
The union’s tallying committee consisted of 20 Seafarers International Union’s Atlantic, Gulf, Lakes and Inland Waters elected representatives; 20 Seafarers International Union’s Atlantic, Gulf, Lakes and Inland Waters elected representatives; David Heindel as secretary-treasurer; and George Tricker as vice president of contracts and contract enforcement, among other roles.

The tallying committee’s report will be submitted for approval at the next union convention in March.

According to the report, the two contested races for office were decided by large margins. The committee discussed the election of the following officers, who will serve four-year terms:

- Michael Sacco, president;
- Augie Tellez, executive vice president;
- David Heindel, secretary-treasurer;
- Nick Cosenza, Atlantic Coast vice president;
- Dean Corgey, Gulf Coast vice president;
- Nick Manno, West Coast vice president;
- Tom Orzechowski, Southern Region, Great Lakes and inland waters vice president;
- Kendret Mangram, Government Services and fishing industries vice president;
- Archie Ware, contracts and contract enforcement assistant vice president;
- Nick Cosenza, Atlantic Coast assistant vice president;
- Ambrose Cucinotta, Gulf Coast assistant vice president;
- Bryan Powell, West Coast assistant vice president;
- Mark van Suijlen, New York/New Jersey port agent;
- Joe Baselice, Philadelphia port agent;
- Jimmy White, Mobile port agent;
- Chris Westbrook, New Orleans Port Agent;
- Kris Hopkins, Houston port agent;
- Nick Manno, Oakland port agent;
- Chad Partridge, St. Louis port agent;
- Todd Brdal, Detroit-Algonac port agent.

The committee arrived on Jan. 4 to begin their work by the constitutionally required date of Jan. 5. They met during that week and weekend at the union’s headquarters in Camp Springs, Maryland, and at the SIU-affiliated school in Piney Point, Maryland.

Serving as co-chairmen of the tallying committee were John Cain and John Wozunk, both of whom credited their fellow Seafarers for being thorough and efficient (and for remaining flexible when inclement weather threatened to disrupt the schedule).

Joining them on the committee were Seafarers’ Righte Acuman, Earl Castain, Ciofe Castro, Peter Crum, Jeffery Eckhart, Robert Fitzburgh, Richard Grubb, Rolando Guitry, Romalies Jones, Mark Kotajavri, Ann Memishch, Rafael Pereira, Chester Piaskowski, George Price, Scott Smith, Cleveland West, and Glenn Williams.

Unanimously approved by the committee, the report consists of more than 7,000 words. The committee members concluded that they “wish to express [our] deep appreciation for the cooperation and assistance given to us by the union’s legal department and its technical and clerical staff. Finally, the members of the union tallying committee wish to congratulate the elected officers and jobholders. We extend our best wishes for the next four years. We hope that you will carry on the traditions of our union and advance the strength of the maritime industry.”

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NOTICE TO SIU FEDERAL MARINER MEMBERS WORKING ABOARD ACOE, MARAD, MSC AND NOAA VESSELS

As you know, the Seafarers International Union is constantly working to protect your safety, health and employment rights. There are many benefits and advantages for all federal mariners who join the SIU. The summary noted below is intended to make sure that all SIU members understand the rights and privileges of union membership and the responsibilities of the union officers you elect.

**Union Member Rights**

- **Bill of Rights** - Union members have:
  - equal rights to participate in union activities
  - freedom of speech and assembly
  - voice in setting rates of dues, fees, and assessments
  - protection of the right to sue
  - safeguards against improper discipline

- **Collective Bargaining Agreements** - As an SIU member, you have the right to have input into collective bargaining negotiations. Certain employees who are not union members have the right to receive or inspect copies of collective bargaining agreements.

- **Constitutions, Bylaws, and Reports** - Unions are required to file an initial information report (Form LM-1), copies of constitutions and bylaws, and an annual financial report (Form LM-23) with OLMS. Unions must make these documents available to members and permit members to examine the records necessary to verify the financial reports for just cause. The documents are public information and copies of reports are available from OLMS and on the Internet at www.unionreports.doc.

- **Officer Elections** - In accordance with the union’s constitution, union members have the right to:
  - run for office
  - cast a secret ballot
  - protest the conduct of an election

- **Officer Removal** - Local union members have the right to:
  - remove candidates for office
  - file an initial information report (Form LM-1) and annual financial reports (Form LM-23/4) with OLMS
  - retain the records necessary to verify the reports for at least five years
  - conduct regular elections in accordance with their constitutions and bylaws and preserve all records for one year
  - mail a notice of election to every member at least 15 days prior to the election
  - comply with a candidate’s request to distribute campaign material
  - not use union funds or resources to promote any candidate (nor may employer funds or resources be used)
  - permit candidates to have election observers

- **Restrictions on Holding Office** - A person convicted of certain crimes may not serve as a director, employee, or any other representative of a union for up to 15 years.

- **Loans** - A union may not have outstanding loans to any one officer or employee that total exceed $2,000 at any time. The union also works to make sure that federal mariners understand their workplace rights and responsibilities and receive fair treatment from their agency. Additional benefits for union members include life insurance coverage and access to many other benefits through the SIU and the AFL-CIO’s Union Privilege program. For more information about how the SIU can better serve you please contact:

  - Chet Wheeler, 1211 76th Street
  - Oakland, CA 94607
  - (510) 444-2360

**Labor Organization Reports - Union officers must:**

- **file an initial information report (Form LM-1) and annual financial reports (Form LM-23/4) with OLMS**
- **retain the records necessary to verify the reports for at least five years**
- **conduct regular elections in accordance with their constitutions and bylaws and preserve all records for one year**
- **mail a notice of election to every member at least 15 days prior to the election**
- **comply with a candidate’s request to distribute campaign material**
- **not use union funds or resources to promote any candidate (nor may employer funds or resources be used)**
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**SIU Election Results for 2017-2020 Term Announced**

- **Chairperson** - In accordance with the union’s constitution, the union’s executive vice president; David Heindel, secretary-treasurer; and George Tricker as vice president of contracts and contract enforcement, among other roles.

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  - Chet Wheeler, 1211 76th Street
  - Oakland, CA 94607
  - (510) 444-2360

  - Sam Spain
  - 115 Third Street
  - Norfolk, VA 23510
  - (757) 622-1892

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President's Column

U.S. Troops Rely on U.S. Mariners

During her confirmation hearing in the United States Senate, Secretary of Transportation nominee Elaine Chao made a vital point about the U.S. Merchant Marine’s role in supporting our troops. While answering a question in January in the nation’s capital, Secretary-designate Chao (she was confirmed at the end of the month) noted that, in times of conflict, the vast majority of materiel needed by our men and women in uniform is delivered by civilian mariners on American-flag ships.

For those of us who work in the maritime industry that’s common knowledge. But I think it was valuable and important to have those comments on the record, for the benefit of those less familiar with the crucial work performed by Seafarers, including by all federal mariners and private-sector crews. Let’s face it: We’ve all spent time in conversation explaining the basics of the work we do, often clearing up misconceptions in the process.

The pro-maritime segments of the confirmation hearing reminded me of comments made last year by General Darren McDew, commanding officer of the United States Transportation Command. During a hearing on the U.S. Maritime Security Program (MSP) – one of the key components of our industry – General McDew stated, “The nation is still a maritime nation…. I can deliver an immediate force anywhere on the planet tonight. But to deliver a decisive force it takes a fully-fledged, competent maritime fleet. And that’s what the MSP provides us.”

General McDew went on to describe the U.S.-flag fleet as “vital to moving military goods and hardware” and added, “without mariners, we don’t have a capability.”

These are some of the messages we will be amplifying March 1 at the annual Maritime Congressional Sail-In. As federal mariners may know, during this yearly outreach event, representatives from all segments of our industry team up for a full day of meetings with senators, congressional representatives and their staffs. Whether we’re meeting with a freshman representative or an old friend who’s been on Capitol Hill for years, we promote the laws and programs that keep private- and federal-sector mariners working. Most importantly, we promote YOU – the rank-and-file mariner.

Parts of those discussions are history lessons, very much in line with Secretary Chao’s comments last month. She specifically cited the Persian Gulf War and then Operation Iraqi Freedom as examples of times when our mariners ably and reliably delivered the goods for our troops. And of course, there are many other examples dating all the way back to our nation’s founding. From the Revolutionary War to World War II to Vietnam to the present day such as when the crew of the USS Ponce came under missile attack in October 2016. Federal mariners are always there, ready, willing and able to sail into harm’s way. As a federal mariner, your role, working for various government agencies and supporting their wide variety of programs has never been more important.

Promoting Mariner Safety and More

In December 2016, NOAA mariners attended the NOAA Marine Operations Leadership Summit at the OMAO training center in Kansas City, Missouri. Wage mariners from around the country gathered to discuss a wide range of issues including safety topics and best practices in the NOAA fleet. Union Representative Kate Hunt attended the sessions and met with SIU bargaining unit members during the conference to get their thoughts and ideas about the NOAA workforce environment. Some of the attendees are pictured in the photos directly above and below.
Understanding Maritime Union History – A Mariners’ Guide

Editor’s note: In this issue we introduce a new periodic column – Understanding Maritime Union History. Learning about this history is important for all mariners. Why does it matter? Why should you care? Read on.

Andrew Furuseth, known as the Abraham Lincoln of the Sea, played a vital role in paving the way for merchant mariners’ rights.

How to Become an SIU Member

Joining the SIU is easy. The union’s website – www.seafarers.org – includes printable PDF versions of forms that mariners may use to request and authorize payroll deductions for labor organization dues. The forms are posted at:

- www.seafarers.org/membersbenefits/civmar.asp

Forms are also available under “union forms” in the SIU membership tab.

Contact Information

Asst. Vice President Government Services Chet Wheeler:
Phone: (510) 444-2360, ext. 17
Email: cwheeler@seafarers.org

Government Services Fleet Representative Kate Hunt:
Phone: (201) 434-6000, ext. 223
Email: khunt@seafarers.org

Government Services Fleet Representative Sam Spain:
Phone: (757) 622-1892
Email: spain@seafarers.org

CIVMAR Note

During the last 12 months, SIU representatives have been advised that some CIVMARS who have been assigned to a higher position aboard vessels (shipboard promotions) have had problems with their wages when the promotions were reviewed at a later date. Grievances were filed on behalf of three CIVMARS who were paid at a higher wage after performing assigned work only to find that some of their wages were clawed back by DFAS.

MSC maintained that although the work was performed, the promoted CIVMARS were not qualified to take the position even though they were assigned by shipboard supervisors. The SIU took the grievances through the appropriate steps of the collective bargaining agreement and spent many hours advocating for these employees. After many months and several productive discussions with MSC representatives, the wages were eventually returned to the mariners.

Unlicensed CIVMARS promoted aboard a vessel should make sure to call or write to Chet Wheeler, Assistant Vice President for Government Services, 510-444-2360 ext. 17 or cwheeler@seafarers.org to receive information to ensure your work rights and wages will be protected in this situation.

Every American mariner is part of a great maritime history and industry which forged our country into one of the top military powers and trading economies in the world. Your work today uphold this tradition no matter what sector of the industry you work in.

Historian David Crabtree has noted that “it has been said that he who controls the past controls the future. Our view of history shapes the way we view the present, and therefore it dictates what answers we offer for existing problems.”

George Santany, philosopher and essayist is credited with saying, “Those who do not study history are condemned to repeat its mistakes.”

By paying careful attention to general history, maritime industry history, the history of the agencies you work for and the employment policy history of ACOE, MARAD SUISUN Bay, MSC and NOAA, the SIU is in a good position to assist mariners in addressing their problems and concerns. We are able to put agency policy changes in a greater context and address these changes, keeping the needs of mariners at the forefront.

SIU representatives take information we have learned from federal mariners, previous negotiations and litigation with employer agencies and bring that knowledge to advocate in the most effective way we can.

A forefather of the maritime labor movement, Andrew Furuseth, was known as the Abraham Lincoln of the Sea. Starting in 1873 until his death in 1938, Furuseth was one of the fiercest, longest serving union activist on behalf of mariners. He summed up the challenges of a seafaring life when he said: “You can put me in jail, but you cannot give me narrower quarters than that as a seaman I have always had. You cannot give me coarser food than I have always eaten. You cannot make me lonelier than I have always been.”

But before Andrew Furuseth and other maritime labor leaders hit the scene, even earlier writings and stories described the harsh life seafarers faced.

In ancient tales and literature, we’ve been told the stories of the sea, sagas of courage and inspiration, be they Homer’s Odyssey or Melville’s Moby Dick. Few, however, other than such works as Nordhoff and Hall’s Mutiny on the Bounty and Dana’s Two Years before the Mast, have given accounts of what life at sea was really like for the mariners involved. For a crew member, it meant absences from home port for months and years, more danger than any job ashore, more subjection to injury and disease without medical attention, life in a cramped, damp, and unhealthy foc’ls, or Melville’s ‘Gore of the Soul’, food that was unfit to eat, being subject to work call at any hour, and defenselessness against the brutality of a mate or captain.

continued on page 4
As the Republican-led Congress and the new presi- dency usher in an era of rollbacks to federal government, this column will be published pe- riodically to keep federal mariners aware of legislation, executive actions, presidential memoranda, govern- ment-wide directives, news and trends which impact the federal workforce.

The PAGE Act

The PAGE Act (Promote Accountability and Gov- ernment Efficiency), H.R. 6276, has been introduced by Representative Todd Rokita (R-Indiana). The bill has been referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. This legislation would make federal employees hired after the legislation passes “employees at will.” Employees designated as “at will” have no collective bargaining protections. Employees may be removed for good cause, for no cause, or for bad cause – meaning a supervisor does not have a valid reason for removing or suspending an employee, but simply because he wants to.

If an employee believes that she or he has been mis- disclosed as a result of discrimination or whistle blowing activities, that person may appeal to one agency (not through a collective bargaining grievance procedure). Under this act, employees would be allowed to appeal their cases to the Merit Systems Protection Board or the Equal Employ- ment Opportunity Commission. These appeals usually mean hiring a lawyer who is familiar with the rules of the agency appeals process. These are very ex- pensive undertakings and lengthy legal processes. Employees would not have access to free union repre- sentation.  

The bill also allows an agency head to immediately suspend, with or without pay, an employee who is charged with misconduct or poor performance. The em- ployee would have to be told the reason of the suspen- sion within 10 days. The legislation as drafted would allow pay raises only to those employees scoring higher than a fully suc- cessful rating on their evaluation. The evaluation scor- ing would be decided by the individual agency. Federal employees on furlough time may have limited access to electronic government property such as phones and computers for union delegates performing work to help to represent employees in the bargaining unit.

Currently this legislation would not impact workers already serving in government agencies. It would have a tremendous impact on future employees, denying them fundamental collective bargaining rights. The ad-

ditional concern is that in the future, Congress might also remove another law taking away rights of current federal employees. We will continue to track this legis- lation as it winds its way through the legislative process and will update members accordingly.

Revival of the Holman Rule

During the first week of the new January 2017 leg- islative term, Republican Representative H. Morgan Griffith (R-Virginia) moved to reinstate the Holman rule, a legisla- tive procedural rule enacted in 1876. The rule enables lawmakers to use a legislative bud- get procedure to amend an appropriations bill which may reduce the pay of an individual federal worker to $1 (one dollar) or cut a specific federal program. The House and Senate having approved an amend- ment seeking to do this. Democratic lawmakers and unions representing federal employees made their voices heard when they argued that more than 2 million workers across the federal government are not supposed to be the targets of political or arbitrary actions. Unions noted at length that dedicated civil service workers are supposed to be protected from political retribution of elected officials who might decide to use this type of procedural rule to impact employment policies. Unions representing federal employees sent letters and statements protesting the resurrection of this arcane contact information provision and show support for the federal workforce.

Democratic representatives including Steny Hoyer, a high-ranking Congressman from Maryland, wrote, “Federal employees serve people in every congressional district to provide vital services that help keep our na- tion healthy, safe, and strong, but with this rule House Republicans would insult the integrity of federal employees like political pawns and scapegoats. We urge the GOP to respect the work of this dedicated workforce and show support for the federal workforce.”

Presidential Memorandum Calling for a Federal Employee Hiring Freeze

President Trump signed a presidential memorandum on January 23, 2016 stating that all civilian employees in all federal departments and agencies are subject to a hiring freeze. The memorandum is currently set to last for 90 days. There is an exemption for national security or public safety responsibilities, but specific exceptions included in the exemption were not identi- fied. The memorandum applies to all federal civilian jobs, no matter which funding source is used to pay employees. Using a federal law to do the work is also forbidden, making it even harder for federal employees to keep up with ever-expanding workloads. On Janu- ary 30, 2017, the U.S. Naval Institute (news.usni.org) reported: “When sequestration first went into effect, a report by the Office of Dischargeing the Hiring freeze in 2013 coupled with furloughs for civilians – caused a major readiness crisis for the service, which no longer had the size payroll to go on the job. Many people had to get through the required amount of maintenance and modernization they are still callosum and are in a major amount of danger. The Navy is still struggling with the cost of good shipyards, aircraft depots and other locations that rely on civilian employees to keep the Navy platforms mod- ernized and running reliably.”

The SIU and many other federal unions strongly oppose the hiring freeze. The federal workforce is not bloated with excess workers. The number of federal employees has stayed relatively the same since 1962, de- spite information that is released to have people believe the federal government has expanded its workforce. Historically, these freezes have been shown to be ineffective at saving money, needlessly slowing down the work, and subjecting federal employees, and producing unsafe working conditions when there are not enough workers to do jobs correctly. Hiring freezes also slow down essential services to the public from agencies working on such things as Social Security, Medicare, Food Stamps, and many more.

If you have an opinion about the above or about any actions which take place as a result of presidential or legislatively-authorized hiring freezes, you can voice your opinion to your senator or congressperson.

To speak directly to your representative in Wash- ington, you can call the U.S. Capitol Switchboard at 202-224-3121 and ask to be transferred to your senator or representative.

If you are unsure of who your senators or congres- sional representatives are you can look it up by entering your zip code at these websites:

http://www.official.secactions.of.congress/your- elected-officials

https://www.house.gov/elected-officials

You can look up your senator or congressman’s contact information web site or Twitter website. Calling the state office is also very effective. If you are adverse, it can be more effective to call your representative’s office rather than the state office. E-mails should be counted as consistently as calls or written letters. Even if you do not get a response from your senator or representative you will most likely reach a staff person who logs your concerns and opinions and to make sure they are shared. But if email is the only way you can contact, use that process.

If submitting a letter, address as follows:

For Senators

The Honorable (Full Name)
[Room #] [Building Name] Senate Office Building United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

For Congressional Representatives

The Honorable (Full Name)
[Room #] [Building Name] House Office Building United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

When writing to the chair of a committee or the speaker of the House, it is appropriate to begin letters with “Dear Mr. Speaker” or “Dear Madam Speaker.”

For the President of the United States

President Donald Trump

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Contact Line: 202-456-1111
Fax: 202-456-2461
Email: president@whitehouse.gov

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