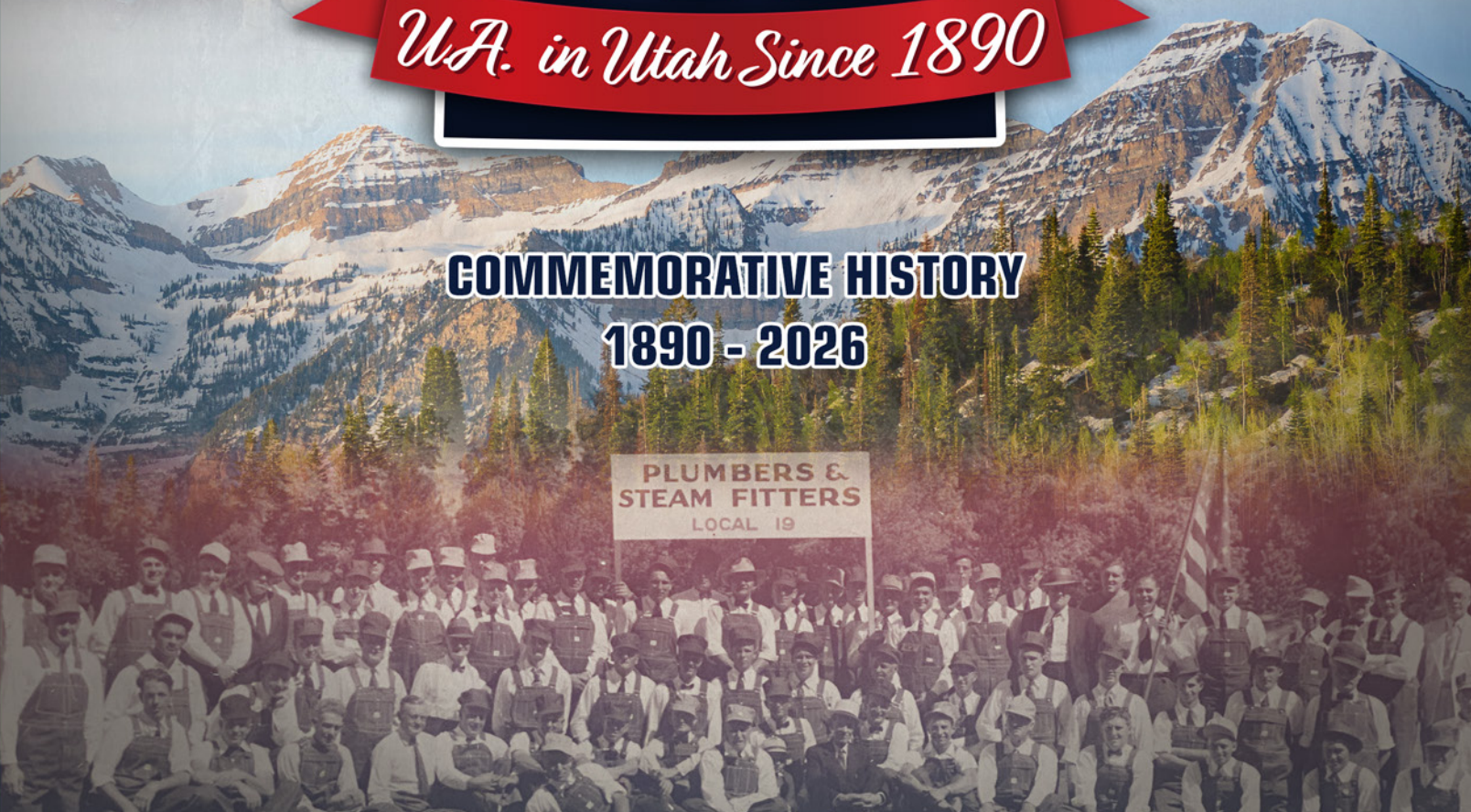
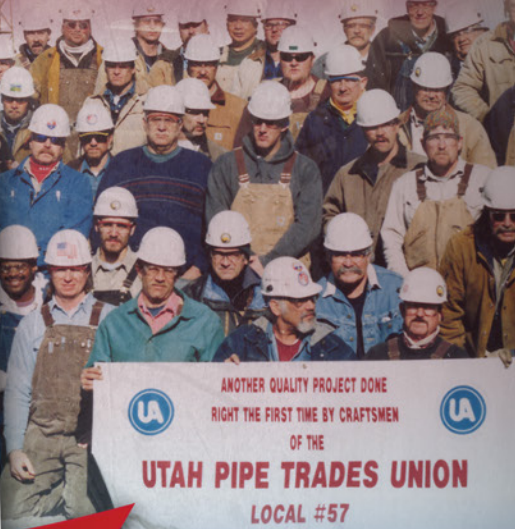




UA
UNITED ASSOCIATION
PLUMBERS, PIPEFITTERS &
HVAC&R TECHNICIANS
LOCAL NO.
140
U.A. in Utah Since 1890



COMMEMORATIVE HISTORY
1890 - 2026



TIMELINE OF UNITED ASSOCIATION LOCALS IN UTAH

(Listed in chronological order by charter date.)

U.A. Local No. 19

Salt Lake City, Plumbers and Pipefitters

Chartered by the U.A. on March 6, 1890; merged with Local No. 57 and Local No. 348 to form Local No. 140 on March 1, 2005.

U.A. Local No. 37

City of Ogden, Plumbers and Steamfitters

Chartered by the U.A. in the early 1890s; defunct by 1892.

U.A. Local No. 397

City of Ogden, Plumbers and Steamfitters

Chartered by the U.A. in 1903; defunct in 1905.

U.A. Local No. 363

City of Ogden, Plumbers and Steamfitters

Chartered by the U.A. in 1906; defunct in 1908.

U.A. Local No. 193

Salt Lake City, Steamfitter Helpers

Chartered by the U.A. in April 1909 for Local No. 19's steamfitter helpers; merged back into Local No. 19 in July 1914.

U.A. Local No. 559

Salt Lake City, Steamfitters

Chartered by the U.A. in January 1912 for Local No. 19's steamfitters; merged back into Local No. 19 in July 1914.

U.A. Local No. 415

City of Ogden, Plumbers and Steamfitters

Chartered by the U.A. in August 1913; merged into Local No. 19 on March 31, 1951.

U.A. Local No. 642

City of Provo, Plumbers and Steamfitters

Chartered by the U.A. in April 1924; merged into Local No. 19 on March 31, 1951.

U.A. Local No. 666

City of Logan, Plumbers and Steamfitters

Chartered by the U.A. in the late 1930s; merged into Local No. 19 on March 31, 1951.

U.A. Local No. 57

State of Utah (excluding Salt Lake City), Plumbers and Steamfitters

Chartered by the U.A. on January 1, 1953; rechartered on April 23, 1954, as a "Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technicians" local after Local No. 348 of Ogden and Local No. 466 of Provo were chartered; merged with Local No. 19 and Local No. 348 to form Local No. 140 on March 1, 2005.

U.A. Local No. 466

City of Provo, Plumbers and Steamfitters

Chartered by the U.A. on April 21, 1954; merged into Local No. 57 on June 1, 1982.

U.A. Local No. 348

City of Ogden, Plumbers and Steamfitters

Chartered by the U.A. on April 21, 1954; merged with Local No. 19 and Local No. 57 to form Local No. 140 on March 1, 2005.

U.A. Local No. 140

State of Utah; Plumbers, Pipefitters and H.V.A.C.&R.* Technicians

Chartered by the U.A. on March 1, 2005, with the merger of Local No. 19, Local No. 57 and Local No. 348; active in 2026 as the only U.A. local in the State of Utah.

(*Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration)



U.A. HERITAGE OF PRIDE, SKILL LIVES ON IN LOCAL 140

On behalf of all the members of United Association Local 140, I express our gratitude to the U.A. members who came before us and helped build, strengthen and carry forward the brotherhood and legacy of the U.A. in Utah. Through their hard work, craftsmanship and solidarity, they built a union committed to dignity in the workplace, dignity in retirement and the belief that Plumbers, Pipefitters, and H.V.A.C.&R. Technicians are stronger together.

The legacy of those who came before us is reflected in every job completed with pride, every skill passed down to an apprentice and every member who continues to uphold those values today. Their sacrifices and vision created opportunities that benefit all of us, and for that, we owe them our respect and appreciation.

To our current membership, thank you for carrying those values forward. Through your professionalism, craftsmanship and commitment to helping our Brothers and Sisters, you continue to keep Local 140 strong and growing. Through organizing, training, increasing our market share and staying united, we will continue to strengthen the U.A. in Utah for generations to come.

This union belongs to every one of our members. It is our responsibility to protect it, strengthen it and leave it better than we found it. We honor our history not only by remembering those who built this union, but by seizing the opportunities ahead and standing united in the work we do.

I am proud to be a member of the United Association and of U.A. Local 140. I am excited about the opportunities before us to strengthen our trades, advance our union and continue improving the lives of our members and their families.

United in brotherhood, proud of our history and committed to our future,

Jeremy Haslam
Business Manager
U.A. Local 140



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The History of The U.A. in Utah, 1890-2026

AN UNRIVALED LEGACY BUILT SERVING THE BEEHIVE STATE AND ITS UNION PIPING INDUSTRY



MARCH 1, 2005.

The preeminent date in the existence of **Local No. 140** of the United Association (U.A.) of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada. The U.A. chartered the Salt Lake City-based local that day to represent all of the union's members in the State of Utah after it consolidated existing **Local No. 19**, **Local No. 57** and **Local No. 348** together into the single local that continues to oversee the state's union piping industry.

But March 1, 2005, is far from the sole noteworthy day in the history of the U.A. presence in both the U.S. Territory of Utah and then the State of Utah (after the territory was granted statehood on January 4, 1896); instead, it is among a myriad of landmark dates associated with the state's union piping industry over the past nearly 140 years.

1887.

Sometime during that year, the **International Association of Plumbers, Steamfitters & Gasfitters**, which had been formed in 1884 as a union of the leader umbrella Knights of Labor organization, established a local union in Salt Lake City in what at the time was still the Territory of Utah. The local functioned at least into late 1889, while striking against its employers in early October 1888 to reduce the length of its members' work days from 10 hours to 9 hours. *(The International Association would ultimately band together with various independent unions to establish the U.A., initially known as the United Association of Journeyman Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, on October 11, 1889.)*

MARCH 6, 1890.

Just five months after the U.A. itself was founded, the union established its first local in what would become the State of Utah in 1896 and chartered it as Local No. 19 on March 6, 1890. The Salt Lake City-based local originally represented plumbers and steamfitters throughout Utah before being rechartered with trade jurisdiction over plumbers and pipefitters.

MARCH 31, 1951.

The U.A. merged its plumbers and steamfitters **Local No. 415** of Ogden, **Local No. 642** of Provo and **Local No. 666** of Logan into Local 19 on March 31, 1951. Afterward, only one U.A. local operated with jurisdiction over the State of Utah during the next nearly two years.

JANUARY 1, 1953.

The U.A. formed Local No. 57 with Local 19 members throughout the State of Utah who were not employed in Salt Lake City (and eventually Salt Lake County) and chartered the new local on January 1, 1953. After the union chartered Local 348 in Ogden and **Local No. 466** in Provo on April 21, 1954, to represent plumbers and pipefitters in and around those cities, Local 57 would be rechartered on **April 23, 1954**, with the new trade jurisdiction of “Refrigeration and Air Conditioning” for the entire state and the Wyoming counties of Uinta and Sweetwater.

APRIL 21, 1954.

When the U.A. chartered Local No. 348 and Local No. 466 on April 21, 1954, to represent its member plumbers and pipefitters in the Ogden and Provo areas, respectively, the union then had four locals in the State of Utah. Locals 19, 57, 348 and 466 would coexist over the next nearly three decades before the U.A. merged Local 466 back into Local 57 on **June 1, 1982**.

Those four locals – and locals 19, 57 and 348 after Local 466 was amalgamated into Local 57 – regularly worked and acted together on an extensive range of efforts to serve and protect the union piping industry and their members across the state, primarily as the **Utah Pipe Trades Association**. Those joint endeavors were accentuated by collectively bargaining for new work agreements with the Utah Heating and Plumbing Contractors Association and later the state’s chapter of the Mechanical Contractors Association, and providing industry-leading training for their apprentices and journeyman-level members through the **Utah Pipe Trades Educational Program** and the **Utah Career Center**.

Together, the locals consistently gained improved employment contracts with upgraded wage scales and working conditions as well as life-improving employer-funded fringe benefits for their members. Those enhancements in their agreements included new, statewide health and welfare insurance that was established in 1955 and a new, statewide pension plan for retirements that was established in 1964.

Working side-by-side on jobsites and out in their communities, Utah’s U.A. locals and their members supported and advanced the well-being of both its jurisdiction and the piping industry. From sponsoring a booth at the Utah State Fair in 1961 to educating the public about the union pipe trades to helping erect venues for the 2002 Winter Olympic games held in and around Salt Lake City, the union’s members long upheld and embodied the theme of that state fair display: “Progress in Plumbing, Heating and Cooling.”

Now united into a single local union that covers the entire State of Utah, 136 years after the first U.A. members began serving the state and 21 years after the union formed Local 140, **Business Manager John Stevenson** explained in the March 2022 issue of the U.A. *Journal*, “The running joke at Local 140 is the fact that the local is viewed as Salt Lake City, when in fact the majority of the members work along the Wasatch Front – from Ogden to Provo.”



Early U.A. Local 19 members, among the very first U.A. members in the then-U.S. Territory of Utah, (left to right, front row) charter member John J. Kelly, charter member John M. Erskine, Patrick Doyle, Charles Higson, charter member Albert S. Kirkwood, Robert Anderson and charter member Patrick J. “P.J.” Moran; and (back row) charter member Peter Erskine, charter member John “Jack” Anderson, Irving M. Higley, charter member Stephen A. Stanford and charter member Henry Davis pose sometime shortly after the local was chartered on March 6, 1890.

LONE LOCAL BATTLES CHALLENGES TO ESTABLISH UTAH PIPING UNION

“The aims of Local 19 are to extend a helping hand to all branches of honorable toil, also to construct associations which will subserve the interests of all its members and be a fitting monument to the unions attached thereto; also to protect its members from unjust and injurious competition and secure through unity of action among all workers at the trade throughout the United States and Canada an organization which can be looked up to by all classes of citizens. Local No. 19 from its inception has never lapsed or turned from the purpose for which it was organized.”

Reflecting on the five years since the U.A. chartered “plumbers and steamfitters” **Local No. 19** in Salt Lake City on **March 6, 1890**, with jurisdiction over the union piping industry across the U.S. Territory of Utah, that description of the local in an article in the April 28, 1895, issue of the *Salt Lake Herald* newspaper was followed with the announcement that the local was “in a very flourishing condition.”

Indeed, after being founded with 11 charter members initially led by **President Patrick J. Moran**, at a time when Utah was on the brink of major transitions to statehood and an economic shift toward mining and industrialization that was driven by railroad

UTAH'S U.A. CHARTER MEMBERS

These 11 men were charter members of U.A. Local 19 when it became the union's first local in the U.S. Territory of Utah on March 6, 1890 – and ultimately the State of Utah after it was granted statehood on January 4, 1896.

John "Jack" Anderson
Henry Davis
William Doyle
John M. Erskine
Peter Erskine
John J. Kelly

Albert S. Kirkwood
T. M. Midgley
Patrick J. "P.J." Moran
Charles Nickson
Stephen A. Stanford

expansion and increased immigration, by September 1892 Local 19 had grown to 62 members. What's more, earlier that year the local had waged a 16-week-long strike against its employing "master" plumbers beginning in June through which it gained an increased **\$4.25-per-day pay scale** for its journeyman members for reduced **eight-hour workdays**.

Local 19 even withstood a subsequent attempt by many of the master plumbers (or contractors) to subvert the local by creating non-union "co-op shops" for which they offered the local's members the opportunity to purchase ownership stock. However, as the April 28, 1895, *Herald* later reported, union members who were "caught by such poor bait ... were few and far between" and the

contractors' "attempt to break up No. 19 proved to be an utter failure **owing to the unity of action among its members.**"

As Salt Lake continued to progress throughout the remainder of the first half of the early 1890s, so too did Local 19 as its members enjoyed healthy employment conditions created by the city's ongoing industrial expansion. As such, the January 3, 1895, *Salt Lake Herald* was able to announce, "The reports (of the local's officers) showed the union to be in a very healthy and flourishing condition both financially and numerically."

By April 28 of that year, Local 19 had also been able to secure a work agreement with its employing master plumbers with new wage scales of **\$4.50 per day** for journeymen, or "senior," members and \$3 per day for helpers, or "juniors." Additionally, Saturday workdays had been reduced to just seven hours after a week of eight-hour weekdays.

However, during the second half of the decade and into the early 1900s, Local 19 struggled as Utah's economy faltered while its heavy dependence on outside investors and immigrant labor wavered and increasing anti-union sentiment emerged within its industries – particularly from the **Mormon Church** (the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or also informally known as the LDS Church) which at

the time was highly influential throughout Utah. Subsequently, the local's membership dropped to less than 20 plumbers and steamfitters in 1899 and recovered to only as many as 28 total members at one point in 1902.

(As labor-relations Professor J. Kenneth Davies of Brigham Young University in Utah later wrote in 1994 in "The Utah Labor Movement" for the Utah History Encyclopedia, "By the turn of the century, the LDS Church and Utah were in the process of joining the United States politically and economically. The transition meant the ascendancy of capitalism, with its anti-unionism. Mormon leaders, who had not been exactly comfortable with unions, became increasingly supportive of capitalists and more and more critical of unionism. Especially under church attack was the union practice of closed shops, which often resulted in the lack of union membership (and hence, work) of devout Mormons, who often looked on union membership as opposed to church policy. Such practices were seen by Mormon leaders as a violation of the Mormon doctrine of free agency.")

Undeterred, Local 19 began an informal **organizing campaign** in June 1902 during which it distributed its updated by-laws and rules of order to every plumbing and steamfitting shop in Salt Lake City with the request, according to the June 11 *Deseret News*, that the master plumbers "read it over and then give immediate answer whether or not the shop would agree to the terms. Among those provisions, the new set of "rules" stipulated that only one master plumber per shop could "handle the tools" (that is, perform work on jobsites); that Sundays, Christmas, Labor Day and the Fourth of July be paid as double-time the basic wage; that car fare be paid to Local 19 members working outside of a radius of one mile from his shop; that any member working out of town "shall receive transportation, board and lodging;" and that "no junior shall be allowed to work in a shop where there is no journeyman working unless all journeymen are employed."

U.A. WAS ORGANIZED OVER 137 YEARS AGO

With a general lack of stable, national organizations representing steamfitters and plumbers at the time, **Patrick J. Quinlan**, a plumber from Boston, sent a letter to **R. A. O'Brien**, a plumber in Washington, D.C., on April 25, 1889, proposing the formation of a new, national pipe-trades union. Subsequently, on October 7, 1889, 40 delegates from 23 piping-trades locals in 10 states and the District of Columbia assembled in Washington for a convention.

Four days later, the **United Association of Journeyman Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada** (U.A.) was born on October 11, 1889. The U.A. selected Brother Quinlan as its president, Brother Henry Collins of New York City as its vice president and Brother O'Brien as its secretary-treasurer.

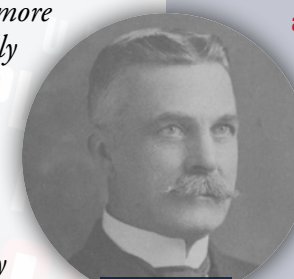
Meanwhile, most steamfitters were attempting to sustain their own national union, the National Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Piping Fitters and Helpers, that they had formed after breaking away from the violent Knights of Labor organization in 1885, soon after which it would become the International Association (I.A.). For two decades, however, the two piping unions clashed regularly over jurisdiction – before the American Federation of Labor (A.F.L.) ordered the I.A. to amalgamate into the U.A. in 1912.

The union endured through two world wars and the Great Depression, after which on January 1, 1947, it changed its name to the **United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada**.

The local's request met with debate and some immediate rejection, which in some cases resulted in employees walking out of their respective shops. But eventually, the local was able to gain traction and by one point in October 1904 had built itself back up to 47 members, despite reporting to the U.A. that month that trade conditions in its jurisdiction were "poor."



Patrick J. Quinlan



Richard A. O'Brien



Local 19 members pose after participating in the Salt Lake City Labor Day parade in 1940.

UTAH'S U.A. HEADQUARTERS & UNION HALLS

Local 19, Salt Lake City

Ancient Order of United Workmen Hall
 33-1/2 South West Temple Street
 1890 – 1891

Plumbers' Hall
 60 West Second South Street
 1891 – 1898

Knights of Labor Hall
 49 South Main Street
 1898 - 1899

Federation of Labor Hall
 76 West Second South
 1899 – 1910

Loyal Order of Moose Hall
 222 South West Temple Street
 1910 – 1912

Labor Temple
 151 South Second East
 1912 – early 1960s

Valley Center Professional Building
 2520 South State Street
 Early 1960s – 1973

Local 19 Union Hall
 59 East Stratford Avenue
 1973 – 1976

Union Labor Center
 2261 South Redwood Road
 1976 – 2005

Local 57, Statewide

(All locations are in Salt Lake City.)
Teamsters Union Hall
 63 South State Street
 1953 – 1955

Teamsters Union Hall
 443 South Sixth East
 1955 – 1972

Ray Inc. Building
 366 South Fifth East
 1972 – 1973

Teamsters Union Hall
 443 South Sixth East
 1973 – 1979

Union Labor Center
 2261 South Redwood Road
 1979 – 2005

Local 348, Ogden

Labor Temple
 263 25th Street
 1954 – Late 1950s

Carpenters Union Hall
 3350 Wall Avenue
 Late 1950s – Late 1960s

Labor Temple
 3930 Riverdale Road
 Late 1960s – 1990

Local 348 Offices
 2986 Washington Boulevard
 1990 – 1992

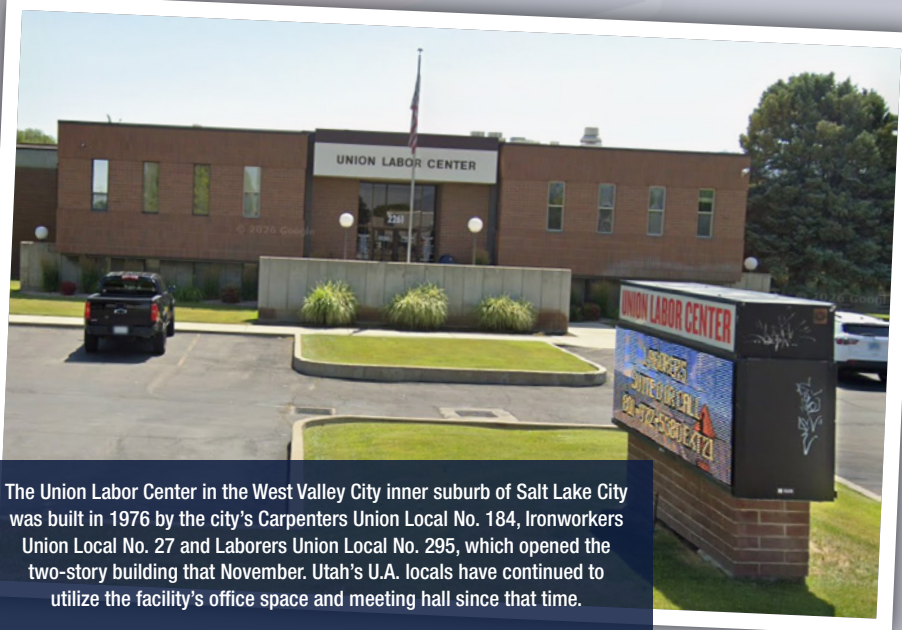
Local 348 Offices
 3564 Lincoln Street
 1992 – 1994

Local 348 Offices
 525 39th Street
 1994 – 1996

Local 348 Union Hall
 1336 Washington Boulevard
 1997 – 2005

Local 140, Statewide

Union Labor Center
 2261 South Redwood Road
 Salt Lake City
 2005 – current



The Union Labor Center in the West Valley City inner suburb of Salt Lake City was built in 1976 by the city's Carpenters Union Local No. 184, Ironworkers Union Local No. 27 and Laborers Union Local No. 295, which opened the two-story building that November. Utah's U.A. locals have continued to utilize the facility's office space and meeting hall since that time.

Opposition continued to obstruct the local, however, including resistance from the Mormon Church, as a letter from Local 19 in the April 1905 issue of the U.A. *Journal* described: “The number of unfair shops in this city is larger than it should be considering our location on the map and our facilities for enforcing demands, but owing to the policy of the church leaders who lose no opportunity to display their hatred for unionism and union men, we have a number of unfair shops doing a large proportion of the work.”

Out in the field, the local's members were kept busy during the first decade of the 1900s primarily in the growing industries and mines in and around Salt Lake City. Those included the **Boston Consolidated Mining Company** and **Utah Copper Company** (which would merge in 1910) copper mining, smelting and refining facilities – which would be acquired by the **Kennecott Copper Corporation** beginning in 1915, for which Utah's union plumbers and fitters would work on its mining

facilities at the **Bingham Canyon Mine**, which would become the largest open-pit copper mine in the world, over the next century.

PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS TOGETHER REMAIN RESOLUTE IN THEIR CAUSE

Local 19 went on another protracted strike against the Master Plumbers Association, which by that time was representing the local's employing contractors, beginning June 28, 1909, after the employers announced their intentions to enforce non-union conditions in Salt Lake City and also rejected the local's request for wage increases from \$5 to \$6 per eight-hour workday for journeymen and \$4.20 to \$5 per day for helpers. Notably during the strike, in an unprecedented legal case for Utah, a state court on December 29 issued a first-of-its kind permanent injunction that prohibited a union from picketing that interferes with non-union strike-breakers on jobsites.



Local 19 longtime members and retirees (left to right, seated) Sidney A. Erskine (49-year U.A. member), Lawrence E. Scarlet (47-year) and William R. Byer (45-year); and (standing) W. R. MacKintosh (27-year), A. S. Margetts (30-year), J. J. Speier (41-year), W. H. Grow Jr. (28-year), M. Resnick (30-year) and B. S. Dangerfield (34-year) pose during the local's 66th charter anniversary celebration on March 6, 1956.

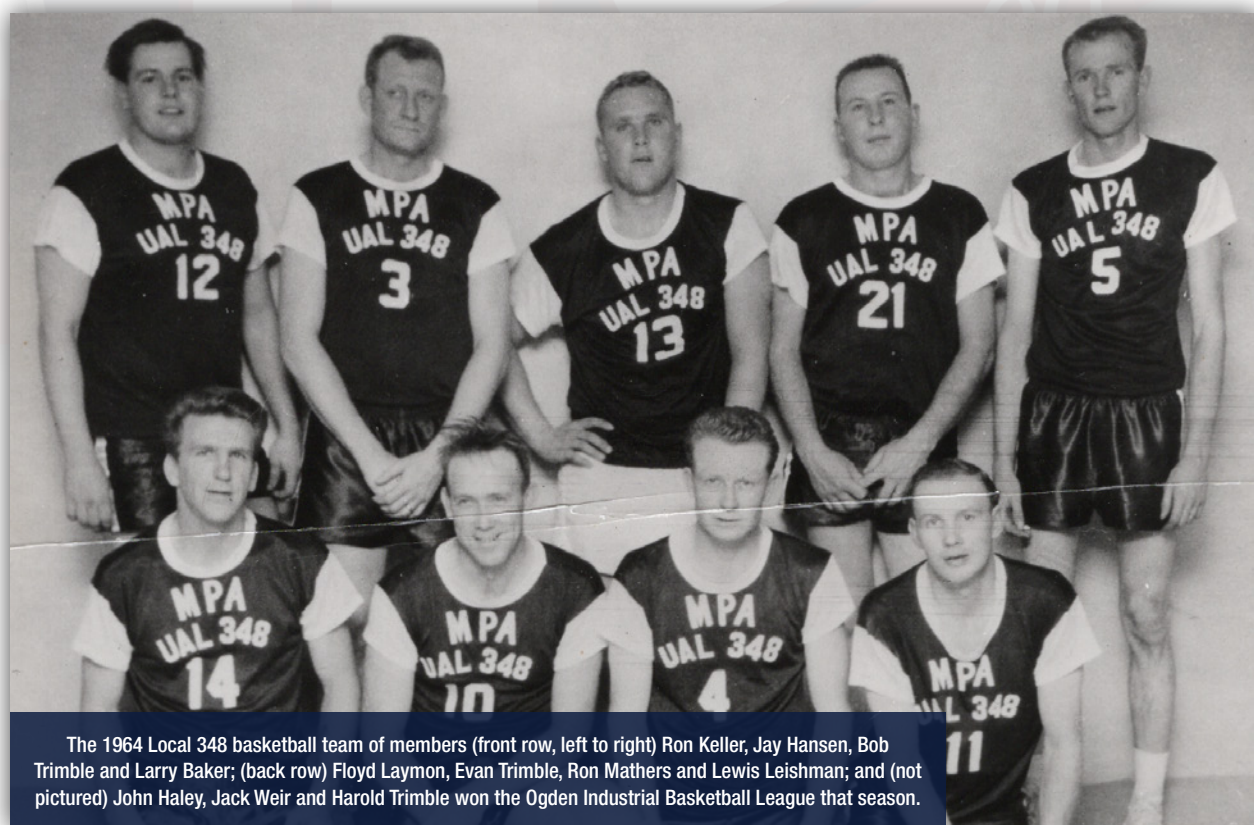
“The fight will be fought by the members and friends of Local No. 19 and this office will lend every assistance to the end that success may be attained,” U.A. International General President John R. Alpine declared in the October 1909 *Journal* after having been in the city for two weeks in an effort to settle the strike. “The employers of Salt Lake City will discover, as have others previously, that we will not accept non-union conditions and before this difficulty is over those who advocate the so-called ‘open shop’ theory will gladly accept the union conditions offered.”

During the more-than two-year-long strike, the local refused to have an arbitration committee settle the contract and also hired Local 19 member **Brother Peter W. McCardell** as a new business agent to assist U.A. General Organizer Thomas B. Clark with administering the strike and overseeing the local’s jurisdiction. Among the successful strike actions carried out by the local, in late 1910 it had the non-union steamfitting contractor

working on construction of the new, 10-story **Kearns Building** at 136 South Main Street in Salt Lake City replaced with a union firm, after which only union plumbers and steamfitters would work on the building until it opened in February 1911.

Meanwhile, however, the master plumbers had declared in the January 11, 1910, *Salt Lake Telegram* newspaper that “they will send east for men before they will agree to the demands of the local union.” Regardless, General Organizer Clark was able to report in the January 1911 *Journal*, “We got the temporary heating plant on the Utah hotel, which was intended to go to a non-union firm, and there are several large jobs that, on account of our activity, will go to fair concerns that otherwise would not. And in fact all the big work will go that way from now on.”

In the end, the two sides took their negotiations before an arbitration board on April 24, 1911, which on April 27 set a new wage scale for the local’s 107 journeyman members at **\$5.60 per day** for eight-hour



The 1964 Local 348 basketball team of members (front row, left to right) Ron Keller, Jay Hansen, Bob Trimble and Larry Baker; (back row) Floyd Laymon, Evan Trimble, Ron Mathers and Lewis Leishman; and (not pictured) John Haley, Jack Weir and Harold Trimble won the Ogden Industrial Basketball League that season.

UTAH’S U.A. LOCAL LEADERSHIP

When Local 19, Local 57 and Local 348 were consolidated to form Local 140 on March 1, 2005, their **Business Managers** were:

Local 19, Mark W. Crockett
Local 57, Michael Joe Thompson
Local 348, Everett L. Facer

Local 140 Business Manager - Financial Secretary/Treasurers

Mark W. Crockett
March 2005 – May 2006

Everett L. Facer
May 2006 – Jan. 2012

John Wadlow
Jan. 2012 – Jan. 2018

John W. Stevenson
Jan. 2018 – Jan. 2024

Jeremy Haslam
Jan. 2024 – current

Organizers

Mark Nelson
June 2007 – Jan. 2012

John Uberti
July 2017 – Dec. 2018

Business Agents

Kreg L. Crofts
May 2006 – Jan. 2012

Robert C. Patterson
Jan. 2012 – Jan. 2018

John W. Stevenson
Jan. 2012 – Jan. 2018

Roy Adams
Jan. 2012 – Jan. 2018

Jason R. Warner
Jan. 2018 – Jan. 2021

Jeremy Haslam
Jan. 2018 – Jan. 2024

Cody W. Weaver
Jan. 2021 – current

Shaun D. Ford
Jan. 2024 – current

Mark Elieson
June 2026 – current

workdays – an exact compromise between the local’s request and the Master Plumbers Association’s offer of \$5.20 per day. Reacting to the news, U.A. International General Secretary-Treasurer Thomas E. Burke proclaimed in the June 1911 *Journal*:

“The long, drawn-out battle at Salt Lake, Utah, that lasted two years, has just been settled by arbitration and the boys of that city deserve the (praise) of our whole organization for their great victory and their loyalty to the cause.”

During that time and well into the 1910s, rapid expansion of the **copper mining industry** in the Salt Lake City region generated a significant surge in the construction of mines, railroad depots and new hotels in and around the city that provided an abundance of jobs for union plumbers and steamfitters. Notably, the completion of the Union Pacific and Rio Grande depots required “state-of-the-art”

housing for visitors, which many Local 19 members helped build.

Furthermore, growth of the region’s oil-refining industry, headed initially by the incorporation of the Utah Oil Refining Company on June 3, 1909 (after which it became the first commercially successful petroleum company in the state), created more work in the local’s jurisdiction. In particular, the local’s members were steadily employed at times on expansion and maintenance of Utah Oil’s **Salt Lake City Refinery** in the 1910s and 1920s. (After the Standard Oil Company gained a controlling interest of Utah Oil Refining in 1956, Standard merged the company into its American Oil Company – or Amoco – and following a series of subsequent corporate mergers and acquisitions, including Tesoro Petroleum, the refinery is currently owned and operated by Marathon Petroleum Corporation.)

With the influx of work in and around Salt Lake City, in January 1912 the U.A. established a local for the city's steamfitters and chartered it as **Local No. 559** – some three years after steamfitters' helpers **Local No. 193** had already been chartered in April 1909. Local 19 and Local 559 would both eventually join the **Salt Lake Building and Construction Trades Council** in April 1914, at which time the organization included 15 of the 16 union building crafts in the city, the exception being the plasterers local.

But after only a two-year separation of the plumbers and fitters, both Local 559 and Local 193 were merged back into Local 19 in July 1914. Shortly after, as *The Salt Lake Telegram* reported on July 22, "The event was celebrated by the plumbers and the steamfitters with a smoker and impromptu entertainment at the Labor Temple last night."

OGDEN, PROVO, LOGAN ORGANIZE AS STATE THRIVES THEN STRUGGLES

"Salt Lake will be straightened out and be stronger than ever in the very near future, and then we will take care of Ogden and a few more places in Utah."

In addition to that optimism, General Organizer Clark had also expressed his frustration with the "situation" in the City of Ogden in the January 1911 *Journal*, noting that "the personal feeling amongst the men there is one of distrust and suspicion (of the union), and the employers, with one exception, do everything in their power to feed and keep this feeling of dissension alive." By that time, three U.A.-chartered plumbers and steamfitters locals in the city had failed to survive for more than two years: **Local No. 37** existed from the early 1890s but was defunct by 1892, **Local No. 397** existed from 1903 into 1905 and **Local No. 363** existed from 1906 into 1908.

But following Organizer Clark's declaration, the U.A. once again organized the plumbers

and fitters in "Junction City of The West" (so-nicknamed in the early 1900s when Ogden became a major transfer and meeting point for the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads) and re-chartered them as **Local No. 415** in August 1913. At the time, the city was fast becoming a booming industrial and transportation center as its livestock, meat-packing and agricultural-canning industries flourished.

As the entire State of Utah likewise prospered economically during World War I, which raged in Europe from July 1914 into November 1918, so too did its two U.A. locals during that time and into the 1920s. Heightened demand for the state's natural resources and agricultural products to support the war effort created more jobs for the union plumbers and steamfitters of Local 19 and Local 415 as mines produced large amounts of essential copper, coal and steel, and farmers and ranchers boosted production of sugar, meat, fruits and vegetables for both civilians and soldiers.

Following a sharp post-war recession between 1919 and 1922, Salt Lake City then gradually grew during the 1920s as it transitioned into a modern urban center driven by mining, agriculture and a slowly expanding manufacturing sector. Subsequently, Local 19 experienced relatively steady employment conditions during that time as it entered the so-called "Roaring Twenties," the period from 1922 through 1929 marked by intense economic growth and social and cultural change around the country – although its influences were less extreme in Utah, according to Utah Historical Society literature, because the state's heavy reliance on struggling industries and its Mormon influences placed it in a condition of "depressed prosperity."

But first, the simultaneous nationwide 163-day-long Coal Miners' Strike of 1922, which began on April 1 of that year, and the 120-day-long Railroad Workers' Strike of 1922, which began on July 1, dramatically slowed work for members of the Salt Lake City and Ogden U.A. locals, whose jurisdictions

had become heavily dependent on rail transportation that supported their industrial sectors, which included coal mining. Triggered by severe wage cuts proposed by several mine operators and railroad companies, the strikes escalated into violence between striking miners and company guards and strikebreakers that killed a Standardville, Utah, deputy sheriff during a June 14 gun battle before the state's National Guard was deployed to police its mining towns.

The Coal Miners' Strike came to an end when mine operators agreed to roll back the wage cuts, although they refused to recognize the United Mine Workers of America union. Conversely, the Railroad Workers' Strike was ended by a sweeping federal court judicial injunction on September 1, 1922, and the resulting collapse of the union's walkout as its members faced extreme legal threats, violence and the loss of their livelihoods.

With work then escalating across the balance of the 1920s, the U.A. organized the plumbers and steamfitters of Provo and chartered them as **Local No. 642** in April 1924. By that time,

the city was well into its evolution from a traditional agricultural and textile base into heavy manufacturing and steel production, highlighted by completion of the Ironton Steel Mill in the early 1920s, heightening the need to organize and provide union representation for its piping-industry workers.

Among a range of projects that employed Local 19 plumbers and steamfitters during the decade was an expansive construction program of the **Utah Power Company**, which included erecting its first coal-fired steam generating plant, the new **Jordan Steam Plant**, on the west side of Salt Lake City in 1924. The utility's integration project to link its powerplants, which were primarily hydro-powered, into a new main distribution center and centralized power hub in Salt Lake City provided consistent work for the local's members until it was completed in 1929 – while beginning the company's diversification away from an exclusive reliance on hydroelectric power by introducing steam generation to its grid.

Although Salt Lake City's growth flattened as its mining and agricultural industries



Union officers and members with more than 25 years of membership in Local 19 (left to right, seated) U.A. General Secretary-Treasurer William C. O'Neill, U.A. General Organizer Peter G. Hammer, W. R. Mackintosh, A. M. Scott, L. E. Scarlet, R. E. Swenson, W. H. Grow Jr., G. B. Manwill, J. R. Mayne and W. E. Thompson; and (standing) E. C. Kelly, Lavarre Briggs, R. J. Erskine, J. E. Jackson, G. B. Shosted, P. E. Lyon, G. E. Sorenson, R. D. Powers, G. M. Burningham, L. W. Kelly Jr., R. J. Jones, S. A. Erskine, A. B. Davis, J. E. Poulson and W. G. Macintosh pose while attending the 75th anniversary celebration of Local 19 at the Elks Club in Salt Lake City in 1965.

languished under depressed commodity prices as the decade progressed, following a visit to the city that included attending a meeting of its Building and Construction Trades Council, U.A. General Organizer Frank J. Peterson was still able to report in the June 1929 issue of *The Journal*, “Local No. 19’s conditions are probably better than any other organization in Salt Lake.”

However, Utah – and especially its already-strained mining and agricultural industries – was severely affected by the Great Depression, the decade-long economic and human catastrophe that began when the U.S. stock market crashed on October 29, 1929 (history’s “Black Tuesday”), after which the state’s unemployment peaked at nearly 36 percent in 1933, the fourth highest rate in the nation. The state’s U.A. members likewise suffered from the lack of work caused by the damaging effects of the historic depression, as unemployment among the union’s locals across the country significantly increased.

“Construction all but stopped, and this led to a significant decline in manufacturing,” the official U.A. history recounts. “The economies of both (the United States and Canada) spiraled ever downward, until unemployment reached extremely high numbers and workers began to give up altogether.”



Local 348 longtime members (left to right, front row) Walt Larsen, Ray Larsen, Cecil Hyden and Business Manager Larry Facer; (second row) Stan Jacobson, Rick Ellis, Ron Mather, Steve Nolton and Max Curran; (third row) Harold Trimble, Keith Nicholas, David Noe, Roger Miracle, Bruce Dame, Larry Woolsey and Richard Phillips; and (back row) Dale Hansen, Robert Crandall and Louis Leishman pose while attending the local’s annual summer picnic on July 15, 1995.

Meanwhile, as the U.A. history notes, the *Journal* ran several issues during the early 1930s that offered advice on how members could make their wages go as far as possible, although much of the focus of the articles was either on calling on the government to take action to help people or on trying to offer some hope and encouragement to the U.A. membership. But even as its overall international membership declined and the U.A. held no conventions between 1928 and 1938, “the union held it together,” the history states.

Federal “New Deal” programs championed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and instituted from 1933 through 1938 to generate construction and civic-improvement jobs throughout the country provided a measure of relief for Local 19 members with projects in and around Salt Lake City, included multiple expansions for U.S. Army **Fort Douglas** (which had been established in 1862 and would ultimately be closed in 1991) and several new-facility construction projects at the **University of Utah**. Labor-friendly federal legislation such as the **Davis-Bacon Act of 1931**, which gave workers prevailing wages when employed on public-works projects, and the **National Labor Relations Act of 1935**, which guaranteed employees the right to organize and bargain collectively, further provided a measure of relief for unions such as the U.A. and its Utah locals.

What’s more, often during the depression Local 19 members shared the available jobs equally among themselves, allowing its plumbers and steamfitters to work at least a day or two each week. The local also remained active throughout the turbulent decade; for example, in October 1932 it publicly

endorsed Republican candidate William W. Seegmiller for governor (although he lost to Democrat candidate Henry Hooper Blood in that November’s election), in November 1933 it publicly called for public-works projects to be staffed through union representatives instead of “employment agencies,” in January 1934 member **Brother Angus M. Scott** was elected president of the Salt Lake Federation of Labor, and in August 1937 the local donated \$10 to the Utah Valley hospital fund.

Perhaps most noteworthy, in early 1937 Local 19 and the Master Plumbers Association strongly supported a statewide bill that would establish licensing and regulations for plumbers in “first and second class cities.” After the legislation was passed into law by the state legislature, Local 19 hosted a banquet on March 31 of that year to celebrate the signing of **House Bill 5** with members of its sister Ogden and Provo locals and the State House of Representatives.

With Utah gaining momentum as the decade was coming to a close and the Great Depression was continuing to weaken, in the late 1930s the U.A. organized the plumbers and steamfitters of the City of Logan and chartered them as **Local No. 666**. By that time, the Logan City Power and Light municipal electric utility was expanding its diesel-fueled powerplant to help independently power the city and compete with Utah Power, while New Deal programs were funding local infrastructure construction and creating jobs for Logan’s plumbers and fitters.

AFTER ANOTHER WAR, UTAH’S UNION PIPING INDUSTRY COMBINED AGAIN

The start of World War II in Europe and Asia in 1939 effectively ended the Great Depression as the United States began to significantly increase military production to support its allies, led by England and France, returning the country and Utah to prosperity. Indeed, the state became a vital federal defense hub, hosting over a dozen major military

installations such as the **Salt Lake City U.S. Army Air Base** at Municipal Airport, the Army Tooele Ordnance Depot and Kearns Army Base training station, while expanded mining of its natural resources such as coal, iron ore and copper contributed to U.S. war efforts, bringing full employment to its workforce including the union plumbers and steamfitters of Local 19, Local 415, Local 642 and Local 666.

As the global conflict stimulated strong economic growth throughout the United States, and especially after the United States officially entered the war following the Imperial Japanese attack on the U.S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941, U.A. membership across North America grew substantially from 81,000 in 1941 to 210,000 members, many of whom built and expanded the shipyards, weapons plants, aircraft factories and other facilities that supported the war effort on behalf of the U.S.-led Allies. Utah’s locals likewise expanded, with Local 19 itself increasing from 74 total members, including one apprentice, in June 1941 to 226 total members, including 19 apprentices, just one year later in June 1942.

Among the many key wartime projects on which union piping craftsmen, including many U.A. member “travelers” from other locals around the nation, were employed throughout the war was construction of the **Geneva Steel plant** near Provo in Vineyard, Utah, beginning in 1942. Built by the federal Defense Plant Corporation as a strategic inland asset to increase national steel output for the war effort and particularly to supply West Coast shipyards, the factory began production in December 1944, after which during its brief World War operation period it produced 634,000 tons of plate steel and 144,000 tons of shaped steel.

U.A. local members, many of whom were becoming highly skilled welders, also helped build the **Utah Ordnance Plant**, the primary



A Local 57 crew poses while working on a project at the Flying J petroleum refinery in North Salt Lake in 2002.

munitions factory in Salt Lake City during the war, in 1941 and early 1942 to manufacture small-arms ammunition. Additionally, as the war increased the demand for cooper, an essential metal used in the production of most war materiel, union plumbers and fitters helped dramatically expand the Bingham Canyon Mine (also known as the Kennecott Copper Mine) which would supply nearly one-third of the nation's wartime copper needs, and erect the **Utah Power Plant** (also known as the Kennecott Power Plant) from 1942 to 1944 to provide additional electricity to the mine.

With the abundance of work generated by the war continuing to accelerate the growth of Utah's U.A. locals, by the end of the destructive global conflict on September 2, 1945, with the surrender of Japan after Nazi Germany had capitulated earlier that year on May 8, Local 19 had expanded to more than 300 members. What's more, after wartime wage restrictions were lifted, the local's journeyman scale reached \$1.62-1/2 per hour in 1946, up from \$1.25 per hour in 1940.

In the wake of the war's end, a housing boom provided U.A. members with ongoing

employment, including work on 250 new units at the University of Utah and 225 units at the Salt Lake City Army Air Base and other federal installations. The union plumbers working on those government projects did walk off their jobs on June 28, 1946, however, until their wages were increased from the federally mandated \$1.50 per hour to their standard hourly rate of \$1.62-1/2.

Abundant work for the locals' members sustained into the late 1940s and early 1950s as Utah continued shifting to an industrialized, urban economy propelled by defense spending, rapid population growth and the escalation of the geopolitical "Cold War" between the United States and the communist Soviet Union. In addition to initial suburban growth including strip-style shopping centers around Salt Lake City, major projects on which the locals' union plumbers and fitters were employed during that time included ongoing expansion and maintenance of the Geneva Steel mill and construction of Standard Oil's new **Utah Oil Refinery** that was completed in 1948 (after which it would become the **Chevron Salt Lake Refinery** following the merger of Standard Oil with Gulf Oil in 1984).

Construction of the new **Gadsby Power Plant** in Salt Lake City beginning in the late 1940s also provided more work opportunities for U.A. members. The facility's three coal-fueled steam-propelled generating units were commissioned in 1951, 1952 and 1955, respectively (after which they would be retooled for natural gas instead of coal in the early 1990s, and three additional units would be added to the plant in 2002.)

But during the early 1950s, following a hotly contested and disputed Local 19 election of officers, the U.A. sent in a "special organizer and his assistant" to monitor conditions in the city and state. Soon after, the union decided to amalgamate all of its Utah locals and their members back together into Local 19, with Local 415, Local 642 and Local 666 being merged into the Salt Lake City-based local on **March 31, 1951**.

With jurisdiction over the entire state, the "new" Local 19 flexed its unified muscle of more than 800 members and went on strike beginning July 28, 1952, against the Utah Plumbing and Heating Contractors Association after more than four months of negotiations had failed to produce a new work agreement between the two parties after their previous contract had expired on April 1. Among the work affected by the strike in Provo was a large addition to **Wasatch Elementary School** and construction of a new bookstore at **Brigham Young University**.

Local 19 members had also been working on construction of the new **Fort Douglas Veterans Administration Hospital** that began in March 1950 (just three months before the Korean War broke out). They would help complete the second V.A. hospital in Salt Lake City for its opening in September 1952 (after which it would be renamed the George E. Wahlen V.A. Medical Center in 2004 in honor of the U.S. Navy corpsman who earned the Medal of Honor in 1945 for his actions at the Battle of Iwo Jima).

The strike ended eight days later when the contractors agreed to increase the local's journeyman wage scale from \$2.50 to \$2.65 per hour, which was the increase originally requested by the local and approved by the U.S. Wage Stabilization Board. However, the new agreement did not include any fringe benefits sought by the local, including paid vacations and healthcare insurance.

CITIES AND STATE RE-CHARTERED THEN ALL LOCALS GET HEALTHCARE

By most reports, many of the U.A. members of Utah were not pleased with their amalgamation back into a single, statewide local. The setup reportedly also created some confusion at times among the membership.

After much unrest among members, less than three years after the mergers into Local 19 the U.A. created and chartered plumbers and steamfitters **Local No. 57** on January 1, 1953, with jurisdiction over the entire State of Utah except for Salt Lake City. When Local 57 was created, U.A. members who were working in Salt Lake City remained Local 19 members while all other members in the state were transferred into the new local.

Although U.A. General Organizer E. B. Fitzgerald had recommended Local 57 take over all territory except the city, International General President Martin P. Durkin, at the instance of Local 19 **President Wallace G. Mackintosh**, determined that Local 19 should maintain jurisdiction over all of Salt Lake County. He further wrote in a November 3, 1952, letter to Organizer Fitzgerald explaining his decision, "Thanking you for this arrangement, which I have no doubt will lead to a better relationship between our members in the State of Utah."

Meanwhile, construction employment in the Provo and Ogden areas experienced a powerful boom in the early and mid-1950s that was heavily driven by rapid population growth,

post-war urbanization and major infrastructure initiatives across Utah. With Salt Lake City leading the way, the “Wasatch Front” corridor – the state’s primary metropolitan region that stretches along the western base of the Wasatch Range in north-central Utah – rapidly emerged as one of the fastest-growing markets in the nation during that period.

Subsequently, just 15 months after Local 57 was established and after members in Ogden and Provo had submitted signed petitions to the U.A. asking to be separated from Local 57, the union took another step forward in its efforts to appease its Utah members by issuing charters for plumbers and steamfitters **Local No. 348** for Ogden and vicinity and **Local No. 466** for Provo and vicinity on April 1, 1954. Members in the two cities who were being represented by Local 57 were then transferred into their respective new locals.

Shortly after, in another restructuring of the state’s jurisdictions recommended by Organizer Fitzgerald, on April 23, 1954, the U.A. designated Local 57 as a “refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians” and “industrial” local. The union also assigned the local jurisdiction of those trades in Salt Lake County as well as Sweetwater and Lincoln counties of the State of Wyoming, while Local 19, Local 348 and Local 466 together would represent the state’s plumbers and steamfitters within their respective jurisdictions.

Local 19, Local 57, Local 348 and Local 466 established the **Utah Pipe Trades Welfare Trust Fund** on July 1, 1955, through its collectively bargained work agreement with the Mechanical Contractors Association (M.C.A.) of Utah to provide a first-ever, employer-funded healthcare-insurance benefit for Utah’s U.A. members, with employing contractors originally contributing 10-1/2 cents per hour worked by members into the fund. With the consolidation of Utah’s U.A. locals to form Local 140 on March 1, 2005, the **U.A. Local 140 Health and Welfare Fund** was established to provide healthcare insurance for members.

Employment conditions remained robust for Utah’s four locals as construction in each of their jurisdictions flourished. As such, Local 348 even reported during its August 12, 1954, general membership meeting, “We are in need of more men bad.”

During that time, in and around Provo, Geneva Steel led industrial expansion that also created an influx of public-works projects; and in the Ogden region, significant building programs included a new campus for **Weber College** (now Weber State University), modernizing Hill Air Force Base and U.S. Army Defense Depot Ogden and multiple private commercial and residential jobs. In addition to completing the third unit of the Gadsby Power Plant, in Salt Lake City a wave of new construction included major expansions at the Salt Lake City Municipal Airport, the city’s first water-treatment plants and quickening suburban homebuilding – all of which helped keep U.A. union plumbers and steamfitters working.

The locals also each continued to negotiate with the Plumbing and Heating Contractors Association for their work agreements through collective bargaining. But following brief strikes in 1954 by Local 19 and Local 57 before all four locals came to terms with the employers on new contracts, the following year the Salt Lake City local went on a two-week-long strike beginning March 31, 1955, against the contractors in another wage and benefits dispute.

While Local 19’s contract expired that day and the contracts of the other three locals were set to end on June 30 of that year, the Salt Lake City local gained a new, two-year agreement that established a first-ever employer-funded **Health & Welfare Fund** for all four locals that would provide healthcare insurance for all of their members. The new fringe benefit initially called for employers to contribute 10-1/2-cents-per-hour worked by each member into the statewide account (which would become the **Utah Pipe Trades Welfare Trust Fund**) beginning on the



Local 140 members pose while working on a project at the Chevron Refinery oil-processing facility in North Salt Lake in 2008.

forthcoming July 1, when Local 57, 348 and 466 were due for new contracts.

Local 19 also received an immediate 10-cent-per-hour wage increase for members effective April 1 that boosted its journeyman wage scale to \$2.85 per hour, the same base pay as its sister statewide, Provo and Ogden locals. As negotiators also discussed the contracts of those other three locals as well, it was decided that all four Utah U.A. locals would receive a five-cent-per-hour general wage increase on October 1, 1955, and another 10-cents per hour on April 1, 1956, and double-time pay for all overtime before contracts would expire on April 1, 1957.

As work for the state’s U.A. members remained stable when not strong throughout the balance of the decade, including the years-long construction of the modern new **Terminal 1** at the Municipal Airport that would be dedicated in 1960 (after which it would become the **Salt Lake City International Airport** in 1968), each of the locals steadily grew in membership as their wage scales likewise increased to \$3.50 per hour by 1959. Among projects overseen by Local 57 during that period was construction of gasoline plants beginning in 1958 as part of a massive oil and gas boom on the newly discovered **Aneth Oil Field** and **Paradox Basin** in southeastern Utah, and the new **Flaming**

Gorge Dam and Power Plant project by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation launched in 1958 on the Green River in northeastern Utah to store upper Colorado River Basin water and generate hydroelectric power.

ONGOING PROSPERITY AND GROWTH INCLUDES NEW RETIREMENT BENEFIT

The 1960s would see Utah’s U.A. locals make more dramatic gains in its work agreements while also steadily growing as employment remained abundant throughout the state. Among those advancements, before the end of the decade Local 19 membership would increase 29 percent to 445 members, including 38 apprentices; Local 57 by 40 percent to 236 members, including 27 apprentices; and Local 348 by 23 percent to 207 members, including 27 apprentices. (*Local 466’s membership numbers are not available.*)

Out in the field during the decade, Local 19 members were employed on a large amount of commercial and local school work as well as significant projects such as an expansive enlargement of the University of Utah fueled by a surge in enrollment. Those jobs included construction of the new **University of Utah Medical Center** that officially opened on

July 10, 1965, to replace the former Salt Lake County General Hospital as the school's primary teaching hospital.

Elsewhere in and around the city, many of the local's members also worked on the new **Utah State Office Building and Plaza** to expand the Utah State Capitol in 1961; a new main building for **Holy Cross Hospital** that opened in 1963; and the eight-story **Federal Building** (now the Wallace F. Bennett Federal Building) that was completed in 1964. Local 19 union plumbers and steamfitters also helped the Hercules Company pivot its **Bacchus Works** dynamite plant (now owned by Northrop Grumman) in Magna, Utah, to manufacture solid-fuel rocket motors for critical U.S. military defense and aerospace programs throughout the decade.

Local 57 members were employed on a range of projects such as ongoing work at the **Cane Creek potash mine and processing plant** near Moab, Utah, for the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company in the early 1960s, during which an underground explosion at the facility on August 27, 1963, killed 19 miners. Other jobs that employed the local's members during that time included upgrades and maintenance for the **Sinclair Oil & Gas Company CO-2 removal plant** near Cisco, Utah, that removed

Local 19, Local 57, Local 348 and Local 466 established the **Utah Pipe Trades Pension Trust Fund** on October 1, 1964, through its collectively bargained work agreement with the Mechanical Contractors Association (M.C.A.) of Utah to provide a first-ever, employer-funded retirement benefit for Utah's U.A. members, with employing contractors originally contributing 10 cents per hour worked by members into the fund. With the consolidation of Utah's U.A. locals to form Local 140 on March 1, 2005, the Utah Pipe Trades Pension Trust Fund has continued to provide retirement benefits, while the local has also continued to participate in the **U.A. Plumbers & Pipefitters National Pension Fund** (which the U.A. established in July 1968) as a second retirement benefit for members.

the heavy concentration of carbon dioxide from natural gas from the nearby San Arroyo field to make it suitable for commercial pipelines.

In and around Ogden, a multitude of jobs employing Local 348 plumbers and steamfitters included ongoing work at the **U.S. Air Force Lakeside Test Facility** (now the Utah Test and Training Range of the Department of Defense) in Box Elder County, Utah, used for testing rocket propulsion and military weapons systems. The local's members also helped build the new **North Ogden Junior High School** that opened in 1968, the **David O. McKay Hospital** in Ogden that opened in July 1969 and the six-story **Science Lab Building** at Weber State College that opened later that year.

Meanwhile, highlighting the significant improvements the four U.A. locals made in their work agreements negotiated with the recently re-named Utah Plumbing, Heating and Cooling Contractors Association, the locals gained a new **Pension and Retirement Trust Fund** beginning October 1, 1964. The fringe benefit initially called for employing contractors to contribute 10-cents-per-hour worked by the locals' members into the fund, which would provide retirement pension payments for the members.

Advances in the locals' wage scales secured through collective bargaining with the association raised journeymen's pay to \$4.45 per hour that year as well. Further gains would boost wages to \$6.28 per hour by 1970.

But first, more than 800 of the locals' plumbers and pipefitters went on a three-week-long strike beginning April 1, 1967, after the contractors association rejected their request for a \$1-per-hour increase to their \$4.70 wage scale over the course of a new, two-year work agreement and instead only offered a 70-cent raise. The union members returned to their jobs after ratifying a new contract on April 21 that provided a total 85-cents-per-hour pay increase in four regular raises over two years to

members' pay and fringe-benefit payments for healthcare and retirement pensions.

That year, the locals also negotiated a new agreement with the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Contractors of Utah for a new, three-year agreement for **refrigeration and service work** in the state. The locals would continue to collectively bargain with the employer group, later the Mechanical Service Contractors Association of Utah, for refrigeration and service contracts.

Throughout that time and the remainder of the 1960s, the locals' employment conditions were heightened by rapidly growing suburban housing developments and shopping centers around Salt Lake City and major infrastructure projects throughout the state. Much-needed power-production projects to meet growing regional energy demands concurrently created workhours for the members of Local 19, Local 57, Local 348 and Local 466.

PIPING TRADESMEN SKILLS, STRIKES HELP POWER STATEWIDE EXPANSION

With Utah among the fastest-growing states in the nation between 1970 and 1979, throughout the decade and into the 1980s, scores of members of the state's four U.A. locals were employed in the Utah Power and Light Company's most-intensive and -expensive program of heavy construction in its history, launched to meet its customers' demands for electricity. All coal-fired steam powerplants, those projects included construction of the 1,037-megawatt **Huntington Power Plant** in Huntington, Utah, that became operational in 1974 and the 1,577-megawatt **Hunter Power Plant** near Castle Dale, Utah, that first went online in 1978 and was completed in 1983.

In the end, the successful completion of the utility's projects enabled it to generate almost four times as much electricity in 1984 as it had just 16 years earlier. Undeniably, the



Local 140 and its members build the new Utah Career Center in 2010, which since opening in November of that year has provided vocational training to the state's U.A. piping apprentices and members.



skills of the highly trained and experienced union piping tradesmen of Local 19, Local 57, Local 348 and Local 466, with their thorough attention to details, meticulous scheduling and comprehensive understanding of the jobs, helped the Utah Power and Light jobs be accomplished efficiently, on time and under budget.

Over the ensuing years and decades, regular maintenance, scheduled repairs and occasional retrofits and enhancements to the company's power plants would continue to provide an abundance of workhours for union plumbers and pipefitters. What's more, those jobs often allowed the local to host many travelers from sister U.A. locals across the country.

The Salt Lake region also continued its rise as a tourism and convention destination during the 1970s, providing Local 19, Local 57, Local 348 and Local 466 members with employment on the major renovations and expansions of hotels in the area, including new wings and hundreds of rooms for the historic **Hotel Utah**

(now the Joseph Smith Memorial Building after the hotel closed in 1987). The decade was a pivotal era for transforming Utah's ski industry as well, featuring major developments such as **Snowbird Ski Resort** in 1971 and the opening of **Powder Mountain** in 1972 and increased investments in infrastructure and modernization at existing resorts, all of which created work for the locals' members.

It was further a period of intense expansion of oil production in Utah, driven by the 1971 discovery of the **Altamont oil field** in the Uinta Basin in the northeastern corner of the state and the 1975 discovery of the **Pineview field** in Summit County. U.A. members served important roles in expanding and maintaining the facilities that enabled the industry's subsequent development, including the Chevron Salt Lake Refinery.

Mining remained a source of industry for the state and employment for U.A. members as well. In particular, Kennecott's Bingham

Canyon Mine, by that time one of the world's largest open-pit copper mines, provided work for union pipefitters that included modernizing its 1906-built **Garfield Smelter** by switching it to natural-gas power and adding emission-control features.

U.A. members were also employed on multiple commercial projects in and around Salt Lake City throughout the decade, including construction of **Fashion Place Mall** in Murray, Utah, that opened in 1972; the new **St. Mark's Hospital** that opened in 1973; the **ZCMI Center Mall** downtown shopping center for the LDS Church that opened in 1975 (and was closed and demolished in 2007); and the 28-story **LDS Church Office Building** that was dedicated in 1975. Local 57 during that time also had jurisdiction over piping work for the new **Soldier Creek Dam** on the Strawberry River, which when completed in 1974 replaced the Strawberry Dam to significantly enlarge the Strawberry Reservoir.

However, the 1970s was riddled with strikes by Utah's four U.A. locals as they were forced to abandon their jobs when contractors would not consider their requests for improved conditions, wages and benefits in their construction work agreements. Their union plumbers and pipefitters utilized no less than three strikes during the decade in order to gain equitable contracts for the work they were performing on the wide range of vital to minor projects across the state.

The locals went on strike beginning March 31, 1972, after the Utah Mechanical Contractors Association Chapter of the Plumbing, Heating and Cooling Contractors Association rejected their request for a \$2-per-hour increase to their wages and benefits in a one-year period and instead only offered a 90-cent raise. Two weeks later, the roughly 400 affected union plumbers and pipefitters returned to their jobs on April 17 after the local's members ratified a new, one-year work agreement that provided two 50-

cent increases that would boost the local's total wage-and-benefits package to \$8.21 per hour.

Two years later, the locals went on strike for 26 days beginning July 1, 1974, after rejecting an offer from the contractors association for a \$1.15 hourly increase in wages and benefits for about 400 plumbers and fitters (out of the locals' combined nearly 900-strong workforce) employed by the association's member firms. The locals' members went back to work on July 29 after approving a new, one-year contract effective back to July 1 and calling for raises that would increase the local's journeyman wage to \$8.65 per hour and hourly benefit contributions to 51 cents for the Health & Welfare Fund, 75 cents for the Pension Fund, 4 cents for the new **Utah Pipe Trades Education Fund** for training and 5 cents for the new **Industry Promotion Fund** – a total package of **\$10 per hour**.

After rejecting numerous new contract proposals from the Mechanical Contractors Association to replace their expiring work agreement, Local 19, Local 57, Local 348 and Local 466 together went on strike again on July 1, 1977, after three of four locals had voted against the offers or decided not to vote on them. After more than a month, upwards of 600 affected plumbers and pipefitters of the locals' combined 1,000 membership returned to their jobs at approximately 50 construction sites on August 8 after accepting a one-year deal with a 65-cent-per-hour raise retroactive to July 1 and a 35-cent-an-hour raise on January 1, 1978.

The four locals agreed to a new, two-year work agreement with their contractors on July 12, 1978, averting what was almost a fourth major strike since 1972, after working without a contract since their previous deal had expired on June 30. The union plumbers and fitters instead accepted the new agreement that was retroactive to July 1 and would ultimately set the local's base journeyman pay scale at \$12.60 per hour and its total wage-and-benefits



Local 140 members (left to right) Jay W. Galli (65 years of service in the U.A.), Richard Horrocks (45 years), Donald Wintle (60 years), former Local 140 Business Manager Larry Facer (40 years), former Local 348 Business Manager Thomas L. Lewis (40 years), Michael A. Tolley (50 years) and John R. Latter (40 years) pose after receiving their U.A. Years-of-Service awards during the annual Local 140 Christmas party on December 7, 2013.

Local 140 Member Training

PREPARING THE MOST HIGHLY SKILLED PIPING WORKFORCE



The Utah Career Center on North Billy Mitchell Road in Salt Lake City.

U.A. locals in Utah, including the former Local 19 of Salt Lake City, statewide Local 57, Local 348 of Ogden and Local 466 of Provo and Local 140 since it was formed in 2005 with the mergers of those former locals, have historically trained apprentices new to the piping-trades industry through the time-tested method of apprenticeship. With this system, apprentices are taught the skills to become journeyman-level plumbers, pipefitters and technicians while working on jobsites under the tutelage of experienced journeyman members and earning wages and benefits.

Even before Local 57 was established in 1953 and Local 348 and Local 466 were established in 1954, Utah-based U.A. locals, headed by Local 19, launched the joint **Utah Pipe Trades Educational Program** with its employing contractors in 1944 to oversee, standardize and improve each local's individual training. The program provided formal five-year paid apprenticeships for potential union plumbers, pipefitters and air-conditioning, heating and refrigeration technicians, with Salt Lake City-based classroom and laboratory training being held at the **Salt Lake Trade Technical Institute** and, after it was renamed, **Salt Lake Community College** to supplement on-the-job training.

Local 19, Local 57 and Local 348 (Local 466 having been merged into Local 57 in 1982) combined their training in 1993 under the Utah Pipe Trades Educational Program and subsequently opened the new **Utah Career Center** training

facility on May 13, 1994, in a former warehouse at 900 North 400 West in North Salt Lake City. The 7,000-square-foot school provided the program with three classrooms, welding and computer labs, a large shop area and staff offices.

Fully demonstrating their joint commitment to quality apprentice and journeyman training, in 2010 Local 140 and the Utah Mechanical Contractors Association (M.C.A.) built and opened a new, state-of-the-art Utah Career Center at 640 North Billy Mitchell Road in Salt Lake City. Embodying its tagline **"Where the Best in the Industry Go to Get Even Better,"** the nearly 35,000-square-foot training facility features multiple classrooms, a computer lab, welding booths, a rigging platform and a residential wood frame training structure to offer the highest-quality training for journeymen and apprentices.

Its open-concept construction allows for the mechanical components to be visible, and they are also used as training tools. As such, the center's certified instructors can create challenges in the mechanical room that students must diagnose and resolve – providing hands-on learning at its very best.

"The Utah Career Center is one of the best the U.A. Journal team has had the pleasure to experience," an article in the March 2022 issue of the U.A. *Journal* declared, "and the Local 140 Instructors, who have dedicated their time to benefit others, are top-notch."

Together through the Utah Career Center, Local 140 and its employing M.C.A. contractors are able to prepare the most highly skilled workforce for the plumbing, pipefitting, welding, and heating, ventilation, air conditioning and refrigeration (H.V.A.C.&R.) industries using hands-on training and real job experiences. The center's **Plumbing** and **Pipefitting** apprenticeships each are four-year curriculums and require apprentices to earn a welding certification before graduating to journeyman status; and its H.V.A.C.&R. apprenticeship is also a four-year curriculum to attain journey-level technician status.

All apprentices earn while they learn as they are paid by employing contractors for their on-the-job training work. Apprentices receive increased percentages of the Local 140 journeyman wage scale based on their advancement in their respective training programs.

Local 140 journeymen are also offered opportunities to upgrade their skills and knowledge with **continuing education** courses provided by the Utah Career Center. With that upgrade training and the full support of their employing contractors, the local's members are able to stay up-to-date on the changing technologies of the plumbing, pipefitting, H.V.A.C.&R. service, welding, medical gas and other aspects of their trade.



package at **\$14.64 per hour** before expiring June 30, 1980.

With its strikes and negotiations settled favorably and positive employment conditions continuing, Utah's U.A. piping tradesmen remained on their upward trajectory throughout the 1970s. As a result, their locals were able to grow their respective memberships so that by December 1979, Local 19 represented 545 members, including 72 apprentices; Local 57 represented 363 members, including 57 apprentices; and Local 348 represented 324 members, including 76 apprentices.

PROVO DISBANDED, LOCALS MAKE CONCESSIONS DURING DOWN '80s

As a December 31, 1989, Salt Lake City-based *Deseret News* article recapping Utah's fortunes over the course of that decade proclaimed:

"The '80s were anything but stable."

For the state's U.A. locals, the 1980s were likewise volatile, underscored by the merger of Local 466 into Local 57 on **June 1, 1982**, and the closing of the Provo-based local's charter. What's more, practically right from the start of the decade, all four locals were made to scuffle both out in the field and at the bargaining table to secure – or even just maintain – ample employment and fair work agreements and working conditions.

Early on, Local 57, Local 348 and Local 466 were compelled to strike against the Utah Mechanical Contractors Association on July 1, 1980, and Local 19, which was negotiating separately from the other locals that year, joined the strike on July 14 after the employers refused the locals' request for a wage increase of \$2.62 per hour spread over the next year. One month later on August 12, Local 19 members accepted a one-year contract that called for an immediate \$1.23-per-hour raise and an additional 67-cent pay increase six

months later, bringing the local's journeyman wage to \$14.31 per hour while fringe-benefit contributions totaled \$2.18 per hour.

The remaining three locals settled their strike on August 25 after Local 348 members had earlier voted to return to their jobs – despite an agreement with Local 57 and Local 466 that none of them would work until a contract with the Mechanical Contractors Association was unanimously approved. The new, one-year contract provided the locals' journeyman plumbers and pipefitters with total raises of \$1.70 per hour that would set their base wages at \$14.50 per hour.

During the early 1980s, however, sizable projects such as construction of the **Intermountain Power Plant** at Delta, Utah, beginning in 1982 employed many U.A. members through Local 57, which had jurisdiction over the union's work on the facility. The coal-fired generating station's two units were able to produce 1,900 megawatts of electricity when completed in 1987 for the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to provide electricity for the Southern California city.

Construction of the 17-story **Sheraton Hotel** in 1982 and 1983 was among additional jobs that provided substantial work for Local 19 and the other Utah locals' members at that time. The 500-room high-rise hotel located in the heart of the city's downtown area would go through several brand changes before becoming the current Hilton Salt Lake City Center.

But a severe national recession in the early 1980s, primarily caused by soaring inflation and high interest rates that hurt industries such as construction, severely affected traditional agriculture, manufacturing and mining and, therefore, hit Utah especially hard. As a result, unemployment in the state peaked at nearly 11 percent in 1982 while the Kennecott Copper mine and Geneva Steel even temporarily closed their operations and dwindling demand

for domestic oil forced the state's fossil-fuel industry to drastically scale back production and employment.

Work subsequently slowed dramatically for Local 19, Local 57, Local 348 and Local 466 as the early years of the decade progressed. It was not long before the poor economy and high unemployment within their respective jurisdictions forced many of the locals' members to travel to other U.A. locals around the country for work while the finances of each local also suffered from the strain of the recession.

With Local 466 struggling through the recession as Provo lost several industrial employers – even if some only temporarily – the U.A. shuttered the local on June 1, 1982, and transferred its roughly 150 members and much of its territory to Local 57. Apart from the merger, portions of the defunct local's jurisdiction in Wyoming were given to other U.A. locals.

Meanwhile, notably helping to sustain Local 348 was work in the **Associated Piping and Engineering Building fabrication shop**

in Clearfield, Utah, operated by Johnson Controls, Inc., one of the largest fabricators of piping in the United States at the time. During the early- and mid-1980s, as many as 170 of the local's craftsmen working in the factory turned out piping subassemblies and components installed by fellow U.A. members across the continent for applications including nuclear power stations in Georgia and Washington; for pipelines, pumping stations and support facilities in Alaska and Alberta, Canada; and for the U.S. fleet of nuclear submarines vital to national defense. (Johnson Controls would sell the facility in late 1992.)

Caught in the grip of the recession, however, Local 19, Local 57 and Local 348 and the Mechanical Contractors Association came to terms on a pair of consecutive one-year construction work agreements that went into effect on August 23, 1982, and June 16, 1983, respectively, with wage concessions from the locals. The first contract called for a 10-cent wage reduction beginning November 1, 1982, while the second did not provide an immediate pay raise, but the two pacts eventually increased



Current Local 140 Business Agent/Vice-President/Organizer Cody Weaver (left) and Local 140 member Jeff Hurst work on welding a 68-inch, 1.25-inch-thick pipe in the CB&I fabrication shop in Clearfield, Utah, in January 2017, after which it would be sent to a liquefied natural gas plant in Texas. Brother Weaver was a third-generation member of the U.A. to work in the shop, as his grandfather, Lavar Weaver, ran it at one time and his father, Steve Weaver, and uncle, Clair Weaver, also worked in the shop for many years.



Local 140 Ladies' Auxiliary participates in the 2018 Salt Lake City St. Patrick's Day parade.

the locals' journeyman scale to \$16.58 per hour beginning December 15, 1983, and provided fringe benefit hourly contributions of \$1.20 for the Health & Welfare Fund, \$1.10 for the Pension Fund, 6 cents for the Education Fund and 10 cents for the new **U.A. National Pension Fund**.

The succeeding two-year work agreement between the locals and their employing contractors that went into effect on July 14, 1984, would provide modest pay raises that ultimately set the locals' journeyman base pay rate at \$16.93 per hour beginning January 14, 1985. It also increased benefit payments from employers to \$1.45 for the healthcare and 40 cents for the national pension while maintaining \$1.10 for the local pension and 6 cents for training – a total compensation package of **\$19.94 per hour**.

During that time, in October 1985 Locals 19, 57 and 348 mutually reached an agreement with the U.A. that stipulated “national pipeliners” **Local No. 798**, which had jurisdiction over all pipeline work in North America, would have complete jurisdiction over the installation of oil- and gas-

transportation pipelines within the entire State of Utah. In return, Local 798 agreed that Utah's U.A. locals would have complete jurisdiction over pump stations, compressor stations and metering stations serving those pipelines.

The Tulsa, Oklahoma-based Local 798 further concurred that when additional manpower would be needed on transportation-pipeline work within Utah and Uintah, Lincoln and Sweetwater counties in Wyoming, it would “give first call” to Local 19, Local 57 and Local 348 for “additional manpower needed.” Simultaneously, Utah's locals would “give first call” to Local 798 when “additional manpower” would be needed on pump stations, compressor stations and metering stations.

Back at the bargaining table and determined to counter the poor employment conditions throughout the State of Utah, Local 19, Local 57 and Local 348 and the Mechanical Contractors Association reached agreement on a landmark two-year work contract that went into effect on July 14, 1986, with separate reduced wage scales for “**residential**,” “**light commercial**,” and “**heavy commercial**” work in relation to

all “**industrial**” work. In the effort to capture more of those work classifications, the contract initially set pay for journeymen employed on residential jobs at \$10.75 per hour, on light commercial jobs at \$13.70 per hour and on heavy commercial jobs at \$16.47 per hour, while that scale for industrial jobs was set at \$17.22 per hour.

While maintaining total fringe benefit contributions for each classification at \$3.26 per hour over the life of the agreement, before it expired on July 13, 1988, the contract called for pay raises on January 14 and July 14, 1987. Those increases boosted hourly wage scales to \$11.50 for residential, \$14.45 for light commercial, \$17.22 for heavy commercial and \$17.97 for industrial work.

RECOVERING ALONG WITH STATE, LOCALS NEGOTIATE HISTORIC DEAL

“The decade of the 1980s has been economically destructive for many members. We hope the future will be brighter.”

As Local 19 marked its 100th charter anniversary in 1990 and the program for its centennial celebration event offered that harsh synopsis on the local's recent past, recovery – aided by the new pay classifications on their joint contract – was slowly but surely underway for the local and its sister Local 57 and Local 348. Indeed, with new projects in their jurisdictions such as construction of the **3M Health Information Systems** facility in Salt Lake City to serve as a major hub for the company's healthcare software; the state-of-the-art **Intermountain Primary Children's Hospital** that opened on the University of Utah campus in early 1990; the 24-story **One Utah Center** office skyscraper in downtown Salt Lake City that was completed in 1991; and a major expansion of the **Weber County Jail** beginning in 1990, the locals were even hosting travelers from other U.A. locals at times in 1989 and into the 1990s.

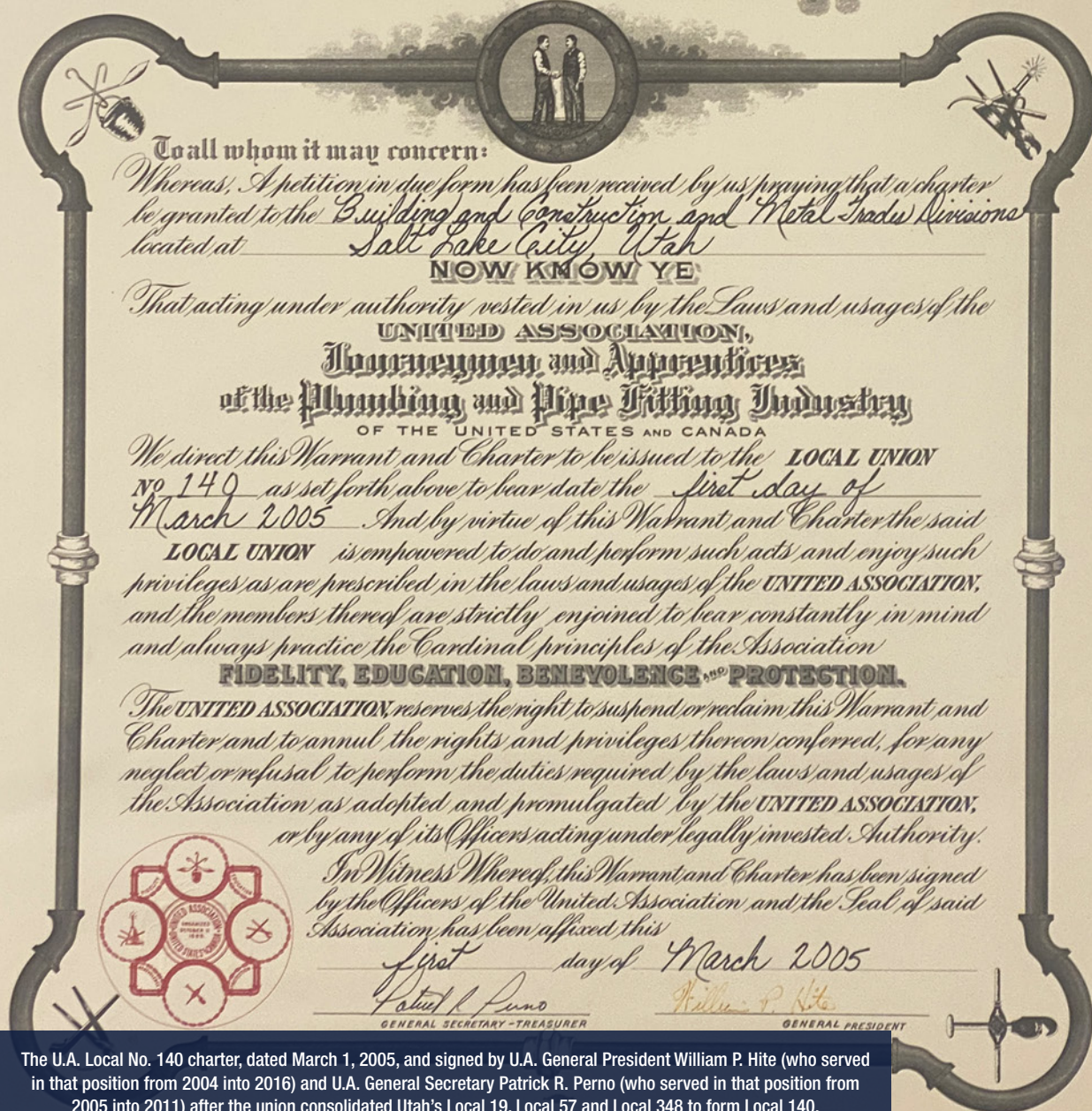
Perhaps its most prolific project during that

period, Local 19 plumbers and pipefitters also performed the piping and associated work for the new **Delta Center** indoor arena in downtown Salt Lake City during its construction in 1990 and 1991. Completed that October, the roughly 18,000-seat complex has since served as the home of the Utah Jazz of the National Basketball Association while also hosting other sporting and entertainment events.

One-year construction work agreements with the contractors association that went into effect on July 14, 1988, and then July 14, 1989, and two- and three-year contracts that began August 1, 1990, and August 1, 1992, respectively, each gradually increased the three locals' wage rates and benefit contributions over that period. Consequently, when the latter agreement expired on July 31, 1995, wage scales for the locals' journeyman had reached \$12.50 per hour for residential work, \$17.88 per hour for all commercial work and \$21.40 per hour for industrial work, while total fringe-benefit payments were set at \$4.58 per hour – giving the local's highest-paid members a total wage-and-benefits package of **\$25.98 per hour**.

The locals, negotiating together as the **Utah Pipe Trades**, and their employing contractors then entered into a first-ever **four-year-long construction work agreement** that went into effect on October 16, 1995, after the previous pact was extended during negotiations. Before expiring on July 1, 1999, the milestone contract would push journeyman wage scales to \$18.25 per hour for residential work, \$21.08 per hour for commercial work and \$24 per hour for industrial work and set total benefit contributions at \$5.75 per hour, including 15 cents for a new **Industry Improvement Fund** to promote the union piping workforce.

Still more gains were made through collective bargaining when Local 19, Local 57 and Local 348 secured another four-year contract with the Mechanical Contractors Association that began September 13, 1999. The pact would



The U.A. Local No. 140 charter, dated March 1, 2005, and signed by U.A. General President William P. Hite (who served in that position from 2004 into 2016) and U.A. General Secretary Patrick R. Perno (who served in that position from 2005 into 2011) after the union consolidated Utah's Local 19, Local 57 and Local 348 to form Local 140.



Local 140 members and families participate in the 2023 Salt Lake City St. Patrick's Day parade.

eventually lift the locals' journeyman pay rates to \$19.82 per hour for residential work, \$24.75 per hour for commercial work and \$24.75 per hour for industrial work and total benefit payments to \$6.41 per hour before it expired on July 31, 2003.

Steady employment conditions in Utah during the late 1990s were maintained through a range of consistent work on projects that included construction of the new, four-story **Women's and Children's Center** medical tower at the Utah Valley Regional Medical Center (now known as Utah Valley Hospital) in Provo beginning in 1997. When completed in August 1999, the facility consolidated the hospital's maternal and pediatric services under one roof.

AFTER OLYMPICS, U.A. MERGERS FORM SOLE STATEWIDE LOCAL 140

By the turn of the century and the new "Y2K" (Year 2000) millennium, Utah's union piping-trades locals had shrugged off the aftereffects of the damaging previous decade and were poised to enter a new century and millennium. Following a brief lull of stagnant employment as the entire country scuffled through an economic recession in the early 2000s, surging work across the state both

before and after Salt Lake City hosted the **2002 Winter Olympics** provided consistently strong employment conditions for Local 19, Local 57 and Local 348 memberships.

Preceding the Olympics and despite the recession, major projects that provided U.A. union plumbers and pipefitters with workhours included construction of **The Gateway** open-air, mixed-use retail, residential and office complex, which was designed to revitalize the west side of Salt Lake City around its historic Union Pacific Depot. Among other jobs, the locals' members also worked on construction of several lodging facilities that included the 24-floor luxury **Grand America Hotel**, the largest hotel in the city when it opened in 2001 after more than 120 U.A. craftspeople installed more than 77 miles of piping for its plumbing and H.V.A.C. (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) systems.

The opening of the Winter Olympic Games on February 8, 2002, quite literally was made possible by the skills of U.A. members working through Local 19, Local 57 and Local 348, as that month's issue of the U.A. *Journal* proclaimed:

"Solidarity, determination and a commitment to excellence – the hallmarks of the U.A. – helped to create the venues that will capture the world's attention for two weeks this month."

Undeniably, the locals and their craftspeople played an essential role in building the magnificent Olympic venues that were spread across hundreds of square miles of the state's breathtaking terrain. The extraordinary amount of work that went into establishing the various venues of the games included building new resident halls, renovating existing buildings and amenities, and constructing a modern new boiler and chiller facility for the 70-acre **Olympic Village** that would accommodate 3,500 athletes and officials.

Assessing the Olympic-sized effort that had been required to prepare for the games, Local 19 **Business Manager Mark Crockett** stated at the time, "This is a moment in history for Utah. We are proud that Utah's U.A. members are helping make it possible to bring the winter games here." Echoing that sentiment, Local 348 **Business Manager Larry Facer** declared, "It's been a privilege to be involved in this effort. Our members have worked really hard to meet the deadlines and schedules set for them. They understand what this means to their state and to the U.A."

The ensuing economic boom in Utah that followed the 2002 Winter Olympics – fueled by a resurgent technology sector, an

expansion of service operations by out-of-state companies, an increase in the defense sector and tourism, and continuing strength in non-residential construction – created more jobs for U.A. members. However, it ultimately did not translate into prosperity for the state's union piping locals: In December 2004, Local 19 consisted of a total of 470 members, its lowest count since the mid-1990s; Local 57 consisted of 357 total members, its lowest count since the early 1990s; and Local 348 consisted of 267 total members, its lowest count since the early 1980s.

Also, the U.A. at the time was focused on amalgamating existing smaller locals to centralize administration and create larger, more-influential locals in certain areas that would benefit from consolidated management. Subsequently, the union merged Local 19, Local 57 and Local 348 together and chartered new plumbers and pipefitters **Local No. 140** on **March 1, 2005**, with jurisdiction over the entire State of Utah and its membership of nearly 1,000 journeyman plumbers, fitters and technicians and more than 100 apprentices.

The U.A. appointed Local 19 Business Manager Crockett to serve as the new local's interim business manager until an election of

officers could be held. The local established its offices in the former Local 19's space in the **Labor Union Hall** on South Redwood Road in Salt Lake City (which was built in 1976) – where the Local 140 headquarters continue to reside in 2026.

NEW LOCAL FORGES AHEAD AND BEYOND ITS FIRST TWO DECADES

The thriving post-Olympics Utah economy of the mid-2000s generated a substantial number of jobs in the construction industry as high population growth spurred the housing market and services industries, creating work for Local 140 members. As a result, the local's membership increased across the balance of the decade to 1,328 total members, including 235 apprentices, in December 2009.

During that period, however, the nationwide "Great Recession" from December 2007 to June 2009, which at the time was the most severe financial downturn since the Great Depression, brutally disrupted Utah's flourishing economy and drove up unemployment as it crashed the state's construction sector. Local 140 did not escape the impact of the recession as steady work eluded much of its membership.

But following the recession, as the state's economy transformed into one of the fastest-growing and most-robust in the United States, headed by an expansion of the high-tech sector on the "Silicon Slopes" around the Wasatch Front and growth in the financial, healthcare and education sectors, Utah's union plumbers and pipefitters enjoyed strong employment conditions throughout the remainder of the decade. In that setting, the local resumed steady upward growth that saw its membership progressively increase from 1,327 total journeymen and apprentices in June 2010 to 1,421 total journeymen and apprentices in December 2019.

U.A. GIVES BACK IN UTAH

"I remember countless various times the members of the local voted in open meetings to donate money to many organizations in need. We would buy boxes of socks for the homeless shelter. Donated educational supplies for the local elementary school. If there was a member in need, we would pass the hat in union meetings to help the individual. The local had donated work to build the Ronald McDonald House, installed a sprinkler system for the county soccer field and different projects for the Road Home (a Salt Lake non-profit organization that helps individuals and families experiencing homelessness return to stable housing) and the Magna Food Pantry (in the Township of Magna in the greater Salt Lake City area)."

– Local 140 Retiree **Brother Lynn Watterson**,
Former Local 19 and Local 140 Recording Secretary

Key jobs that provided significant workhours for union plumbers and pipefitters during the decade included expanding and retrofitting the new **Boeing composite manufacturing facility** in West Jordan, Utah, beginning in early in January 2013 to produce horizontal stabilizers for the aerospace company's 787-9 Dreamliner jet airliners, which would become another important contributor in Utah's growing aerospace industry. Local 140 members also worked on construction of the \$1.5-billion **National Cybersecurity Initiative Data Center** at Camp Williams near Bluffdale, Utah, for the U.S. Intelligence Community that would store massive amounts of electronic data after it was completed in May 2014; a major expansion of the **IM Flash Technologies** facility in Lehi, Utah, for fabricating the tech company's new 3D-XPoint semiconductor memory chips after it was completed in early 2018; and the 970,000-square-foot **Meta Data Center Building 1** in Eagle Mountain, Utah, to house advanced data storage and processing equipment for the company after it would be fully completed in early 2021.

Notably during that time, in 2018 Local 140 and the Utah Mechanical Contractors



U.A. Mountain State Pipe Trades Association members (left to right) Randy Cordova, Local 208; Robert Sena, Local 469; Brian McKee, Local 350; Cole Silcox, Locals 140 and 669; Mike Hill, Local 525; Cody Weaver, Local 140 organizer; Acel Stansfield, future Local 140 apprentice; Josh Steffen, Local 525; and Colton Lee, Local 140 and 669, rally outside their jobsite on the Brigham Young University campus to show their support for KKM-Mech employees in their September 9, 2025, election for U.A. representation. Although the union lost the election, it still gained some new members during its campaign.

Association settled their construction work agreement outside of arbitration for the first time in 30 years. Before that three-year contract expired in 2021, the local and its employing contractors would settle on a new, four-year work agreement that year again without the need of an arbitrator.

However, while the local's members remained busy with work for the most part, that year one of its employing fabrication shops in northern Utah changed ownership. Under its new management, the loss of jobs with the firm slowed the local's employment at the time.

The global coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic that first appeared in the United States in January 2020 and remained into 2023, by which time it had claimed the lives of more than 1 million Americans, also affected Local 140 and its membership. But while early on the local instituted measures to protect members and staff against the virus, including social distancing, cancellation of meetings and training and mask mandates, members were able to keep working.

Coming out of the initial impact of the pandemic, with Utah booming as an influx of new residents seeking more space and affordable housing moved into the state, work for the local's members surged once again and especially along the Wasatch Front. Employment there included work on a number of large luxury hotels and resorts built in Park City, Utah, during the first half of the 2020s.

Elsewhere, the influx of jobs on which the local's members worked included residential and commercial projects in the fast-growing City of St. George in the southwestern corner of Utah. More employment throughout the early- and mid-2020s was further provided by major projects such as a \$310-million expansion of the **Procter & Gamble** manufacturing plant in Corinne, Utah, in 2021; construction of the state-of-the-art, 1.2-million-square-foot **Vobe** beverage manufacturing and canning plant in

Salt Lake City in 2022; and construction of the new, \$240-million, 339,000-square-foot **Nature's Bakery** baking facility in Salt Lake City that opened in July 2025.

Many of the local's members were also involved in the construction of the **Deseret Peak Utah Temple** and the **Taylorville Utah Temple** completed in 2024 for the Latter-day Saints Church. Additionally, members have also been part of the extensive remodeling of the LDS Church's 133-year-old **Salt Lake City Temple** that began in 2019 and is scheduled to be completed before the end of 2026.

Meanwhile, the local was successfully utilizing its **Local 140 Market Recovery Fund**, which members subsidized with hourly contributions to help their employing firms remain competitive. In doing so, the local helped its signatory contractors win bids on jobs by supplementing labor costs through the use of the fund.

What's more, Local 140 organizing efforts were being enhanced through its partnership with the **5 States Pipe Trades Association**, which consists of U.A. locals in Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada and Wyoming. The local was taking advantage of the association's use of a professional advertising agency for all advertising and social media messaging to help recruit new members and contractors while also reaching potential project owners.

Through those efforts and more, in 2026 Local 140 reached an all-time high membership of 1,623 member journeymen and apprentices – despite having to navigate a period of slow employment during the second half of 2025 after many large projects had been completed, new ones were delayed and the northern Utah fabrication shop employing its members closed.

That year, the local settled its construction work agreement with the Mechanical Contractors Association for the third-straight time without going to arbitration, gaining a

new, three-year contract that provided the local with the largest raises it has ever received. When it went into effect on August 1, 2025, the pact put in place wage and benefits increases of \$3.50 per hour for its first year and \$3 for its second (and currently active) year while also calling for another \$3 raise for its third year beginning August 1, 2027.

Before the agreement ends in 2028, it set the local's journeyman pay and benefits package at **\$68.49 per hour**, including hourly employer benefit contributions of \$8.51 for healthcare insurance, \$3.23 for the local's pension and \$2.70 for the U.A. national pension. Additional improvements made through those most-recent collective-bargaining negotiations included pay increases for the local's H.V.A.C. journeymen, a **Health Reimbursement Arrangement** benefit plan to help reimburse members for qualified medical expenses, 5-percent pay increases for apprentices and moving apprentice-training classes to a daytime schedule.

Most recently, Local 140 members could be found applying their skills on a wage array of projects across Utah that included a multi-year, large-scale transformation of the Delta Center that began in May 2025. The local's union plumbers and fitters also were on site since the start of work on the new **QTS Eagle Mountain Data Center Campus** in early 2026 while

others were helping to complete a second **Texas Instruments** semiconductor-wafer fabrication plant in Lehi, Utah.

Along with those latest gains and jobs, across the more than two decades since Local 140 was formed, the local and its membership of highly skilled professionals have carried on the tradition of unsurpassed craftsmanship and solidarity that has prevailed in Utah's union pipe-trades industry throughout the U.A.'s presence in the state. Leaning on that legacy dating back more than 136 years to March 1890, into 2026 the local has continued to sign more contractors and grow its membership and market share in the state.

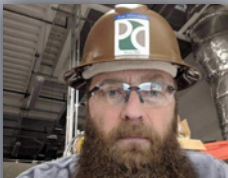
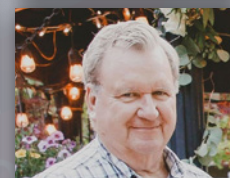
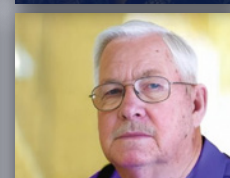
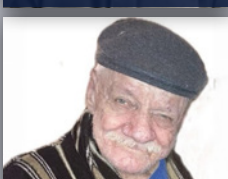
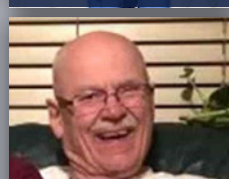
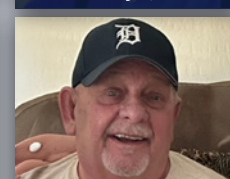
Always aware of its duty to its members, the local also began hosting bi-annual retirement seminars, "new membership" and job-steward trainings; each year since 2020 it has sent a group of members to the Grace Carol Rocky Mountain Labor School to learn more about unionism and grow leadership; and since 2023 it has sent a group of members to the Women Build Nations Conference to support and grow its workforce of women. Through those initiatives and more and with its historic past also in tow, the local will continue to set the standards of its industry and improve the lives of its members as well as all working families and residents of the communities it serves across the Beehive State. ♦

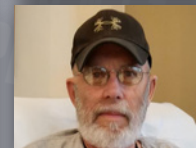
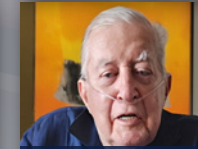
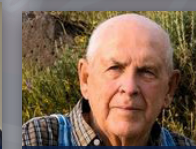


The 2026 graduating class of the Local 140 and Utah Pipe Trades Educational Program, along with officers and Utah Career Center staff.

In Memoriam

Local 140 remembers all the Utah U.A. Brothers and Sisters who have passed before us, including those listed below who have recently passed. *(Date of passing is listed.)*

				
Jonathan Morrison October 26, 2022	Jesse Stewart November 9, 2022	Jeffery Bearson November 19, 2022	James Kogaines November 26, 2022	James Philips December 10, 2022
				
Norman McKendrick December 25, 2022	Brad Halladay January 31, 2023	Mark Peterson March 21, 2023	Thomas Butterfield April 24, 2023	Joshua Bollar May 5, 2023
				
Alexander Herrera May 12, 2023	Cy Eardley May 25, 2023	Robert Page July 5, 2023	Richard Baker July 28, 2023	Carl Johnson August 8, 2023
				
Pete Noyes August 21, 2023	Kelly Wheat August 27, 2023	Larry Gay September 22, 2023	Gary Talley October 1, 2023	Brett Stevens October 5, 2023
				
Howard Andrews October 9, 2023	Todd Carlson October 20, 2023	Michael Saxey November 3, 2023	Riley Olsen December 7, 2023	Reese Beeton February 4, 2024
				
Ronald Child February 27, 2024	Farley Cornia April 23, 2024	Curtis Allred May 13, 2024	James Houskeeper June 21, 2024	Steven Hilton July 10, 2024

				
Rick Charlesworth July 11, 2024	Scott Mitchell July 31, 2024	Kenneth Hibler November 1, 2024	Bryan McElwain November 17, 2024	Randy Carter November 20, 2024
				
Richard Spencer January 3, 2025	Walter Phillips January 28, 2025	David Kibbee March 2, 2025	Dave Maynard April 13, 2025	Glen Johnson May 1, 2025
				
Lonny Jensen May 7, 2025	Larry Hansen May 12, 2025	Kenneth Bosley May 13, 2025	Chad Reuther May 26, 2025	John Bartlett July 7, 2025
				
Bruce Dame July 25, 2025	Shaun Rentz August 6, 2025	Brent Lewis August 27, 2025	Louis Leishman September 1, 2025	Boyd Halverson September 9, 2025
				
Harley Sturgeon October 1, 2025	Justin Lambros October 7, 2025	Michael Larsen October 23, 2025	Marvin Davis October 24, 2025	Cameron Wachter November 5, 2025
				
Grant Draper November 25, 2025	Boyd Ellis January 16, 2026	Ira Hart January 26, 2026	Edward Martin February 11, 2026	Jay Trinnaman March 8, 2026
				
Ryan Corbett March 14, 2026	Justin Cooper April 4, 2026	William Wood May 11, 2026	Steve Weaver May 29, 2026	
				
Craig Nelson July 18, 2026	Richard Brackenbury July 25, 2026	Gerald Johnson July 26, 2026	Clyde Okerlund July 28, 2026	

