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1986.

The commission would have seven voting members appointed by the governor and four non-voting members from the administration and Legislature (two each.)

California has the most expensive welfare system in the United States. With 10 percent of the nation's population, California makes about 20 percent of all welfare expenditures.

A recent study shows that California spends, on a population basis, about \$2.6 billion more than the national average on welfare. The same study shows that the state spends \$1.1 billion less on streets and highways.

The system is an unfair failure that costs billions of tax dollars without producing any real improvement in the lot of the needy. By passing this proposition, voters will force politicians to take a hard look at welfare. Since the proposition will not affect programs benefiting the aged, blind or disabled, its passage will mean only that healthy, young welfare recipients will have to go to work.

A wide variety of groups, including many representing senior citizens, oppose the measure. The seniors say that the proposition would harm the elderly because so many of them receive health care through the Medi-Cal program. According to representatives for the Older Women's League, the Gray Panthers and California Centers for Independent Living, Medi-Cal provides benefits for over 360,000 elderly, 18,000 blind and 400,000 disabled.

The California Medical Association, the California Hospital Association and other groups that provide services to Medi-Cal recipients say that the program has been cut severely by budget crunches during the past two years and that another billion-dollar cut would risk the health of three million Californians.

They also say the 110 percent spending limit ignores cost and cost-of-living differences between California and other states. It also ignores, they add, urban make-up, proportion of needy in the population and other demographic characteristics.

Concerning the proposition's other features, opponents say it would reduce funding for workfare, employment training, and other job programs; cut family planning assistance and reduce the ability to go after fraud and abuse.

## But fall is in the air Marysville still on the upswing

District Representative George Morgan reports that the work in the Marysville area is still in an up-swing, with the smell of winter coming on.

"I am sure glad to be back in the Marysville District," Morgan commented. "I went up to the Kiewit Pacific job up the Feather River Canyon at Caribou. What a beautiful canyon and that is some job at Caribou!" Dick Coster is the gantry rider operator.

"I stopped at Peterson Tractor and saw almost everyone with exception of the job steward, Marty Basham, who was off deer hunting. Also, stopped by Butte Creek Rock plant in Hamilton City. Maurice Herlax is still the plant operator and it was sure good to see old friends. I stopped in and talked with Carl Woods, and he told me that they had a good deal of work going, but not in our District."

## Fringe Benefit Forum

By Don Jones,  
Director of  
Fringe Benefits



As we complete another round of Retirees Association meetings, I'd like to thank all of you for your interest and participation.

The pride of our retirees and wives in this union is a credit to the entire organization. It's a real pleasure for me to be able to meet with you at these meetings and I hope to get to know even more of you the next time around.

A question that has come up several times lately by both the retirees and our active members concerns the eligibility for the International Death Benefit. I am, therefore, publishing the rules for this benefit. Any questions can be directed to the Death Benefits office at the main office in San Francisco.

I hope all of you will remember to vote for the candidates of your choice this November 6th.

### INTERNATIONAL DEATH BENEFIT FUND RULES

#### Article XX — Section 2

"Death Benefits are payable only upon the death of a Member in good standing who was initiated prior to July 1, 1973.

All Death Benefits which have been accumulated by Members in good standing on or before July 1, 1973, are frozen as of that date and no further benefits accrue.

Death Benefits shall be paid to Beneficiaries as follows and not otherwise:

**CLASS I.** Beneficiaries of Members who on July 1, 1973, have been in good standing for a period of one (1) year to five (5) years shall receive one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and this amount shall not thereafter increase.

**CLASS II.** Beneficiaries of Members who on July 1, 1973 have been

Baldwin has several jobs in Chico. Butte Creek Rock seems to have quite a bit of work going on as well. Hopefully, the work will be better next year, and it will be if we all get out and VOTE! I hope the good brothers stop and think just what The Actor did. He did a first class job on the working man, and I just hope for the sake of the working man, we can get him knocked out of the White House. You can be sure if he is re-elected, California will be a right-to-work state regardless whether we want it or not. Just look at what he has done for PATCO!

Business Representative Dan Mostats reports that the work this year in the Marysville area was slow getting started, but has picked up. In general, it has been a good year with a few more good months left before the rain.

Teichert Construction has been busy with a fair amount of work in the Marysville District and keeping the employees at the Hallwood plant going six days a week.

Baldwin Contracting from Marysville is also busy with the Hallwood plant, and they have a fair amount of work

in good standing for a period of five (5) years to ten (10) years shall receive two hundred dollars (\$200.00) and this amount shall not thereafter increase.

**CLASS III.** Beneficiaries of Members who on July 1, 1973, have been in good standing for a period of ten (10) years to fifteen (15) years shall receive four hundred dollars (\$400.00) and this amount shall not thereafter increase.

**CLASS IV.** Beneficiaries of Members who on July 1, 1973, have been in good standing for a period of fifteen (15) years to twenty (20) years shall receive five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and this amount shall not thereafter increase.

**CLASS V.** Beneficiaries of Members who on July 1, 1973, have been in good standing for a period of twenty (20) years or more shall receive seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) and this amount shall not thereafter increase.

Effective August 1, 1968, the amount of Death Benefits payable to the beneficiary or beneficiaries of a Member who has been granted a withdrawal card prior to that date shall be computed on the basis of the number of years such Member has been in good standing as of August 1, 1968, and shall not thereafter be increased during the period such Member remains on withdrawal card. The amount of the Death Benefits payable to the beneficiary or beneficiaries of a Member who is granted a withdrawal card on or after August 1, 1968, shall be computed on the basis of the number of years such Member has been in good standing as of the date on which the withdrawal card is granted, and shall not be increased thereafter during the period such Member remains on withdrawal card. Provided, however, effective July 1, 1973, the amount of Death Benefits payable to the beneficiary or beneficiaries of a Member who is granted a withdrawal card on or after July 1, 1973, shall be computed on the basis of the number of years such Member has been in good standing as of July 1, 1973, and shall not be increased thereafter."

going on. They were recently low bidder on a filtering plant for 1.5 million in Paradise for the Paradise Irrigation District.

Robinson Construction from Oroville was slow starting this year but currently doing well with jobs at various locations.

Homer J. Olsen from Union City has wrapped things up on the first phase of work at Stoney Gorge Reservoir. F&H Construction from Stockton was low bidder on the 2nd phase of the power house, and started work this week with World Enterprises doing the dirt work.

Butte Creek Rock in Chico is doing work in this area. They are doing street repair work in Orland, and was low bidder on the road job in Paradise.

West Valley Construction from Chico was low bidder on the storm drain installation job for the City of Chico. W. H. Linderman from Redding is low bidder on the bridge across Ash Creek in Butte County.

C. C. Meyers from Rancho Cordova was low bidder for the widening of Oro Dam Boulevard in Oroville. This job just recently started and Robinson Construction is doing the site work.

Morrison-Knudsen from Reno has a contract with the railroad to repair the tunnel from Highway 395 to Oroville down the Canyon at various locations.

Rodoni & Son from Saratoga was low bidder for the Tesdale Wier job and work has started with CAT 637 scrapers moving sand out of the Wier. This job should run around 60 days.

Coming up for bid this month is the City of Oroville, Boynton Avenue sanitary sewer system project. Butte County, Department of Transportation, has two jobs out to bid: shoulder widening east of Forest Ranch at Shott Road, and construction of a concrete cutoff wall and rock slope protection at North

Honcut Creek. Also out to bid, Glenn County Public Works Dept. at Road P & 39, asphalt concrete overlay project, and Glenn County Glide Water District had the French Creek Irrigation System project.

The State Department of Water Resources is putting out to bid the Thermalito Diversion Dam power plant project in Oroville.

"We had an excellent turn-out at our last district meeting," Morgan commented, "and we want to thank the following members who came to the meeting, as well as those brothers who may have overlooked signing the attendance sheet."

Robert Newvine, Jack Master, Del Hoyt, David Story, Evangeline Hodges, Bill Hodges, Art Dickens, Eugene Johnson, Clinton Bagley, J. R. Bagley, Mort Schmoie, Bill Parks, John Parker, Carl Leister, Ron Hamilton, Glen Moore, Bob Christy, Jim Wood, Dave Young, Preston Christy, Frank Herrera, Mel Elliott, Cy Shephard and Al Free.

Also, Dave Slack, Frank M. Cook, R. H. Bunting, Larry J. Smith, Sid Fippin, Dennis Hively, Dan Austin, Bob Criddle, Dennis Gilmore, Loren Gilmore, Clay Adamson, Melvin Mills, Sid Murray, Grover Johnson, Frank Shephard, Al Byer, Rodger Eliason, James Manley, Ray Molinar, James Melton, Vine Wheelock, Thomas Field, Lafayette Odell, Frank Munar, and David Haggard.

Also, Duane Van Liew, Bob Barber, Tony Sarrico, Tim Vaughn, John Bonilla, Roy Ickes, Julius Gray, Jim Cole, Roy Kingery, Cleo Anthony, Maurice Herlax, Edward Troughton, Albert Lopez, Henry Kimerer, Ludie Gray, Wilbur Brown, Gene Garewal, Jim Foster, Dave Hanson, Allen Ledbetter and Jim Oliver.



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You can also call your local PG&E office and sign up your workers in the "Safety or Danger, Take Your Pick" program. A PG&E representative will visit your facility and teach you and your fellow employees power line safety with a slide show. Each person will receive free safety pamphlets, too, in English or Spanish.

PG&E is out to make power line safety a way of life. Yours.

**PG and E**

# Contra Costa surging with new highrises

Business Representative Tom Butterfield reports that Eastern Contra Costa County is going full bore with highrises in Concord, and Walnut Creek; Pacific Bell, Chevron Park, Bishop Ranch, just to name the biggest in San Ramon.

Subdivisions big and small are all over the area, mostly of the heavy hitters in dirt moving are going strong. DeSilva, Joe Foster, Bud Saunders, Gradeway. Buzz Haskins has moved in on Canyon Lakes in San Ramon, about five million yards. Pat Mulloy's MJM is finishing up at Discovery Bay. MRD out of Stockton is supplying some of the iron.

All of these outfits know how to move dirt, have good maintenance and repair and some of the best Operating Engineers in the world doing the work. The majority of these jobs are going six days and some six days/ten hours.

## West Contra Costa

West Contra Costa work is very good, mainly in grading and paving, some water work and a bit of crane and steel work, reports Business Representative Bill Dorresteyn.

Levin Terminals is doing very well and we are looking for a big contract or two in the near future. We have a few worms in the area on and off, and stay pretty much on private work or in-house stuff.

O. C. Jones is still doing very well day and night, also Bay Cities Excavating. Bay Cities is getting a share of the John T. Knox Freeway job. Most companies are in and out and these are also multiple type jobs — do one job on the west side of town and move the equipment and all manpower over to the east side, so there is not much break in time for the engineers.

Crane work in Standard Oil has been mostly maintenance. The Union Oil Bechtel job is very good with a very professional crew in the field and in management.

Woody Cargile is the Steward and is doing a fine job, especially in the area of jurisdiction. Jurisdiction is becoming the most violated part of enforcing our union contracts and this goes with the work practices of other unions. Some of our so-called friends are still living with the practice of using their numbers of control jurisdiction and claim everything they can. Sometimes a job even of large size and numbers will only three or four engineers and this is where they move. A very tough situation sometimes.

Berkeley Concrete Pump is quite busy also. The concrete strike is one of the reasons. Shell Oil is still slow. They still like their non-union contractors up to a certain level, but bigger stuff is a bit different. We have a lot of transient equipment runners in and out of my area. Sometimes they're a problem, as they are out looking for jobs at any price and at any time of the week, day or night.

The rain has had almost no effect on the jobs in the area. Safety has been fair, accidents are always there, and getting the information is always late. As the jobs work up to winter and you start working extra time, care should be exercised on safety, as long hours and tired machinery have to be reckoned with. **WORK SAFE!**

## Owner-Operators

A lot of good union building, plumbing and electrical contractors that are signed with Local 3 are hiring non-signatory, non-union owner-operators

to work on this projects due to the fact that there is not a ready available list of owner-operators within the Oakland area for them to call, reports Business Representative Brian Bishop. The Oakland office will be instituting a new program by which it will maintain a list of all owner-operators who wish to participate in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, the equipment they have available, their address and phone numbers. The main problem with compiling and maintaining a list of this sort is contacting each owner-operator to verify if he would like to participate. Therefore, any owner-operator or smaller contractor who would like to be placed on this list will have to take the responsibility of contacting their Business Agent or the Oakland Hall and request to be added.

Programs of similar nature have been implemented in other districts and have been effective. In one case, a utilities company has quit going to the phone book to call prospective contractors and have been utilizing a similar list, creating work for our brother owner-operators.

A multitude of bad feelings has generated between a lot of operators and owner-operators and we have to realize a few facts. Most cases where owner-operators are working, there

would be no possibility of having a large company work due to economic reasons, and on the other hand, most owner-operators ask, "what is the union doing for me?"

We have to **SOLIDIFY THIS UNION** and keep the non-union elements out, thus benefiting both parties. Small non-union elements are trying to crop up everywhere and, hopefully, a list of owner-operators will start to uproot them before they can take root.

Someone will always have to let his equipment sit for a time, even during peak years. Let's try to make it those who are not carrying a Local 3 card.

The rainy season is fast approaching, and many hands will be plugging into the hall, and 84 days later (if they are in good standing and "A" or "B" engineers) they will drop off the list if they do not re-register. Every registration, with the exception of Apprenticeship has an expiration date. Members should also become familiar with their obligations with regard to unemployed dues, so they can take advantage of dues breaks available to them.

Gradeway has completed three jobs in south Fremont, reports Business Representative Gil Anderson. This involved moving two million yards building levees, lagoons, streets and general site preparation to be called Fremont In-

dustrial Tract, and the company is enjoying a comfortable work load now and in the foreseeable future.

The same is true of Oliver DeSilva in the north end of Fremont. The job size is about the same plus finishing approaches, Dumbarton Bridge and on-going site work at Hacienda Gardens in Pleasanton and a good work load in Contra Costa County.

Ditto Turner Construction has a \$112 million jail facility project, Santa Rita. Independent is moving over one million yards in Dublin plus over a million yards in Contra Costa.

Teichert has a good start on their industrial tract in Livermore. Bay Cities Paving is finishing a nice job in south Fremont.

Joe Foster, Elmer J. Freethy, Fanfa-Mulloy, J.J.B., Buranis, Fee Construction, Mancebo, Patton Bros., Pestana, Marques, McDonald, Con X Company and numerous others are all getting a piece of the action.

Dirt spreads pop up like weeds, move in the iron, bang out the job and go on to the next one.

Lone Star, Kaiser, Rhodes and Jamieson are all running three shifts. This group of hands lost nearly five weeks in supporting the Teamsters' strike and have been working three shifts and six days a week ever since the strike was settled. Santa Clara Sand and Gravel, Mission Rock and Dumbarton Quarry have been working extended hours all summer and there is no letup in sight.

# Let's exercise our right to vote!

By Don Luba  
District Representative

As a 34 year member of the Operating Engineers Local 3, I feel compelled to give the following message to the brothers and sisters of the union and their families: On November 6, 1984, we will have the opportunity once again to exercise that *great fundamental American right to Vote*, under our democratic system.

Never before in those 34 years as a union member has that vote meant so much to me and to you an union members, as this coming November election, and please allow me to explain why:

Ronald Reagan (The Great Communicator) who tells us exactly what we want to hear, if reelected to another four-year term, will deal another four years of devastation to organized labor and the trade union movement of this country.

Four years ago, when campaigning for election thru the news media and television he told the people of this nation he was **No Enemy of Organized Labor**. He alluded his position as head of the Screen Actors Guild in the mid-forties as credibility to the statement.

He sent the president of PATCO (Profession Air Traffic Controllers Organization) a letter suggesting that if he, (Reagan) were elected president, he would assist PATCO in solving their ongoing labor dispute for better conditions. In turn, after being elected president, (and being endorsed by PATCO) he, for the first time in the history of any president of this country, **FIRE**d striking federal employees. Bear in mind there were other alternatives of possible resolve open to him as President of the United States. He chose to ignore the alternatives, and in doing so, set the *mood and arranged* the stage for management and corporate America to

attack organized labor at every turn short of the bargaining table, and then even at the bargaining table with "this first offer is our final offer. You either accept it or, we will implement it," attitude.

To insure management and corporate America success toward their policy of attack on organized labor, and the trade union movement, Ronald Reagan appoints Raymond Donovan to the cabinet position of Secretary of Labor. In turn, Donovan has devastated a 50-year old congressional act, (Davis-Bacon) by unilateral decision.

To further insure the success of his anti-labor attitude, Ronald Reagan, stacks the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) by appointment with management attorneys. This board was created in 1936 to protect the rights and aspirations of the working men and women of this country, again by congressional act, and Reagan serves to make mockery of the very intent of the 1936 Congress.

Again by appointment he tips the scales of the highest court of this land to the conservative right, (the U. S. Supreme Court) with the appointment of Sandra O'Connor of Arizona.

A most recent 5 - 4 decision of that highest court (the Beldesco Decision) ruled that Beldesco could virtually tear up its collective bargaining agreement with the union without so much as having a hearing so as to determine if the contract was economically burdensome to Beldesco.

Continental Airlines followed suit within days and others, by virtue of that precedent setting course of the highest court.

In the next four-year term of the next President of this United States lays the very real possibility of several Supreme Court Justice seats becoming vacant, by

virtue of the fact that five of the nine justices are over 75 years of age. Vacancies are filled by the President, and appointments are life-time appointments.

I fear for what this court could be described as after a couple more of Ronald Reagan's appointments.

Ronald Reagan told us in his 1980 campaign that his number one priority, if elected, would be a "balanced budget." In turn, he has mortgaged the future of our sons and daughters by creating the largest deficit known to mankind.

Ronald Reagan tells us he has controlled inflation, and this he has, but he fails to tell us at what price.

The price was putting eleven million people out of work in '81 - '82 and 7½% presently by the U.S. Labor Dept. statistics. He exercised not the slightest restraints on the Federal Reserve Board in the boards setting sky-rocketing prime rates of '81 - '82.

Ronald Reagan tells us there are more people working now in this country than ever before in its history. The other side of the coin is there are more people in this country than ever before, and there are more people working for less.

Fritz Mondale (not like The Great Communicator) tells us the truth, what we don't want to hear. He takes the unpopular position that if he's elected, he will raise taxes and pay down the Reagan created deficit. The only common sense approach to a solid and sound national economy.

Will Rogers, the famous and very popular humorist and actor of the 20's and early 30's once said: "It is the short memory of the American people, that guarantees politicians to stay in office."

It is my hope that come November 6, 1984, Will Rogers has erred in that statement.



# ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

All District Meetings convene at 8:00 p.m. with the exception of Honolulu, Hilo and Maui, which convene at 7:00 p.m.

## October

- 2nd **Eureka:** Engineers Bldg., 2806 Broadway
- 3rd **Redding:** Engineers Bldg., 100 Lake Blvd.
- 4th **Yuba City:** Yuba-Sutter Fairgrnds., Arts/Crafts Bldg., 442 Franklin Rd.
- 10th **Honolulu:** Kalihi Waena School, 1240 Gulick Ave.
- 11th **Hilo:** Kapiolani School, 966 Kilauea Ave.
- 12th **Maui:** Kahului Elementary School, 410 S. Hina Ave., Kahului
- 18th **San Rafael:** Painters Hall, 701 Mission Ave.
- 30th **Fresno:** Laborer's Hall, 5431 East Hedges

## November

- 6th **Stockton:** Engineers Bldg., 1916 North Broadway
- 13th **Fresno:** Laborer's Hall, 5431 East Hedges
- 15th **Ukiah:** Grange Hall, 740 State Street
- 27th **Auburn:** Auburn Recreation Center, 123 Recreation Drive
- 29th **Concord:** Elks Lodge #1994, 3994 Willow Pass Road

## December

- 5th **Ogden:** Ogden Inn, 2433 Adams Avenue
- 6th **Reno:** Musicians Hall, 124 West Taylor
- 13th **Freedom:** Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall, 1960 Freedom Blvd.

# State OKs highway projects

(Continued from page 1)

- Fremont.
  - \$1.3 million to reconstruct roadway on Route 80 near Hercules.
  - \$1.7 million to rehabilitate pavement and install edge drains on Route 680 from San Ramon to Walnut Creek.
  - \$3.1 million to reconstruct roadway on Route 101 in Eureka. (The City of Eureka is contributing \$1.3 million).
  - \$3.3 million to rehabilitate and upgrade ramps on Route 99 at various locations.
  - \$1.3 million to reconstruct roadway on Route 92 in Half Moon Bay.
  - \$2.8 million to reconstruct roadway on Route 17 near Milpitas and Fremont.
  - \$3.7 million to rehabilitate roadway and ramps on Route 101 in Mountain View and Palo Alto.

### Airport access job

Construction of the \$12 million, two-lane northbound viaduct on I-380 at the San Francisco Airport, will provide a direct connection from the airport terminal to westbound Route 380. It is one of several projects since 1973 to improve access from the interchange to the airport.

Advertising for bid is anticipated for late 1984 or early 1985.

The following related projects are programmed in the 1984 State Transportation Improvement Program, and will be undertaken later:

- Construction of an airport vehicular overcrossing on Route 380 north of Millbrae Avenue for \$5 million in the 1988/89 FY.
- Stage III highway planting on Route 380 from Millbrae Avenue to the Route 380/101 Interchange for \$9 million in the 1986/76 FY.

### Hwy. 152 Rehabilitation

An allocation of \$7.6 million for rehabilitation of Route 152 five miles

west of Los Banos in Merced County was among the projects by the California Transportation Commission last month.

Rehabilitation of the heavily traveled section of Highway 152 involved 15.6 miles of major reconstruction and improvements of the roadway, on-ramps at the Route 152/153 interchange, and four bridges.

Advertising for bid is anticipated for November 1984, with construction beginning in March 1985 and completion by October 1985.

The following related projects are programmed in the 1984 State Transportation Improvement Program, and will be undertaken at later dates:

- Construction of a westbound truck weigh station on Route 152 west of Route 33 for \$1.6 million in the 1985-85 fiscal year.
- Roadway reconstruction on Route 152 near Los Banos from 3 miles west to 2 miles east of Route 5 for \$2.2 million is under construction.

### Traffic control for Marin

Two projects to improve traffic flow on Route 101 in San Rafael in Marin County were also funded by the California Transportation Commission.

The first project consists of roadway reconstruction, ramp reconstruction and construction of a concrete safety barrier in the highway median from the California Park Overhead to 2nd Street.

The second project is a southbound auxiliary lane from 2nd Street to Route 17 which will prevent the problem of motorists making short trips from 2nd Street to Route 17 mixing with main I-101 traffic.

The combined cost of the two projects is \$800,000. The California Department of Transportation expects to advertise for bids on the projects this month, with construction beginning April 1985.

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## Alameda County Measure A

# Las Positas is on the ballot

The new town development of Las Positas, planned for the Livermore/Dublin Valley is being voted on by Alameda County residents this year. This issue will appear as Measure A on the county ballot.

Originally discussed and rejected by the Board of Supervisors back in 1977, the plan finally gained Board approval this past summer. As a condition of approval, however, the Supervisors ordered a county-wide vote on the development before construction could begin.

Approval of the measure will allow 4,400 acres in the Livermore area to be rezoned for residential and commercial use. The new town will be construction over a 20 year period. Approximately 18,000 homes, in a variety of price ranges will be built.

The area will be designed around a strong, pedestrian — oriented town center with low-rise commercial and office buildings. It will include entertainment and cultural facilities, low and high density housing with a garden apartment emphasis and a modern transportation complex.

Surrounding the center will be residential villages and small neighborhood centers with churches, schools, shopping centers and hundreds of acres of parks and recreation areas.

Opposition comes from isolated anti-growth activists and a few Livermore

politicians. They contend that Las Positas doesn't fit in with the two percent annual growth limitation in Livermore. In spite of studies that indicate that 10,000 to 15,000 new homes will be needed over the next 15 years in Livermore alone, environmental groups are fighting hard against the measure.

Before granting approval, the County Planning Commission required a comprehensive environmental impact study. All natural plant and animal life were studied and plans made to protect and preserve the habitat. Special attention has been given to preserving — even improving — the quality of the natural ground water supply. Because the land has very limited agricultural potential, no loss of prime agricultural land is involved.

Las Positas is carefully planned to balance future housing requirements with area jobs, which are expected to increase by 80,000 over the next 20 years. Approximately 1,000 new homes per year will be constructed. When completed in 20 years, a total of 18,000 homes, housing 45,000 people, will be built.

**VOTE!!!**