

**DIVISION LEGISLATIVE
REPRESENTATIVE**



**BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND
TRAINMEN — A DIVISION OF THE TEAMSTERS
RAIL CONFERENCE**

**Presented by the National Association of State Legislative
Board Chairmen for Education and Training**

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BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND TRAINMEN

DIVISION LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

I. General. The duties of the Division Legislative Representative are to further the political objectives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen. These objectives include: a) working for more healthful and sanitary conditions on locomotives; b) stimulating the political education of BLET members; c) coordinating the activities of our membership in each state to present a united front; d) supporting legislation which will benefit our members and opposing legislation that is not in their best interest and; e) fostering the high ideals and standards of organized labor. The Division Legislative Representative's activities impact our members, our Brotherhood, the rail carriers, and the governing legislative bodies.

II. Safety. The legislative side of our Brotherhood is structured as follows: individual members, Division Legislative Representatives, State Legislative Board Chairmen, Vice President and National Legislation Representative. Our first responsibility is to our members and their families and to promote safety. The documentation of safety violations, either by the carrier or by the general public, is essential for an improved working environment.

Safety — by rule, regulation, or law — is the overarching aspect of everything covered in the BLET Bylaws. Safety encompasses everything that we do in the BLET, both on the legislative side and protective side. However, safety is especially important on the legislative side. The laws, regulations, and rules that govern safety in our industry are influenced by the work we do on the legislative side.

III. The Legislative Process. Part of being an effective Division Legislative Representative is to have an in-depth understanding of the State Legislature and its legislative processes. This includes, but is not limited to, being knowledgeable in the following areas:

1. The legislative schedule in your State's Legislature.

2. The legislative process (i.e., how a bill becomes a law)
3. The leadership in the Legislature, as well as those Legislators most actively involved in our issue areas.
4. Key committees and committee assignments.
5. The dynamics that underlie the committee system and the importance of the leadership in the legislature.

IV. Informing and Organizing. One of the most important responsibilities of a Division Legislative Representative is to ensure that all the members of your Division are properly informed of legislation and potential legislation that may affect their jobs and also teaching them what they can do to mobilize and become involved in the legislative process. There are several ways this can be accomplished.

1. Give a legislative report at your Division meetings. If you are unable to do this, be sure to have an alternate submit a report. The legislative report should at least consist of: a) a brief summary and update of the pending legislation that is currently being tracked; b) the names of the Legislators who are actively involved with the legislation; c) how the pending legislation will affect our craft, and finally; d) the course of action BLET members should take to oppose or support certain legislation (i.e. letter writing campaigns, placing phone calls, etc..)
2. Act as a resource of information for your Division members. Duties include posting all information and updates received from the State Legislative Board Chairman or the National Legislative Office on bulletin boards or web sites for all members to read as well as delivering important announcements at Division meetings.

The following sections will provide an overview of the duties and responsibilities of the Division Legislative Representative.

SAFETY

The enforcement of safety rules, regulation, and laws will provide our members with a safe and healthy work place, while the disregard of these laws will adversely impact our members. Rail carriers are required by law to provide a safe work place. Governing bodies (local, state, and federal) have an obligation to the general public to provide for the general welfare of their constituents. It is important that we ensure they live up to their obligations.

Knowledge and documentation of unsafe acts or conditions are the best approach to correcting problems in the work place. A written document with information regarding an unsafe environment or situation will provide notice to the interested parties. The documentation should be forwarded to the State Legislative Board Chairman for processing so that the information can then be sent to the appropriate parties.

An around the clock operation, such as the railroad industry, cannot be monitored solely by you as the Division Legislative Representative. Soliciting the assistance of the members of your Division is essential in securing safety-related information. In doing so, a safety network will be formed to be able to monitor changes in the working conditions of the members being represented.

SAFETY — AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

Crew Fatigue	Crew Transport Vehicle/Drivers
Crossings at Grade	Hazardous Materials
Hours of Service Violations	Locomotive Cab Conditions
Locomotive Defects (Federal)	Operation Lifesaver
Track Bulletins/Warrants/CTC Malfunctions	Track Conditions ¹
Train Operation (i.e. Switching/Block Swapping) ²	

¹ Track that has not been repaired within a reasonable time.

² additional areas as may arise.

DOCUMENTATION

The proper documentation of incidents requires specific information. Basic information of who, what, when, where, why, and how are necessary. These facts will result in a ruling and/or judgment at a future time. The determination of these facts must be unbiased and the burden of proof will be your responsibility. All factual information that can be gathered will provide merit to the incident or issues.

Our goal is to be proactive in respect to the safety of our members and the general public.
Your job is very important.

SANITATION

The working environment extends far beyond the confines of the locomotive cab. The air we breathe, the water we drink, and the hazards that are common in the rail industry create the working environment. There is a need to know what may contaminate our environment and how to react to those conditions.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

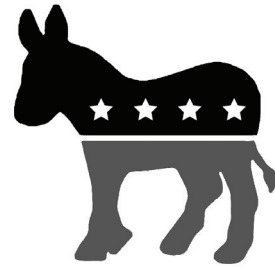
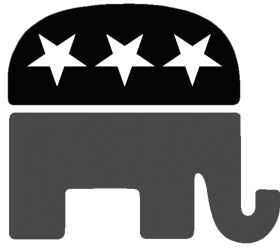
Knowledge of hazardous materials (HAZMAT) must include the ability to identify the materials and the ways in which the materials may enter the body. The most common ways are inhalation, ingestion, and contact. Correct action is important when our members are the first responder to a HAZMAT release. This information is available from various governmental agencies and publications. The State Legislative Board Chairman also should have it available.

LOCOMOTIVE CAB ENVIRONMENT

The most frequent violations in the cab are noise levels, toilets, and the general maintenance of a clean work environment. These problems are presently addressed either by regulation or agreement. Knowledge of what is acceptable must be passed to each member of your division.³

³ Locomotive Safety Standards are available through web access at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.

See CFR Title 49, Part 229



POLITICAL EDUCATION

The primary responsibility of the Division Legislative Representative is to know the issues that affect our members — both railroad and labor related. *Staying focused on these issues is critical.* Issues may arise at the local, state, or national levels and may be either positive or negative. Additionally, it is important to remember that many issues outside the railroad industry affect our lives and our work place.

Attention must be focused on our membership, elected officials, other labor organizations, and the general public. Membership education should include the issues, regulations, and laws that have an impact on both our members and society.

Information on issues and/or candidates that are of interest to the members of your division should be passed on to your State Legislative Board Chairman for additional evaluation. Our support of candidates may start relationships that could last for many years. The financial support offered comes from members who participate in the BLET/PAC.

BLET/PAC is a voluntary program in which members who wish to participate can have a small contribution withheld on a monthly basis to help foster positive relationships in all arenas of the legislative process. As a Division Legislative Representative you will be called upon by the State Legislative Board Chairman to encourage members in the Division to participate in BLET/PAC. Members must be assured that any contribution – large or small – is valuable.

VOTING

The intelligent use of the ballot is our strongest voice. This right is often taken for granted. Participation in voter registration drives will ensure each member and their families are registered voters. Most states allow for the use of deputy voter registrars through the local County Clerk's office. This may be a valuable asset for members who are willing to help with our legislative agenda. Refer members to www.eac.gov. This website contains voter registration forms and information for all 50 states.



One vote makes a difference. Why should you vote? Here are several examples of where one vote made, or could have made, a difference:

- 1800 - One vote elected Thomas Jefferson president.
- 1824 - John Quincy Adams was elected president by the U.S. House of Representatives over Andrew Jackson when one representative from New York changed his vote.
- 1839 - One vote elected Marcus Morton Governor of Massachusetts.
- 1845 - Texas was admitted to the union as a state by one vote
- 1911 - An average of only one vote per precinct passed women's suffrage in California.
- 1912 - Less than one vote per precinct, in one state, elected Woodrow Wilson president.
- 1960 - Richard Nixon lost the presidential election and John F. Kennedy won it by a margin of less than one vote per precinct.
- 1968 - A change of one vote per precinct in three states would have made Hubert Humphrey president instead of Richard Nixon.
- 1988 - In the general election, two congressmen from Florida won their House of Representatives seats by one absentee vote each. Further, after a bitter court battle over when absentee ballots could or could not be counted, an Alaskan candidate won his House seat by 11 absentee ballot votes! If you still think your vote (absentee or in person) does not count, just ask any of these three individuals. We feel certain they can explain in detail the importance of every vote.

YOUR VOTE COUNTS!

CONSTITUTIONAL DUTIES — BYLAWS
DUTIES OF DIVISION LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE

General Responsibilities

The duties of the Division Legislative Representative require work to further the political objectives of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen. Those objectives are described in Local Division Rules — Duties of Legislative Representatives — U. S., Bylaws of the National Division — Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen — Revised January 1st, 2004, in Sections 17. (a) and 1. (a):

17. (a) The duties and responsibilities of the division legislative representative are the safety and sanitation of the working environment and the political education for the members of the local division.

(b) The division legislative representative shall, in their normal course of duties, monitor the enforcement of safety rules, regulations, and acts of Congress and/or state legislatures that provides the membership with a safe and healthy work environment.

(c) The division legislative representative shall undertake corrective measures relative to the issues specified above at the division level. If unable to resolve those issues, they will report same to the state legislative board chairman for further handling. The state legislative board chairman shall undertake to correct such conditions through appropriate measures. Upon receipt of the unresolved issues and if they are unable to correct these issues, they will report these issues to the National Legislative Board Chairman for further handling.

Additional Duties are prescribed in Local Division Rules — Officers – Divisions, Section 1. (a)

Section 1. (a) The officers of each division shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary-treasurer and alternate, guide, chaplain, delegate to the National Division and first and second alternates, legislative representative who shall be the delegate to the legislative board and alternate, local chairman, and vice local chairmen (minimum of two (2)).

The offices of president, vice president, secretary-treasurer, local chairman and legislative representative shall together constitute the executive board of the division. A majority of the executive board convened shall constitute a quorum.

The vice president, local chairman and legislative representative shall serve as trustees to review and verify the books of the division on a monthly basis.

As with virtually all other Division offices, it is easier to broadly depict the responsibilities of the office than to detail exactly how those responsibilities may be carried out. By applying the suggestions in this section, and with the efforts and direction of the State and National Legislative Boards, you will get off to a good start in your work to further the political policies of your union and thus improve the working conditions for our craft, as well as strengthen the democratic process in our society.

As you discharge the duties of your office, it is important to keep in mind that you have been elected to promote the political agenda of the Brotherhood. While it is your right to hold whatever personal political point of view you desire, you cannot forsake efforts on behalf of BLET endorsed candidates or issues in favor of your own when you direct those efforts to BLET membership.

It is strongly recommended that you take an active interest in local government and agencies such as community and/or civic groups and public utility commissions. These governmental and civic organizations can be informational gold mines, and very often have a major impact upon law making and planning affecting our industry and our craft.

The material that follows will broaden your knowledge of the grass roots and legislative process.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

All State Legislatures have much in common, but procedures vary on a state-by-state basis. Due to these variances, research the legislative process in your state carefully. Your State Legislative Board Chairman will be able to assist you.

The legislative working days in each state legislature's session differ from state to state. In many states, the legislature convenes in early January and adjourns in late spring or early summer, while others convene in mid-spring. Some states have several special sessions during the year, while others are in session 30 or 60 days a year or every other year.

Every member of the legislature is assigned to one or more committees, either by the Speaker of the House, or President Pro Tem of the Senate. The political party in the majority of that particular house has a majority of its members assigned to the committees. Once a bill has been assigned to a committee, the next step in the legislative process consists of holding hearings before the committee to determine the merit of the bill. In some states, consideration of a bill is decided by the chairman of the committee, who has the sole power to make that determination. In some states, committee meetings are open to the public; while in others, the meetings are closed.

In those legislatures where every bill is given an open committee hearing, the hearing usually begins with the sponsor of the bill testifying in support of it and explaining why the passage of the bill would correct a problem. Then other witnesses, who may include other legislators, public officials, lobbyists, and ordinary citizens, are given the chance to testify for or against the bill for a short period of time. When all the testimony is completed, the committee will vote on whether to "report" the bill out to the full chamber for its consideration. The committee, upon recommending "do pass" or "do not pass", acts as a guide for the other members.

In some legislative committees, the committee can hold the bill or refer it to another committee for study. This is another way of "killing a bill" in committee, because all bills held by a

committee die after a certain amount of time. Usually, the Speaker's office or the Senate's President Pro Tem will send each committee chairman a notice giving him or her a bill cut-off date. Bills held in committee die after this date.

It is important to understand the dynamics that underlie the operations of the committee system. The role of the Chairman is of particular importance. He or she is appointed by the majority leadership of the legislature and this appointment usually goes to senior members of the majority party who are closely aligned with the leadership. Thus, committee chairmen often speak not only for themselves and their constituents, but also for the majority leadership of their respective chamber. Because of their power to appoint committee chairmen, along with other reasons, the leaders of every legislature are obviously the most important and powerful members of the legislature. It is of major importance from the labor lobbyist's point of view to have the leadership on your side or, at least, neutral on the issue.

Among committee members, some are generally far more influential than others. They have developed a special expertise on the subjects covered by the bill and other committee members listen to their presentations for guidance. Legislators, as a rule, often try to accommodate their friends and colleagues in the legislature. Thus, if the sponsor of the bill is a committee member or tells other members that the passage of the bill is particularly important to him or her, the committee member will cast his or her vote for personal reasons having nothing to do with the merits of the bill. Such political favors are not usually forgotten and often incur a political obligation on the sponsor in the future. When another member is sponsoring a particular bill and is looking for support, the member can call in the "political debt" that is owed.

Because the committee hearing on a bill is essential to the bill's survival, the testimony that is given is often the make-or-break point. The best and most convincing testimony is sometimes not enough to get the job done. The number of people or organizations testifying for or against a bill and the status of those organizations are often the key to getting a bill passed. If a coalition of parties can be built, and convinced to testify at the hearing, the chances of getting the bill out of committee greatly increase. Legislators are compelled to seriously consider the

testimony of public safety organizations such as firefighters, state patrol, local police, emergency response agencies, departments of state government, and other organizations which the public puts their trust in. Getting your allies on board early and explaining the importance of the bill is key to its passage.

Compromise is invaluable in the legislative process. In many cases, a bill that is unacceptable to a majority of the committee can be made acceptable by negotiating a compromise on some of its provisions. Knowing when and how to compromise on a bill requires not only full knowledge of the subject matter of the bill, but also a sense of how strong the other side is and how far it is willing to go to achieve the compromise. If you are in a coalition with one or more groups, make your position clear regarding your ability or inability to compromise and who may authorize any compromise.

Once a compromise is agreed upon, it is usually assumed that those persons and/or groups who took part will support the bill for the remainder of the legislative process. It is easier to negotiate compromise while a bill is still in committee rather than wait until after the bill has been reported to the floor. Another key factor, which should always be followed, is to have the sponsor of the bill be a co-spokesperson to help negotiate the compromise.

In some states, it is common for bills to be amended from the floor, while in others, this rarely occurs. In some states, it is possible for opponents of a bill to filibuster the bill to death or use other parliamentary tactics to keep it from ever coming to a vote, while in other states, the debate and parliamentary maneuvering is tightly controlled by the leadership. For those who are lobbying for or against a bill, it is essential to know whether these tactics are possible in the state, it is also extremely important to keep in touch daily with the sponsor of the bill. This will provide timely information regarding when the bill will be brought up, what the prospects for the vote will be, and the important swing votes.

At this stage of the legislative process and before the bill is called up on the legislative calendar, it is important to lobby other legislators, both Democrats and Republicans, for the

passage of the bill. Because the opponents will also have one last chance to lobby against the bill, this is a critical time. Often if a bill is defeated the first time, it can be reconsidered. It is not at all uncommon for bills that were defeated the first time to come back and be passed the second time. If a bill is defeated in one chamber, it is usually dead for that session.

Moreover, it is important to realize that in many states, one chamber of the legislature will pass a bill - usually for political reasons - on the clear understanding that it will be killed in the other. These understandings are rarely admitted or publicly reported and are difficult for the lobbyist to discover.

The political process doesn't stop at the state house door, however. After a bill is passed by both houses of the legislature, it must still receive the signature of the governor before it becomes law. This process is still fraught with peril. However, a governor that is friendly to labor issues, or has been helped with contributions to his or her campaign, is often receptive to signing bills that will help our organization. Loyalty is appreciated in politics and it runs both ways.

What motivates a legislator to vote the way he or she does? Although it is often tempting to label legislators and to assume they will respond in a certain fashion on the most controversial issues, most of them usually want to do the right thing — to act responsibly on legislation. This demonstrates that the best interests of their constituents are being served. As with anyone who has to make difficult decisions, many important and often conflicting factors are considered when a legislator makes a decision to cast his or her vote on a controversial issue.

With less controversial issues, it is easier for the legislator to make a decision. However, on such issues it is more likely that a legislator's decision may be motivated by personal self-interests or the interests of specific groups to which the legislator is particularly beholden. In the vast majority of cases, including occasions where the Legislator is a sponsor of your bill, the Legislator's vote should not be taken for granted. You should have a clear understanding with him, backed by convincing evidence that he is doing the right thing.

COMMUNICATION

The goals of the BLET and the information used to reach these goals **MUST** be communicated to many arenas. The membership has to be informed in each Division meeting either by a written or oral report. Members are voters. They have the right to know the issues that are of concern to our organization.

Letters to elected officials have a large impact on their decision-making process. They represent you, so you need to tell them just what you think about issues that affect your job. **Legislators will listen to you.** All of them — local, state, and national representatives — will listen and want to hear from their constituents.

Telephone and email communications also have an impact. After a relationship has been established with a representative, phone calls to their legislative aide should be made on a regular basis. This helps build a relationship and keeps all parties informed. Always remember to be courteous, polite, and as brief as possible.

Writing to Congress

On occasion every citizen wants to write to Congress. It is your right, and your representatives in Congress do expect to hear from their constituents. In fact, they are often guided by communications they receive. Don't forget — they are there to represent the people; it is their duty to represent the majority in Congress, to listen to the minority, and to protect the rights of all.

A few points to remember:

1. Write your own letter, email or card. Don't just sign a mimeographed form. Representatives and Senators get a lot of mail and it is obvious when form letters arrive.
2. If you think enough of an issue to write them, be considerate enough of their attention and judgment to put your opinion in your own words.
3. They will pay much more attention to what you think rather than to what you might sign as a printed form.

Every man or woman in Congress — both Representatives and Senators — is very cognizant of public opinion. Give them the courtesy of writing your own opinion. It means much more.

“Why Should I Write?”

Because letter writing is one of the most effective and persuasive forms of lobbying and you, the voter, are taking time to express your viewpoint. Legislators respond much better to workers’ concerns when they know that you are concerned and informed about their voting records. The best way to let them know YOU care is by writing.

Because legislators are making decisions every day which affect our union members and their families — decisions on inflation, taxes, energy, education, transportation, fair wages, consumer and environmental protection. One of the best ways to convey YOUR interest on these issues is by writing.

Because legislators are hearing from the Chamber of Commerce, the railroad carriers, utility companies, bankers, real estate, and insurance brokers, as well as other interest groups who don’t always have YOUR best interest in mind. The best way to defend ourselves against this kind of lobbying is by writing.

TIPS FOR WRITING TO YOUR ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES

Your communications are addressed by elected representatives and are very effective. Your Senator/Congressman wants to hear from you. Legislators tire of hearing from lobbyists only. As a result, one simple letter can have a very large impact. Here are some suggestions on how to make your letter most effective.

1. Address it properly

For Congress:

U. S. Representative _____

Senator _____

U. S. House of Representatives

United States Senate

Washington, DC 20515

Washington, DC 20510

For State Senate, Delegate, or Assembly Members: Write them at your State Capitol.

For Local Officials: Write them care of their city, town, or county government addresses which can be found in your local phone book.

2. Be brief: — Five one-page letters will have more impact than one five-page letter.

3. Write clearly — Legislators do not have the time to decipher illegible handwriting.

4. Identify yourself — Be sure to mention the state, congressional, or legislative district, city, or county in which you are a voter. Mention that you are a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen as well.

5. Be specific — When writing about legislation, use the bill number (H.B. 10, S.B. 100) or the title (the Labor Law Reform bill; the White tax reform measure) if you know them. If not briefly describe the issue that concerns you.

6. Be timely — Write when the issue is current, not after a key vote has been taken.

7. Write on one issue only — Keep it to the point.

8. Explain your position — It does not take an expert to predict the impact of legislation. As a worker, a taxpayer, or a consumer, say in your own words how the bill or amendment will affect you. Don't forget that a bill can change as it moves through the legislative process, so urge your Legislator to oppose crippling amendments or support strengthening ones.

9. Be truthful — Take time to find the correct facts and figures. Simple facts will achieve the greatest success.

10. Make it friendly — Being a legislator is sometimes a lonely and thankless job. Your legislator needs your support and suggestions. When your legislator has done something of which you approve, write a letter of appreciation.

11. Use personal experience — A brief statement of personal experience is always very effective.

12. Support Added Costs — Tell the legislator that you would accept and additional taxation that would support expanded programs.

13. If you don't like what your legislator is proposing, offer a positive and specific alternative — Propose alternatives or amendments.

14. Other suggestions for writing letters — Never use threats, profanity, or insults; never write a form letter or postcard; never misspell your legislator's name.

15. Finally, Ask for a Response — Urge your Legislator to take action — support or oppose a bill, co-sponsor an amendment, or whatever action you would like taken. Request a reply to your letter. This information will be helpful to the lobbying efforts of your local or national union, central labor council, and state or national AFL-CIO. Request (don't demand) a reply to your letter.

(SAMPLE LETTER TO AN ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE)

August 25, 2006

The Honorable Michael Jones
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Representative Jones:

I am a registered voter in the city of Smithton in your district and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Trainmen. I am writing about H.R.10, the tax reform bill sponsored by Congressman Buffet. The House of Representatives is supposed to vote on H.R.10 next week.

As a taxpayer, I get upset by the many loopholes in the federal tax system, which allows big business to escape paying its fair share of taxes. Because of that, working taxpayers like me are forced to pay higher taxes. The Buffet bill will close many of these inequitable loopholes if it is passed without crippling amendments, particularly the damaging one proposed by Rep. Regan.

I hope you will support the Buffet bill in its current form and oppose all crippling amendments. I would appreciate knowing your position on this much-needed reform legislation.

Sincerely,
John Q. Public

BLET – PAC

It is vital to the political strength of the BLET to have a strong, effective political action committee. A strong BLET – PAC gives us a powerful voice in the political process to: elect politicians who will respond to our interests; influence legislation and regulations to take our concerns into account; and stop those who try to take away our jobs, harm rail safety or infringe upon our rights as workers.

As a Division Legislative Representative, it is important that you are a member of the BLET – PAC and continue to recruit new members. The BLET – PAC will continue to be one of the best ways to protect our jobs and advance pro-rail labor policies. It is not secret that politicians listen more to those who are the strongest and the loudest.

The BLET-PAC is separate from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters DRIVE (Democrat, Republican, Independent, Voter Education) fund. DRIVE supports the Teamsters' grassroots political activities. Its mission is similar to the BLET-PAC and the two funds work together. Due to the merger of the BLET and IBT and the BLET's position as a subsidiary of the Teamsters, contribution limits are based on the combined amounts both organizations give. For example, if the contribution limit is \$5,000 and the Teamsters give \$3,000, the BLET can only give \$2,000.

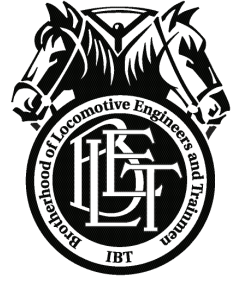
While the BLET-PAC disperses money to candidates on both a federal and state level, DRIVE is solely a federal PAC. As a result, the BLET must comply with both federal regulations and those of the states.

As was noted previously, BLET members are to be encouraged to give to the BLET-PAC. Their contributions can be deducted on a monthly basis from their pay. In order to contribute, they must fill out an authorization form and send it the BLET's National Legislative Office. These contributions will then be automatically deducted.

If you are interested in having a contribution made to a particular candidate in your state or local area, you must first notify your State Legislative Board Chairman in writing, and he or she will notify the National Legislative Office.



Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers And Trainmen Political Action Committee



How Can You Join BLET-PAC?

Simply fill out this form to commit yourself to a monthly contribution. Retirees can simply write a check and mail it to the address below. Members who contribute will be rewarded with lapel pins and other special awards.

Levels of Contribution:

- ★ \$5 per month -- Representative's Club ★ \$10 per month -- Senator's Club
- ★ \$20 per month -- Vice President's Club ★ \$50 per month -- President's Club
- ★ \$100 per month -- Presidential Advisory Council ★

Why Should You Join the BLET-PAC?

- ★ Fight to protect your job, improve your standard of living, and influence rail labor policies.
- ★ Help ensure that candidates responsive to the needs of Locomotive Engineers get elected to office at the state and federal levels.
- ★ Take pride and participate in the BLET-PAC as we fight for our union and meet our challenges head on now, and into the next century.

BLET-PAC Check-Off Authorization Card

I hereby authorize and direct my Division Secretary Treasurer to have deducted from my paycheck the sum of \$ _____ monthly and transmit that amount to BLET-PAC. This authorization shall remain in full force and effect until revoked in writing by me.

(Please Print) _____ Date _____

Name _____

Division Number _____ (Check one) Active Retired

Home Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone # _____ Fax # _____

Email Address _____

Signature _____

This authorization is voluntarily made based on my specific understanding that: The signing of this card and the making of these voluntary contributions are not conditions of my membership in the Union, or of my employment by my employer; I may contribute any amount, and will not be favored or disadvantaged by the Union for doing so; I may refuse to contribute without reprisal. Contributions or gifts to the BLET-PAC are not deductible as charitable contributions for federal income tax purposes.

Mail to: Br. of Locomotive Engineers & Trainmen; 25 Louisiana Ave., N.W., Suite 409; Washington, DC 20001