



THE LOCAL CHRONICLE

Volume 2 Issue 1

UAW Local 2262
38083 W. Spaulding St.
Willoughby, Ohio 44094
Suite #101
440-951-2262

Ralph L. Nazario
President

Maurice Johnson
Vice-President

Chris Walker
Recording Secretary

Bernard Thomas
Financial Secretary

Marie Davirro
Trustee

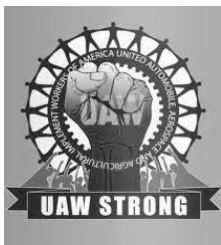
Constance Agee
Trustee

Ron Wiech
Trustee

Crestian Clark
Sergeant-at-Arms

Wayne Grant Sr.
Guide

Thomas Briggs
Member-at-Large



Connect with us:

<https://region2b.uaw.org/uaw-local-2262>

Members of Local 2262 on



BWXT Unit

The BWXT Unit Bargaining Committee alongside UAW Region 2B International Servicing Representative Aaron Shinaul head to the table in March to start negotiations.

While the committee is at the table, should you need anything, the Stewards are your point of contact.

While the committee is bargaining you are their eyes and ears. Unfortunately, leading up to and during negotiations you will hear rumors around the plant. Unless you hear it from an elected official, being a Steward, or Committee person, most likely it's not true. If you hear or see something about negotiations or something that just doesn't seem normal or right, notify your Steward immediately.

The committee cannot give details of any proposals until they have an offer to bring to the membership. The reason? What is offered today, can be gone tomorrow. If any details leak out, it can lead to a ULP (unfair labor practice) charge. (Definition of a ULP on page 10.)

Stay calm, cool, collected and work as normal, pay attention to the Union boards for any updates or information from your committee.

An old union saying goes: "Build a majority, bargain with authority." This adage means that the more substantial the majority support we demonstrate through our actions, the more management knows they must take us seriously. If we call for a solidarity t-shirt day and 95% of the worksite shows up to work in that shirt, management is taking note. If only 30% participate, they are taking note of that too, and they will likely do whatever they can to wedge between us and break our solidarity to their advantage!

The BWXT Unit will be receiving one shirt per employee from the Local shortly.

The EATON Unit can help show support for the BWXT Unit by purchasing a shirt. The order form is in the back of this newsletter. If anyone from the BWXT Unit wants an additional shirt(s) you are able to do so. Wear RED on Wednesdays to show the company that you are UNITED and STRONG. Your Bargaining Committee may ask you to wear RED on other days as well, so be prepared. WE are ALL with you during this time and will stand with you through it all!

SHOW UNITY AND STAND TOGETHER AS ONE!!



RETIREE CHAPTER

UAW Local 2262 Retiree Chapter



Retiree Chairman

Thomas Briggs
216-548-2705

Retiree Vice Chairman

Glynn Douglas
216-402-5157

Retiree Recording Secretary

Mary Daugherty
216-310-5536

Retiree Seargent-at-Arms

Leaston Chase
216-334-3497

Will be back April 2026



“The American Dream is not just a goal to be grasped, but a society to be built.”

Walter Reuther

Welcome new Members of UAW Local 2262!

November

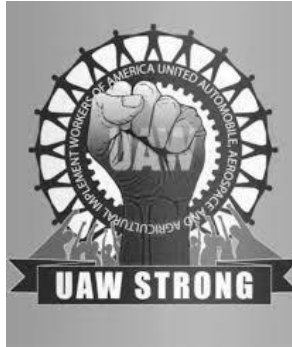
Eric Schreiber- BWXT

Raymond Vislosky- BWXT

Bradley Wagner- BWXT

December

Chris Boucher- EATON



LOOKING TO ORDER SOME UAW APPAREL?

Officialshirtsplus.com is where you can go to order some apparel.

All orders are made by you, online with a debit/credit card or PayPal and delivered right to your home. They offer different designs throughout the year. Shipping will take a few weeks depending on the size of your order and what you order. No minimum quantities need to be met to order.

Please note: when you click to view the item, in most cases you can add the Local number 2262 in the box for no additional cost. If you leave it blank or the box doesn't appear then the item would **NOT** have Local 2262 on it.

UAW Local 2262, Region 2B, or the International UAW are not responsible for any items purchased or transactions through this site, with the vendor or any shipping issues. If you do have an issue, please address them with the appropriate party.

A few of us have ordered apparel through them with no issues whatsoever.

NOTICE

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

2ND SUNDAY OF EACH MONTH AT 10:00AM

38083 W. SPAULDING ST. SUITE #101

WILLOUGHBY OH, 44094

COME ON OUT AND SEE WHAT YOUR UNION IS DOING!

SUPPORT YOUR UNION





VETERANS STANDING COMMITTEE

Upcoming Military Holidays and Observances

Feb. 3, 2026 – Four Chaplains Day – A Day to remember the four U.S. Army chaplains who made the ultimate sacrifice when the USAT Dorchester sank during World War II.

Feb. 19, 2026 – Coast Guard Reserve Birthday

March 3, 2026 – Navy Reserve Birthday

March 13, 2026 – K-9 Veterans Day – The date is the official birthday of the United States K9 Corps and a day to honor their service.

March 25, 2026 – Medal of Honor Day – A holiday to honor the heroism and sacrifice of Medal of Honor recipients for the United States.

March 29, 2026 – Vietnam Veterans Day – A national holiday to recognize and honor Veterans who served in the military during the Vietnam War.

Do you know who offers a Veteran and Military Discount year-round?

We know that researching Veteran and Military discounts can be exhausting or even frustrating as they often lead to outdated information, and misleading sites. We believe we found a place that actually seems to keep this information up to date and verified, with the latest update in December of 2025.

The list of places that offer a discount of some sort is very long, and some of these places you may already use, have used or have an account with and never knew they offered a discount.

We encourage you to take a look by going to

www.news.va.gov

Once on the site search: **Veteran & military year-round discounts**

From there you should see a box that reads: **Veteran & military year-round discounts**, once you click on that, the list of all the discounts should show up and when you find one that interests you, simply click on it and it will tell you how to go about receiving the discount.

WEAR **R.E.D** ON FRIDAY'S

Remember Everyone Deployed

Wearing **RED** on Fridays is to show our support for military personnel deployed. The color **RED** in this case represents remembrance and sacrifice. The choice of Friday, just before the weekend, is a reminder that while many of us are home with loved ones, others are still serving far from theirs.

REMEMBER EVERYONE DEPLOYED

WEAR RED ON WEDNESDAY'S

Wearing **RED** on Wednesday's, shows **Solidarity** and **Strength**.

When a sea of **RED** shirts greets management, it's a positive way to make a statement that **WE**, the workers **stand together**.



Solidarity

Solidarity is not just a word, but an action. The companies are never our friends. They are driven by profits and forget that the workers are the ones that work tirelessly to make them money. Corporate greed is alive and well. This is why we have unions. This is why workers like our grandfathers or grandmothers stood up and fought for the right to have a voice in the workplace. It is up to every single one of us to continue to fight for workers everywhere and stand with each other regardless of our disagreements. Our most valuable resource is our labor. The time and energy given to our employer belongs to us, not them.

With **solidarity**, you as a member can and need to demand more.

Our ability to fight for our members is directly related to the **solidarity** our members have. Companies break contracts all the time. Our only action is the grievance procedure. At times the grievance procedure can take a lot more time than we'd like. Read your contracts, the UAW Constitution, and your local Union by-laws. This is where your rights and obligations as a union member are located.

The UAW is a member driven organization. Your elected officials work for you. Internationally elected officials work for you by providing the resources and support that your local union needs. It's the membership that holds all the accountability to put people in positions that are willing to fight for ALL members.

There is mass power in **solidarity** along with being part of a labor organization, means great things for all members. Are you willing to come together as one and show **solidarity**?

Solidarity is like a gym membership; you have to put the work in to see results.

Why Wear White on February 11th?

UAW members celebrate “White Shirt Day” on February 11th to honor the more than 136,000 GM workers from multiple factories who participated in the Flint Sit-Down Strike. In 1936 and 1937, employees worked in extremely dangerous conditions with very low wages. Workers came together for a historic sit-in occupying the Fisher Body factories and other plants to demand a seat at the bargaining table with General Motors. On February 11, 1937, the sit-in came to a close after 44 days and GM agreed to recognize the United Autoworkers Union as the official bargaining representatives to all hourly GM employees. The UAW was able to secure pay increases and lunch breaks for all members! Members wore white shirts every year on February 11th to show “blue collar” workers deserve the same respect as “white collar” workers. The meaning behind wearing white shirts on that day is to celebrate all the struggles and accomplishments of workers who came before us and fought for dignity and respect in the workplace. The Flint Sit-Down Strike is recognized as a major catalyst for labor organizations across the country.



Community Services Standing Committee

Our Community Service Committee adopted a family from Euclid for the holidays. They used \$800 from the Community Service fund, had \$300 in cash donations from a few other members, and also had a significant amount of gifts that were bought by a member who wishes to remain nameless.

Please take the time to thank the individuals listed below from the Community Services Committee for the fantastic work they have done with helping the community. It has meant a lot to many of the folks within the community.

Thank you: Ron Wiech, Jeff Krycak, Constance Agee, Kevin Kramarovsky, Nick Rose, Joe Apper and the members that donated monetary donations or provided gifts.

Your willingness to help the community IS noticed.



Some of the gifts that were donated under the tree.



Nick Rose with his daughter Lydia along with Joe Apper getting gifts ready to be donate.



Women's Standing Committee



American Heart Association.



American Heart Association.

NATIONAL WEAR RED DAY[®]

Friday, February 6

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IS THE NO. 1 KILLER OF WOMEN.

We wear RED for every woman's story of strength, survival, and sisterhood.

Because no woman should face cardiovascular disease alone.

Together, we create a community where every heart is seen, every voice is heard, and every life is celebrated.

WearRedDay.org | [#WearRedDay](https://twitter.com/WearRedDay)

Go Red for Women is nationally sponsored by



©2025 American Heart Association, Inc. All rights reserved. Unauthorized use prohibited. The American Heart Association is a qualified 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization. Go Red for Women is a registered trademark of AHA. The Red Dress Design is a trademark of U.S. DHHS.

Our Right to Bargain

Our ability to bargain effectively relies heavily on our solidarity - the collective power we demonstrate. Employers need our labor to function, and we can withhold it. This is the ultimate key to our strength. We stand in solidarity as a unionized workforce, with the ability and willingness to strike when necessary. Our employers do not want work stoppages, so they bargain with us to come to an agreement with which we can both live.

Our right to bargain comes from the law. The National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) is the federal law guaranteeing most private-sector workers the right to participate in unions without management reprisals. Employers have a legal obligation to bargain in good faith with your bargaining committee. Employers (and unions) must negotiate over certain mandatory bargaining subjects and sign any collective bargaining agreement that has been reached. Unions and employers may also, but are not required to, bargain over other subjects that the NLRA deems permissive bargaining subjects. There are some subjects under the NLRA, the parties are prohibited from bargaining over.

The NLRB (National Labor Relations Board) has interpreted the NLRA (National Labor Relations Act or aka the Wagner Act) to divide the subjects that parties may bargain over into three categories: Mandatory, permissive, and illegal.

Mandatory Subjects of Bargaining

The employer and the Union are required by law to bargain issues that fall into this category if either party raises the subject. Neither side can refuse to discuss these subjects if the other side wants to do so. Mandatory subjects may be bargained to impasse and unilaterally implemented by the employer where a valid impasse occurs. It is legal to strike or lockout to obtain a mandatory subject of bargaining.

Wages, Hours, Working Conditions, Insurance Carriers, Retirement plans, Profit Sharing, Seniority, Grievance & Arbitration procedures, Lay-off & recall, Union Security, Management rights, Strikes & Lockouts, Use of temporary workers

Permissive subjects of bargaining

If either side indicates it does not want to continue discussing one of these subjects, the other side cannot insist that negotiations on that issue continue. However, if both sides want to discuss the subject, they can negotiate an enforceable contract term on the subject. Permissive subjects cannot be bargained to impasse and unilaterally implemented by the employer-and you may negotiate and then stop. You cannot strike or be locked out over a permissive subject.

Cost of Living, Changes in the scope of the certified bargaining unit, Interest in arbitration, Settlement of pending unfair labor practice charges (ULP's), Bargaining on behalf of retirees, Neutrality agreements, Ground rules in bargaining

Illegal subjects of bargaining

You cannot discuss an illegal subject, regardless of whether both parties wish to discuss it. Even if parties try to bargain an illegal subject into agreement, the language is not enforceable. Both parties would be committing unfair labor practices by maintaining the illegal language.

Anything that violates state law, closed shop, union shop (right to work states), hot cargo clauses, Super seniority for union officials involved in contract administration, Automatic recognition for non-union worksites

Union Agenda

Every set of negotiations is a battle of leverage between the parties, and the outcome will determine how good or bad the final product will be. But, our goals as a union in bargaining are straightforward.

We aim to:

- Win improvements for our members
- Sign a fair, enforceable contract
- Improve working conditions and set fair work rules
 - Ensures health & safety on the job
 - Provide job security and a grievance procedure
 - Set fair policies for vacation time, sick leave, holidays, parental leave, scheduling, and more
- Provides fair pay and benefits standards We not only want to win improvements from the employer—but we also want our agreement signed into writing as an enforceable contract. Without a signed contract, promises from management are hollow and unenforceable. Getting the contract—a legally binding document—is imperative.

Management's Agenda

Regarding bargaining, the employer has goals and a plan, too. Of course, it varies from employer to employer, but management's end game is to:

- 1) Maintain as much control of the worksite as possible in their own hands. They ideally want to maximize flexibility on their terms.
- 2) Produce products or services at a low cost. They generally still want to produce quality output even at that low cost. Remember that a company's number one goal is to make a profit!
- 3) Divide and conquer—the employer benefits when we have a divided membership. It gives them the upper hand in bargaining. What members think and where their loyalties lay matters deeply. If the employer can dissuade members from supporting their bargaining team (or a strike), they reduce that team's power, and they have a better chance at getting what they want at the table. Unsurprisingly, strong communication and solidarity in the ranks are vital in overcoming management's agenda. Whatever we do, we cannot let management divide and conquer us. Solidarity is the key.

Working Past the Contract's Expiration

When the contract expires before reaching an agreement (without an extension) is sometimes referred to as working without a contract. That is a misnomer. A more accurate explanation is working past the expiration date. "Working" means that when the contract expires, we may continue to bargain, and the membership is still working (not on strike or locked out).

Extending the Agreement

When you and the employer sign an extension, you agree to extend all current employment conditions during negotiations. You'll usually do this if you're making progress at the table. As compared to working past the expiration, by extending the contract, all provisions of the agreement, including no strike/lockout, arbitration, and management rights, are extended. The agreement to extend may be on a day-to-day, weekly, monthly, or indefinite basis and usually has a provision for giving notice to the other side if one party decides to terminate the extension agreement.

Reaching a Tentative Agreement (TA)

Ideally, with strong support from the membership, bargaining teams reach an overall Tentative Agreement, or TA, with management. The TA encompasses everything agreed to in bargaining, but it does not become an enforceable contract until the membership ratifies it.

UAW Ratification Process

No contract is final until ratification by our membership.

Ratification allows members to vote to accept the agreement as their contract or reject it. To vote, they must be members in good standing of the bargaining unit. In addition to making the full TA available to the membership for their review, it is typical to prepare "highlights" that explain to the membership the key items or changes in the proposed contract.

UAW Strike Process

Like contract ratification, the UAW strike authorization process is not a legal requirement but rather a UAW process intended to protect the democracy of our union. We may take a strike vote whenever our bargaining team is strategically ready to ask for membership authorization. Sometimes we might call for a strike vote before we even get to the bargaining table, and sometimes we might call for it later in the process when we have trouble making headway with management. These are strategic determinations we must make about how best to further the process. Also, note that it is possible to take more than one strike authorization vote throughout bargaining. These are decisions made in conjunction with international servicing representatives who have experience and received training on this. Under Article 55 of the UAW Constitution, the only people who get to authorize a strike in the first instance are those union members who will be on strike. UAW members are the highest authority in our union. This is not a vote on whether to strike at that moment—it is a vote on whether to permit your team to lead them out on strike. Members authorize a strike with a 2/3 majority or more "yes" vote. After the membership votes to authorize a strike, the Constitution requires approval from the regional director and the International President/International Executive Board.

Make no mistake: management pays close attention to the results of a strike authorization vote. This goes back to why we started our workshop about engaging our members; that foundation is critical to your strength. If a substantial majority of your membership gives the green light to their bargaining team that they are ready and willing to strike, if necessary, then management may think twice about stalling or being overly complex in bargaining. If they see a weak show of support, they know they have more leverage to fight us at the table. In that sense, a strike authorization vote is like a flex of a muscle. If you have not done the work to build strong majority support behind the bargaining team, we put our union at risk for weak results. As noted above, if the membership authorizes a strike, the regional director and international president/International Executive Board must approve it. Where the International Union has approved the strike, the International Strike Assistance Department administers strike benefits.

A member must be in good standing (current on dues and initiation fees, if any) on the day before a strike starts to be eligible for strike pay. The member must also be on active payroll at the start of the strike. Members who are unemployed, receiving unemployment payments, on workers' compensation, or receiving sick and accident benefits are not eligible. They must participate in the strike: picket assignments, strike committee, etc. Please see UAW.org for up-to-date details on UAW strike pay.

Strikes

Not reaching a tentative agreement can also lead to a strike. A strike is our ultimate demonstration of economic power. As noted earlier, our employers need our labor, and we can choose to withhold it. That is the definition of a strike— withholding our labor for some desired end. The stresses a strike may place on an employer are loss of product/services to the public/customers, loss of business to competitors, disruption in supply chains, strained relationships with partners and buyers, downgrading stock ratings, loss of customer confidence, and angry shareholders. Strikes also impact families, consumers, and our communities. With all the potential impact on industries, people, and communities, it is easy to see that strikes can be powerful tools and sometimes result in employer concessions. It is important to note that the protections we enjoy under the NLRA are different depending on the type of strike. There are two types of legal strikes: unfair labor practice (ULP) and economic strikes. There are some sector-specific rules regarding strikes, too. Workers in the public sector usually cannot strike – but it is state-specific. And there are special rules for the healthcare industry (hospitals, clinics – not insurance companies).

Unfair Labor Practice (ULP) Strikes

ULP strikes are when we strike over Unfair Labor Practices committed by the company; these strikes could relate to contract violations, not bargaining in good faith, or any ULP filed with the National Labor Relations Board. Workers have more legal protections from the NLRB in these sorts of strikes. Workers cannot be discharged nor permanently replaced – but the employer may hire temporary replacements. Once the strike ends, if they have not committed serious misconduct, workers are entitled to their jobs, even if their replacements must be let go. ULP strikes must be connected to bargaining issues. The connection must be clear. You need membership affidavits and other evidence to prove to the NLRB that the ULP is connected to bargaining

Economic Strikes

An economic strike is any legal strike that is not over an unfair labor practice. Employers cannot discharge workers, but they can replace them. If the employer has hired permanent replacements, strikers may not be entitled to reinstatement when they unconditionally return to work. If strikers do not obtain equivalent employment, they have recall rights for jobs they are qualified for (when jobs open).

Illegal Strikes

A strike may be deemed illegal because of a) purpose or b) timing. Employers can discharge workers who participate in unlawful strikes. Strikers are not entitled to reinstatement.

Illegal Because of Purpose

Strikes may be illegal because the purpose of the strike is unlawful. For example, striking in support of a union unfair labor practice, or a strike that would cause an employer to commit an unfair labor practice may be illegal. The NLRA prohibits strikes for specific situations, even though the objects are not necessarily illegal if achieved through other means. For example, it is illegal to strike to compel an employer to cease doing business with another employer. Yet, it is not illegal for the union to merely request that they stop doing business with the other employer or for the employer to do so voluntarily. Finally, strikes over permissive subjects of bargaining are illegal. Illegal Strikes Because of Timing When a strike violates a no-strike provision of a contract, workers can be discharged or otherwise disciplined unless the strike is protesting certain unfair labor practices by the employer. Not all work refusals are considered strikes and are therefore not necessarily violations of no-strike clauses (depending on the specific language of the contract. Not all no-strike clauses are identical, and some may be more prohibitive than others). For example, walking out over health and safety problems may not always violate a no-strike provision. Suppose either the employer or the union wants to terminate or change an existing contract. In that case, it must comply with specific conditions outlined in Section 8(d) of the NLRA, which include notifying the other party, FMCS, and the applicable state agency within a certain period. If these requirements go unmet, striking is illegal, and the employer can fire workers. However, if the strike is an unfair labor practice strike, their employment status should remain unaffected.

Striker Misconduct

If strikers engage in serious misconduct during a strike, the employer may refuse reinstatement. Serious misconduct includes, among other things, violence and threats of violence. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the law does not protect people who participate in sit-down strikes. Examples of serious misconduct that would cause workers to lose their right to rein

statement include:

- Physically blocking people from entering or leaving a striking worksite
- Threatening violence against non-striking employees
- Attacking management representatives

Lockouts

Not reaching a tentative agreement could also lead to a lockout. A lockout is the employer's ultimate demonstration of economic power. The critical difference between a strike and a lockout is who is taking action: union members or the employer. Both are a demonstration of economic power used to motivate the other party to make concessions. A lockout is a temporary withholding or denial of employment during a labor dispute to enforce terms of employment upon a group of workers. The employer often hires replacement workers. In a lockout, replacement workers are considered temporary, and former employees must be reinstated to their jobs when the lockout ends. During a lockout, we can establish a picket line. Individual state laws determine unemployment eligibility. Parties can continue to bargain during a lockout. Employers may not lock out workers to pressure the union to agree to a midterm contract modification (provided the contract contains a no-lockout provision) or without clearly informing us of the conditions we must meet to be reinstated. They also cannot lock us out in support of an impermissible objective. For example, to pressure us to accept an illegal bargaining proposal, a bad-faith bargaining position, terms unilaterally implemented without an impasse, or over a permissive subject of bargaining.

Rank and File- Members of a union other than officers.

Request for Information or RFI- A term when the union is requesting information from the employer that is relevant to the bargaining process or enforcing the contract. A legal right that union workers have which non-union workers do not.

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (FMCS)- An independent agency whose mission is to preserve and promote labor-management peace and cooperation.

Mediation- a neutral 3rd party tries to help resolve conflict(s) between the employer and the Union to help clarify issues or suggest possible solutions.

Impasse- Where the bargaining committee and the company cannot come to an agreement on a mandatory subject of bargaining, and there is no realistic possibility that further discussion would be fruitful.

Costing- to estimate or determine a set value of a particular item or issue.

Caucus -When committee members meet in a private space, away from management, during bargaining.

Sidebar- An off-the-record meeting that does not involve the complete negotiating teams.

Non- Economic demands- Items not directly related to wages, but are directly related to the conditions under which work is performed.

Economic Items- Bargaining items that are directly related to wages and benefits.

Surface Bargaining- Bargaining with merely going through the motions of negotiations with no intention of reaching an agreement.

Lockout- An employer's refusal to allow workers to enter the workplace and perform work until they accept the employer's proposal. A tactic used by employers most often to extract concessions.

UAW Strike Authorization- The power and authority of the members and the international union leadership as outlined in article 50, section 4 of the UAW constitution. Strikes usually occur when contract negotiations have broken down, in accordance with the UAW Constitution, at least two-thirds of the affected membership must vote in favor of authorizing a strike.

Economic strike- When workers legally withhold their labor that is not due to an unfair labor practice

Permanent replacement workers- When workers go on an economic strike, the employer has the right to hire these types of workers. After the strike has ended, if no "back to work" agreement is reached, workers on strike are put on preferential hiring list and must wait for openings to occur.

Unfair Labor Practice (ULP) Strike- Striking because of an unfair labor practice committed by an employer. Workers cannot be discharged nor permanently replaced.

Expiration Date-The date when a contract ends. The union then has three options: work without a contract (most terms and conditions of the collective bargaining agreement continue and are in full force until a new agreement is reached or until the parties reach an impasse, though there are some downsides), extend the contract while bargaining continues or strike. The employer has the option of locking out the workers in some circumstances.

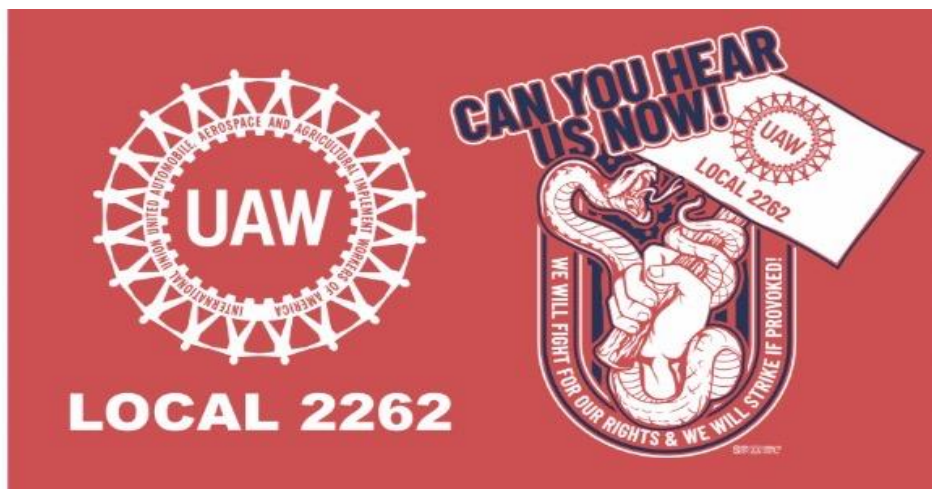
Contract extension- keeps current conditions of employment during negotiations once the contract has expired. It may be day-to-day, weekly, monthly, or an indefinite period. It usually has a provision for giving notice to the other side if one party decides to terminate it.

Tentative Agreement- A contract or bargaining agreement that has been negotiated and is ready to take to the membership for explanation and pending ratification

Ratification- Formal approval of a negotiated agreement by vote of the union members affected. Under federal law, union members are not required to ratify an agreement negotiated by their bargaining agents. But the UAW Constitution requires that proposed agreements be submitted for vote by the membership in a ratification meeting called just for that purpose

Help show **SOLIDARITY** with the BWXT Unit as they head into negotiations by purchasing a T-Shirt and wearing it on **RED** shirt Wednesday.

BWXT UNIT: You will be receiving a T-Shirt from the Local at no cost to you. This is if you wanted to purchase an additional T-Shirt or if EATON wanted to purchase one in support of the BWXT Unit.



Please fill out this form, detach and submit exact payment to your Steward, Committeeman, Committeewoman, or Chairman no later than February 20, 2026

Royal Apparel Brand T-Shirts are made in the USA and are 100% combed ring spun cotton

S, M, L, XL = \$11.00

XXL = \$13.00

XXXL = \$15.00

XXXXL = \$16.00

Name: _____

T-Shirt Size: _____

Quantity: _____

Payment method: Cash or Check made payable to UAW Local 2262

Know anyone interested in Unionizing?

We can help! see The UAW Local 2262 Organizing Committee of Ralph L. Nazario, Chris Walker, Bernard Thomas or Ron Wiech for details. Below is from the NLRB website.

Your Right to Form a Union

Not represented by a union, but want to be?

If a majority of workers wants to form a union, they can select a union in one of two ways: If at least 30% of workers sign cards or a petition saying they want a union, the NLRB will conduct an election. If a majority of those who vote choose the union, the NLRB will certify the union as your representative for collective bargaining. An election is not the only way a union can become your representative. Your employer may voluntarily recognize a union based on evidence - typically signed union-authorization cards - that a majority of employees want it to represent them. Once a union has been certified or recognized, the employer is required to bargain over your terms and conditions of employment with your union representative. Special rules apply in the construction industry.



**PREPARED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF
UAW LOCAL 2262
WITH THE HELP OF OUR STANDING COMMITTEES**

“Change does not happen by chance; it happens by choice”

Walter Reuther