

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

LOCAL NO. 112

CHARTERED JUNE 1, 1947

IBEW
LOCAL 112

KENNEWICK

1947

2022

75TH ANNIVERSARY

75TH-ANNIVERSARY

COMMEMORATIVE HISTORY &
CELEBRATION PROGRAM BOOK



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&
best wishes to*

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LOCAL 112**
*on your 75th
Year Anniversary!*

From the Members, Officers, and Staff of IBEW Local 73

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LOCAL 112 ON **75** GREAT YEARS
AND MANY MORE!



FAITH/FAMILY/TEAM

Formed on January 17, 2002, P2E is a union electrical contractor providing service, maintenance and electrical installations in Washington and Oregon.

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The Washington State Building and Construction Trades Council
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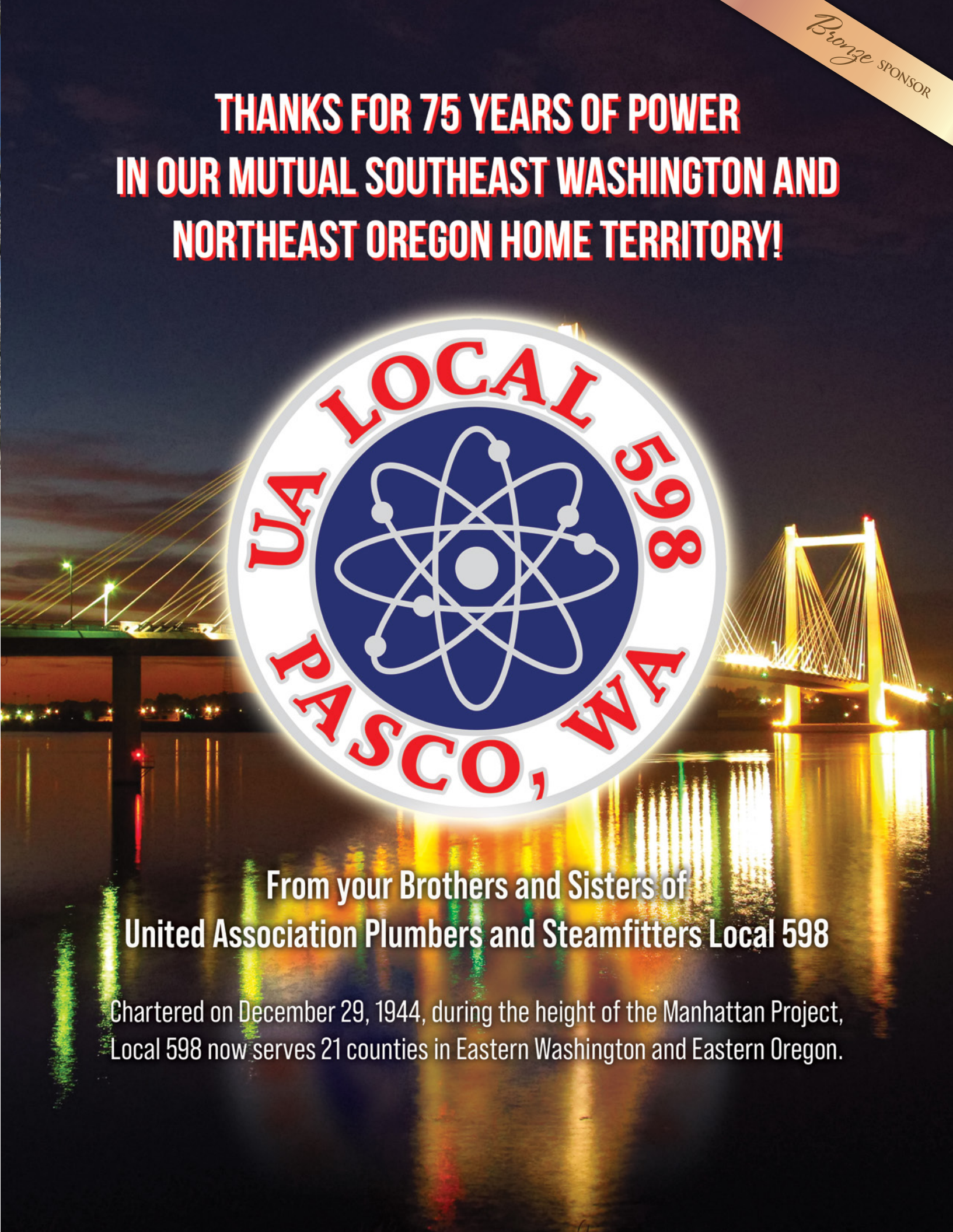
The Washington State Building and Construction Trades Council provides essential coordination and support to the work of its affiliated local, state and regional building and construction trades unions in order that organized construction workers achieve a powerful voice in government, in bargaining and in their communities.

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- IRONWORKERS
- LABORERS
- OPERATING ENGINEERS
- PAINTERS & ALLIED TRADES
- PLUMBERS & PIPEFITTERS
- ROOFERS
- SHEET METAL WORKERS
- TEAMSTERS



**From your Brothers and Sisters of
United Association Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 598**

Chartered on December 29, 1944, during the height of the Manhattan Project,
Local 598 now serves 21 counties in Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon.





**I.B.E.W. LOCAL NO. 112
75-YEAR DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY**

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 2022

5:30 P.M.

THREE RIVERS CONVENTION CENTER

**7016 WEST GRANDRIDGE BOULEVARD
KENNEWICK, WASHINGTON**

Social Hour.....	5:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.
Dinner	6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
Comedian & Program	7:00 p.m.
Music & Dancing.....	8:30 p.m.



**MANY FACTORS HAVE BUILT LOCAL 112
OVER 75 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENT**

On behalf of I.B.E.W. Local 112, welcome to our Diamond Jubilee 75th Anniversary celebration! It's with great pleasure that I am here serving the Brothers and Sisters of Local 112 as the Business Manager, and I'm honored to be heading the celebration of what I believe is the greatest local in the I.B.E.W. Local 112 currently has almost 1,200 members ranging from journeyman wiremen, sound and communications technicians, residential wiremen, commissioning technicians, plant electricians, and material handlers.



As I read through Local 112's history book, I realize I am blessed to be recognized among my peers as the leader of a local so rich in both U.S. history and local history. Not only did Local 112 play a part in protecting our freedoms as a nation and securing a victory in World War II, unions like Local 112 also built the TriCities and many other communities scattered throughout Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon in which our members live.

The success of our local over the years has many factors, but the leading factor is the quality of wiremen that we produced through our J.A.T.C. training and the wide variety of work our Brothers and Sisters have been fortunate enough to be a part of. Throughout the I.B.E.W., Local 112 has always been carried in high regard because we have the experience of "pipe and wire" work, the intricacy of the state-of-the-art control work associated with the nuclear facilities, and the ever-changing automation work of the most detail-oriented food-processing facilities built in the heart of farm country.

Another key to the success of Local 112 has been the relationship between the local and NECA (our contractors with the National Electrical Contractors Association) that has allowed us to build a partnership that addresses the needs of the electrical industry. Local 112 and its local contractors work well in providing construction needs in a growing area with school construction; food-processing facilities; residential infrastructure; wind; solar; and battery storage; as well as the huge cleanup effort at the Hanford Site. Outside of normal construction, Local 112 and NECA also foster a training program that is second to none, known as the J.A.T.C. Apprenticeship Program. While we've done business at the same location since 1977, we're currently in the design phase of a new building next to the Local 112 Union Hall that will be almost three-times larger, allowing us to capture all the growth opportunities and needs of the electrical industry while also building a campus-type atmosphere that will make anybody in the electrical industry take notice.

Organizing has been the core value of the I.B.E.W. since inception, and we owe the success of our growth to the willingness of the membership to understand and foster the organizing concept to grow in numbers like we have. In 2016, we had around 675 members and have grown to almost 1,200 members in 2022. At the peak of our recent successes, in 2019 Local 112 boasted an incredible 94-percent market wage share with the influx of Commissioning Technicians at the famed Vitrification Plant. A large part of this success is due to the support of our 9th District leader John O'Rourke and the 9th District organizers who help find ways to remove obstacles to organizing. Adding an organizer to the Local 112 staff in 2019 played a large part in bolstering unorganized electricians and technicians into our ranks.

Also, special thanks to Lori Johnson and Sonya Englert, our administration staff, for their commitment to the Brothers and Sisters of I.B.E.W. Local 112. Lori and Sonya are part of an impressive history of longevity in the front office, spanning more than 65 years of experience, and supporting the work of Business Managers dating back to 1973.

While there is much to share about our beloved Local 112, I certainly hope you enjoy the look back at our rich history in this book and enjoy the celebration!

Fraternally,

Travis Swayze, Business Manager/Financial Secretary
I.B.E.W. Local 112, Kennewick, Washington
Union Card No. A124174

This book was proudly produced by

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I.B.E.W. Local 112 and Union Histories give thanks to the I.B.E.W. Museum and Museum Curator Curtis Bateman for their contributions to this book.



Head Historian: Calvin Jefferson
Research Assistant & Proofreader: Ann Wilkins Jefferson
Art Direction: Andy Taucher
Layout & Design: Steven Demanett





LOCAL 112 I.B.E.W. SERVICE-PIN RECIPIENTS 2022

70 Years

Elga Barbour
Clifford Knobel

65 Years

Richard Balzaretto
Harold Galpin
Arthur Krueger
John Price

60 Years

David Berg
Gorden Fellows
John Householder
James Legard
Joe Leibold
Ronald McMurphy
William Meyers
Edward Mitchell
Ronald, Sr. Mitchell
Gerald Sweeney
James Tadlock
Charles Wood

55 Years

Pete Basche
Everett Benton
Larry Caprai
Daniel Dufresne
Skip Elgin
Robert Hunter
Charles Junge
Herman Rippy
Carlos Smith
Jack Strait
Robert Turpen
Wylie Young

50 Years

Jerry Alam
Charles Allen
Alan Almquist
Gary Anderson
David Camerer
Thomas Chambers
Robert Cooper
Loren Corpuz
Merle Elliott
Jerry Engelke
Michael Ferry
Daniel Gary
Ronald Gerisch
David Greiner
Joseph Hennessey
Dennis Jones
Mike Keel

Louis LaMarche
William Loftin
Edward Manthei
Larry Martini
Steven McCalmant
Ernest, II McDowell
Ivan Meads
Karl Newell
Ted Northam
Larry Schuster
Paul Soderstrom
Steven Strait
Kenneth Strickler
Carlos Susilla
Carvin Travis

45 Years

Richard Alamos
Kevin Andreason
Frank Andrews
Larry Ball
James Baudino
Michael Birge
Robert Boles
David Brantingham
Lane Carrier
Jerry Chauvin
David Clark
Richard Cole
William Crawford
Steven Cree
Michael Dale
Brian Darrow
David P. Davis
Darrell Dean
James Eberhart
Anthony Edwards
Larry Fairchild
Ronald Frampton
Michael Gage
Jose Garcia
James Geer
James Gerlach
Jose Gonzalez
Gary Gooler
Bobby Gray
Larry Hawkins
John Hetherington
Urey Howell
Ed Jeffs
Steven Jones
Michael Kloster
Leonard McGriff
Roger Money
Philip Mullen
Mitch Murphy

Ronald Myers
Michael Niord
Joseph Pauly
Nat Perez
Charles Poole
Randy Routh
John Roy
Antonio Santoy
Keith Schlenker
Steve Short
David Smith
Patrick Smith
Donald Snider
Al Spaur
John Stillwaugh
Duke Thietje
Michael Thomas
Donald Trail
Robert Vandecar
Kenneth Werst
Dennis Williamson
Charles Wurz
Larry Yount

40 Years

Jim Anderson
Donald Andrews
Terry Andrews
Tony Andrews
Michael Baumgart
Garry Bellon
Robert Bishop
Kenneth Blehm
Robert Brown
Brett Burggraaf
Curt Butler
Anne Corbin
Brian Evans
Lawrence Gabaldon
David Gotherl
Wayne Hall
Roger Hall
Scott Hancock
Joel A. Harding
Kurt Hughes
Thomas Jackson
Michael Johnson
Richard Laurent
Scott Leiby
Steven Lewis
Dennis Livingston
Jeffrey Marlatt
Greg McMurphy
Ronald, Jr. Mitchell
Michael Money
Curtis Neal

35 Years

Ronald Andrews
Jeffrey Badziong
Leroy Elg
Kevin Harman
Robert Legard
Mark Leibold
Karl Markland
Pete Marsh
Mark Peterson
Leon Rail
Steven Steiling

Kenneth Nelson
Ross Odell
Lonny Price
David Raines
David Rambo
Daniel Reisch
David Rink
Craig Ritter
Monty Robison
David Rollins
Cheryl A. Sanders
Lynn A. Shook
Steven C. Smiley
Lorne L. Smith
William S. Smith
Shana L. Sovern
Guy L. Steen
Jamie A. Swope
Gregorio Valdez
Joseph H. Vandecar
Ladd A. Vandecar
Chris B. Wikstrand
Vince Winston
Larry I. Ziegler

30 Years

Leroy Alford
Mark Ballard
Mark Ballard
Lajos Barany
Kirk Bates
Edward Boettcher
Dick Brown
Mark Burge
Scott Coffman
Stephen Conley
Chip Dodd
Bobby Edwards
Patrick Flanagan
Robert Foster
Kevin Gardner
Edmund Garvey
Bernard Griswold
Aaron Gurule

Michelle Hale
Tim Hayes
Brian Huck
Jim Johnson
Robert Johnson
Colton Kenshol
Patrick Koler
Todd Linton
Richard Magnussen
Joseph Maier
Ed Marroquin
Gregory Meloy
Ronald Monroe
Raymond Montross
Timothy Murray
Billy Porter
Dennis Sandvig
Robert Santo Pietro
Billy Sauve
Partrick Smith
James Stringer
Terry Tate
Douglas Trudeau
Steve Weis
Scott Wiegars
Kip Wood

25 Years

Jeff Ballinger
Kevin Baur
John Belford
Ralph Bisla
Michael Blais
Marcel Brown
Tyler Burress
Richard Carter
Francis Clarke
Sammie Colbray
Richard Cole
Jimmie Daves
Chris Doolittle
Craig Durkee
Michael Dybsand
Donald Edminster
Ladd Edmiston
Thomas Elizondo
Trevor Fertig
Craig Finch
James Freudenberg
Joseph Garcia
William Gibson
Jay Goemmer
Dennis Graff
Darren Hagins
Timothy Hammermeister
Warren Harvey

John Hasher
Jeff Hennessey
Patrick Henry
Melissa Herron
Robert Horning
Greg Jacobson
Bruce Johnson
Daniel Jorgensen
James Karback
Jeffery Keas
Ronald Knight
Timothy Leingang
Leslie Lunnon
Ken Mayfield
Travis McCauley
Steve McMinn
Anthony Meilleur
Vita Merrick
Keith Miland
Dwayne Mosley
Ryan Oswalt
Rod Perry
Oscar Ramos
Frank Rehfield
William Rennie
Michael Ripplinger
Timothy Robel
Richard Ross
Dion Roueche
Loren Russell
Cody Sandlin
John Schelling
Travis Sellers
Glenn Sires
Scott Soden
Stephen Soderstrom
Robert Sorbel
Brett Stearns
Bobby Tallent
Richard Thomas
Roger Tillenbunrg
Andy Townsend
Sonny Townsend
Raymond Trevino
Frank Turner
Greg Van de Graaf
John Vickerman
Benjamin Villarreal
Lynn Wadsworth
Grant Washam
Travis Wilson
Daniel York

20 Years

Geoff Arends
Larry Barnett
Felix, Barrera
Scott Benson
Hasib Besic

James Boles
Charles Boyd
Martin Brown
Kit Carter
Michael Cawley
Joseph Chapin
Nick Chapin
Darin Chappel
David Claybrook
Scott Collicott
David Cottrell
Trent Cravens
David Darnell
Michelle Day
Scott Dzurik
Brian Eberhart
Sonya Englert
Blake Essary
Dwight Finch
Matt. Flood
Jack J. Gibson
James Glines
Joshua Gooler
Gregory Greiner
Steven Griggs
Mike Hall
Cody Hamann
Derek Hamilton
Zach Hayward
Shane Heberlein
Dagoberto Hernandez
Hipolito Hernandez
Travis Hinds
Jacob Hopwood
Steven Hovde
Robert Hunter
Mike Isley
Karen Jacobson
Matt Jensen
Colby Johnson
Peter Jones
Clint Jordan
Shane Kirkwood
James Krueger
Lawrence Lozier
David Manthei
Thomas Massey
Dustin Matthews
Kenneth Mattson
Daniel McConkey
Hayes Mercure
Tim Meyers
Gary Morgan
John Moulin
Jeff Newton
Jesse Norris
Ryan J. Omlin
Randall Paullus
Terry Peterson

Jacob Raines
Ramon Riojas
Benjamin Roberts
Russell Rodriguez
Jeremiah Rogers
Michael Romias
Bret Sawyer
Wade Schultz
William Sickles
Donald Skone
Peter Steinbock
Travis Swayze
Phillip Talbott
Richard Tamburello
Justin Turner
Jose Vargas-Garcia
Karla Walton
Rex Walton
Robert Welch
Bryan Westover
Jeffrey Wiberg
Jacob Worthington
Joshua Zabransky

15 Years

Royle Adams
Benjamin Allen
David Bach
J. R. Baker
Dino Besic
Danny Birch
Kevin Bloodsworth
Scott Breshears
Marcus Burleson
Paul Carney
Gary Collins
Chris Dessert
William Elstad
Michael Ewer
Troy Freeman
Rafael Gamayo
Adam Gangl
Donovan Green
Rylan Grimes
Jamie Gunter
Ryan Hammond
Howard Hill
Luke Hillman
Caleb Kauer
Steven Keller
Jason Lee
Paul Malone
Jennifer Martin
Benjamin McLendon
Cesar Mendez
Craig Moore
Robert Morfin
Douglas Morrell
Natalie Morrison

Michael Munson
Joshua Murphy
Mark Murray
Ryan Neal
Paul Neiman
Dennis Parisien
Dennis Parker
Joshua A. Peterson
Joshua J. Quick
Benito Ramirez
Erik R. Roberts
David A. Rust
Michael H. Sanders
Eric R. Schutz
Kip B. Schwendiman
Stephen A. Simmons
Neal D. Smith
Joshua J. Somers
Kenneth C. Spurrier
Christopher Thompson
Justin J. Thompson
Allan W. Townsend
Joseph A. Traub
Steven J. Voorhees
Kim Young

10 Years

Shawn Baker
Matthew Bender
Adriann Bergman
Jason Brady
Brian Brassfield
Adam Bryan
Tyler Bushaw
Keith Byrne
Joshua Canfield
Robert Carpenter
Herbert Clay
Andrew Clement
Brian Cothern
Garrett Cummings
Kory Danielson
Bryon Davis
Jared Dawson
Tim Dobbins
Colton Enyeart
Chantelle Erickson
Christopher Ferguson
Brian Fleener
Caleb Francis
Rachel Frank
Adrian Frink
Tyson Gandy
Renn Gjerdevig
David Glessner
Jason Guin
Robert Hallstrom
Samuel Hansen
Jeremy Hawkins

Cameron Jackson
Kristopher Jacobs
Cameron Johnson
Craig Kesler
Jace King
Keith Knight
Kevin Krantz
Timothy Kregor
David Kurth
Travis Lewis
Alfonzo Lopez
Martin Lotz
Tristan Lozano
Aaron Maddison
Eric Maltos
Michael Mathews
Gregory McBride
Calvin McDonald
Amy Meeks
Cherif Megahed
Sean Michel
Scott Miller
Eric Moore
Jeremy Moore
Josue Moreno
Richard Morgan
Duard Morrell
Whitt Muse
Michael Paramore
Anong Phongsas
Mark Poland
Ryan Preston
Tim Purser
Martin Ramirez
Dace Ricker
Joshua Ross
David Russell
Aaron Sampson
Mathew Santoy
Teresa Sawyer
Justin Schadler
Shanda Shipp
Dean Smith
Carl Sorrels
Channing Stredwick
Andrew Tao
David Taylor
Cornelio Valdez
Henrique Valerio
Nicholas Vanderburg
Howard Wagoner
Phillip Wahner
Adam Walthers
Daniel Webb
Chris Weis
Kristin Williams
Franklin Wollam
Travis Wragge

HISTORY OF I.B.E.W. LOCAL NO. 112 AN ENDURING POWER

SOURCE FOR 75 YEARS IN SOUTHEAST WASHINGTON AND NORTHEAST OREGON



"Turn back the calendar 12 years and take a look at the area surrounding the then-sleepy villages of White Bluffs, Washington, (population 225) and Hanford, Washington (population 200) ... you probably couldn't find a qualified electrician or lineman in the whole neighborhood. Today, literally hundreds of I.B.E.W. Brothers dot the same landscape. The reason? Atomic energy. ... White Bluffs and Hanford, little farming communities nestled in a broad bend of the Columbia River in southeastern Washington State, are no more. They have moved aside for progress and now are a portion of the huge (400,000 acre) Hanford Plutonium Works, where fuel for atom bombs is manufactured."

Recalling the buildup of the U.S. government's **Hanford Site** nuclear-production complex in an article in the December 1954 issue of the I.B.E.W. *Journal* magazine, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (I.B.E.W.) Local No. 112 **Business Manager Al Flaherty** also recognized the importance his local and others had to its development and operation, as well:

"Electricity is a key item in the complex scheme of the giant Hanford Works, and ever since ground was broken for the plant in March 1943, I.B.E.W. Locals 73, 112 and 77 have supplied skilled craftsmen for construction."

It was the Hanford Site, which was established in 1943 as part of the Manhattan Project, the U.S.-led effort to develop a functional atomic weapon during World War II, that would necessitate the formation of Local 112 four years later. Also known as the Hanford Project, Hanford Works

and the Hanford Nuclear Reservation, the site was home to the B Reactor, the first full-scale plutonium production reactor in the world. Plutonium manufactured at the site was used in the first nuclear bomb, which was detonated on July 16, 1945, at the "Trinity" test site in New Mexico, and in "Fat Man," the atomic bomb





the United States detonated over Nagasaki, Japan, on August 9, 1945, three days after it had dropped the first-ever deployed atomic bomb on Hiroshima before the war ended on September 2, 1945, with the Japanese surrender.

During the ensuing Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, the geopolitical rivalry between the two superpower nations and their allies, the project expanded rapidly to include nine nuclear reactors and five large plutonium-processing complexes. The Hanford Site would produce plutonium for most of the more than 60,000 weapons built for the U.S. nuclear arsenal over the next few decades.

When construction of the site began following ground-breaking ceremonies in March 1943, I.B.E.W. Local No. 73 of Spokane had jurisdiction over the project and the union electricians employed there. I.B.E.W. members working at the site and in the surrounding Tri-Cities area encompassing Kennewick, Pasco, and Richland in southeastern Washington were organized as Local No. 73-B, as they were administered and represented by the Spokane local.

But with the increasingly rapid development of the Hanford Site following the war, as well as the excessive distance between the Local 73 Spokane offices and its growing unit in the Tri-Cities, 22 "B" local members applied to the I.B.E.W. on April 12, 1947, for a charter to organize a new local in southeastern Washington. Local 73 did not object to the request, and subsequently the union and General President Daniel W. Tracy granted a charter for "inside wiremen" Local No. 112 on June 1, 1947.

With the new charter, Local 112 was given jurisdiction of electricians on the Hanford Site and over a large area comprising Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Kittitas, Walla Walla and Yakima counties in Washington



I.B.E.W. founder and first president Brother Henry Miller reportedly went without food and other necessities and instead used his earnings to travel the country to organize local unions in various cities after he and a small group had officially formed the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers during a convention on November 21, 1891 in St. Louis. At its 1899 convention in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the union officially changed its name to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers after it had added a local in Ottawa, Ontario.

Brother Miller passed away on July 10, 1896, while working as head lineman for the Potomac Electric Power Company after he was shocked, fell from a ladder and died the next morning from a concussion. He was only 38 years old.

and Baker, Gilliam, Grant, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa and Wheeler counties in Oregon – the same counties the local represents at its 75th anniversary in June 2022.

BUILDING UP THE NEW LOCAL

When the I.B.E.W. chartered Local 112, it also assigned International Representative Bill Myers, who had organized the local, to help it move forward. (The local would remain under I.B.E.W. supervision until October 29, 1952.) After installing the local and its initial membership of 36 electricians on June 13, 1947, one of Brother Myers' first actions was appointing Brother William "Bill" Wiseman to serve as its Business Manager until an election of local officers could be held. Soon after, Brother Wiseman was elected to the position by the local's membership, along with Brother Carl B. Johnson as the local's first elected president, a position he would hold for 18 years.

At that time, Local 112's fewer than 50

I.B.E.W. Local 112 charter, dated June 1, 1947, and signed by I.B.E.W. General President Daniel W. Tracy (who served in that position from 1933 into 1940 and again from 1947 into 1954) and I.B.E.W. Secretary Gustave M. Bugniazet (who served in that position from 1925 into 1947).

763751-663850



members were earning a wage of \$2 per hour for “in town” work and \$2.10 per hour when working on the Hanford Site. Additionally, the local’s employing contractors paid 1 percent of gross wages earned by I.B.E.W. members into the union’s new National Electrical Benefit Fund (N.E.B.F.), a pension program it had formed with the **National Electrical Contractors Association (NECA)** in 1946.

As production at the Hanford Site ramped up to meet the challenges of the budding Cold War – production that would continue until 1987 when the site’s last reactor ceased operation – the local also rapidly grew, and by 1951, it had a membership of more than 700 electricians. During that time, Business Manager Wiseman’s administration was also able to organize the **Utah-Idaho (U&I) Sugar Factory** in Toppenish, Washington, under a maintenance agreement, which remained in effect until the plant closed in 1979.

After Brother Wiseman relinquished his position in early 1951 and his successor, **Brother Roy Baringer**, did likewise after less than a year, Local 112 appointed **Brother H. Al Flaherty** as Business Manager on December 2, 1951. At that time, the local had 800 members and an additional 133 I.B.E.W. Brothers who had traveled from other locals around the country working for 30 contractors in the Local 112 jurisdiction, and particularly on the Hanford Site.

The local’s wage scale for journeyman electricians working “at home” – not on the Hanford Site – in 1951 was \$2.50 per hour with no travel time. On the site, union wiremen were paid \$2.75 per hour and were also provided with \$2.50 per day for travel.

Meanwhile, away from Hanford, Local 112 members were already becoming valuable workers for the construction of dams on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, which are still in operation in 2022. Beginning in 1947, union electricians were helping to build the **McNary Dam** spanning the Columbia River between Umatilla County, Oregon, and Benton County, Washington, and its hydroelectric-power generators for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and would be on the job until the 980-megawatt capacity structure was completed in 1954.

With work throughout its jurisdiction flourishing, by early 1952 about 1,000

LOCAL 112 CHARTER MEMBERS

These 22 men signed the charter granted to Local No. 112 by the I.B.E.W. on June 1, 1947.

- John Carl Ambrose
- Thomas E. Carney
- Cecil C. Estep
- Clifford Feigum
- Curtis C. Fletcher
- Andrew M. Foreman
- Garnet A. Foster
- Norman S. Hornor
- Edwin B. Ives
- Robert E. Kinney
- Young B. Mansfield
- Edward F. Mays
- Robert E. McDaniels
- James P. McNelly
- Ernest S. Olson
- John O’Neal
- George M. Overlander
- Franklin L. Stence
- George H. Tampien
- Linwood Wheat
- Clark E. Wilson
- William Wiseman



Local 112 members and officers meet in early 1952, including (front row, left to right) Vice President Joe Boardman, Recording Secretary Bruce Wheeler, Brother K. W. Bowers, President Marvin Mayberry, Treasurer Tom Carney, I.B.E.W. International Representative Bill Myers and Business Manager Al Flaherty.

journeyman electricians were working through Local 112. To accommodate that growing number, in addition to holding its general membership meetings in Pasco, it had already begun holding “unit” meetings for members in Yakima, Richland, Walla Walla and Pendleton, Oregon.

Throughout that time, Local 112 had two separate working agreements with contractors in its Oregon and Washington jurisdictions. To better manage and control work in its territory, the use of its members and their manhours and wages, the local and the I.B.E.W. negotiated with NECA to consolidate the agreements, which they accomplished with an addendum agreement for work on the Hanford Site on September 18, 1952.

Then to further help administer the growing local, in October 1952 its Executive Board of officers appointed **Brother William Boyd** as its assistant Business Manager to help cover the local’s large territory. His initial primary duties in the new role were organizing electricians into the union, signing contractors onto the union’s collective-bargaining agreement and policing the territory for jurisdictional incursions on electrical work by other building trades.

MAINTAINING ITS MOMENTUM

Significant projects continued to employ Local 112 member electricians and I.B.E.W. traveling Brothers, bringing additional members into the local and its jurisdiction throughout the balance of the 1950s, including \$110-million in construction of additional production facilities on the Hanford Site. At the height of those jobs, which involved numerous highly intricate electrical-control systems, some 660 electricians from the local were employed by Foothill Electric in 1954.

That year, the local organized workers into a new **Radiation Monitoring Unit** on the Hanford Site, giving union representation to a segment of membership who had the responsibility of protecting craftsmen and operating personnel in the maintenance and operations of the atomic plant against the hazards of contamination and radiation. Aided by Business Manager Flaherty, the unit’s Negotiating Committee completed negotiations with the General Electric Company, which was operating Hanford for the Atomic Energy Commission, on a new

(Continued after next page.)



WOMEN'S GROUP ASSISTED AND SUPPORTED LOCAL 112

On May 25, 1962, a group of wives and girlfriends of Local 112 members – all of whom were men at that time – met in Kennewick along with Local 112 President Pete Grabowski to discuss forming a ladies auxiliary to the local. Shortly after the meeting, the women submitted a petition and \$1 each for the application fee to the I.B.E.W. International Office for a charter to establish an auxiliary.

At a meeting on June 28, 1962, I.B.E.W. International Representative Eugene Cokeley, the former Local 112 Business Manager, presented the group with a charter for **Local 112 Ladies Auxiliary** and obligated all those present into the new organization. Members then elected Mrs. Marvin Mayberry as president, Mrs. Ellis Murphy as vice-president, Mrs. Jim Leibold as secretary and Mrs. John Wilcoxson as treasurer of the auxiliary.

After being organized, the officers appointed committees for C.O.P.E. (Committee on Political Education); Legislation; Membership; Sunshine and Welfare; Union Label; Program; Ways and Means; and Publicity.

Over the following more than three decades, among its many activities the Local 112 Ladies Auxiliary assisted the local with planning parties and banquets and organizing charitable and other social events, as well as raising funds through rummage sales, distributing food baskets to the needy and helping with Red Cross blood drives. It also awarded scholarships to members' children and assisted members in times of need, in addition to many other endeavors, as it remained active well into the 1990s.



During a dinner to honor National I.B.E.W. Ladies Auxiliary President Marcella Beatty in Pasco on May 22, 1969, posing for a photo are auxiliary members (left to right, seated) Margaret Murphy, Helen Mayberry, Mae Wineman and Etta McDonald; and (standing) Marjorie Neely, Inez Johnson, Jean Schubert, Emily Rupp, President Beatty, Crystabe Breeding, Ella May and Thelma Branch.



During the Local 112 Ladies Auxiliary's first-ever potluck dinner in October 1962, auxiliary member Kay Wilcoxson plays the piano as a barbershop quartet of Local 112 members sing.



LOCAL 112 UNION HALLS

The first offices of Local 112 after it was chartered on June 1, 1947, were located in the Pasco Labor Temple. Within a year, the local moved its headquarters to the Bailey Building in Pasco, while continuing to hold its membership meetings in the Labor Temple, where it remained until 1964. That year, the local purchased and remodeled an old pizza parlor building located on West Albany Street in Kennewick, Washington, to serve as its union hall, while holding meetings in various locations that included the Pasco's new Labor Temple and the I.B.E.W. Local No. 77 union hall on West Clearwater Avenue in Kennewick. After 55 years, Local 112 purchased a plot of land and built its new, state-of-the-art union hall in 2019 and held a grand-opening celebration for the facility on August 2 of that year.

Pasco Labor Temple
110 N. Second St., Pasco
1947

Bailey Building, Room 9
419 W. Clark Street, Pasco
1947 – 1964

Local 112 Union Hall
2637 W. Albany St., Kennewick
1964 – 2019

Local 112 Union Hall
114 N. Edison St., Kennewick
2019 – current

general agreement covering maintenance and operating personnel within the Hanford Atomic Metal Trades Council, under which the membership of the I.B.E.W. and 19 other local unions of the A.F.L. operated on the site.

The wage scale for Local 112's roughly 1,070 members and 640 union electricians from other locals in its jurisdiction reached \$2.90 per hour for "at home" work and \$3 per hour for work on the Hanford Site, plus travel pay, in 1954. Also that year, more than 60 contractors signed the local's collective-bargaining working agreement, and several out-of-jurisdiction contractors were working through the local.

Even with two major projects on the Hanford Project reaching peak employment in September 1954 and then gradually tapering off, construction of a \$12-million **Phillips Pacific Chemical Company Coulee ammonia fertilizer plant** beginning in 1956 and a \$5-million railroad switch yard in the local's jurisdiction would help keep scores of union electricians working through the mid-1950s. Construction of **Ice Harbor Dam** on the Snake River in Walla Walla and Franklin counties and its three generators beginning in June 1955 provided another source of abundant manhours for the local's membership until the structure was completed in 1961.

The local's leadership changed hands during that time in 1955 when **Brother Ben Redman** was elected to the position. However, after just one year he left the local to work for a contractor on the East Coast, after which the Executive Board appointed **Brother Gene Cokeley** to complete the term. Business Manager Cokeley would be re-elected twice before being appointed an I.B.E.W. international representative in 1961, which he maintained until retiring in 1982.



Local 112 Union Hall on North Edison Street in Kennewick.



Local 112 members and officers meet in 1954, including (seated at table, left to right) Vice Chairman R. H. Smith, Organizer G. A. Foster, Business Manager Al Flaherty, Recording Secretary H. H. Ehmsen and Chairman J. Aycock.

With work on the Hanford Project continuing to escalate, especially for I.B.E.W. members increasingly more involved in its maintenance, operation and construction, in 1956 the I.B.E.W. chartered **Local No. 984** for all members working in maintenance and

operations on the site. Subsequently, those Local 112 members transferred membership to the new local. (In 2022, Local 984 represents the health-physicists, radiation-protection, radiological-control, industrial, hygiene and quality-control technicians at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation.)

The I.B.E.W. then discontinued the split-wage scale between Hanford and non-site work in Local 112 contracts that year. As such, a new agreement with contractors in 1956 set the pay for all of the local's journeyman electricians at \$3.20 per hour plus 1 percent of gross wages paid to the N.E.B.F.

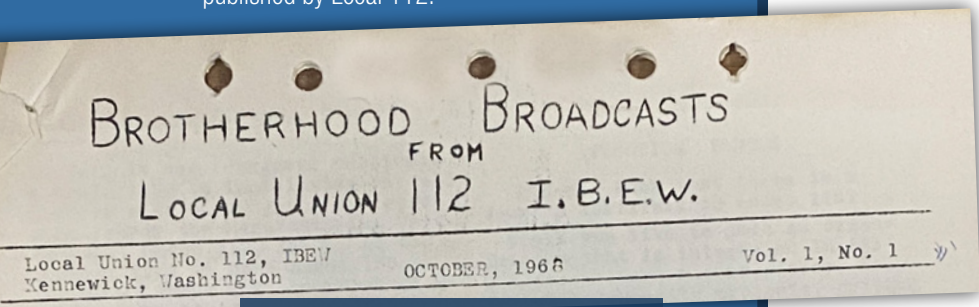
Completion of the fertilizer plant and projects in the Hanford Site in 1957 brought on "one of the worst work slumps in the history of our local," **Assistant Business Manager James N. Leibold** declared in the December 1957 *Journal*. However, numerous sister I.B.E.W. locals were able to employ Local 112 members who traveled to their jurisdictions for work.

Regardless, that year Local 112 established and negotiated for its own **Health and Welfare Plan** for the first time as part of its collective-bargaining agreement with contractors. The new fringe benefit in the local's Inside Construction Agreement with NECA provided members with healthcare insurance funded by their employers through an initial contribution

NEWSLETTER FIRST APPEARED 54 YEARS AGO

The first issue of the Local 112 monthly internal newsletter for members, *Brotherhood Broadcasts*, was published in October 1968. The top story featured in the "Volume 1, No. 1" newsletter was the transfer of I.B.E.W. leadership from retiring General President Gordon M. Freeman to incoming General President Charles H. Pillard.

The issue to be printed for June 2022, during which the local will celebrate its 75th anniversary since being chartered on June 1, 1947, will be "Volume 58, No. 6" and will be the 628th newsletter published by Local 112.



Banner of the first-ever Local 112 Brotherhood Broadcasts newsletter.



of 7-1/2 cents per hour worked by the local's journeymen and apprentices.

Although the local's employment remained relatively slow into 1959, forcing many of its members to work with other locals around the state and country, three hydroelectric-dam projects in its jurisdiction helped keep members at home. In addition to the Ice Harbor Dam, Local 112 members helped build the **Oxbow Dam** on the famed Hell's Canyon reach of the Snake River – the nation's deepest gorge – near Baker, Oregon, beginning in 1957 until its completion in 1961; and the **Wanapum Dam** on the Columbia River near Ellensburg, Washington, beginning in 1959 until its completion in 1963.

POWERING MORE LANDMARKS

Construction of the last Hanford nuclear reactor, the \$185-million **N Reactor**, beginning in 1959 to produce plutonium for atomic weapons as well as steam for generating electricity created abundant new employment for some 300 Local 112 craftsmen until it was completed in 1963. The only dual-purpose reactor in the United States and the world's largest nuclear power plant, President John F. Kennedy attended its dedication on September 26, 1963, less than two months before he was assassinated. (The N Reactor would continue to function until it was shut down in 1987 and finally deactivated in 1998.)

More dam work added to the improved employment conditions for Local 112 with the start of construction of the **Lower Monumental Dam** on the Snake River near Kahlotus, Washington, in June 1961. The union electricians would help complete the dam's main structure and connect its initial three generators before it was placed into service in 1969.

CREDIT UNION SERVES MEMBERS

Local 112 was granted a charter on August 12, 1969, for the **I.B.E.W. Local No. 72 Electricians Federal Credit Union**, which would provide its members with banking services through the member-operated financial institution. All Local 112 members and their immediate families were eligible to join the credit union; initially, membership required a 25-cent entrance fee and a \$5 minimal deposit.

In 1979, the credit union extended its charter to include members of I.B.E.W. Local No. 497 of Wenatchee, Washington.

The Local 112 Federal Credit Union was operated out of the local's union offices for the first few years before a new, \$300,000 building was constructed for it in 1981 on Kennewick Avenue. In 1985, with the work having taken a dramatic downturn, the credit union changed its field of membership to allow all residents of its surrounding area and became the **Kennewick Community Federal Credit Union**, which is now Tri-CU Credit Union.

Meanwhile, after Business Manager Cokeley left the local to serve the I.B.E.W. as an international representative in 1961, Brother Leibold was appointed to finish his term and then was re-elected in 1962 (and again in 1965). That year, the local negotiated a new contract



Local 112 Business Manager Al Flaherty (second from left) and job steward Y. B. Mansfield (far right) discuss work on the Hanford Plutonium Project under construction in 1954 with general superintendent R. J. LeCount (far left) and project manager W. W. Tohlen (second from right).



Local 112 delegates (just right of center in the photo) attend the I.B.E.W. 25th Convention in Chicago from August 30 through September 4, 1954.

with the Inland Empire Chapter of NECA for its roughly 800 members that provided a 40-cent-per-hour increase to its journeyman wage over 18 months, including 15 cents per hour that went toward a new **Vacation Plan** that went into effect January 1, 1963.

On the Snake River, erection of the **Little Goose Dam** and its initial three generators beginning in June 1963 and continuing until it was completed in 1970 and the **Lower Granite Lock and Dam** beginning in July 1965 before it was halted less than two years later due to lack of funding further put Local 112 members to work. (The Lower Granite project would be restarted in 1970 and its main structure and initial three generators would be completed in 1975.) Elsewhere, among other landmark projects, the local's electricians built the **Federal Building** in downtown Richland in 1965 to house a U.S. Courthouse, the local Veterans Affairs Clinic, an Internal Revenue Service department and several other government offices.

A new, two-year agreement with NECA contractors settled in early May 1966 after six months of negotiations would increase the local's journeyman base wage to \$5 per hour on July 1 before boosting it to \$5.32 per hour for the second year beginning July 1, 1967. The contract, which affected nearly 1,500 union electricians and apprentices in the local's jurisdiction, also continued the 15-cent-per-hour employer contribution into the local's health and welfare benefit and the 1 percent contribution into the N.E.B.F., while establishing a 1-cent-per-hour contribution into a new **Local 112-NECA Electrical Training Fund Trust** to subsidize the union's apprentice-training program.

In 1968, the local purchased and renovated a former pizza parlor on **West Albany Street in Kennewick**, after which it moved its offices from Pasco to that city and into its new headquarters – where they would remain for the next 55 years. Also that year, **Brother**



Hank Zieman was elected to replace Brother Cokeley as Business Manager of the local, and the local organized a new **Manufacturing Unit** with 150 employees at the **I.T.T. (formerly International Telephone & Telegraph) Controls manufacturing plant** in Richland.

The addition of the Manufacturing Unit gave the local five total units in its jurisdiction, in addition to its main local now based in Kennewick. Its four existing, geographically organized units were the **Yakima Unit**, the **Walla Walla Unit**, the **Hermiston-Pendleton, Oregon, Unit** and the **Baker-LaGrande, Oregon, Unit**.

The 1960s came to a close for Local 112 with slowed employment conditions in 1969 that were exacerbated after the \$10-million **Columbia Center Mall** in Kennewick, which the local's electricians wired beginning in

August 1967, was completed and opened in 1969 as the largest mall in southeastern Washington. Members were still working on several projects locally, however, including a new post office in Baker, Oregon, in addition to ongoing dam construction, as well as finding employment through sister I.B.E.W. locals to finish out the decade.

WAVERING TO BEST OF TIMES

The diverse declarations between the admission in the June 1971 *Journal* by new Local 112 **Business Manager George Elgin**, who took over for Brother Zieman after he was appointed an international representative in early that year, "Work in our jurisdiction is very poor, and the outlook for the immediate future is very bleak," and his

LOCAL 112 BUSINESS MANAGERS



Brother William "Bill" Wiseman

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| William H. "Bill" Wiseman
1947 – 1951 | George Elgin
1971 – 1973 |
| Leroy "Roy" Baringer
1951 | George Waterhouse
1973 – 1974 |
| H. Al Flaherty
1951 – 1955 | George Elgin
1974 – 1989 |
| B. R. Redman
1955 – 1956 | Bill Wilcoxson
1989 – 2000 |
| Eugene D. "Gene" Cokeley
1956 – 1961 | David M. Smith
2000 – 2007 |
| James "Jim" Leibold
1961 – 1968 | Darold A. "Pete" Marsh
2007 – 2016 |
| Henry L. "Hank" Zieman
1968 – 1971 | Travis E. Swayze
2016 – current |



proclamation in that July's issue of the local's *Brotherhood Broadcasts* newsletter, "Work has picked up considerably within our jurisdiction," would be an overriding theme during the first half of the decade. Fluctuating employment for the local's members continued into 1974; for instance, while many at the outset of the 1970s had traveled to the jurisdiction of **Local No. 191** in Everett to help expand the Phillips 66 refinery in Ferndale, Washington, they were called back to Local 112 in mid-1971 to man jobs in its territory.

But although construction began during that period on the Hanford Sites' \$647-million **Fast Flux Test Facility** (F.F.T.F.), a sodium-cooled test reactor designed specifically for irradiation of nuclear fuel components, under an I.B.E.W. National Agreement and other work at the site picked up, by May 1973 Business Manager Elgin was obligated to concede in that month's issue of the newsletter, "The work picture in our jurisdiction is still very dim." Indeed, at that time, the local had 45 men on its "Book I" list of experienced electricians who were seeking jobs and another 35 names on its "Book II" list of travelers who were looking for work.

That June, Local 112 negotiated for a defined-benefit pension plan, the **Inland Empire Pension Trust**, with a contribution by contractors of 40 cents per hour as part of a new, one-year collective-bargaining agreement that went into effect on July 1, 1973. The contract also provided a 12-cent hourly raise for journeymen that brought their base wage scale up to \$8.05 per hour. (The pension trust would be terminated in 1983 in favor of the **Local 112 Retirement Plan** that would begin in 1982 and is still in effect in 2022.)

Bolstered by surging work on Hanford's F.F.T.F., which would be the largest facility of its kind when completed in 1978, and construction of three nuclear powerhouses and a coal-fired generation plant in its jurisdiction, Local 112 thrived throughout the second half of



Dams built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and wired by members of Local 112 for the Lower Snake River Project in southeastern Washington beginning in 1955 were (top to bottom) Ice Harbor, completed in 1961; Lower Monumental, completed in 1969; Little Goose, completed in 1970; and Lower Granite, completed in 1975.



the 1970s. By 1979, in fact, the local was still putting out calls for journeyman wiremen to fill manpower requests from contractors, even though approximately 1,200 traveling I.B.E.W. Brothers were already working in its jurisdiction.

Projects that contributed to the local's prosperous condition also included Portland General Electric's **Boardman Coal Plant** 550-megawatt electric generating powerhouse in Oregon's Morrow County that would be placed into service in 1980; an addition to the **Boise-Cascade pulp mill** in Wallula, Washington; and expansion of the generating facilities on three of the dams on the Snake River. Other Local 112-manned projects on the Hanford Site included construction and operation of the **Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) Nuclear Project Number 2** (whose name was later changed to Columbia Generating Station when WPPSS became Energy Northwest in 1998) beginning in late 1975 and continuing until December 1984, and the **LIGO (Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory)**, a physics experimental facility to detect gravitational waves.



One of the three Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) nuclear reactors, which Local 112 members helped build, under construction at the Hanford Site in Richland, Washington, in April 1975. (Of the three WPPSS reactors, only the facility completed in 1974 was finished.)

LOCAL 112 COMMITTEES

As Local 112 marks its 75th Anniversary since being organized and chartered, in 2022 the local had four active committees, to which members volunteer their time to operate:

Since the late 1970s, the **Political Action Committee**, or PAC, with its motto, "We support political candidates who support local Labor," evaluates all the political candidates who wish to be supported by Local 112. Focusing on labor issues that involve the union movement and on local races within Oregon and Washington, it also gives recommendations to the local's Executive Board regarding financial support to candidates.

The **Safety Committee** works to educate Local 112 members on the importance of safety within the electrical industry and strives to have all members "go home in the same shape in which they showed up to work every day." Because it is the responsibility of members to ensure that they, as a whole, can recognize hazards, follow safety procedures and hold each other accountable in order to be safe on jobsites, the committee educates the local's workforce to create and sustain the best safety culture possible.

The **RENEW Committee**, an acronym for "Reach out and Engage Next-gen Electrical Workers," is intended to target Local 112 members who are 36 years of age and under in its effort to educate younger and newer members on how the local operates. To that end, the committee organizes community and Local 112 events in order to bring members together outside of work – while also aiding the community and the local.

The **Women's Committee** helps support women in the construction industry, although it is not only limited to women but is open to any Local 112 member who would like to understand and support women in the industry. In doing so, the committee works to help women overcome boundaries and hurdles in their male-dominated profession.



Local 112 also had a contract with Huico, Inc., who manufactured electrical panels for the nuclear industry worldwide that were being fabricated and wired by the local's members.

Before the F.F.T.F. was completed in 1978 after union electricians had installed 6,482,000 feet of cable into the plant, Business Manager Elgin was able to announce in that January's *Brotherhood Broadcasts*, "1977 will go down in the records of Local Union No. 112 as another progressive year." Indeed, with the strong employment of its members, the local was even

able to "pay off quite a bit of debt" on the new building it had constructed next to its union hall to house its new credit union, and by the end of the year its membership stood at 601, while in January 1975 the local consisted of 528 members.

Both 1978 and 1979 were also positive for the local as its members continued to work ample manhours throughout both years, during which all of its members and about 1,000 traveling I.B.E.W. electricians were working at most times in the local's jurisdiction. As a result, the local's finances flourished, allowing it to completely pay off its new building, into which the local's credit union had moved – although work on most major projects in the local's jurisdiction was nearing their respective ends.

SURVIVING HISTORIC LOWS

The bottom quickly fell out for Local 112 as it entered the early 1980s, a period marked by poor economic conditions and growing anti-union sentiment nationwide. A lockout of union workers at the Hanford Site beginning June 10, 1980, by the newly formed Hanford Contractors Association over its stance to lower wages and benefits for union workers served as a precursor to the coming turmoil for Local 112 and all building-trades crafts locals.

Although the dispute with the contractors association was settled by all trades in early November 1980 and most Local 112 members were put back to work soon after, employment began to slow the following year with completion of the Boardman Coal Plant, the Boise-Cascade mill, WPPSS Hanford projects and a sewage-treatment plant in Hermiston. Then in 1982, new construction manager Bechtel Corporation, a private firm, directed most contractors at the Hanford Site to curb hiring of union craftspeople on its three nuclear projects.

LOCAL 112 TRADE CLASSIFICATIONS

Local 112 was designated an **Inside Electrical Wiremen** when it was chartered by the I.B.E.W. on June 1, 1947.

On December 19, 1952, the I.B.E.W. added **Radio-Television Service** to the classification over which the local had jurisdiction.

On October 15, 1965, the union added **Sound and Public Address** to the local's classifications.

On January 17, 1967, the union added **Electrical Manufacturing** to the local's classifications.

On September 9, 1968, the union changed the local's Radio-Television Service and Sound and Public Address classifications to **Communications**.

On May 15, 1979, the union removed Electrical Manufacturing and Communications from the local's classifications, leaving it with jurisdiction only over Inside Electrical Wiremen.

On January 17, 1967, the union added **Sound Technicians** and returned Communications to the local's classifications.

As of June 1, 2022, the 75th-anniversary date of its charter, Local 112 represents **Inside Electricians, Sound Technicians, Communications and Material Handlers** classifications, the latter of which was added in 2021 to represent non-electrical workers who move and unpack materials on jobsites.



BROTHERHOOD EVENTS BENEFIT MEMBERS AND COMMUNITIES



In 2016, the Local 112-NECA Electrical Apprenticeship Class of 2016 presents a \$5,000 donation to Arc of Tri-Cities, which is being accepted by Arc Executive Director Judy Westik, to help the organization's advocacy services for special-needs children and their parents.

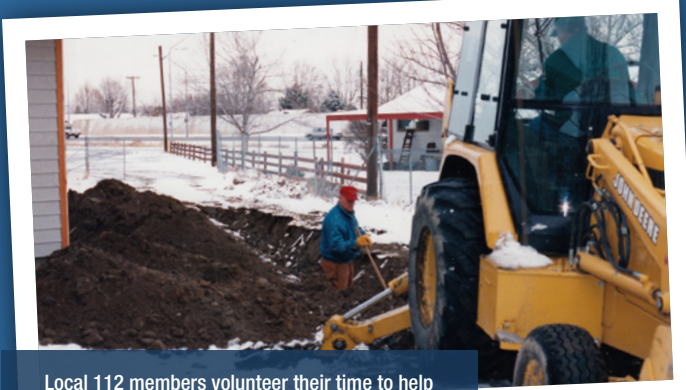
Local 112 has historically offered an array of activities for its members to enjoy and also to give back to the communities in which they live and work.

Annual family picnics and golf outings are among the opportunities the local has provided for its membership to bond and participate in union events away from the workplace. Other local activities have ranged from trap shoots to retirement seminars to I.B.E.W. service-pin banquets, and from annual Christmas parties and monthly "retiree feed" breakfast.

Since its founding in 1947, the local has regularly supported and promoted member participation in community events that benefit others. Those charitable efforts have included collecting money for **Dollars Against Diabetes (DAD'S) Day**, an annual campaign organized by North America's Building Trades Unions; supporting the annual **Tri-City Water Follies & Hydroplane Races** on the Columbia River; involvement in parades in Umatilla, Benton and Franklin counties; supporting the **Cool Desert Nights car and motorcycle show**; building bikes for **Bikes for Tikes**; and competing in the **March of Dimes All-Union Softball Tournament** to raise money for that organization.

Among many benevolent projects over 75 years, Local 112 members volunteered their time and professional skills to remodel the former Pasco Library for the future home of

the **Franklin County Historical Museum** in 1981, construct a new **Little League** baseball field in Kennebec in 1990 and build the 9,000 square-foot **Chaplaincy Hospice House and Counseling Center** in Kennebec in 1996 and 1997 – to name just a few beneficiaries of the local's commitment to its communities.



Local 112 members volunteer their time to help construct the Chaplaincy Hospice House and Counseling Center in Kennebec in 1996.





After an ensuing full year-and-a-half of dwindling manhours including layoffs at WPPSS No. 2 and the complete shutdown of **WPPSS Nuclear Power Plant No. 1** in April 1982, Business Manager announced in the September 1983 *Brotherhood Broadcasts*, "Work is very poor and picture is gloomy."

During that time, however, Local 112 did gain a new contract with NECA that raised its journeyman scale to \$18.82 per hour on January 1, 1982. The pact also included a 3 percent contribution into the N.E.B.F., 10 cents per hour toward training, 95 cents into the local's health and welfare benefit and \$1.30 per hour into the defined-benefit pension plan as well as 50 cents into the Local 112 retirement plan.

But otherwise, much of the news for the local was bleak, headlined by WPPSS No.



Local 112 members (left to right) Morris Couch, Jim Connor, Bud Clem, Bob Brown, Al Boyle, Cloyd Bowers, Max Bloxom, Pete Bond and Ray Black receive their I.B.E.W. 25-year service awards from Business Manager George Elgin in 1979.

1 being mothballed on April 19, 1982, with only 61 percent of the facility complete. In the aftermath, 500 wiremen were on the Local 112 "Book I" and 33 of its apprentices were unemployed by May.

As deteriorating conditions persisted, Local 112 implemented a four-day, 32-hour workweek for its members effective April 14, 1983, which its working agreement stipulated if 20 percent of the membership were on the out-of-work list. The membership unanimously endorsed the shortened workweek as it would spread manhours to more members, and nearly every contractor in Local 112's jurisdiction agreed to abide by the new format, which could help ease the escalating unemployment.



1947



Local 112 members work on construction and testing of the Basalt Waste Management project in 1981 in tunnels dug into Gable Mountain in Richland, Washington, for underground disposal of radioactive waste from the Hanford Site nuclear facility.



However, Bechtel opposed the 32-hour workweek for employees on WPPSS No. 2 and obtained a temporary restraining order, forcing Local 112 members to work 40 hours. Ultimately, an arbitrator sided with Bechtel, which had asked members to work overtime on the job – a request all members refused. "This is a good example of why unions were formed in the first place," Local 112 **Press Secretary Larry Yount** wrote in the June 1983 *Journal*. "The employer has no regard for our unemployed members, yet asks us to work overtime."

With the lack of work in its jurisdiction, the local's membership also declined as fewer apprentices were taken into the training program, more members started their early retirement and others dropped their membership for non-payment of dues. In 1984 alone, the local decreased in size from 664 active members to 620 total journeymen and apprentices.

Then in 1984, the sagging economy and resultant flagging construction employment forced Local 112 to take its first cut in wages since its inception in 1947. "Travel pay, fringe benefits, overtime, apprentice rates and wages were all reduced in an effort to cope with the current economic conditions facing Local 112," Brother Yount explained in the September 1984 *Journal*. As a result, Davis-Bacon prevailing-wage work packages were reduced by 6.3 percent and non-prevailing wage jobs in Washington were decreased by 12.8 percent. The local's residential program suffered the biggest cut at 54.7 percent; but as its press secretary noted, "there hasn't been much residential work in our jurisdiction for quite some time."

The membership also voted to terminate their



Local 112 members and other Southeastern Washington Building and Construction Trades Council members participate in an informational picket at a Buttrey Foods store in July 1981 after the company began construction of Pasco and Kennewick stores using non-union contractors from outside the area. Soon after on July 31, the council ended the picketing after Buttrey agreed to use local union contractors on its construction projects in the Tri-Cities.

Inland Empire Electrical Workers defined-benefits pension plan that year for future contracts.

Employment remained dismal into 1985 and throughout most of the second half of the decade, however, and more members were compelled to travel to other locals' jurisdictions to find employment. During that time, occasional reprieves were provided through shutdowns at the Hanford Site and other facilities such as the Boise-Cascade pulp mill for maintenance, refueling and upgrades, but those were brief, temporary stays from the otherwise stifling unemployment.

2022



Local 112 members (left to right) Joe King, Dave Myles, Arvid Wikstrand, Karl Markland, Alan Greib and Les Bunch enjoy the local's annual picnic in 1986.



Local 112 retiree Maynard Lemmon enjoys the local's annual picnic in 1986.

Compounding the local's precarious situation was a National Labor Relations Board case against it on behalf of traveling I.B.E.W. members who had charged Local 112 "harassed, threatened or coerced travelers into quitting their jobs" on WPPSS No. 2 after work on No. 1 was halted. While its attorney declared the local "is in no way admitting liability," the March 9, 1984, *Tri-City Herald* reported, the local agreed earlier that month to settle the case for \$125,000, which forced the local to impose a \$250 assessment on each of its active members to pay back those monies from its General Fund.

After nearly six challenging years, early in 1988 work at the N Reactor and new construction elsewhere in its jurisdiction put about half of the Local 112 membership to work. What's more, the local had begun to make wage and working-condition concessions that allowed their contractors to "target" jobs, such as agreeing to work four 10-hour days and take three days off to secure a project at the Boise Cascade pulp mill in 1988, which helped stabilize employment beginning that year.

ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY

Local 112 appointed its first full-time staff organizer, **Brother Bob Vandecar**, in 1988 to formulate and execute an organizing plan to attract electricians and contractors into affiliating with the union, which would include the use of the I.B.E.W. COMET (Construction Organizing Membership Education Training) program. Brother Vandecar soon after reminded the local's membership in the January 1989 *Brotherhood Broadcasts*, "The increased involvement of our members will help to ensure positive success."

Before he retired 22 years later on July 1, 2010, Brother Vandecar's accomplishments would include organizing the Ash Grove Cement Plant in Durkee, Oregon; organizing the chemical-demilitarization workers at the Umatilla U.S. Depot incinerator site near Hermiston; helping many non-signatory contractors become signatory; and organizing countless non-represented electrical workers.

Then on February 11, 1989, the local's membership approved adding a special



assessment of 25 cents per hour beginning April 1st to establish a **Market Recovery Program** in order to subsidize members who were employed on projects that were gained because they were working at a lower wage scale. "With the present low employment in our jurisdiction," Business Manager Elgin stated in the February 1989 *Brotherhood Broadcasts*, "this program should be a very helpful phase of assisting our organizing program."

Before the year was out, the Market Recovery Program was being used on five different jobs, one of which was a large project won against three non-union contractors. "This will put several of our members to work in the near future," Organizer Vandecar announced in the November 1989 newsletter.

With the local's efforts and an improving economy, construction work in its jurisdiction and employment of its members picked up in 1990. At one point that summer, 286 members were working in the jurisdiction and only 91 of those were working on the Hanford Site as Market Recovery funds captured construction projects that included remodels of the **Walla Walla Penitentiary** and **St. Elizabeth Hospital** in Yakima. As a result, Local 112 members gained 10,200 manhours that year that equated to wages and benefits of approximately \$234,396, while the cost to the fund was \$47,500.

In April 1991, the local, whose members have and continue to work on many of the produce-processing plants in its region such as those operated by **Darigold**, also acquired some unexpected work with the reconstruction of the **Lamb Weston vegetable processing plant** in the Boardman area after a fire had severely damaged it. Upgrade shutdowns at WPPSS No. 2, the Boardman Coal Plant and the Boise-Cascade pulp facility and some newer food-processing plants likewise added to the local's strengthening employment conditions that year.

What's more, residential projects worked by the local's members within its jurisdiction reached an all-time high in early 1991, so much so that the local needed additional residential wiremen during that time.

As conditions continued to improve, that year the local gained an increased wage scale in a new contract with NECA for the first time in seven years. The agreement raised the local's base journeyman pay from \$20.71 to \$21.71 per hour on July 1, and it also boosted



Local 112 members attend a rally to protest State of Washington Ballot Measure No. 17 in 1994, which would require prison inmates to work or attend on-the-job training for 40 hours per week while exempting prison work programs from competitive bidding statutes and prevailing-wage laws. The measure passed in statewide voting that November.





A Local 112 crew on a job in February 1993.

the healthcare-insurance benefit by 10 cents to \$1.51 per hour and the pension benefit by 80 cents to \$3.80 per hour.

That year, the local was even able to put travelers to work within its jurisdiction, where its members were also employed on school projects in Walla Walla, Yakima and the Tri-Cities and many other "smaller" projects. In the wake of the influx, Local 112 **Press Secretary Greg McMurphy** proclaimed in the August 1991 *Journal* that Local 112 was experiencing "its best employment picture in years."

With more jobs such as the Boise-Cascade paper mill substation revision in 1992 employing Local 112 members, work for the local remained steady throughout the remainder of the first half of the decade.

However, non-union incursions into the Local 112 jurisdiction were becoming more frequent and more intrusive. For instance, the situation gained additional attention of the union when a private, non-union contractor was working on the Hanford Site in early 1992, and the

following year a non-union company was awarded the multimillion-dollar remodeling project for Kadlec Hospital in Richland.

Nevertheless, organizing efforts continued to produce positive results for Local 112. In fact, by 1995 the percentage of members employed increased from a low of 49.9 percent in 1988 to 133.5 percent (including travelers); membership increased 25 percent from a low in 1991 of 480 members to 598 members in 1995; and the number of contractors signatory to the local's collective-bargaining agreement had increased from 21 in 1988 to 38 in just seven years.

Through the local's Market Recovery Program, by late 1996 the local had doubled the number of its signatory contractors in Oregon and drastically increased its market share in the Washington state area of its jurisdiction. As such, even when jobs at the co-generation plants in the local's jurisdiction were completed that year, members were still able to stay employed as a result of the program.



Subsequently, when Local 112 celebrated its 50th year anniversary in 1997 with a grand event at the TRAC in Pasco, the local had 645 active members and controlled 74 percent of its industry market share within its jurisdiction, a substantial increase over the roughly 25 percent the local commanded in 1988.

In a sign that the local was, indeed, growing and diversifying with the electrical industry, in June 1997 many of its members went to work building a new **Wal-Mart distribution center** in Hermiston. Market Recovery funds had helped one of its contractors acquire the project, which would be the company's first distribution center in Oregon.

"Our organizing efforts continue to go in many directions," Organizer Vandecar then declared in the March 1998 *Brotherhood Broadcasts*. "With a very little amount of new projects being bid in the past several months,

our market recovery program has been very successful in maintaining employment in an increasingly competitive market."

Despite a growing list of successes, Local 112 ended the decade, the century and the millennium on its heels as non-union contractors and their workforces continued to make gains in capturing larger projects in the local's jurisdiction. Subsequently, in 1998 more than 100 members were on "Book I" while awaiting employment, about which **Business Manager Bill Wilcoxson** lamented in the October *Brotherhood Broadcasts*, "Our members should be working on the prison in Umatilla, the middle school in Kennewick, as well as other jobs and taking the wages and benefits away from our competition. Why do we have so many members out of work when there are so many advertisements for electricians in the media?"

(Continued after next spread.)



Local 112 members participate in a labor rally at the State Capitol in Olympia, Washington, on February 23, 1995, to oppose the repeal of the Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage Act.



Local 112 Training and Education

PREPARING THE FINEST ELECTRICIANS THROUGHOUT SOUTHEAST WASHINGTON AND NORTHEAST OREGON

“This local has been complimented many times for the well-informed and capable apprentices we are putting in the field. This is really a complement to our apprentice school and also the journeymen who work with these young men.”

– Local 112 Business Manager Henry L. Ziemann, November 1968 *Brotherhood Broadcasts*

After Local 112 was chartered in 1947, the training of its apprentices seeking to enter the electrical industry was administered out of Spokane through the **Inland Empire Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee (J.A.T.C.)** as a combined program of the local, that city’s I.B.E.W. Local No. 73 and the Inland Empire Chapter of the National Electrical Contractors Association (NECA). Just as it has been over the next 75 years and in 2022, the education of Local 112 apprentices centered around gaining experience and skills through on-the-job training, during which they work alongside experienced journeyman electricians on jobsites while also earning a wage.

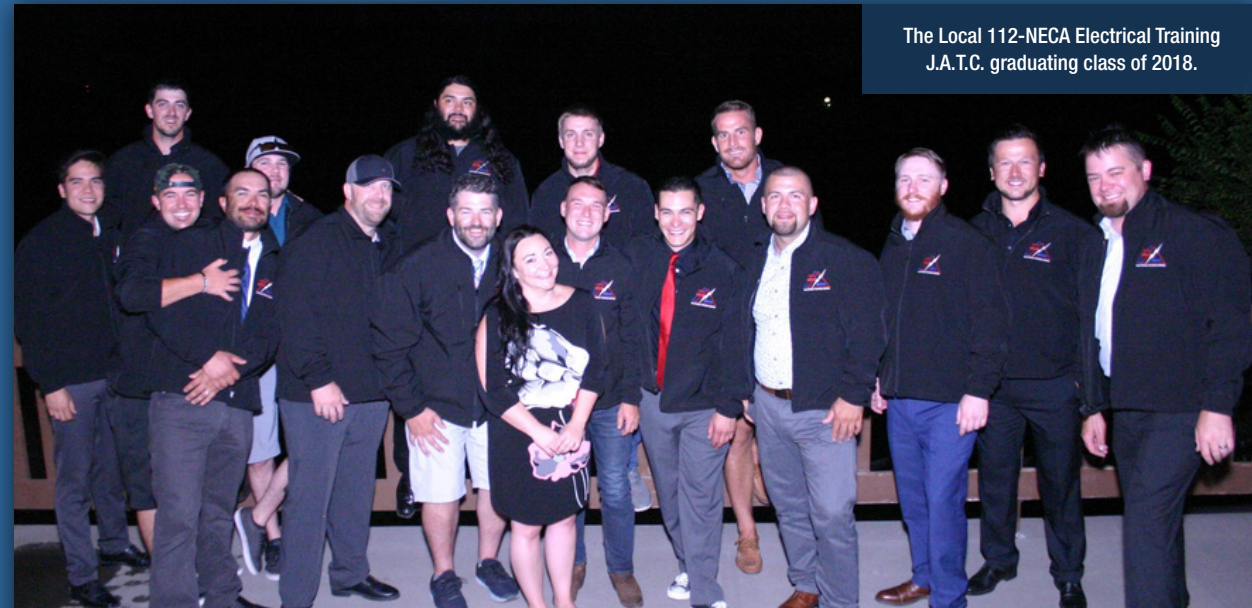
The number of Local 112 trainees grew quickly at the outset, and in 1952 nearly 50 recruits were enrolled in apprenticeship classes that were being held in Pasco, Richland and Yakima. At that time, apprentices were required to complete 144 hours of in-class education through twice-weekly, two-hour sessions for a period of nine months, and as Local 112 **Press Secretary Leslie V. Fleming** explained in the May 1952 I.B.E.W. *Journal*, “The on-the-job training is also closely governed by the local to be sure the boys are getting

every opportunity to work directly with the tools under the watchful eye of a qualified journeyman.”

Every six months – as has continued into 2022 – students were given qualification examinations and went before the J.A.T.C. If the apprentice passed, his or her pay was increased accordingly. After four years, apprentices graduated to journeyman-wireman status if he or she met all requirements of the J.A.T.C.

Prior to 1980, Local 112 apprentices attended classes at the Columbia Basin College Campus, in the old Pasco kindergarten building, at Blue Mountain Community College in Pendleton, Oregon, and at Yakima Valley Community College. But soon after the Local 112-NECA-administered **Tri-Cities/Walla J.A.T.C.** hired **Brother Joe Leibold** as its first training director in 1979, the J.A.T.C. moved its training into a building at the Pasco Airport on July 1, 1980, for its school and lab rooms.

The local also moved its school and lab rooms in the Yakima area into the **Yakima Center for Apprenticeship Training** at 2600 West J Street in that city, which all trades



The Local 112-NECA Electrical Training J.A.T.C. graduating class of 2018.



Local 112 apprentices and their instructors in 1952.

shared, on August 1, 1980. The school and lab rooms at the Blue Mountain Community College continued to serve as a training center for apprentices in that area.

Then in 1982, Local 112 and the J.A.T.C. established the **Local 112-NECA Electrical Training Center** in a building they purchased at 8240 Gage Boulevard in the Columbia Center West in Kennewick – where the local’s training is still located in 2022.

The first apprentice class in the new facility was held on April 8, 1982, after which Local 112 **Press Secretary Larry Yount** declared in the July 1982 *Journal*, “This symbolizes a giant step from the previous facilities used by our members.” At that time, the training center consisted of eight welding booths, motor control boards, logic control boards, metering equipment, fire alarm apparatus and pipe-bending equipment.

By that time, the Local 112 training program was providing upgrade classes and training for its journeyman-level electrician members, as journeymen were required through the local’s working agreement with its contractors to take a course of training each year. The first journey-level class offered in the new training center was rigging, followed by solid-state logic, motor control, fire alarm, fiber optics and refrigeration.

Shortly after **Brother Bill Wilcoxson** was appointed Training Director in 1982 (a position he would hold until being elected Business Manager of Local 112 in 1989), the school had six instructors teaching 125 apprentices and journeymen in continuing-education classes.

In 1994, the training program’s schedule for apprentices changed from twice-weekly night classes to a rotating 40-hour day schedule. With 125 apprentices in the program in 1997, the local hired **Brother Ike Steele** as its first full-time instructor that year.

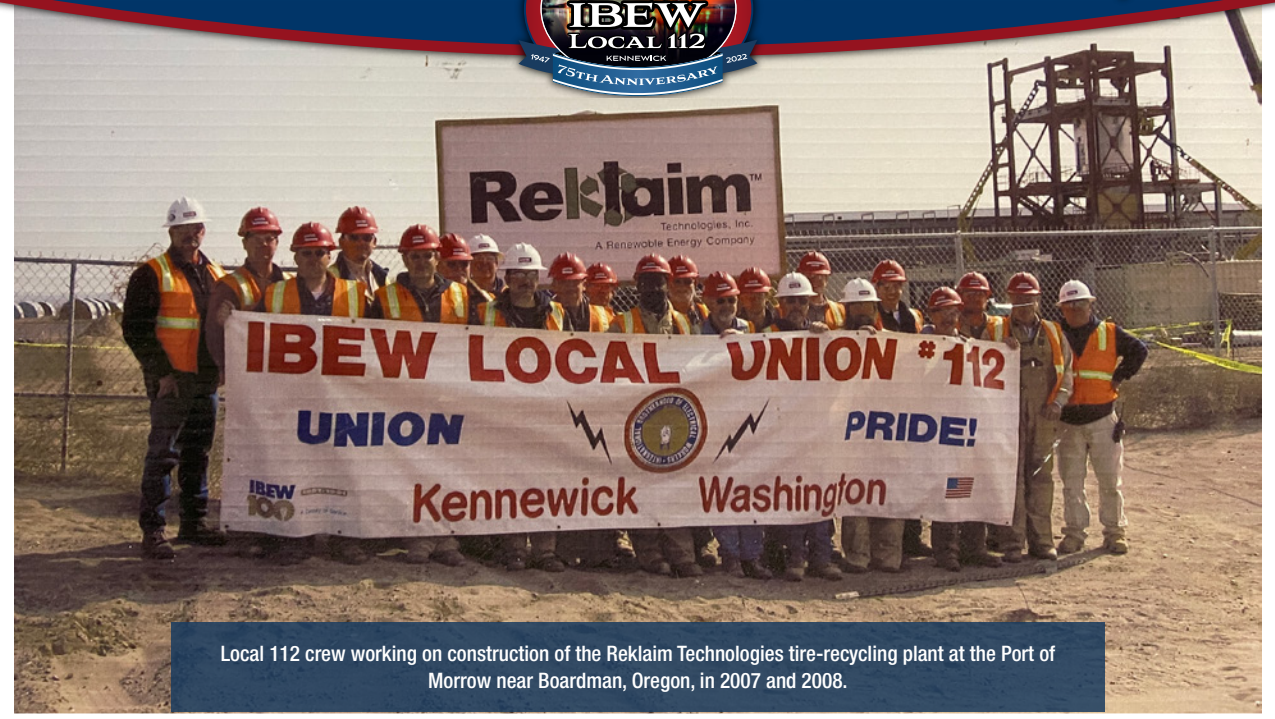
Local 112 and NECA jointly purchased a 3.5-acre lot on Edison Street, on which the local built its new union hall in 2019, with plans to also add a new apprenticeship facility to the site.

Local 112 apprentices have competed – and historically placed very well – in the annual **Western States Apprenticeship Contest** since it was first organized by Oregon-based I.B.E.W. locals in 1963, when it was the **Northwest States Apprenticeship Contest**. Since that time, during which its name was changed in 1998, the competition has grown from just Oregon I.B.E.W. training programs to include those in Washington, Alaska, California, Idaho and Utah, and later Hawaii, Colorado, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming.



Local 112 apprentices compete in the 2012 Northwest States Apprenticeship Contest.





Local 112 crew working on construction of the Reclaim Technologies tire-recycling plant at the Port of Morrow near Boardman, Oregon, in 2007 and 2008.

WELCOMING VIT & WIND & DATA

As it entered the new "Y2K" millennium of the 2000s, "Partnering for the 21st Century" was a primary campaign focus of Local 112 in its ongoing efforts to regain market share. To that end, the program utilized subcommittees that devised and discussed items through which the local could get more work.

Its initial effort was the formation of a **Labor-Management Cooperation Committee** (LMCC) that would foster better communication and collaboration between the local and its employing contractors of the Western Division, Inland Empire Chapter NECA. To fund the committee, the local's membership subsequently agreed to a deduction of 5 cents per hour from their wage package beginning with the new contract in June 2000, which would be matched by a 5-cent-per-hour contribution by contractors.

That first contract of the new millennium provided a new journeyman base wage scale of \$27.31 per hour. It also called

for contractor contributions of \$2.83 per hour worked to the Health and Welfare Plan, 3-percent of wages to the N.E.B.F., \$3.80 per hour to the Retirement Plan and 30 cents per hour to the Electrical Training Fund.

In addition, the local had a new Business Manager beginning in 2000 in **Brother David Smith**.

Work and employment for the local's membership was stable, as well, at the time, with 185 wiremen working on an incinerator



Longtime Local 112 office employee and manager Lori Johnson, who has been with the local since December 1973, and longtime Local 112 Business Manager George Elgin, who held that position longer than any other Business Manager in the local's history, are shown in 2003.



project at the Umatilla Army Depot that would be completed before the end of the year. By that October, the local had near-full employment of its members and was hosting approximately 200 travelers from sister I.B.E.W. locals.

In 2001, an upgrade outage at the Columbia Generating Plant in May took on 40 electricians while continued erection of Florida Light & Power's **Stateline I Wind Farm** on the Vansycle Ridge in Umatilla and Walla Walla counties worked approximately 30 wiremen. The start of work on Enron Power and Industrial Company's two-generating-unit **Coyote Springs II Co-Generation Plant** in Boardman, which would simultaneously generate electricity and usable steam, under a Pendleton Building & Construction Trades Council-administered Project Labor Agreement promised more work for the local's electricians.

But the primary source of a seemingly overabundance of future work being eyed by the local was construction of the **Hanford Tank Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant**, or Vitrification (VIT) Plant, planned for the disposal of nuclear waste on the Hanford Site. After the U.S. Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Washington State Department of Ecology entered into an accord, named the Tri-Party



Local 112 retirees (left to right) Joe Marks and John Allan receive their I.B.E.W. 65-year service awards in 2012.

Agreement (TPA), in 1989 to clean up the 56-million gallons of radioactive waste in aging underground tanks, plans began for the world's largest radioactive-waste treatment plant. The facility would use vitrification technology to stabilize the waste by mixing it with glass-forming materials, heating the mixture and pouring it into stainless steel canisters to cool and solidify into a safe form for storage.

Delays put the VIT Plant upwards of 18 months behind schedule at the outset, however, and it would only employ a relatively small number of union electricians in the early 2000s. What's more, a depressed economy in the Local 112 region beginning in 2002 continued to hamper construction and employment into 2006, with jobs such as the Stateline Wind Farm delayed for lack of materials and funding.

Work in the local's jurisdiction finally picked up by 2006 and would remain steady throughout the following year before surging in early 2008. But first, calls for manpower in 2006 came from across its territory, with the



Local 112 members participate in an organizing blitz in 2011 to inform non-union electricians and electrical contractors in the local's jurisdiction about the benefits of union affiliation.



Boardman Coal Plant providing the greatest number of employment opportunities for a shutdown while expansion of the Tillamook County Creamery Association's **Columbia River Cheese Processing facility** in Boardman and the Boise-Cascade pulp mill began hiring journeyman wiremen as well.

Wind farm work similarly spiked, although slowly, with the **Leaning Juniper Wind Power Facility** near Arlington, Oregon, employing some Local 112 members.

Into 2008, calls for manpower were going unfilled as work in the local's territory swelled. Increased employment opportunities included heightened demand for journeyman electricians for the VIT Plant and initial calls for wiremen on construction of the massive **Amazon Data Center** in Boardman.

When the large amount of construction work under the local's jurisdiction slowed in late 2008 and into 2009 as the result of a stagnant economy, wind-generation projects and upgrade outages at Hanford and Boardman plants in spring 2009 helped keep most members working. However, as the decade was coming to an end, significant, long-term employment would escape the local for lack of any major projects.

STRONG INTO NEW HQ & 75TH

Local 112 enjoyed steady, if at-times slack, employment throughout the first half of the 2010s, with data centers in Oregon, the VIT Plant, the cheese plant, the Army Depot, wind farms and plant upgrade outages

HEADQUARTERS DEDICATED IN 2019

Local 112 began moving at the end of July 2019 into its new, \$3.4-million union hall at 114 North Edison Street in Kennebec after having been in its former union hall for 55 years. The 14,000-square-foot building, which nearly tripled the size of the local's previous headquarters, was built on land the local had previously purchased.

The modern facility features about 9,000 square feet of office space and classroom labs and a 5,000-square-foot auditorium. The general contractor for construction of the building was Total Site Services of Richland. Meier Architecture Engineering of Kennebec did the design work.

The local held a grand opening of its new union hall on August 2, 2019.



The new Local 112 Union Hall in Kennebec under construction in 2019.



throughout its jurisdiction providing the bulk of regular work for members. "As we all know, the work picture has been very good for quite some time," Local 112 **Organizer Dave Davis** proclaimed in the August 2013 *Brotherhood Broadcasts*. "We have been very fortunate not only to have had work for our local members but also to have been able to provide earning opportunities for our traveling Sisters and Brothers as well."

However, despite the sound work opportunities, during the five-year period of 2011 through 2015 the local's membership dropped by 84 to 697 total members. The local had lost numbers not only because the Army Depot incinerator project was completed but also as a result of fewer union maintenance jobs being available and the advancement of the non-union sector.

To help combat the trend, on May 28, 2015, Local 112 adopted an **Organizing Resolution** whereby it re-committed itself and its members to organizing. As such, the local resolved to "make every effort" to organize 180 new members between January 2015 and January 2025 and obtain a membership total of 925 members on January 2, 2025.

Construction of data centers, schools and the **Carty Generating Station** near Boardman, which would go into service in late 2016, helped Local 112 members in 2015 surpass the total manhours they worked the previous year. In the ensuing years, employment remained stable as new data centers were being constructed when existing ones were completed and the **Direct-Feed Low-Activity Waste (DFLAW) Program** to process nuclear waste at the VIT Plant on the Hanford Site got underway in 2016.

As signatory NECA contractors continued to bid work aggressively and win those and other jobs, they were able to keep Local 112 members consistently employed during that time. In fact, calls for electricians on data centers in Oregon and at the VIT Plant went unfilled at times in 2016 and 2017.



VET FIRST TO FINISH ONLINE PRE-TRAINING

Local 112 **Brother Raul Gutierrez**, a U.S. Army veteran who served for one year in South Korea and nine months in Afghanistan as a combat medic, became the first person to finish the I.B.E.W. pre-apprenticeship Veterans Electrical Entry Program (VEEP) completely online when he completed it in October 2020. After finishing the VEEP computer-mediated learning course, which allows participants to take online classes that prepare them for an I.B.E.W. apprenticeship, Brother Gutierrez said, "It's nice to see an organization actually come out and provide a path for veterans to join them, especially the I.B.E.W., which can provide veterans with a very good career."

The computer-mediated curriculum of VEEP, which is open to service members and their spouses, covers the core components of a first-year inside wireman apprenticeship, such as reading blueprints, safety, the electrical code and DC theory. The program is usually administered in person over seven weeks toward the end of military service, but beginning in 2020, the Electrical Training Alliance, the training arm of the I.B.E.W. and the National Electrical Contractors Association, created an online option as a way to expand access to it.

Electrical Training Alliance **Curriculum Specialist Greg McMurphy**, who was a training instructor with Local 112, provides support to the online trainees.



Local 112 Brother Raul Gutierrez accepts his completion certificate after becoming the first person to finish the online version of the I.B.E.W. Veterans Electrical Entry Program in October 2020.



With ample employment available for members available in 2016, that year its wiremen's manhours worked increased 11.2 percent over the previous year. What's more, during 2017 the local took in 84 new members, representing the largest membership increase over the previous five years.

In 2018, the local grew to 798 active members by July. At that time, its market share was approximately 65 percent, with union density among workers in its jurisdiction approximately 55 percent.

That year, the start of construction of the **Columbia Pulp Mill** near the Town of Starbuck in Columbia County, added another source of manhours for the local while data centers and school projects continued hiring. Described as North America's first tree-free pulp mill, the \$200-million, 140,000-square-foot plant would turn straw into sustainable pulp for paper and packing goods after it was completed with the skills of Local 112 craftspeople in September 2019.

Data centers, schools and Hanford cleanup work continued to drive strong employment into and throughout 2019, during which Local 112 electricians also began wiring the new **Packaging Corporation of America** cardboard plant in Richland. The \$26-million box-making facility would open in mid-November in the city's Horn Rapids Industrial Park.

Perhaps most notably that year, however, was the opening of the new, modern **Local 112 Union Hall** in Kennebec in August 2019. The \$3.4-million, 14,000-square-foot facility replaced the local's former home and headquarters of 55 years.

The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, which first appeared in the United States in early 2020 and would claim the lives of nearly 1-million Americans over the next two years and into 2022, stalled Local 112 as social distancing became the norm to help stop the spread of the disease. By the end of 2020, referrals for employment to the hall began to increase again as contractors learned how to implement social-distancing and safe-practices on jobsites. Subsequently, data centers continued hiring as well as some new work on schools in the jurisdiction while work was divided among the local's work crews to maintain a "minimal-safe" condition.

Organizing efforts by the local likewise returned to relative normal, although they were somewhat hampered by slowing construction work in Washington. Regardless, before the end of 2020, the local's membership at one point stood at 1,059 Brothers and Sisters.

Those included the local's newest classifications of members, **Commissioning Technicians** working operations at the VIT Plant and **Material Handlers** for green-energy projects, who were neither



Local 112 retirees (left to right) Ike Steele, Art Krueger and Rich Balzaretti receive their I.B.E.W. 55-year service awards in 2012.



Local 112 participates in the Fourth of July Parade in Hermiston, Oregon, in 2016.

electrical workers nor apprentices but instead supported those members on jobs by moving materials, uncrating packages and performing related tasks. The need to organize those types of workers was the result of the push for green energy through solar and wind power generation, including the construction of several **solar farms** through the 2020s.

The local went on to settle its current contract with the Western Division, Inland Empire Chapter NECA in early 2021, which is in effect through May 31, 2024. The contract set the journeyman scale for its first year at \$50 per hour and called for contractor contributions of \$10.63 per hour worked to the Health and Welfare Plan, 3-percent of wages to the N.E.B.F., \$10 per hour to the Retirement Plan and 80 cents per hour to the Electrical Training Fund.

Emerging further from the COVID pandemic but still navigating its lingering medical, social, and mental effects, as well as those on the construction industry, employment was strong

for Local 112 members throughout 2021 and into the local's 75th-anniversary month of June 2022, although most larger jobs were in Oregon. Reflecting on the year, current **Business Manager Travis Swayze** announced in the December 2021 *Brotherhood Broadcasts*, "We have successfully made it through 2021 even though it has been a tumultuous year within our local."

Having made it through 75 years since being chartered in 1947, Local 112, its members and its signatory contractors in June 2022 continue to build plants, factories, churches, schools, malls, gas stations, hospitals, pulp mills, wineries, dairies, wind farms, solar farms, data centers and more after having worked on most all of the nuclear and traditionally powered generating plants and dams in the area, including much of the now-historic Hanford Site. With that legacy behind it, Local 112 is sure to continue bringing the power to southeastern Washington and northeastern Oregon well into the future. ●



LOCAL 112 WAGE AND BENEFIT SCALES

SINCE LOCAL 112 WAS CHARTERED IN 1947

MONTH: Month in which Collective Bargaining Agreement went into effect.

WAGES: Per-hour Local 112 Journeyman Electrician Wage Scale. From 1947-1955, WAGES represent Basic/Hanford Site scales.

H&W BENEFIT: Employers' per-hour contribution to a Local 112 Health & Welfare Insurance Plan Fund.

N.E.B.F.: Employers' percentage of income contribution to the I.B.E.W. National Electrical Benefit Fund for retirement pensions.

H&W TRUST: Employers' per-hour contribution to the I.B.E.W. Health & Welfare Trust.

PENSION: Employers' per-hour contribution to a Local 112 Retirement Plan Fund.

J.A.T.C.: Employers' per-hour contribution to the Local 112-NECA Joint Apprenticeship & Training Fund.

YEAR	MONTH	WAGES	H&W BENEFIT	N.E.B.F.	H&W TRUST	PENSION	J.A.T.C.
1947		\$2.00/\$2.10		1%			
1948		\$2.10/\$2.30		1%			
1949		\$2.30/\$2.50		1%			
1950		\$2.40/\$2.65		1%			
1951		\$2.50/\$2.75		1%			
1952		\$2.53/\$2.75		1%			
1952		\$2.53/\$2.75		1%			
1953		\$2.80/\$2.90		1%			
1954		\$2.90/\$3.00		1%			
1955		\$3.00/\$3.10		1%			
1956		\$3.20		1%			
1957		\$3.25	\$0.07-1/2	1%			
1958		\$3.25	\$0.07-1/2	1%			
1959		\$3.25	\$0.07-1/2	1%			
1960	January	\$3.70	\$0.10	1%			
1960	July	\$3.80	\$0.10	1%			
1961	January	\$3.90	\$0.10	1%			
1961	July	\$4.05	\$0.10	1%			
1962	July	\$4.10	\$0.10	1%			
1963	January	\$4.25	\$0.10	1%			
1963	July	\$4.30	\$0.10	1%			
1964	January	\$4.45	\$0.10	1%			
1964	July	\$4.58	\$0.10	1%			
1965	July	\$4.63	\$0.15	1%			
1966	January	\$4.72	\$0.15	1%			
1966	July	\$5.00	\$0.15	1%		\$0.01	
1967	January	\$5.32	\$0.15	1%		\$0.01	
1968	July	\$5.57	\$0.20	1%		\$0.02	
1969	January	\$5.77	\$0.20	1%		\$0.02	



YEAR	MONTH	WAGES	H&W BENEFIT	N.E.B.F.	H&W TRUST	PENSION	J.A.T.C.
1969	July	\$6.02	\$0.25	1%		\$0.02	
1970	January	\$6.27	\$0.25	1%		\$0.02	
1970	July	\$6.62	\$0.25	1%		\$0.02	
1971	January	\$7.12	\$0.25	1%		\$0.02	
1971	July	\$7.53	\$0.25	1%		\$0.02	
1972	July	\$8.03	\$0.25	1%		\$0.02	
1972	October	\$7.93	\$0.35	1%		\$0.02	
1973	July	\$8.05	\$0.35	1%	\$0.40	\$0.02	
1974	July	\$8.55	\$0.35	1%	\$0.40	\$0.02	
1975	July	\$9.85	\$0.35	1%	\$0.40	\$0.02	
1976	January	\$10.75	\$0.35	1%	\$0.40	\$0.02	
1976	July	\$11.75	\$0.35	1%	\$0.40	\$0.02	
1977	January	\$12.13	\$0.57	1%	\$0.40	\$0.02	
1977	July	\$12.57	\$0.57	1%	\$0.70	\$0.02	
1978	January	\$13.17	\$0.73	3%	\$0.70	\$0.02	
1978	July	\$13.52	\$0.83	3%	\$1.00	\$0.02	
1979	January	\$14.27	\$0.83	3%	\$1.00	\$0.02	
1979	July	\$14.97	\$0.83	3%	\$1.30	\$0.05	
1980	January	\$15.77	\$0.95	3%	\$1.30	\$0.05	
1980	July	\$16.65	\$0.95	3%	\$1.30	\$0.05	
1981	January	\$17.45	\$0.95	3%	\$1.30	\$0.05	
1981	July	\$18.61	\$0.95	3%	\$1.30	\$0.10	
1982	January	\$18.82	\$0.95	3%	\$1.30	\$0.50	\$0.10
1982	July	\$20.39	\$1.13	3%	\$1.30	\$1.00	\$0.10
1983	January	\$20.29	\$1.13	3%	\$1.30	\$1.00	\$0.20
1983	July	\$20.87	\$1.30	3%	\$1.30	\$2.00	\$0.20
1984	July	\$20.76	\$1.41	3%	(Terminated)	\$3.30	\$0.20
1985	July	\$20.71	\$1.41	3%		\$3.00	\$0.30
1986	(Wages frozen)	\$20.71	\$1.41	3%		\$3.00	\$0.30
1987	(Wages frozen)	\$20.71	\$1.41	3%		\$3.00	\$0.30
1988	(Wages frozen)	\$20.71	\$1.41	3%		\$3.00	\$0.30
1989	(Wages frozen)	\$20.71	\$1.41	3%		\$3.00	\$0.30
1990	(Wages frozen)	\$20.71	\$1.41	3%		\$3.00	\$0.30
1991	(Wages frozen)	\$20.71	\$1.41	3%		\$3.00	\$0.30
1991	July	\$21.21	\$1.51	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
1992	January	\$21.21	\$2.51	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
1992	July	\$21.70	\$1.81	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
1993	January	\$21.70	\$1.81	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
1993	July	\$22.22	\$1.93	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
1994	January	\$22.22	\$1.93	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
1994	Sept	\$22.50	\$2.73	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30



YEAR	MONTH	WAGES	H&W BENEFIT	N.E.B.F.	H&W TRUST	PENSION	J.A.T.C.
1995	January	\$21.15	\$2.73	3%		\$3.30	\$0.30
1995	July	\$23.00	\$2.73	3%		\$3.30	\$0.30
1996	January	\$23.20	\$2.73	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
1996	Sept	\$24.20	\$2.73	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
1997	June	\$25.20	\$2.73	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
1998	June	\$26.20	\$2.73	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
1999	Sept	\$26.45	\$2.83	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
1999	December	\$26.87	\$2.83	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
2000	June	\$27.31	\$2.83	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
2000	December	\$27.45	\$3.08	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
2001	June	\$27.80	\$3.08	3%		\$3.80	\$0.30
2001	December	\$28.20	\$3.08	3%		\$4.80	\$0.30
2002	January	\$27.75	\$3.53	3%		\$4.80	\$0.30
2002	June	\$28.75	\$4.18	3%		\$5.15	\$0.30
2003	June	\$29.25	\$5.03	3%		\$5.65	\$0.30
2004	June	\$29.75	\$5.98	3%		\$6.00	\$0.30
2005	June	\$29.90	\$5.98	3%		\$6.00	\$0.30
2005	July	\$29.90	\$6.13	3%		\$6.00	\$0.30
2006	June	\$30.30	\$6.38	3%		\$6.00	\$0.30
2006	Dec	\$30.30	\$6.68	3%		\$6.35	\$0.30
2007	June	\$31.90	\$6.68	3%		\$6.35	\$0.30
2008	June	\$32.75	\$6.68	3%		\$6.50	\$0.30
2008	Dec	\$33.70	\$6.68	3%		\$6.50	\$0.30
2009	June	\$34.95	\$6.68	3%		\$6.50	\$0.30
2009	July	\$34.95	\$6.93	3%		\$6.50	\$0.30
2010	June	\$35.20	\$7.23	3%		\$6.70	\$0.30
2011	June	\$35.90	\$7.63	3%		\$6.70	\$0.30
2012	June	\$36.55	\$7.63	3%		\$6.70	\$0.35
2012	July	\$36.55	\$8.13	3%		\$6.70	\$0.35
2013	June	\$37.05	\$8.13	3%		\$6.95	\$0.35
2013	Julv	\$37.05	\$8.88	3%		\$6.95	\$0.35
2014	June	\$38.05	\$8.98	3%		\$7.25	\$0.45
2015	June	\$38.80	\$9.08	3%		\$7.75	\$0.60
2016	May	\$40.30	\$9.08	3%		\$8.00	\$0.60
2017	June	\$40.90	\$9.58	3%		\$8.65	\$0.60
2018	June	\$43.50	\$9.68	3%		\$8.65	\$0.90
2019	June	\$46.05	\$9.93	3%		\$8.65	\$1.10
2020	June	\$48.05	\$10.43	3%		\$9.15	\$1.10
2021	June	\$50.00	\$10.63	3%		\$10.00	\$0.80
2022	June	\$51.75	\$10.83	3%		\$11.00	\$0.80

THE LADIES IN THE LOCAL 112 HALL



Local 112 former Office Manager Andi Leiby (left) worked for the local for 37 years before retiring in 1994, while Mari Arbes (right) worked in the local's office for 24 years.

Miss Crum was Local 112's first Office Manager after the local was chartered in 1947; she was later joined in the local's office by Millie Tidrick. Andi Leiby, who previously worked for the Carpenters' Union, was hired by the local in March 1958, and Mari Arbes came on staff later that year. Andi and Mari worked together until Sharron Stanford was hired in the 1960 and worked for the local for a short time before moving to the Vancouver area.

With the uptick in work in the early 1970s, Local 112 hired Lori Johnson in late 1973 and Beth Brown joined the group in 1978. Beth worked in the hall until 1983, when an extreme downturn in work in the local's jurisdiction forced layoffs in the office. Mari retired in 1982, and Lori and Andi worked together until Andi's retirement in 1994.

Sonya Englert joined the Local 112 office team in 2002 and has been with the local for over 20 years.

The local's administrative staff signed its first collective-bargaining agreement, which was negotiated between Local 112 and the Office & Professional Employees Union Local No. 100 in Portland, sometime in the 1960s. As part of negotiations in the 1970s, the staff began participating in the N.E.B.F. Pension plan, which required I.B.E.W. membership, at which time they became the newest members of the Electrical Workers union.

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IBEW 47

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Congratulations

Best Wishes, Local 112, on Your 75th Anniversary!

From Your Brothers and Sisters in Oregon

We represent construction workers in 27 local unions and 30 affiliates that are highly skilled in a wide array of crafts.



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Happy 75th Anniversary

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75th
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From the Members and Officers
of Carpenters Local 59



LOCAL 59 PROUDLY SERVES CENTRAL AND
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**IT WAS 75 YEARS AGO THIS YEAR
OUR FOREFATHERS' DREAMS CAME TRUE,
A LOCAL UNION STRONG AND PROUD
CAME TO BE AS ONE-ONE-TWO.**

**WE BUILT THE DAMS AND POWER PLANTS,
THE HANFORD AREA TOO,
WE HELPED OUR NATION WIN A WAR,
KNOWN TO ALL AS WORLD WAR II.**

**FROM THE DATA CENTERS TO THE SOLAR FARMS
AND EVERYTHING IN BETWEEN,
WE DO OUR JOB AND DO IT WELL,
WITH MUCH OF IT BEHIND THE SCENES.**

**WITH OUR HEADS HELD HIGH,
WE WORK HARD EACH DAY,
GIVING EIGHT FOR EIGHT
FOR WELL-EARNED PAY.**

**WE TAKE PRIDE IN OUR SKILLS
AND THE JOB THAT IS DONE,
WE LEAD BY EXAMPLE
AND TEACH THE YOUNG.**

**WHEN A MEMBER IS IN NEED,
WE LEND A HAND,
WE STAND STRONG TOGETHER
TO HELP THE WORKING MAN.**

**TO OUR BROTHERS & SISTERS
WHO HAVE MADE THIS GREAT TEAM,
LET US CONTINUE THE VISION
OUR FOREFATHERS DREAMED!**

By Local 112 Office Manager Lori Johnson

(Lori has been with Local 112 since December 1973 and has served as its office manager since April 1994.)

Thank You to Our Gold Sponsors

