DENVER
125 YEARS
1890 - 2015
PLUMBERS
UA3

125th Anniversary

COMMEMORATIVE HISTORY & PROGRAM
Congratulations United Association Plumbers Local #3

for 125 Years of Continuous Service!
PIPFITTERS LOCAL 208
DENVER, COLORADO

Officers, Staff & Membership Congratulate the Plumbers Local 3 on your 125-Year Anniversary

Howard L. Arnold,
Business Manager

Business Agents:
Tom Tuttle
Mark Miller and Ed Keefer

Pipefitters Local 208
6350 N. Broadway, Denver, CO
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pipe208.com

CONGRATULATIONS TO
PLUMBERS LOCAL 3
ON 125 SUCCESSFUL YEARS.

We’re proud to say U.S. Engineering has been one of your partners in the Denver area for many of those years.

MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR
SINCE 1893

BUILD. SOLVE. EVOLVE.
www.usengineering.com
On behalf of the Board of Directors and the 140 member companies, we want to congratulate Local 3 on your 125th Anniversary!

We appreciate the partnership!
A Special Message from Local 3’s Financial Secretary/Treasurer

We Must All Work to Solidify Local 3’s Legacy

Greetings and welcome to the 125-year celebration of the oldest continuous local union in the United Association! That being said, congratulations to all members of Plumbers Local Union No. 3.

I have had the distinct privilege of working on behalf of Local 3’s members since 2007. We have proven time and again that we are the brightest, most productive plumbers that the State of Colorado and the U.A. have to offer. This is witnessed in our successful plumbing installations on projects such as Denver’s top-rated hospitals and our world-class sports venues — and our reputation in the service and repair industry is second to none.

From our humble beginnings in 1890 through today, our members have been there to perform. Our boundaries may have changed over the years, but the results have always been the same: With pride and commitment passed down from our founders, we have helped build this great state of ours.

Our past has been documented and presented within this book. I would also like to take a moment to address the future of Plumbers Local No. 3. Each and every member has the ability to forge our future. We must challenge ourselves in the classroom, on the jobsite and at the Union Hall. As our trade changes and progresses, we must adapt.

Solid leadership will also be essential in all areas of our trade. Therefore, we will continue to need strong officers representing our local union.

Our contractor group is essential to our survival and working closely with our contractors is extremely important. Labor and management working together is nothing new; the need for each other grows as each year passes.

Laws, regulations, politics and ideology will always be divisive issues. But communication with membership and management will ensure our legacy as the oldest continuous local union in the U.A. for years to come.

Thank you for attending our 125-year celebration!

Fraternally,

Steve Callahan
Financial Secretary/Treasurer

A Special Message from Local 3’s Business Manager

Ours Is a Celebration 125 Years in The Making

On behalf of the officers, staff and members of Plumbers Local No. 3, we welcome you to the great City of Denver, Colorado. U.A. Local No. 3 is proud to have been part of the United Association for the past 125 years.

I would like to thank our forefathers for making this great union what it is today. Without their efforts, we would not have the opportunities that we now have to pass along to our next generation.

It is truly an honor and a pleasure being the local’s business manager as we celebrate this special occasion together. As business manager, my main goal has always been to make this union better than when I first became a member, and I thank all the previous business managers and agents who have helped pave the way toward this goal.

Thanks to the Anniversary Committee members, all working and retired members, and our friends and guests for making this anniversary celebration the special occasion that it is.

In solidarity and friendship,

Kurt Steenhoek
Business Manager

Plumbers Local 3 and Union Histories give special thanks to the following for their contributions to this book:

- U.A. Plumbers Local 3 Retirees Club
- United Association Research/Archives Department
- Denver Public Library, Western History and Genealogy Department
- Special acknowledgement is given to the Local 3 100th Anniversary Committee and its 100th-anniversary history essay, “100 Years of Pride and Progress,” and Local 3 Brother William A. Beekman and his 110th-anniversary history essay, “A Proud Past & Bold Future.”
- Denver International Airport photographs contained in this book are courtesy of the Denver International Airport.

This book was proudly produced by

UNIONHISTORIES
Preserving the Proud Stories of Local Unions

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Layout & Design: Steven Demanett

Bob and Marilyn McGraw, who is giving the Invocation for the 125th Anniversary Celebration event.
July 1, 1877.
The plumbers of Denver, Colorado, organized into Local No. 3 of the National Association of Journeyman Plumbers, Gasfitters and Apprentices, an affiliate of the Knights of Labor.

Well before that date, plumbers in the greater Denver area had been joining together and forming small associations “in order to have more negotiating strength with the master plumbers” (the city’s shop owners) as early as the late 1860s, according to an historic account written in 2000 by Local 3 Organizer William A. Beekman. But on July 1, 1877, most all of the city’s plumbers came together to form a single local under the National Association – the precursor to United Association Local No. 3.

Soon after, the Knights of Labor became the largest labor organization in the country during the 1880s, enlisting a total of 700,000 members by 1886 while advocating for the eight-hour work day, the abolition of child labor, equal pay for equal work and political reforms. However, the Knights were never well-organized and general public opinion constantly held it responsible for labor violence, leading to the Knights’ quick demise beginning in the late 1880s.

In that atmosphere, the National Association separated from the Knights of Labor in 1885 to form the International Association of Journeyman Plumbers, Steamfitters and Gas Fitters, with which Local 3 remained.

Just four years later on April 25, 1889, Patrick J. Quinlan, a plumber from Boston, sent a letter to Richard A. O’Brien, a plumber in Washington, D.C., proposing the idea of forming another national pipe-trades union. Subsequently on October 7, 1889, 40 delegates from 23 locals in 10 states and the District of Columbia, including Harvey D. McGhan and E.J. McNamara of Denver’s Local 3, assembled in Washington for a convention.
Local 3 as one of its own on January 2, 1890.

An intense rivalry between the U.A. and the National Association, which changed its name to the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers (I.A.) in 1905, ensued. The financial assistance the I.A. provided to the Milwaukee cooperatives had helped lead to its decline in early 1892 and “set the stage for the rise in prominence of the U.A.,” according to Beekman. At the time, the I.A. was comprised mainly of pipefitters while the U.A. was dominated by plumbers, gasfitters and sprinklerfitters, and the two groups waged bitter disputes primarily over work jurisdiction. In 1912, the American Federation of Labor (A.F.L.), recognizing that jurisdiction of work was the foundation of its existence, ruled that a single union would represent all of the pipe trades, and the I.A. reluctantly agreed to merge into the U.A.

The Denver and Kansas City locals were reportedly the only National Association members to attend the gathering, both supposedly displeased that their union was financially supporting cooperative plumbing shops in Milwaukee that were embroiled in a four-year-long strike.

Four days after the convention commenced, the United Association of Journeyman Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters’ Helpers of the United States and Canada was born on October 11, 1889. The “U.A.” selected Quinlan as its president, Henry Collins of New York City as its vice president and O’Brien as its secretary-treasurer, and McGhan was elected the union’s second vice president and McNamara was elected to its executive board.

The new United Association then chartered Local 3 as one of its own on January 2, 1890.

ESTABLISHING U.A. LOCAL 3 AND WAGING A FIRST STRIKE

U.A. Plumbers Local No. 3

The First 25 Years

1890 to 1915
there is no denying that Local 3 was at the forefront of developing the fledgling United Association during its initial, early years. In fact, the U.A.’s headquarters were based in the Denver residence of the national union’s secretary, Local 5 Harvey D. McGhan, during parts of 1891 and 1892.

What’s more, in July 1891 the U.A. held its second annual convention in Denver, during which Patrick J. Quinlan was re-elected as its president and McGhan was elected to be its secretary. An article in the August 1891 American Plumber reported, “The delegates are loud in their praises of the Denver Brothers, who left nothing undone to gratify and please them during their stay. Their hospitality and cheer seemed to be as broad and expansive as the magnificent country which they inhabit, and their brotherly sympathies seem also to swell out in like proportions.”

Brother Beckman also noted in his 110-year anniversary essay, “McGhan represented Local 3 well, considering that U.A. officers, at best, got expense money for conventions and were expected to hold full-time jobs plus organize a national union.”

Because of those demands of the job, over the next seven years the U.A. had five presidents including Local 3 plumber Thomas O’Brien, who would serve as the seventh president for less than six months in 1897. He was, however, credited with ushering the U.A. into the American Federation of Labor (A.F.L.) during the 1897 national convention in Nashville, which some historians consider “the greatest achievement in the U.A.’s first decade of existence,” Brother Beckman wrote.

Closer to home, Local 3 was also committed to developing and growing Denver and the plumbing and pipefitting industries throughout the State of Colorado. Among the projects on which the local’s members were working was the new Colorado State Capitol building in Denver, which opened for use in November 1894.
Unlike many other young building-trades organizations, Local 3 survived the severe economic depression of the mid-1890s, brought on with the Panic of 1893. Quite to the contrary, Local 3 members “proudly displayed their membership ribbons during those hard times,” according to Beekman.

Afterwards, later in its first decade Local 3 was a prominent participant in the formation of a state federation for the pipe trades. The local was among 42 delegates who attended a meeting of the state’s plumbers and steamfitters on December 4, 1898, in Colorado Springs to organize the coalition.

The group’s aim was “bringing the members of the craft in closer touch, to further the interests of the trade by preparing and introducing bills in the legislature as are calculated to improve the conditions of the trade,” the Denver Times reported on December 5, 1898. The delegates also discussed the feasibility of organizing a Western Federation of Plumbers and Steamfitters “for mutual protection,” according to the article.

The following year on October 1, 1899, the Colorado State Pipe Trades was officially sanctioned, with Local 3 as a charter member along with Local 20 of Pueblo and Local 58 of Colorado Springs.

By that time, the Master Plumbers Association in Denver had adopted a wage scale for its union employees of $4 per day for eight hours of work, the August 7, 1899, Denver Times reported. Meanwhile, the Local 3 membership was also enjoying a boom in area construction that marked the turn-of-the-century – and by decade’s end, Local 3 “dominated the industry” within Denver, Beekman declared.

In fact, throughout the late 1890s, Local 3 was fining any member 25 cents per meeting if a plumber who lived in the member’s neighborhood was not signed-up with the local. Through that cooperative effort, every member of Local 3 was essentially working as an organizer.

First Strike: ‘A Victory for The Men’

By September 1901, Local 3 had asked the Master Plumbers Association to raise wages for the local’s plumbers to $4.50 per day, a request the employers bitterly opposed and actually ignored for three months, the Denver Times reported on September 30. The previous day, however, the local had met to take a strike vote, the results of which “reaffirmed a decision to strike,” the newspaper announced.

On October 1, 1901, about 200 Local 3 plumbers walked off their jobs. The Master Plumbers subsequently blacklisted the striking plumbers and then brought in scabs from Colorado Springs and Kansas to take their places. To make a point and to ensure that the scab workers were not able to use their tools, the strikers had their tool chests delivered to the Local 3 union hall on Champa Street.

A SPECIAL KINSHIP WITH LOCAL 208

“The close association between the plumbers and pipefitters has resulted in benefits for both memberships.”

—Local 3 100th Anniversary Committee, 1990

Pipefitters Local No. 208 of Denver received its charter from the United Association on April 26, 1902 – and the brotherhood and cooperation between Local 208 and Plumbers Local 3 were almost immediate. Several years later, for example, their affinity was never more evident that in April 1915 when the entire membership of Local 208 attended the Thursday morning funeral of Frank A. Brian, a longtime member and business agent of Local 3.

The fraternity continued throughout the years and has included a joint softball team organized during the 1970s and an annual golf tournament that the two locals started in 1982. The apprenticeship coordinators for the two locals have also worked together for many years to ensure the city’s union piping industry has the best training program available for apprentices and journeymen.
In the meantime, many of the local’s men were working on private contracts or in the “mountain towns” where the new scale was being paid. “They claim that they have not suffered much loss by the strike,” the October 19, 1901, *Denver Times* reported.

The employers did not budge, however, so the union tried another tactic – Local 3 set up a shop at 1600 California Street in Denver “for the purpose of entering into an active business in competition with the master plumbers,” as the *Denver Times* explained in a December 17, 1901, article. The United Association and the American Federation of Labor loaned $10,000 to the local to create its company.

The newspaper also reported on December 31, “The Masters have admitted that the journey men held the key to the situation when they made public the manner in which the patrons of plumbing establishments have been obliged to create a fund of many thousands of dollars for the members of the Association to divide during the past year.”

The moves got the attention of the Master Plumbers, as the *Denver Times* declared, “The advent of the journeymen into the field of competition forewarned the masters of danger ....” By December 31, the employers had met with Local 3 and submitted a proposition to the journeymen to resolve the strike.

On January 2, 1902, the strike ended when Local 3 signed articles of agreement with the shop owners. While the accord did not remove the majority of the abuses Local 3 had accused the employers of utilizing, according to the January 3 *Times*, the union did secure an advance in wages and limited the number of helpers to one in each shop – which were considered “a victory for the men.”

The terms also required the union to abandon the cooperative shop and gave the journeymen direction over helpers (whereas before the strike helpers were directed by the owners). “The men also claim many other concessions in technical trade matters,” the newspaper reported.

“Concessions were made on both sides,” a Local 3 100th Anniversary Committee essay written in 1990 asserted, “but this was a victory for the striking plumbers.”

(Thus ended the first strike in Local 3’s history; it would not be for another 79 years that the local would strike again in 1981.)

**Continuing The Fight**

Almost immediately after the strike ended, Local 3 affiliated itself with the Denver Building Trades Council.

But controversies remained, and in 1903, the Master Plumbers Association was making plans to declare a general lockout because of an ongoing dispute with the union plumbers. For some time, the owners and the journeymen had argued over the right of the master plumbers to do work on buildings without a union card, leading to the showdown.

The employers declared that it was not necessary for them to affiliate with the union – and the dispute had grown more intense, the April 15, 1903, *Denver Times* explained. During a recent meeting, Local 3’s plumbers decided that no master plumber could do work outside the shops without a first-class certificate from the union, an ultimatum that was presented to the Master
Local 3 celebrated Labor Day 1915 with sister U.A. locals 208 and 605.

Plumbers on April 13 but was turned down.

The Times went on to explain the employers’ opposition:

“The reason the Masters refused to consider the demand, it is said, is because a majority of them could not pass a first-class examination and would thus be prevented from working on buildings. The examinations of the journeymen are always severe and the candidate for admission has to be well informed in his line.”

As the disagreement festered in the background (and would come to no documented conclusion), throughout 1903 and until February 1904, Local 3 held union meetings at the Gettysburg Building every Wednesday evening at 8 o’clock. For the following four years, the local held its meetings in the Waiters Hall Club Building at the same time and on the same day.

Among other jobs during that time and into the 1910s, Local 3 members were working on an expansion to Union Station (which remains Denver’s main railway station). The building had first opened on June 1, 1881, and its present-day structure was completed in 1914.
Local 3 contractor Olson Plumbing is established in Colorado Springs in 1917; today, it is owned by Mike Trapp and employs an average of 150 full-time employees.

Local 3 contractor Slattery & Company was founded in Denver in 1919.

The center’s first group of 48 buildings to be constructed had a total capacity for about 1,000 patients and included a central infirmary with 300 beds and 12 two-story tuberculosis wards. (In July 1920, the facility was formally renamed the Fitzsimons Army Hospital after Lt. William T. Fitzsimons, the first American medical officer killed in World War I. It was then heavily used during World War II to treat injured soldiers and became one of the Army’s premier medical training centers, according to the book “Colfax Avenue: Main Street Colorado.”)

Local 3 grew and prospered through the 1920s, and by 1924 its journeyman plumbers were earning $1.375 per hour. During the decade, the local’s members worked on many prominent projects, including the U.S. post office in Denver, expansion and upgrades to the Denver Mint and construction of facilities for Gates Rubber Company (which would become the city’s largest employer by the 1950s).

In the late 1920s, Local 3 plumbers also helped build Stapleton International Airport, Denver’s primary airport from 1929 to 1995 (when it was replaced by Denver International Airport.)

**United Through the Hardest of Times**

The onset of the Great Depression in 1929 initiated a period of immense strife for building trades unions, as construction came to a virtual standstill until the depression ended in 1939.

In 1917, The U.S. Congress declares war on Germany and joins the allies in World War I.

In 1919, The Treaty of Versailles is signed, ending World War I.

In 1924, The first Winter Olympic Games are held in the French Alps.

In 1929, Stapleton International Airport opens in Denver.

In 1931, The Star-Spangled Banner is approved by President Herbert Hoover and Congress as the national anthem.

In 1932, The highest contiguous paved road in the United States, the Trail Ridge Road in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, is opened to traffic.

In 1935, Colorado dust storms kill six people, suffocate livestock and cover the ground with up to 6 feet of dust.

In 1938, The Fair Labor Standards Act is signed into law and establishes the national minimum wage, overtime pay and the prohibition of most employment for minors.

In 1939, World War II unofficially begins in Europe when Germany invades Poland.
As a result, during that time U.A. total membership dropped from about 50,000 to less than 35,000.

There was no unemployment insurance at the time, so to help ease the burden on its growing number of unemployed members, Local 3 issued them “sick cards” that amounted to $5 per week, according to Brother Beekman’s 110-year anniversary history. The local also limited its plumbers to working only seven hours per day during the Depression years, providing more employment opportunities for more members, and journeymen working Public Works Administration jobs paid 10 percent of their $12.50-per-week salaries to help keep the local functioning.

Local 3 also formed an Investigating Committee whose sole purpose was to police the jurisdiction for “floaters” looking for work. When those unaffiliated tradesmen were found, “they were given a few dollars and told to be on their way,” Beekman recounted.

Despite the extreme turmoil, Local 3 also remained committed to advancing its industry even during the Depression. On September 16, 1931, for example, the local’s executive board approved the installation of copper water pipe in one house within the local’s jurisdiction so...
that it could be tested for one year “to see if it would hold up.”

While wages for Local 3’s journeymen dropped to $1 per hour in 1933, by 1937 they had risen again to $1.43.

As the local emerged from its slumber, on February 9, 1938, it also established a cigarette fund to help the needy. To subsidize the fund, one carton of union-made cigarettes was raffled off at every union meeting for 10 cents per ticket or three for 25 cents.

Later that year, Local 3 elected to march in the Labor Day parade with copper canes and white hats – and copper beer steins that were filled by taverns as the Local 3 members marched by, according to Beekman. This compelled the local’s executive board to recommend that “no intoxication will be tolerated at next year’s Labor Day parade.”

In surviving the Great Depression, Local 3 “truly showed our brotherhood through these hard times,” Beekman wrote, noting that even during those difficult years, the local “stuck together” and had almost 100-percent union meeting attendance and Labor Day parade participation.

Local 3 not only endured the Depression years but by early 1939 its members were again working eight-hour days – and would soon prosper during the oncoming surge in construction that would last until the early 1970s.
Several Local 3 journeymen and apprentices answered the call to duty and joined the military when the United States entered World War II in the early 1940s. On the homefront, the local’s growing numbers were kept busy supporting the war effort, helping to build Camp Hale in the Eagle River Valley in 1942, a U.S. Army training facility for winter and mountain warfare that became home to the Army’s 10th Mountain Division.

The local’s plumbers also worked on construction of the government’s massive Denver Ordnance Plant (now the Denver Federal Center) in 1941. Work on the facility began in early March 1941, and by the end of the war the complex consisted of over 200 buildings. (According to “History of the Denver Federal Center,” the plant was the only facility in the country producing .30-caliber ammunition exclusively and at its peak in the summer of 1943 was employing 19,500 workers who were making 6.25 million rounds daily.)

Local 3 members were employed during the war at the Medical Depot and the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. After the war ended, the local’s journeymen plumbers were earning $1.85 per hour in 1946.

By that time, Local 3 apprentice applicants were exclusively veterans, a trend that continued through the 1950s, according to the local’s 110-year history essay. Brother Beekman even reported that one retired member told him that when he applied to become an apprentice, Business Agent Mike McDonough asked him, “Why should we let you in, son? You are not even a veteran.”

The ongoing construction surge helped raise Local 3 wages to $2.40 per hour by 1950. That continuing spike brought many traveling journeyman plumbers from all over the country into the local’s jurisdiction, and they were being interviewed for membership into Local 3 on a regular basis, according to Local 3 Executive Board meeting minutes.

Meanwhile, Local 3 was being kept busy on multiple projects around Denver and throughout its jurisdiction, including the Rocky Flats plant, Martin Marietta, the Public Service Building, the First National Bank building and a Radisson Hotel. The local’s plumbers were also working at the Climax Mine in Lake and Summit counties that at its highest output supplied three-fourths of the world’s supply of molybdenum, which was used in metal alloys such as structural steel.

December 7, 1941 Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, naval base, killing 1,777 sailors and Marines.

August 4, 1942 U.S. Marines land on Guadalcanal in the Solomon Islands in the first American offensive of World War II.

August 6 and 9, 1945 the United States drops atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.


1952 Colorado’s Rocky Flats Nuclear Weapons Plant, located 16 miles northwest of Denver, begins producing plutonium bombs and bomb parts. It is shut down in 1989.

March 13, 1957 The Federal Bureau of Investigation arrests labor leader Jimmy Hoffa under a bribery charge.


August 21, 1959 Hawaii is admitted to the United States as the 50th state.

August 14, 1959 The Denver Broncos professional football team is established.

November 22, 1963 President John F. Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas, and Vice President Lyndon Baines Johnson is sworn in as president.

July 2, 1964 President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits employment discrimination.

Engle and Stan Anderson promote Modern Plumbing in 1941.

Pete Lis - Modern Plumbing, the Pioneers Paving the Pathway to Health in the Nation.
Local 3 gained substantial benefits and membership during the 1950s, beginning in 1951 when the it took in the Denver drainlayers local and reorganized them as Local 3-B. However, 3-B ceased to exist by 1960.

In 1954, Local 3 formed a *plumbers local credit union*, which was charted as a state organization. (More than 70 years later, the credit union continues to function as a reliable institution through which members can save and borrow money.)

The following year, the local gained health and welfare contributions as part of its wage and benefits package; initial contributions were 10 cents per hour, and one of the benefits, which began on January 1, 1956, was $12 per day for a hospital room. Also by 1955, the local’s wages were up to $3.05 per hour, and the local had started a Work Development Fund with contributions of 5 cents per hour to help gain jobs for its members.

A major renovation and expansion of Bears Stadium – which would soon become Mike High Stadium – began later in the decade using Local 3 members, beginning with the addition of the west stands. Originally built in 1948 for the Denver Bears baseball team, the stadium was being expanded to accommodate the Denver Bronco professional football team beginning in 1960.

Local 3 was active on the political front, as well, determined to protect the union industry throughout the state. In March 1958, for example, the local donated $80 to help halt so-called “Right to Work” legislation that was being introduced in the State House – which, Beekman pointed out in 2000, “marked the start of a fierce battle in Colorado that still rages on today.”

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continued on page 28
The apprentices also paid dues into the local, but the funds could not go to the LU; instead, the apprentices used them “for good and welfare mostly” sponsoring dinners and parties. Local 3 asked the apprentice local for help several times during the Great Depression years to pay for the local’s annual picnic and Christmas party.

The apprentices were taken into Local 3 as members beginning in March 1939. (Brother Lew Pumphrey was the last president of the apprentice local.)

In its infancy, the United Association spent much time and effort attempting to establish a national apprenticeship system. It was not until its 1910 convention that delegates passed a resolution to establish a national training program for the union. Consequently, Local 3’s apprentice training became more organized around that time, as a pair of instructors – Brother Brickey and Brother Sinclair – started training Local 3 apprentices in the back of their shop. In 1917, the Denver plumbing industry moved its training site to the Emily Griffith Opportunity School, taking advantage of the Smith-Hughes Act, which provided funding for states to pay vocational-education teachers.

In March 1939, the Smith-Hughes Act was amended by the Capper-Volstead Act, which provided funds for states to pay vocational-education teachers. Meanwhile, Brickey and Brother Sinclair – started training Local 3 apprentices organized around that time, as a pair of instructors – Brother Brickey and Brother Sinclair – started training Local 3 apprentices in the back of their shop. In 1917, the Denver plumbing industry moved its training site to the Emily Griffith Opportunity School, taking advantage of the Smith-Hughes Act, which provided funding for states to pay vocational-education teachers.

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A HISTORY OF PROVIDING THE FINEST TRAINING
During the 1960s, the local lobbied against the use of “Ty-Seal” gaskets in cast-iron pipe installations within its jurisdiction, executive board meeting minutes recorded. The local also fought the use of plastic pipe, which made its first appearance in construction work during the decade (although that fight was in vain, Brother Beekman noted.)

At the time, Local 3 plumbers were at work on a large array of projects throughout the great Denver area – many of which were very high-profile. The local’s members helped build the Security Life Building (now known as Glenarm Plaza), the tallest structure in Denver when it was built in 1967, and Currigan Hall in 1969, which when completed was the world’s largest rigid-space frame structure, according to Colorado Preservation, Inc.

Additional edifices erected throughout the decade using Local 3 labor included Denver Federal Center to house multiple U.S. government offices; Mile High Stadium’s south stands; Vail Village and Ski Resort; Cinderella City Shopping Center; Denver Metro Sewage Treatment Plant; and 42-story Brooks Tower residential complex in downtown Denver in 1968.

Perhaps most notably during that period, Local 3 established a pension trust fund in 1963, created through a joint agreement negotiated between the Denver Association of Plumbing Contractors, the Denver Heating Piping and Air Conditioning Contractors and U.A. locals 3 and 208. The retirement program began with a 10-cent-per-hour contribution that entitled the local’s retirees to receive $31.50 per month in 1965.
Just a few years later, the end of the 1960s ushered in a period of great change, activity and expansion for the local. Reflecting on the landmark prosperity the local experienced during the 1970s and early 1980s, the Local 3 100th Anniversary Committee wrote:

“The 1970s and early 1980s were good times for the auxiliary. There were fundraisers, but also helped to build the membership and provide for social get-togethers, with members of Local No. 3 invited. The auxiliary also supported various labor unions during their strikes and boycotts of businesses. It also responded to requests for assistance from the Red Cross, the U.S.O., Navy Mothers, War Chest donations, War Bond purchases, the Heart Fund, the Cancer Fund, Community Chest and various hospitals. Many members sewed garments for the Red Cross, donated blood to the Blood Bank and baked cookies to serve to the servicemen and women as they traveled through Denver during the war years. “The Christmas season, especially, was an important time for the auxiliary to offer aid through the giving of Christmas baskets to needy families of locals 3 and 208. Also, the auxiliary assisted the Santa Claus shop for underprivileged children by dressing dolls and donating them and helping in the distribution of toys.

“Political education and involvement was an important part of the auxiliary agenda, beginning as early as 1932 with cosponsoring a legislative bill to set the minimum wage for women at $12 per week. In more recent years, a political action committee was formed, known then as D.A.C.O.P.E. (Denver Area Committee on Political Education) with Auxiliary No. 8 member Rose McDonough as vice chairman... Many members of Auxiliary No. 8 donated their time to attempt to register as many union members as possible to enable them to vote on the so-called ‘Right-to-Work’ bill being introduced by anti-union sponsors.

“Regrettably, Auxiliary No. 8 is no longer an active organization due to dwindling membership and the pressures of today’s society on family life.”

From June 12, 1917, until the late 1980s, a Ladies Auxiliary served Plumbers Local 3, Plumbers Local 208 and Railroad Plumbers Local 205. During its seven-decades-long existence, Ladies Auxiliary No. 8 actively supported and aiding the husbands, sons and fathers of their respective locals.

Organized March 3, 1917, the auxiliary was also formed as a “get-acquainted and social organization for the members and their families,” according to former member Kit Barsick. Soon after, the auxiliary’s official charter—with the signatures of nine members—was issued on June 12; the membership of Local 3 then donated $27 to fund the auxiliary treasury and a silver gavel to “recognize the official status of the new organization.”

The Local 3 100th Anniversary Program recounted the activities of Ladies Auxiliary No. 8, with the assistance of Mrs. Barsick:

“The accomplishments of this group are too numerous to mention but without the auxiliary we would not have been able to achieve all that we have.”

— Local 3 Organizer William A. Beekman

To begin, in 1969 Mike McDonough stepped down as business manager after 27 years as a paid officer of Local 3, and Ray Pfeifer was elected as its new business manager. By 1970, Local 3 journeymen were making $6.15 in wages with a total wage and benefits package of $7.25 per hour.
The U.A. convention was again held in Denver in 1971, with Local 3’s Pfeifer and Paul Emrick serving on the host committee.

Throughout its jurisdiction, Local 3’s members were employed on multiple projects such as wastewater treatment plants, manufacturing and research laboratories, hospitals, schools and detention facilities. Service work, residential housing, apartments and warehouses were also being constructed by the local’s plumbers.

Meanwhile, Local 3’s craftsmen were engaged in building the Fort St. Vrain Generating Station nuclear power plant at Platteville, Colorado, which would bring 330,000 kilowatts of additional power safely into public consumption by the end of 1976 (although today the plant uses natural gas). Part of the journeymen’s task involved constructing lead sheathing to prevent atomic pollution from escaping from the head of the nuclear reactor vessel. Bell Plumbing and Heating Company was responsible for the lead shielding in the plant.

Local 3 was also at work on the Denver Art Museum’s North Building, a distinctive, seven-story, 210,000-square-foot addition that opened in 1971. The local then helped build $16-million McNichols Sports Arena, which when completed in 1975 seated 16,061 for hockey games and over 17,000 for other events. (It was razed in 2000 after the Pepsi Center opened.)

Even a sudden, dramatic drop in employment during a brief period in the mid-1970s quickly passed, and by the end of the decade, “17 tower cranes were visible at one time in downtown Denver and most of the large high-rise buildings of today were built during this period,” Brother Beekman conveyed in his 110-year anniversary history.

In fact, as the 100th Anniversary Committee pointed out, “The era had an amazing impact on the skyline of downtown Denver.” In particular, Local 3 members helped construct

### THE MERGER OF LOCAL 451

On October 1, 1973, United Association Plumbers and Steamfitters Local 451 of Ft. Collins, Colorado, merged into Plumbers Local 3 and Steamfitters Local 208. The U.A. had concluded that Local 451’s northern Colorado jurisdiction could be better served by the Denver locals.

Local 451 had been chartered on March 14, 1925, but by June 1928 only had 12 members; however, the local’s membership peaked in early 1969 to 73. When it was amalgamated into locals 3 and 208, Local 451 consisted of 67 plumbers, pipefitters and apprentices.

After Local 451 surrendered its charter, Local 3 appointed George Carberry as business agent for the northern and northeastern areas of Colorado. During Carberry’s tenure, Local 3 members distinguished themselves while working on projects such as the Pawnee Power Generation Plant in Brush and the Bell Rawhide Power Plant north of Fort Collins.

Local 451 had been chartered on March 14, 1925, but by June 1928 only had 12 members; however, the local’s membership peaked in early 1969 to 73. When it was amalgamated into locals 3 and 208, Local 451 consisted of 67 plumbers, pipefitters and apprentices. After Local 451 surrendered its charter, Local 3 appointed George Carberry as business agent for the northern and northeastern areas of Colorado. During Carberry’s tenure, Local 3 members distinguished themselves while working on projects such as the Pawnee Power Generation Plant in Brush and the Bell Rawhide Power Plant north of Fort Collins.

In 1972, the Metal Trades were added to the local’s charter. In his request for the amendment, Pfeifer informed the International that it needed the designation for modular construction and because it would help with organizational work on utilities, lawn sprinklers and pool construction.

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The era had an amazing impact on the skyline of downtown Denver. In particular, Local 3 members helped construct...
of the United Bank Plaza; the twin black towers of the World Trade Center that were completed in 1979 and 1980; the artistic Boettcher Concert Hall; the elegant Tabor Center shops, hotel and office tower; and the distinctive Denver Convention Center.

The burgeoning list of projects further included the Eisenhower Tunnel, a four-lane tunnel that carries Interstate 70 under the Continental Divide in the Rocky Mountains, and expansions to Mile High Stadium (its north and east stands) and Metropolitan State University of Denver’s Auraria Campus. Local 3 members were also at work on the Denver Technological Center; Colorado National Bank Building; First Interstate Plaza; Executive Tower Inn; Copper Mountain Ski Resort; Keystone Ski Resort; Mountain Bell Building; the Denver Police building; Anaconda Tower; Black Cloud Mine; Henderson Mine; and Pawnee Power Generation Plant, which went online in 1981.

Local 3 contractor Murphy Company, which was established in St. Louis by Irish immigrant John C. Murphy in 1907, opened its Denver office in 1983; today, it is the 10th largest mechanical contractor in the United States and employs 75 full-time employees in Denver.

many of Denver’s modern landmarks: the low, black profile of Park Central; the 56 stories of Republic Plaza, the tallest building in town at the time; the gleaming, silver Amoco building; the unique “cash register” design of the United Bank Plaza; the twin black towers of the World Trade Center that were completed in 1979 and 1980; the artistic Boettcher Concert Hall; the elegant Tabor Center shops, hotel and office tower; and the distinctive Denver Convention Center.

In 1906, Local 3 marched in the Denver Labor Day parade, and the January 1907 U.A. Journal reported, “The local has reason to congratulate itself on the splendid showing made on that day, practically our entire membership turning out…”

Before and after, through the years, Local 3 has been well represented on Labor Day. In 1982 and 1983, in fact, its floats won first place in parades those years.

LABOR DAY — A LOCAL 3 TRADITION

Among the United Association locals that earned COPE (Committee On Political Education) awards in 1989, Local 3 was one of the top recipients per capita. At 125 years, Local 3 members have a strong history of supporting COPE, which educates the membership and the public on issues and candidates in state, municipal and national elections, and coordinates the local’s political activities with trade unions in the area.
Second Strike: Damaging Effects

Local 3 membership waned in the late 1970s and early 1980s, but the local was still experiencing full employment – and dealing with soaring inflation, which had dropped the plumbers’ wages below those of almost all other union crafts in Denver. In an attempt to ease the burden on its members, the local in 1981 offered concessions to contractors while also asking for wage increases in a new contract, but negotiations came to an impasse and Local 3 voted to go on strike at 12:01 a.m. on May 1 that year.

After almost six weeks on strike, the local reached an agreement with its employers. As part of the new contract, the local’s journeymen were to receive a $4.90-per-hour increase over the following two-year period.

However, by 1983 growth in the Denver area had slowed dramatically and the construction industry was nearly dormant. Beekman also noted that the local “sorely missed” the many contractors that had abandoned it because of the strike.

“The true ramifications the strike were not truly felt until 1983 when the economy came to a standstill,” Beekman explained. As a result, Local 3 experienced the largest unemployment rate in its history over the remaining years of the decade – and at one point gave back $1 per hour it had won in the strike.

Local 3 members still took part in various notable projects within the local’s jurisdiction during the 1980s, including the Foothills Water Treatment Plant; the Rawhide Power Plant; the 56-story Republic Tower in Denver; the twin-tower Denver Place; the Trinity Building; the Denver re-use water treatment plant; and work at the Budweiser Brewery. The local’s plumbers also helped construct the $7 million Colorado Convention Center in downtown Denver, which would open in June 1990.

In 1988, the local’s journeymen were earning a total wage package $21.60 per hour, including...
$16.77 in wages plus $1.50 into the Health and Welfare Fund and $1.30 into the Vacation Fund.

Regardless, the local’s April 1988 newsletter announced that “work is still very slow.”

By that time, the local had set up an Assistance Fund for members “who run out of their bank of hours due to unemployment or work slowdown at the shop.” When a member was notified that he or she would run out of insurance and must self-pay, the member could then apply for the Assistance Fund.

As the decade limped to a close, the local reported that in June 1989 it received calls for plumbers from many of its smaller contractors. While the calls were mostly for short-term work, it was a vast improvement over the previous few years.

Also during that year, many of the local’s members were able to work with Local 575 in Boulder, Local 208 in Denver and several out-of-state locals, including 130 in Chicago; 93 in Waukegan; 16 in Omaha; 675 in Honolulu; 78 in Los Angeles; 525 in Las Vegas; 75 in Milwaukee; and 582 in Santa Anna.

There was even greater hope on the horizon that was the approaching 1990s – the planned construction of a new international airport for the City of Denver.

The work picture for Local 3 remained very slow with the dawn of the 1990s. There were a few jobs starting at the time, however, including a project at the Anheuser-Busch brewery and construction of new officers quarters at Lowry Air Force Base. Nevertheless, the local continued to take action to improve its situation. For instance, it began developing and putting in place "strategies" – especially in training – to increase its presence in the residential construction market in an effort to regain its share of that industry sector.

Local 3 and Local 208 also ratified a new collective bargaining contract that went into effect on June 4, 1990 (and was to continue through May 31, 1995.) The wage and fringe package for the first year of the agreement added 25 cents to the basic hourly wage rate and 10 cents to the Colorado Pipe Industry Insurance Fund. The following two years, members received 35-cent and 45-cent per-hour increases, respectively, and then the contract put in place a wage re-opener for the remaining two years.

But employment continued to suffer, with few members being referred for work in early 1991, according to the local’s April newsletter.

Undoubtedly, it was the construction of the Denver International Airport in 1991 that dramatically improved Local 3’s condition. Indeed, it was the airport project and its growth that finally brought – and sustained – full employment to the local.
Subsequently, Adams County voters approved the annexation of land for the airport by Denver County on May 17, 1988. Denver voters then approved the building of the airport on May 16, 1989, by an overwhelming vote of 70,122 to 41,759. “Neither of these two airport elections would have had the high number of volunteers and voter turnout without the tireless efforts of the members of Local 3 and its sister Local 208,” the Local 3 100th Anniversary Committee proclaimed.

Once the local’s plumbers were on the airport jobsite, its out-of-work list cleared by early 1992. What’s more, Local 3 had to put out a call and ran an ad in the newspaper for travelers to assist with residential and service work in the jurisdiction, prompting the local to boast in its April 1992 newsletter, “This shows the nonunion that we are still doing houses, and at a wage that is double of what some of them are paying.”

In mid-1996, Local 3 purchased its own building for the first time in its history and moved its offices and training school into the facility at 140 Sheridan Boulevard in Denver. Its December 1996 union meeting was the first awards night in the local’s 106-year existence that was held in a building the local owned.
During construction of the airport, which finally opened on February 28, 1995, after many delays caused by design changes and a millwrights strike that Local 3 honored, the local was a shining example to its craft and industry. For instance, when a contractor at one point hired non-union employees, Local 3 successfully picketed in protest along with other building trades, former Business Manager Lee Overholt recalled, and when some minority contractors who were not large enough to handle jobs they were given faltered, Local 3 stepped in to finish much of their work.

Looking back, Brother Steve Pierce, the local’s financial-secretary/treasurer at the time, joked to Brother Beekman, “Two things saved our local: Denver International Airport and a hailstorm. D.I.A. put our members to work and hail damage to our cars gave us enough money to pay our bills.”

With membership and employment stabilizing, Local 3 in November 1992 hired an organizer, Larry Frank (who would be succeeded in the position by current Business Manager Kurt Steenhoek and Bill Beekman).

By April the following year, the local was able to announce in its newsletter, “The work picture in Colorado continues to improve; at this time, every U.A. member in the state who is willing and able to come to Denver is working and we are putting travelers to work.” What’s more, the local’s contractors in the housing market were set to work on over 3,000 homes that year.

Although residential work was still improving, during the first nine months of 1993 about $10 billion was spent on residential construction in Colorado – Local 3 contractors were only getting a small percentage of that work, according to the local’s October newsletter. It went on to declare that the local still had a
FATHER & SON PROVIDE WATER TO AFRICAN TOWNS

(Excerpts from a November 2010 U.A. Journal article.)

While on a humanitarian mission trip with his church to Mali, West Africa, in February 2010, Local 3 member Donnie Overholt, owner of O2 Plumbing, was able to utilize his plumbing skills to help villagers there. While the aim of the initial trip was to see how the church members could best assist those afflicted with HIV/AIDS and help prevent the spread of the disease, the mission also discovered that there was a severe water problem throughout many of the villages.

To remedy the situation, Brother Overholt came up with the idea of lining rusted water tanks with a shower pan liner to hold the water. He supplied the material, which took up half of the allocated luggage space for the trip.

During the initial two-week trip, Brother Overholt was able to line one tank in one particular village, but another tank was too damaged and had to be replaced with an expensive plastic tank. While fabricating the stand for the new tank, Brother Overholt taught some of the local men how to weld.

At the village of Wolussedougou, there was a school that had an existing deep well, but the hand pump had been broken for several years. The villagers were getting water from shallower, 15- to 20-foot deep wells, so the volunteers decided they would build a stand and purchase a tank for the school — but there was not enough time to purchase and install a new solar pump in the well.

Once the mission team returned to the U.S., a second trip was immediately planned for June, and Donnie invited his father, retired Local 3 Business Manager Lee Overholt. The father/son team had installed deep water well pumps together in the Colorado mountains, so they knew what to expect.

The Overholts purchased a solar pump and disassembled it to fit into their luggage. Upon arrival in Bunako, they had to purchase pipe, fittings and wire for the pump installation; it took a full day to find and barter for the materials.

Back at the school in Wolussedougou, Donnie and Lee installed the pump and ran piping to the storage tank and then to three yard hydrants. “News that the well was fixed traveled fast!” Donnie said. “By the next day it was being used to its full capacity.”

Meanwhile, the work picture remained good with all Local 3 members working and some travelers employed in the jurisdiction. Notably, during that time Local 3 members worked on Coors Field baseball stadium for the Colorado Rockies, which opened in 1995.

That year, the local combined its offices and the Plumbers’ Joint Apprenticeship and Journeyman Training offices into the same building at 565 East 70th Avenue in Denver.

long way to go before it could turn around the residential market.

Then when Local 3 and its contractors were unable to come to an agreement on wages for the final two years of the collective bargaining contract they had signed in 1990, the two opposing proposals were submitted for binding arbitration in mid-1993. In the end, the arbitrator sided with the union proposal, which included a 40-cent increase for the first half year, a 45-cent increase for the second half year and a 75-cent increase for the full second year.

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That year, the local combined its offices and the Plumbers’ Joint Apprenticeship and Journeyman Training offices into the same building at 565 East 70th Avenue in Denver.
Even with Coors Field work coming to an end into the second half of the decade, Local 3 was able to keep its membership employed without losing too much time between jobs. The majority of calls at the time were smaller projects from many different contractors, but some of those employers were utilizing the local’s new Contractors Advancement Program (CAP) Fund, established in 1994, to gain work. (The local reported six years later in January 2000 that since its inception, CAP gained the local $451,000 man-hours, including a vastly improved amount of work on schools, and its rate of return was $10.40 in wages to every $1 invested in the program.)

While work slowed the second half of 1995, members were able to travel to other locals throughout the state for employment. But the local was doing more residential work than it had been doing “for a long time,” according to its January 1996 newsletter, including apartments, condominiums and single-family housing.

Once active in the residential market, Local 3’s residential work took a back seat to other industries until the early 1990s – the local at the time had just one or two contractors and a few residential journeymen who worked for a package of about $10 per hour. But when it re-evaluated its work opportunities and realized the residential market could be lucrative, the local’s leadership began to deliberately and carefully plant the seeds for gaining more residential work.

Spearheaded by Training Coordinator Mark Mitchell, Local 3 developed a two-year residential training program to recruit new
craftspeople. The local’s efforts included an advertising blitz, which in its first two weeks attracted over 50 applicants to the new residential program.

By January 1996, the local’s members were also being employed on more jobs in the mountain area of its jurisdiction than they had been for several years, as more contractors became interested in pursuing work throughout that region.

Momentum in the field and the amalgamation of Boulder’s U.A. Local 575 plumbers into Local 3 on August 1, 1997, helped to more than double the working membership of the Denver plumbers local from 1992 to 2000. In 1999 alone, the local increased its membership by 6 percent — following a final 12 months of the millennium that were “a great year for employment and growth for our local,” its January 2000 newsletter declared.

When ground was broken on November 20, 1997, for the new Pepsi Center arena in Denver, so too was another source of employment for Local 3’s members until the facility was completed in October 1999. Additional work obtained by the local’s contractors during the end of the 1990s included the Mount Vernon Country Club, Forney Museum, Colorado University Environmental Lab, Boulder Hospital Medical Center, Children’s Hospital, University Hospital, multiple projects at Anheuser-Busch and Lockheed Martin’s pressure booster facility.

Strong at 125 — and For The Future

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Into the new “Y2K” millennium, Local 3 was working on the new, 76,000-seat, $400 million Invesco Field at Mile High – now Sports Authority Field at Mile High – the home of the Denver Broncos when it opened in September 2001. With that project, for much of that year the local was enjoying nearly full employment.

Work remained good, for the most part, and in mid-2005 the local’s members were enjoying full employment. In fact, at one point the local experienced a shortage of manpower that compelled it to acquire a pension waiver and reach out to retired members who “may wish to go back to work and still draw on his or her pension.”

Local 3’s residential work, which by that time represented 20 percent of the local’s employment, had joined its service work in providing more stability and job opportunities to the local’s members. Undeniably, its endeavor from a decade before to grow its residential program was paying off under the leadership of Business Manager Steenhoek and Financial Secretary John Ashley, and by mid-2005 the local had seven residential contractors and 175 residential tradesmen – who were earning a total salary package of $24.50 per hour.

The United Association’s National Residential Program had made a significant difference in the local’s gains within the residential market, according to a March 2005 U.A. Journal article. “Our long-term goal is to have the diversification in our industry to weather any storm, to hopefully control the plumbing in our jurisdiction once again,” Steenhoek remarked in the essay.
Leading up to its 125th Anniversary, Local 3 maintained its prominent role in the continued development of the City of Denver and the State of Colorado, as well as the plumbing industry. Some of the many prominent projects on which the local’s members were working during the past decade included multiple medical facilities such as the Children’s Hospital, Poudre Valley Hospital, Longmont United Hospital, Medical Center of the Rockies, the Swedish Medical Southwest Emergency Room, St. Anthony’s Hospital north campus, Rose Ambulatory Surgery Center and a new Veterans Administration Hospital.

The local helped the University of Colorado and its Anschutz Medical Campus expand its facilities over the past 10 years. Projects on which the local’s plumbers contributed their skills included the campus’ School of Dental Medicine, School of Medicine, Colorado School of Public Health, Graduate School, College of Nursing, Department of Ophthalmology, Skaggs School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, Anschutz Cancer Pavilion, Rocky Mountain Lions Eye Institute, the Barbara Davis Diabetes Center and the Health Sciences Library.

Local 3 members also worked on the University of Colorado Denver Science Building, its JLLA laboratory addition, its Center for Community and its pharmacy facility.

Elsewhere, the local’s union plumbers and apprentices were busy on additional high-profile jobs throughout the region, including the David Skaggs National Center for Atmospheric Research, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and the Buckley Air Force Base Entomology Research Center.

Additional recent projects on which Local 3 members labored included the Larimer County Fairgrounds, Valor Stadium, Broomfield Event Center, an addition to the Museum of Nature and Science, the Denver Police Crime Lab, Park Meadows Mall, Southlands Mall, Colorado Mills Mall, Brighton High School, Erie Middle School, Mandalay Middle School, Colorado School of Mines, an addition to Lakewood High School and the DaVita Kidney Care world headquarters in Denver.

Internal advancements over its 125 years are also greatly reflected in the wages and benefits that the Local 3 membership receives. Current wage packages from June 1, 2014, to May 31, 2015, for the local’s commercial journeymen total $46.22, including $31.93 in basic wages, $2.50 for vacation, $5.94 for pensions and $5.85 for insurance. Industrial journeymen are earning a $49.47 total wage package that includes $35.18 in basic wages.

At 125 years, Local 3 is acutely aware that to continue its progress, it must adapt and evolve in a variety of capacities, such as political activity, industry recruitment and member training. As such, the local is committed seeing that its training programs will continue to improve, as has its training facility – for in the end, Local 3’s flexibility coupled with its productivity will ensure that the local thrives for at least another 125 years.
Proclamation

WHEREAS, United Association Plumbers Local No. 3 was chartered on January 2, 1890 to serve the plumbing industry and community at large; and

WHEREAS, United Association Plumbers Local No. 3 has provided the city and region with highly trained and skilled professional plumbers for 125 years as the oldest continuous local in the United Association; and

WHEREAS, United Association Plumbers Local No. 3 works to help protect the health of the city and region by installing, maintaining and upgrading its plumbing, possible water and sanitation system; and

WHEREAS, United Association Plumbers Local No. 3 members have helped build some of the region’s most iconic structures, including Denver International Airport, Coors Field, Sports Authority Field at Mile High, the Pepsi Center and the Colorado Convention Center; and

WHEREAS, United Association Plumbers Local No. 1 has provided professional career paths to hundreds of young men and women through a world class, no-cost apprenticeship training and education program that is funded entirely through the local and its partner contractors; and

WHEREAS, United Association Plumbers Local No. 3 has been an active member of the community by participating in numerous causes, such as Habitat for Humanity, the Children’s Hospital and the Colorado Coalition for the Homeless Veterans Housing Fund

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MICHAEL R. HANCOCK, MAYOR of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby officially proclaim APRIL 17, 2015, to be known as:

“UNITED ASSOCIATION PLUMBERS LOCAL NO. 3 DAY”

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the City and County of Denver to be affixed this 17th day of April, 2015

MICHAEL R. HANCOCK
MAYOR

United Association
of Journeymen and Apprentices
of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry
of the United States and Canada

General Office File Reference: WPH

March 2, 2015

To all the Officers and Members of UA Local Union 3, Denver, Colorado

It is with great pride that I extend to you my sincere CONGRATULATIONS on the occasion of your 125th Anniversary!

You have set an example for others to follow and secured your place in the history of the United Association. You should be very proud of yourselves and your Local Union Officers, who have worked hard on your behalf, under the capable leadership of Brother Kurt W. Steenhoek. The United Association was built upon the strong ideals and dedication of working people just like you. The UA will continue to thrive, thanks to the efforts of talented local unions like Local Union 3.

As your General President, I am especially grateful for your commitment to our union as you have made my job easier. I truly appreciate your loyalty to me, your General Officers, and the labor movement. We too are committed to seeing your local union enjoy another remarkable century.

Your longevity is not only being celebrated by your fellow brothers and sisters in the UA, but also by your community who has greatly benefited from all that you do. Whether it is on the job or volunteering for a worthy cause, you have served as highly-respected ambassadors for the UA and, indeed, the entire labor movement.

Clearly the high standards of the United Association run deep through the membership of Local Union 3. I am confident that these same ideals and commitment to the principles from which we have benefited will continue to serve your local union well into your next 125 years. I look forward to celebrating a bright and promising future with you.

Fraternally yours,

William P. Hite
General President

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William P. Hite
General President
Mark McManus
General Secretary-Treasurer
Michael A. Pleasant
Assistant General President
Congratulations on Your 125th Year Anniversary!

15800 West 5th Avenue
Ph: 303.271.9787
Golden, Colorado 80401
www.jcormech.com

The Overstreet Family and employees of JCOR Mechanical, Inc. wish Plumbers Local 3 and its members continued success in the coming years.

JCOR MECHANICAL, INC. IS CERTIFIED AS WBE, DBE, AND SBE

The Members, Officers and Staff of UA Local #58 wish to Congratulate UA Local #3 For 125 Years of Continuous Service!

“The Plumber Protects the Health of the Nation”

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Columbia, Maryland 21046
410.381.4300 • www.sprinklerfitters669.org

Shawn Broaddrick
Business Manager
James L. Shumaker, Jr.
Vice President
Darin A. Parsons
Assistant Business Manager

Paul W. Dunn
Secretary-Treasurer

James E. Tucker
President-Organizer
Richard A. Gensamer
Business Agent

Murphy Company is thrilled to be celebrating the 125 Year Anniversary of Plumbers Local 3 with you!

Looking forward to many more years of working together –
CONGRATULATIONS!
**Rosenblatt & Gosch, PLLC**

*Attorneys & Counselors at Law*

**Proudly Representing UA Local 3**

*And Dedicated to the Exclusive Representation of Unions and Working People*

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**CONGRATULATIONS ON A GREAT 125 YEARS!**

**Colorado Building and Construction Trades Council AFL-CIO**

The Colorado Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO is comprised of 23 Craft Local Unions who represent 13 national and international Unions.

A. Neal Hall, Business Manager
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The International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials
Congratulates
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on their 125 year celebration.

IAPMO Region Representative:
Dwight Perkins, SVP of Field Services
Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah

E: dwight.perkins@iapmo.org

CONGRATULATIONS UA LOCAL 3 ON YOUR 125TH ANNIVERSARY!

Calvin B. Speight - Business Manager
Michael Cramer - Financial Secretary
Wayne Lord - Business Agent
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CONGRATULATIONS
UA Plumbers
Local Union #3

125 YEARS PROUDLY REPRESENTING WORKERS
FROM YOUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS
AT IBEW LOCAL UNION 68
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UA LOCAL 3’s
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District Council 16

CONGRATULATES
UA LOCAL UNION 3
DENVER, COLORADO

ON ITS 125TH ANNIVERSARY

We extend our best wishes
for your continued success

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Business Manager
Doug Wilson
Administrative Assistant
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John Ferruccio
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We look forward to working with LOCAL 3 during its next 125 years!

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on your
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Chris Simmons
Organizer
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The Plumber protects the health of the Nation
Congratulations U.A. Local 3

For 125 Years of Excellence In Service to your Members and Community

From the Officers & Members of Plumbers & Steamfitters Local Union 230, San Diego California

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Business Manager/Financial Secretary-Treasurer

Jim Cunningham

Pete Vargas
Business Rep.

Barry Kenny
President

Steve Beringer

Gary Salls
Organizer

John Marsden
Vice President

www.ualocal230.org

Congratulations and best wishes to United Association Local 3, Denver in celebrating 125 years strong!
Plumbers & Gasfitters
Local Union No. 5
Congratulates
Plumbers Local Union No. 3
As You Celebrate a Milestone:

125 Years of Excellence!

Timothy T. Haley
President

James E. Killeen
Business Manager
Financial Secretary-Treasurer

Jack D. Taylor
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Joseph I. Short
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TO UA PLUMBERS LOCAL 3
DENVER, COLORADO

ON YOUR 125TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Congratulations and Best Wishes For 125 Years of Dedication
To Your Industry and The Labor Movement

from the Officers and Members of Plumbers Local 75
Milwaukee, Madison, Janesville, Wisconsin

STEVE BREITLOW
Business Manager

SCOTT J. REDMAN
Business Representative

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Congratulations on 125 Years!

LOCAL 125, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Plumbers, Fitters, Welders and HVAC Service Techs

"The American Labor Movement has consistently demonstrated its devotion to the public interest. It is, and has been, good for all America."

– John F. Kennedy

CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES

United Association of Plumbers, Pipefitters, Sprinklerfitters, Steamfitters and Service Techs
CONGRATULATIONS
U.A. LOCAL 3 ON CELEBRATING 125 YEARS

We salute your efforts to protect the rights and benefits of your members and their families, and we wish you continued success.

From the Officers and Members of the Plumbers and Steamfitters
U.A. Local 343 - Vallejo, California
Gregory A Partch – Business Manager
Steven B McCall – Business Agent

CONGRATULATIONS TO
Denver
Plumbers
UA Local Union No. 3

On your 125th Anniversary

From the Officers and Members of
Plumbers & Pipefitters
UA Local Union No. 447
Sacramento, California

The Officer's and Members of UA Local Union 72
Would like to Congratulate Local 3 On their 125th Anniversary

Plumbers & Steamfitters Local Union 398
8590 Utica Avenue, Suite 200
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
(909) 945-5557

Joel Hart
Call 303-888-5571
Gary Hart
Call 720-530-6141
8843 S. Maplewood Dr. • Highlands Ranch, CO 80126
Recognizing that the bargaining strength of the individual worker acting alone is unequal to the concerted economic power of employers, and that in union there is strength, we, the members of Denver Unity Local No. 3 of Journeyman Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Apprentices, have joined in voluntary association for the benevolent purpose of preserving, promoting, and protecting the welfare of all employees in the plumbing industry in the jurisdiction of this local union, maintaining the traditionally high level of craftsmanship in the industry, and to protect the health and safety of the citizens of our community from unsanitary methods and materials, and we do hereby solemnly proclaim and adopt this constitution and these by-laws as the law which shall govern the affairs of our union and its members.
THANK YOU TO OUR PLATINUM SPONSOR!