I. State OKs $75 million in highway projects

Your vote counts!

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 $2.5 million to construct in 1927, the demolition of the old span will cost $3.2 million.

After the center span and towers were destroyed, the remaining sections from Menlo Park and Fremont will be converted to public fishing piers. The demolition of the old bridge brought an end to 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 buoys attached to them so that they could be located and retrieved easily by crane men on barges.

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 fiscal year ending September 30. Trombatore said that the commission 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 DeSoto Avenue on Route 117 near Redding — $4.3 million.
- Construction of a viaduct at the San Francisco International Airport on Route 380 — $12 million.
- Roadway rehabilitation of Route 4152 west of Los Banos in Merced County — $1.6 million.
- $1.1 million to modify interchange on Route 17 in Merced County.
- $2.8 million to reconstruct roadway on Route 17 near Milpitas and Redding.

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. And 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

(Continued on back page)
LOOKING AT LABOR

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

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-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 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.

- In another case, the Board reversed policy by ruling an employer can refuse to reinstate picketers for making only verbal "threats" against strike-breakers - even if no physical action was involved. Hot words in a moment of passion on the picket line 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.

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.

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

IRAs & Tax Extensions — You only have to April 15, 1985 to make a tax deductible IRA 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, RV’s and travel trailers. To apply, just call the loan department, give them 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.

100% Financing 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.

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, Cottonwood Cottage and the work at Kennecott Copper plus a variety of smaller jobs located in the valley.

Kaiser 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. Okland 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. Monroe, 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 weather 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 week last winter.
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 on low sand at this time. The four plants on Cache Creek have approximately 50 of our brothers working.

For the shops in West Sacramento and Woodland, Tenco and Michigan 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 handled by MCM 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 million of underground construction on the Pocket Road storm and sanitary assessment district #2 and will be subbing us for the interior work.

The Spink Corp., Subgrade Construction Co., and Trowell’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, Jet 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 industries.

HONORARY MEMBERS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richard Avila</td>
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<td>Don Baldwin</td>
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<td>Hugh Bodam</td>
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<td>John V. Borba</td>
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<td>Jack P. Burch</td>
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<td>James Carlin</td>
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<td>George R. Casselberry</td>
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<td>James M. Haggard</td>
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<td>Orville Horn</td>
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<td>William Hosking</td>
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<td>Roland E. Lange</td>
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<td>William Harnan</td>
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<td>V. McCold</td>
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<td>James J. McNeilley</td>
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<td>Juan A. Nevarez</td>
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<td>Stewart F. Orchard</td>
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<td>James P. Vickersen</td>
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<td>Chester Youngblood</td>
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<td>Erwin T. Whitlefield</td>
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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 week. 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 Grunin, 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 and have mixed conclusions about its effect.

Medicare, which cost $64 billion this fiscal year, finances health care for 36 million elderly and three million disabled people. Hospitals are being paid 80 percent of the cost of 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 on the basis of the costs they incurred in treating Medicare patients. Under the new system, the government pays hospitals a prospective rate, set in advance, according to the patient's diagnosis.

Hospitals make the money if they keep costs below the prospective payment rate, and they 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 premature care, 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 abandons its rate-setting power in an effort to control health care spending. The formula for calculating Medicare payments to hospitals is so complex that it is hard to estimate a value for outsiders to challenge the government's calculations.

Owen said that the government, "has nearly un hooked 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 doctors' 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, the last fiscal year, Medicare hospital stays averaged 9 days. With the figures 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 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 we thought we would apply to everyone. We have not gotten a lot of complaints from our members about hospitals skimping on services, but that's something we have to be careful 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 at Warm Springs, Nevada, in September, we authorized an additional month's benefit payment in October 1984 to all retirees/beneficiaries who had pension awards prior to January 1984, and who will continue to receive a Pension Benefit payment in October 1984!
**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.  
- Fought efforts to reduce emergency funds to bring down mortgage rates, open the housing industry to minorities. She voted for $1 billion emergency job 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 payments, Mrs. Ferraro voted to authorize $71 million in non-pension loans to help homeowners make their mortgage payments. Her support goes beyond 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-NY) has called her an independent public servant” noting that “she has demonstrated an ability to master complicated and controversial budget matters.”

Fighting for increased hospital construction.

1971  
- Supported the rights of postal and agricultural workers.  
- 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 strikes 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.
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 Filite 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 10,000 new Democratic voters, Chignell is hoping to surprise Filite 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 several 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 rapists 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.

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 first time in many years, he is being troubled in cultivating formidable opponents. Without 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 Democratic governor, but was also voting to keep liberal democrat John Garamendi as their representative in the state Senate.

Johnston is well liked in this district, but so is Wilhoit. At the capitol, Johnston is a key member of the Democratic Assembly, and has 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 supporter in the 1980 Primary, in which Local 3 went to the mat to beat Perino, he plugged up a victory against GOP challenger Adrian Fonse 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.

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 districts.

Local 3 endorsed Mary Jadicker, 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 Democratic vote conservative.

Jadicker, 47, who has four grown children, became politically active seven 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 Jadicker opposes, welfare-cutting Proposition 41, reapportionment initiative Proposition 99 and Proposition 36, which would close loopholes in Howard Jarvis’ 1978 Proposition 13 property-tax cutting initiative. Jadicker 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 Jadicker in fund-raising, having raised $187,538 to her $87,633.

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

Jadicker received a total of $8000 from the campaigns of two Democratic legislators — Senator Barry Keene of Benicia and Assemblyman Tom Ham- nigan of Fairfield.

Jadicker 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 Sebaskii Reapportionment Initiative, declared unconstitutional last December by the state Supreme Court.

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 $400 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 defeated 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.

Put 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.

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

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In his previous two terms in the Senate, Gregorio, 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."

That upset victory astonished and embarrassed Democrats, who reappeared in Dorado County and Sonora Mining Corp. project near Jamestown.

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

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

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.

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 has carried legislation designed to prevent state government from mandating programs 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. 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.

ELECTION '84

San Mateo County senate race

Hauser draws tough fight in the redwoods

First-term 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 Walsh, he says, has his 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 Democratic 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.
**ELECTION '84**

**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 opposition. He now leads a remade district that includes the names of big-name Democrats and groups like organized labor that traditionally supported Democrats. That was before Marks mounted a 1982 congressional challenge to the late Phil Burton, the king of state Democratic politics.

Marks is a wealthy liberal who has held few jobs other than in the past, thanks to Marin County.

While Marks' advisors say that he wants to run in a guarded way of saying that he is a wealthy liberal who has held few jobs the senator's campaign will take aim at Belli herself. She is lacking in "life experience" — a major plus for Marks in the race 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 true.

Politically, Marks is an established veteran who chairs a Senate Standing committee (local-government), a select committee (marine 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.

But he has been in a political hangover from 1982 — Marks faces a Senate challenge that might keep him from returning to the Senate. Marks has certainly been more appealing than it really was.

San Francisco's election season is lively, if not intense. The district has a two-to-one liberal edge in registration, Marks' 64, has a revamped district that adds plenty of new turf — all of it in the north end of the city. Not that Marin County adds to Marks' 8, as a tireless glad hander. But that was before Marks mounted a 1982 congressional challenge to the late Phil Burton, the King of state Democratic politics.

**Local 3 endorsed candidates**

Listed below are Local 3's recommendations for the General Election on November 6. Candidates for Congress, State Senate, 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Douglas H. Bosco (D)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Robert T. Matsui (D)</td>
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<td>Vic Fazio (D)</td>
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<td>Sala Burton (D)</td>
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<td>Ronald V. Dellums (D)</td>
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<td>Fortney Peter Stark (D)</td>
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**STATE SENATE**

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<td>Rodd Isakson (D)</td>
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<td>Rose Ann Vich (D)</td>
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**STATE ASSEMBLY**

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<td>Tom Bates (D)</td>
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<td>Elifur H. Harris (D)</td>
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**UTAH**

- Milton Abrams (D)
- Frances Farley (D)
- Joseph Teah (D)
- Paul Fordham (D)
- Tim Moran (D)
- Steve Ney (D)
- Paul Washba (D)

**NEVADA**

- Chuck Bourdeau (D)
- Dave Bianchi (D)
- Ken Hallet (D)
- Robert Sader (D)

**District 1: San Francisco**

- Antonio Giannola (D)
- Willie Kennelly (D)
- John Molinari (D)
- Tom Nolan (D)
- Kevin Starr (D)

**District 2: Oakland**

- Leonard Battaglia (D)
- Peggy Hora (D)
- Charles Santana (D)

**District 3: Stockton**

- Terry Snyder (D)
- Bill Souza (D)
- Larry Rotelli (D)

**District 5: Fresno**

- Ed Hunt (D)

**District 6: Sacramento**

- Rick Castro (D)
- Sam Joaquin (D)
- Larry Rotelli (D)
- Paul Richards (D)
- Barbara Shipnuck (D)

**District 8: San Jose**

- Charles Benson (D)
- Monteery Co. Supervisor
- Rod Diridon (D)
- Santa Clara Co. Supervisor
- Zoe Lojgren (D)
- Santa Clara Co. Supervisor
- Diane McKenna (D)
- Santa Clara Co. Supervisor
- Barbara Shipnuck (D)
- Sacramento Co. Supervisor

**Oppose Measure A**

- El Dorado Co. Supervisor

**District 9: San Jose**

- Richard Foote (D)
- San Jose Co. Supervisor
- Joseph Leal (D)
- San Jose Co. Supervisor

**District 10: Santa Rosa**

- Jack Healy (D)
- Sonoma Co. Supervisor
- Janet Nicholas (D)
- Sonoma Co. Supervisor

Albert Teglia
Daily City Council

Tom Torlakson
Contra Costa Co. Supervisor

Leonard Battaglia
San Joaquin Co. Supervisor

Peggy Hora
Alameda Co. Judge

Charles Santana
Alameda Co. Supervisor

Tom Torlakson
Contra Costa Co. Supervisor

Terry Snyder
San Joaquin Co. Supervisor

Bill Souza
San Joaquin Co. Supervisor

Larry Rotelli
Tuolumne Co. Supervisor

Ed Hunt
Fresno District Attorney

Rick Castro
Sacramento SMUD Dir.

Terry Cook
Placer County Supervisor

Paul Richards
El Dorado Co. Supervisor

Ann Taylor
Sacramento SMUD Dir.

Oppose Measure A
El Dorado County

Charles Benson
Monteery Co. Supervisor

Rod Diridon
Santa Clara Co. Supervisor

Zoe Lojgren
Santa Clara Co. Supervisor

Diane McKenna
Santa Clara Co. Supervisor

Barbara Shipnuck
Sacramento Co. Supervisor

Richard Foote
San Jose Co. Supervisor

Robert Winter
Santa Clara Co. Sheriff

Support Measure A
Santa Clara Co.

Jack Healy
Sonoma Co. Supervisor

Janet Nicholas
Sonoma Co. Supervisor

You Can Make A Difference! November 6
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.

The state has chosen to use it for services and administration, with a total of only $303,400 spent for centers in all of the state's rural 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 $650 million in general obligation bonds to finance the 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 it allocated funds. Areas with relatively few centers would be required to submit proposals and would be required to produce 15 percent of each center's total cost.

A recent study by the state controller's office found that 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.

If enacted, Proposition 29 would authorize the state to sell $50 million in general obligation bonds to provide low-interest farm and home loans for California veterans. Given that 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, the cost of the property tax, may be revised upward only when there is a new construction on the property or when the property changes ownership.

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 it allocated funds. Area agencies would be required to submit proposals and would be required to produce 15 percent of each center's total cost.

If enacted, Proposition 29 would authorize the state to sell $900 million in general obligation bonds to continue the veterans' farm and home loan program. Interest payments, at an assumed 10 percent rate, would not 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 Cal-Vet loans at no cost to property, only the portion that under- went new construction could be re-appraised in the 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, heat detectors and fire-related egress improvements (like fire escapes or chutes).

The loss of property tax revenue is estimated at less than $2 million annually. Proposition 31 is a constitutional amendment placed on the ballot by the Legislature.

Proposition 31 will allow property owners to make safety improvements to existing structures without triggering a property tax reassessment that many of them cannot afford. The net result of the other five propositions, say, because too many people are hurt or killed each year in residential and commercial fires.

A similar measure, exempting earth-
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 trial court decisions on appeals from superior courts. If the Supreme Court decides to hear an appeal, it may direct the lower court to stay a decision until the Supreme Court rules. The legislature cannot change the configuration of the Supreme Court. Proposition 32 would expand the Supreme Court's jurisdiction to review lower court decisions.

Proposition 32 would also allow the Court to reverse a lower court decision, which would allow for a new trial or a new hearing. The Supreme Court would have the authority to review lower court decisions to determine if they are consistent with the law.

Proposition 32 would also be a cost-saving measure, as it would reduce the number of cases that go through the court system, thereby reducing the workload for lower courts and freeing up resources for other important issues.

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 credited, with interest, when the property is sold. To qualify, a person must be at least 62 years old, live in the property, and 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 the property-tax deferrals to disabled and blind persons, regardless of age. The proposed legislation, if enacted in August 1984, would - define a disabled person as one whose physical or mental impairment precludes his or her becoming substantially employed, and a blind person as one whose vision is correctable to no better than 20/200.

The measure states that, if passed, this measure will 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 others who already qualify for the deferral-payment program. By giving tax relief up front the state reduces a disabled person's need for direct governmental assistance. It will 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 reassessed for the tax. If Proposition 13 didn't apply to certified historic structures whose owners agreed - on an historic-property contract with a city or county - to retain its historical character 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 historic structure until it changed hands. This exemption would apply only to dwellings, that the owner occupies as a principal place of residence and only to alterations that reconstruct historically accurate features of the building, pro-

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 permitted Proposition 13, the renowned tax-cutting initiative he coauthored in 1978 with Paul Anderson. Although many might contend that the measure was indeed, it is not the judicial system's job to make sense of the loosely drawn measure, the fact is that the supposedly rigid, property-tax program which was at the heart of Proposition 13, are a little less rigid than before.

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 a two-thirds of voters at the local level.

And so Jarvis, now 82, is back with another Proposition 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 increased 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 increased old age, opposition centered on the wording of his measure could easily be •

Jarvis said this meant higher taxes were at the heart of Proposition 13, are The major components of Proposition 36 are:

- Gives an immediate $1.7 billion rebate of property taxes disfranacialized with pension funds, property owners, 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. Proposition 36 eliminates discretionary government fees, which is likely to be a plus for local businesses and the jobs of many public employees.

- Eliminates the use of fees and add-on property tax rates to raise funds for programs.

- Pension programs for public employees would be dependent on acquiring two-thirds of the necessary two-thirds vote. This could cause many municipal programs to be eliminated entirely, and with them, the jobs of many public employees.

- Places a large loophole in the property tax, allowing intra-family transfers of corporate and personal property. This will allow a transfer to a principal place of residence, but would also allow reversion to the estate of the deceased.

- But would also allow reversion to the estate of the deceased.

- Check the facts, and join with other Californians who have seen through this Howard Jarvis scam on the rich, who are voting, progress, and growth.

VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION 36

Strange allies forming Fronts 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 will be especially true for those employed in the Public Sector.

The major components of Proposition 36 are:

- Gives an immediate $1.7 billion rebate of property taxes disproportionately with pension funds, property owners, 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. Proposition 36 eliminates discretionary government fees, which is likely to be a plus for local businesses and the jobs of many public employees.

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VOTE NO ON PROPOSITION 36

Engineers News
realizes 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 court) that refunded an estimated $1.7 billion to give the property owners in 1975. Proposition 13 limits the property tax to one percent of value and says values would increase 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 proposal was placed on 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 interest—towards 40 percent of property 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 property owners to buy out 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 Legislature to impose 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, assessments:

- require two-thirds legislative or local electorate approval for any governmental fee increase would that 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 $500 million in 1985-86 because the bonds are secured with fees.

- establishes a consumer price index for bonds and other property-tax reductions resulting from other provisions of the measure. Proposition 36 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 taxes are based on property values but state expenditures would increase an estimated $500 million in 1985-86 because the Legislature is required to replace revenue losses by school districts.*

Proposition 36 is opposed by a variety of groups (many of which supported Proposition 13). Among these are the California Chamber of Commerce, California Roundtable; California Taxpayers Association; Association of California Board of Regents, the Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District, California League of Cities, California Conference of 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 purchased before 1978 would pay less. The Chamber argues that the proposal would stifle because developers would have to pay for such things as new sewage systems, water improvements paid for with user fees and revenue bonds.

DC Regents argue that Proposition 36 forecloses the university's independence by requiring that all its fees be approved for two-thirds of the city. They have been forced to every uni

万科. Opponents like the Metropolitan Water District of Los Angeles say they will have a hard time paying for needed water delivery 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

**38 ENGLISH-ONLY VOTING MATTERS**

This measure requires the governor to write officials arguing that bilingual 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 — gives voting rights to citizens who do not fully understand English. This is not so, says, and citizens who do not fully understand English are prey to opportunistic political leaders, who thus lead them into block-voting. Finally among other arguments, proponents say that the United States is a country of immigrants who are not expected to speak English. The bilingual ballot, they argue, threats to destroy the unity.

Led by three Californians from the House of Representatives — Robert More, Leonard Ford and John Weinberg — proponents argue that bilingual voting assistance is necessary in California where many state and local communities and their accompanying voting materials 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 informed, responsible voter. The cost for this service is negligible, opponents argue.
Under terms of Proposition 39, the commission to make such district as compact as possible, and drawn by public and Democrats, mostly by observing eight mandatory and seven permissive criteria.

The mandatory criteria require, for instance, that districts be compact in population, that Senate districts 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 an average of 100 people in rural areas) not be split.

The permissive criteria include urging that districts be geographically compact, that districts not cross a common county more than once, that district boundaries be contiguous 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 into districts, smaller cities such as Sacramento or Long Beach to be included in one district, wherever possible.

To accomplish its work, the commission may hire expert staff, although commissioners themselves draw no salary. Also, various state agencies would be required to make records needed by the commission available upon request, and the secretary of state would be required to collect data needed for reapportionment.

\section*{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. An initial one-time cost of about $500,000 state-wide would be needed 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 have to prepare fewer ballot formats.

Proposition 39 is opposed by Demo- crats, Republicans, 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 constitutional "political fudge" that has been going on for four years, at a cost of $5 million, which Van de Kamp says will mean still another reapportionment - at a cost of $35 million more.

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 "Declaration of Free Will" signed by 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.

Also, it protects incumbents by first raising enough money to mount an effective challenge.

The proposal would also open the door to special financing by providing funds to match what wealthy candidates spend on their own campaigns. By excluding the $1 million in public campaign funds, matching funds may not be adequate. Proposition 40 would increase the influence of incumbents by allowing candidates to spend more time, not less, raising money from wealthy contributors.

\section*{PUBLIC AID AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS}

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

It will mean a decrease in the average amount 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 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, $1.6 billion. The federal government, which supplies funds on a matching basis, would save $1.5 billion. Hamm notes, though, that county expenses could rise as peole removed from state programs find aid at the federal level.

However, the proposition would allow its benefits 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 more than its share. But since the 110 percent cap on total spending would remain, any increases in spending, or programs, would have to wait.

The cap on total spending also could be broken, but only by a statute approved by the Legislature, which would have to be achieved to prevent the draconian 60 and 36 percent reductions mentioned by Hamm. These cuts, however, do not apply to those who voted to spend more than continue current levels of spending. More likely are annual negotiations, with a conservative majority (formerly, not anymore, Republicans, no doubt) having the upper hand.

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

The commission would have the 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 and 20 percent of all welfare expenditures.

A recent study shows that California spends, on a population basis, about $26.2 billion more than the national average on welfare. The same study shows that the state spends $1.1 billion less on streets and highways. This 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 would force politicians to take a hard look at welfare. Since the proposition will not affect programs benefiting the elderly, its passage will mean only that healthy, young welfare recipients will have to go without.

A wide variety of groups, including many representing senior citizens, oppose the measure. The seniors say that the cuts would be devastating for the elderly, because so many of them receive health care through the Medi-Cal program.

According to representatives for the Older Americans 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 is necessary for the elderly, who make up about 60 percent of Medi-Cal clients.

They also say the 110 percent spending cap is a reasonable and cost-saving provision, because it would save billions of dollars for 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 provisions, they say it would improve funding for welfare, 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 upswing, 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 Kewl Pacific job up the Feather River Canyon at Caribou, and it was beautiful canyon and that is some job at Caribou! Dick Coster is the ganty rider operator." "I always like to pick up old friends 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 spouses in this union is a credit to the entire organization. It's a real pleasure to me to be able to be a part of 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, 1968. All Death Benefits which have been accumulated by Beneficiaries in good standing on or before July 1, 1973, and thereafter, shall accrue 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 shall receive five hundred dollars ($500.00) and this amount shall not thereafter increase.

CLASS II. Beneficiaries of Members who on July 1, 1973, have been 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 effective date 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 increase during the period such Member remains on withdrawal card. The amount of 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 August 1, 1968, the amount of Death Benefits payable to the beneficiary or beneficiaries of a Member who is granted a withdrawal card on or after August 1, 1973, shall be increased 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.

In simple terms, it takes only one instant to turn your piece of equipment into a dangerous electrical conductor.

Let your backhoe, trencher or crane touch an overhead power line. Or cut into the ground without checking for underground power or natural gas lines buried underground.

It's simple. It's easy. It's a dangerous proposition.

Avoid accidents and injuries is as simple as look down and dig.

When you're working with high-tension power lines, make sure the boom and cable instance be sure to keep them at least ten feet from the overhead lines.

And before you start digging on a job, simply call the Underground Service Alert toll-free number. Describe where you intend to dig and PG&E will let you know if there are high-voltage electric lines or natural gas lines buried underground.

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

HOW TO TURN THIS SEAT INTO AN ELECTRIC CHAIR.

Toll-Free Number: (800) 642-2444
Business Representative Tom Butterfield reports that Eastern Contra Costa County Constructors will be highighting in Concord, and Walnut Creek; Pacific Bell, Chevron Ranch, just to name a few.

Subdivisions big and small are all over the area, mostly of the heavy hitters in dirt moving are going strong. DeSilva, Joe facade, Bill Sandbook, Gradway, Buzz Haskins has moved in on Canyon Lakes in San Ramon, about five million yards of dirt moving up at Discovery Bay. M.R.D out of Stockton is supplying some of the iron.

All of these outfits know how to move dirt and rooms will only three or four 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 concrete work and steel work, reports Business Representative Bill Dorresteyn.

Levin Terminals is doing very well and the Imperial contract is probably the best two or in the near future. We have a few worma in the area on and off, and the steady work on much private work or in-house stuff.

O. C. Jones is still doing very well day and night, also Bay Cities Excavating, doing our share of the John T. Knox Freeway job. Most companies are in and out and these are companies that have won the phone book. They are charging a contract for our brother operator-owners.

A multitude of bad feelings has generated between a lot of operators and owner-operators, and they have yet 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. In a lot of cases, most owner-operators ask, "what is the union doing for me?"

I refer to QUFIFYING THIS UNION and keep the non-union elements out, thus benefiting both parties. Small non-union elements are trying to get up anywhere and hopefully, a list of owner-operators will start to uproot them before they can get up.

Someone will always have to let his equipment sit for a time, even during peak years. Let's try to make it so that we all are carrying a Local 3 card.

The rainy season is fast approaching; many hands will be moving into the hall, and 64 days later (if they are in good standing and "A" or "B" engineer) they will drop off the list if they are not re-registered. Everyone in the union, with the exception of Apprenticeship, has an expiration date. Members of the company that should have completed it, the ballad. As the south Fremont has been completed, reports Business Representative Bill Dorresteyn. This involved millions of cubic yards of dirt, levees, lagoons, and general site preparation to be called Fremont Industrial Tract, and the company is enjoying a comfortable work load now and in the immediate future.

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

Ditto Turner Construction has a $12 million jail facility project, Santa Rita. Independent is moving over one million yards in Dublin plus over a million yards in Contra Costa.

Torchet 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, Fanfarlo, J.J.B. Buras, Spec Construc- tion, Mancoco, Patton Bros., Peseta, Marques, McDonald, Con X Company and numerous others are all getting a piece of the action.

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

Independent, Kaiser, Rhodes and Jamie son are all running three shifts. This group of hands lost nearly five weeks in supporting the Teamsters’ strike and are now back in their shoes. Owner-operators are working, there are more people working for less.

The rain has had almost no effect on the construction activity. We have very few rain showers, accidents are always there, and getting the information is always late. A good week will be a good week and you start working extra time. You have to be exercised on safety, as long hours and tiring machinery have to be reckoned with. WAVE.

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-opera tors to work on this projects due to the fact that there is not a ready source of non-signatory labor in the Oakland area for them to call, reports Business Representative Frank Williams.

The main problem is compiling and maintaining a list of owner-operators that wish to participate in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, the equipment they have available, their address and phone number. The main problem is compiling and maintaining a list of owner-operators that wish to participate in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, the equipment they have available, their address and phone number.

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Busy year in Reno finally winding down

"Work in the Nevada District has begun to wind down somewhat, after one of the busiest years we can remember," reports District Representative Les Lasser. "Our Dispatcher reports 595 dispatches have been recorded so far this year, a decrease of about 5% compared to last year. We still have some road work going on.

Reno was recently awarded a job on I-80 from near McCarran Blvd. to Vista and the Vista Blvd. Interchange. The job will include grading portions of Wolf Creek Wash and installing drainage structures, and modifying an existing bridge structure. Reno's bids were $260,000 lower than the lowest bidder. Reno started early this month and is expected to extend into spring of 1985.

This three hotel-casino project has been approved and is scheduled for construction this summer. This is an expansion that will double the size of the Eldorado Hotel-Casino. Reno has been submitted for a 28-story, Hawaiian theme hotel-casino to be located near the Reno Hilton and the Silver Legacy.

It will also include a 1,048-space parking garage and convention space which would be housed in one building. Other proposals received by the Reno planning staff include a 55-single-family residential project, a 200-bed hospital, and a 340-unit apartment complex.


For Sale: 1980 FORD LTD 4-dr, cherry body, new brakes, new tires, 51000 mi, $3500.


Our heartfelt sympathy to the family and friends of Brother William David Boyle who expired in a tragic accident in Trinity county on July 7, 1984; Retired Brother August Helms was recently awarded a job on a separate sheet of paper, limiting yourself to 30 words or less. If you would like to place a FREE Want Ads in the Reno City Council. home subdivision on Warren Way, interested in politics, but politics is not.

Address all ads to Engineers News Swap Shop, 747 Valencia Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94134. Be sure to include your register number. No ad will be published without this information.
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 Fairgrounds, Arts/Crafts Bldg., 442 Franklin Rd.
10th Honolulu: Kalihi Waena School, 1240 Gillick 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., 1910 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, 1900 Freedom Blvd.

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City, State & Zip Code
Social Security Number

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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.

$3.1 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-80 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.

A bidding process for the airport access project 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 vehicle overpassing on Route 380 north of Millbrae Avenue for $5 million in the 1986/87 FY.

• Stage II highway planting on Route 380 from Millbrae Avenue to the Route 380/101 Interchange for $9.5 million in the 1987/88 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 improvements, including improvements of the roadway, on-ramps, at the Route 152/153 interchange, and four bridges.

Advertising for bids 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 located on Route 152 west of Route 33 for $1.0 million in the 1985-86 fiscal year.

• Roadway reconstruction on Route 152 near Los Banos: from 3 miles west of Route 33 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 and 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 median on the California Park Overpass 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 local 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.

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 constructed 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 center with low-and middle-rises spread throughout the community. It will include entertainment and cultural facilities, low and high density housing with a garden apartment and commercial spaces.

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 won't fit and 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 the quality of the natural groundwater supply. Because the land has very limited agricultural potential, no loss of prime agricultural land is expected.

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.