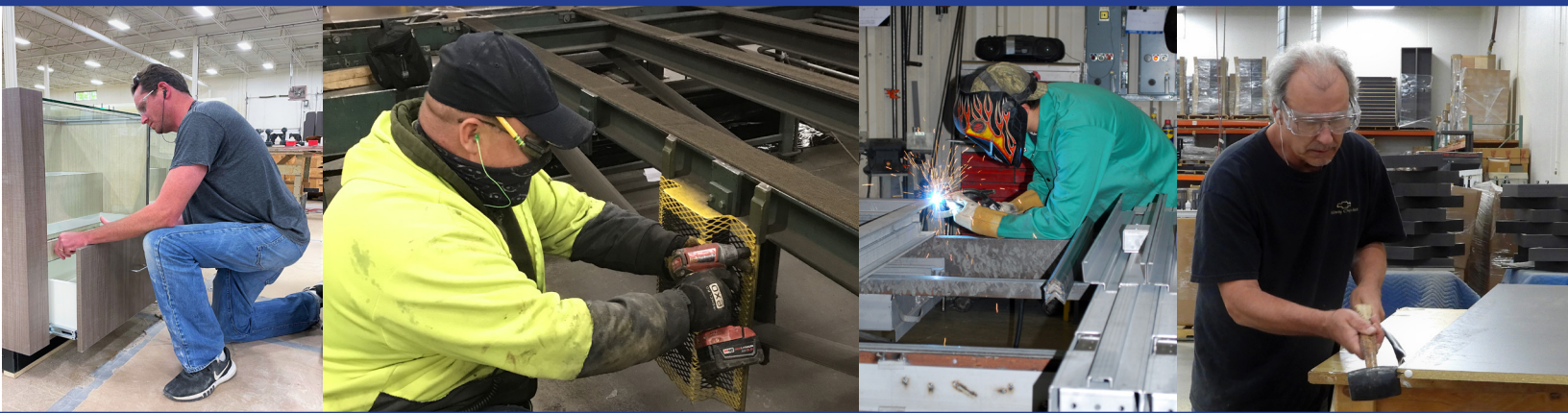




NEW MEMBER GUIDE

Better Training • Better Safety & Performance
Better Lives for Ourselves, Our Families & Our Communities



Iowa • Minnesota • Nebraska • North Dakota • South Dakota • Wisconsin

North Central States Regional Council of Carpenters Headquarters:

700 Olive Street, Saint Paul, MN 55130

Phone: 651-379-0200 • Fax: 651-645-8318

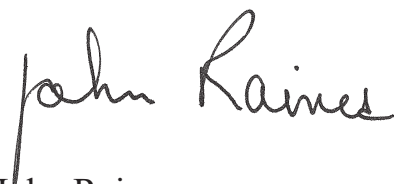
www.NorthCountryCarpenter.org

Welcome to the Brotherhood and thank you for your decision to work union

Dear New Member,

Congratulations on becoming a member of the North Central States Regional Council of Carpenters! In this booklet you will find important information that will familiarize you with the Council and your membership with your Local. We understand there is a lot to learn, and hope this packet will help make the process easier. If after reading this you are left with any unanswered questions, please do not hesitate to reach out to your local council representative or a fellow union member.

In Solidarity,



John Raines,
Executive Secretary-Treasurer

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What is a Union?

A union is a group of workers who band together for mutual benefit. A union may link people with similar job duties, like the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, or connect workers in different fields who have something important in common, like the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).

Union members are united by their desire to earn fair wages and benefits in a safe work environment. By standing together, union members can secure fair wage packages that include medical benefits for themselves and their families, and benefits that help secure dignity and a decent standard of living when they retire.

Unions do not discriminate. Opportunities for membership, education, skills training and job advancement are open to all members without regard to sex, sexual orientation, race, creed, or color.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters is a democratic organization. Members elect their leaders, and each member has a say in how the UBC is operated and governed. With those rights comes responsibility: every member is responsible for voicing an opinion and attending meetings so each can make informed choices about UBC leadership and activities.

Unions strive to improve the standard of the industry with which they are connected. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters improves safety, quality, and productivity in the construction industry through high quality training programs for apprentices and journeypersons, and through specialty training programs developed in partnership with government, manufacturers, and industry organizations.

Constitution and Bylaws

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is an organization governed by its members through rules, regulations, and guidelines established according to its Constitution and Bylaws.

These guidelines were first established in the 1800s by workers who shed sweat, tears, and sometimes blood to establish the right of workers to organize. These labor pioneers were determined to win a better standard of living for themselves and their families.

The guidelines were organized into the UBC Constitution and Bylaws. These documents define a way of life for union workers. To reap the benefits of your membership in the UBC, you must carefully read, understand, and adhere to these rules and regulations.

You will be given copies of the Constitution and Bylaws. Keep them; study them. Refer to them and use the principles outlined to guide your conduct as a craftsperson and a union member.

Rights and Responsibilities

RIGHTS The United Brotherhood of Carpenters believes that all working people have a right to:

- A good job with benefits.
- A living wage that can support a family.
- Security and dignity in work and retirement.
- A safe workplace.
- Education and training opportunities that help you reach your fullest potential.

With rights come responsibilities.

RESPONSIBILITIES As a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, it is your obligation to:

- Be a productive and efficient worker.
- Produce the highest quality work possible — work that we can stand behind.
- Improve your community.
- Help fellow workers achieve a safe and secure workplace.
- Be an active citizen and an informed voter.
- Attend your Local meetings. This is the place to talk about problems — don't complain if you don't participate.
- Be involved in union activities — such as pickets, handbilling, etc.

Grievances

Often there is a basic misunderstanding of what exactly constitutes a grievance. Some believe that only a violation of a specific article or section of the contract can be the basis for a grievance. This is not true. A grievance is any unjust act, practice, or condition that management has the power to correct.

Be sure to consult your contract for the definition that applies to your workplace. If you believe you have been subject to a violation, you must contact your Shop Steward and Union Officer for advice on what steps to take.

Weingarten Rights

Union representation during company interrogations

One of the most vital functions of Union membership is to prevent management from intimidating employees. The rights of employees to the presence of Union representatives during investigatory interviews were announced by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1975 in *NLRB vs. J. Weingarten, Inc.* and have since become known as Weingarten Rights.

Employees have Weingarten rights only during investigatory interviews. An investigatory interview occurs when a supervisor questions an employee to obtain information, which could be used as a basis for discipline or asks an employee to defend his or her conduct. If an employee has a reasonable belief that discipline or other adverse consequences may result from what he or she says, the employee has a right to request Union representation.

RULE 1

THE EMPLOYEE MUST MAKE A CLEAR REQUEST FOR UNION REPRESENTATION before or during the interview. The employee cannot be punished for making this request.

RULE 2

After the employee makes the request, the employer must choose from among these three options:

- a. Grant the request and delay questioning until the Union representative arrives and has had a chance to consult privately with the employee.
- b. Deny the request and end the interview immediately.
- c. Give the employee a choice of:
Having the interview without representation
or (2) ending the interview

RULE 3

If the employer denies the request for representation, and continues to ask questions, it commits an unfair labor practice and the employee has a right to refuse to answer. The employer may not discipline the employee for such a refusal.

INDUSTRIAL CARPENTERS

Joining the Union

Membership and participation in your local union means you have the opportunity to voice your opinion and make informed choices about your contract and the leadership of the union. When union members stand together, they can secure fair wage packages as well as improve safety, quality and productivity in the industry.

If you have any questions about your membership or the Local, feel free to reach out to your Union Officers or Shop Stewards.

What your Union Dues Cover

Members frequently ask “where does my union dues go?” or “What do I get for my dues?” Too frequently no one seems to be able to answer is, at least completely.

Dues money is used to pay expenses at the Local Union, Regional Council and International levels.

There are two-part dues structure. Your Local Union dues and Council dues.

Local Union dues are paid monthly and cover:

- Bargaining committee expenses
- Grievance and arbitration expenses
- Office rent
- Equipment and supplies
- Lost wages for members attending training seminars, conventions and other union related functions

Local union dues are also paid out to the UBC General Office as a per capita tax. This money

is used to maintain the General Office and the International Training Center in Las Vegas, NV. This money is also directed toward organizing which is often distributed in the form of grants to the Regional Councils.

The Council working dues money is used to:

- Pay all full-time staff wages, benefits and expenses
- Maintain our defense, convention, education and organizing funds that provide Local training programs, conferences and conventions
- Pay legal fees and other expenses

The Regional Council provides one of the best membership training programs in the Brotherhood. It provides comprehensive training for officers, Stewards, negotiating committees, one-on-one committees and volunteer organizers. Council programs are continually being updated and upgraded to meet the needs of the membership.

Shop Stewards

Your Shop Steward is the first person you should go to when problems arise on the job. They are the union representatives working on the job and handles many contract enforcement and servicing related issues. Your Shop Steward makes sure that all employees are treated fairly.

The Shop Steward is not a full-time, paid position, but is very important in the day-to-day operations of the union. They are the direct communication link to the Council Business Representative and serves as a liason between the workers and the company's personnel.

Shop Stewards change from time to time. If you are interested in becoming a Steward, contact your local union business representative.



People in your Union

Local Union Executive Board

This consists of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, Financial Secretary, Warden, Conductor, and three Trustees. Descriptions of each of these offices can be found in the UBC Consitution.

Council Representatives

They are your Representation. They talk with union and non-union construction companies about workforce needs. They are responsible for increasing market share and encouraging non-union companies and their workers to become signatory contractors. They usually give reports at your Local union meetings.

Council Structure

The North Central States Regional Council of Carpenters (NCSRCC) headquarters are located in Saint Paul, MN. The chief executive of the council is the Executive Secretary-Treasurer. Find the duties of the Council officers in the Bylaws of the North Central States Regional Council of Carpenters.

Council Executive Board

This consists of an Executive Secretary-Treasurer, President, Vice President, Warden, Conductor, Trustees, and Executive Board Members.

Delegates

They are elected representatives of the Regional Council. They voice the Local's questions and report back to the Local regarding what happens at the quarterly delegate meetings.

Roberts Rules of Order

All Union meetings are conducted under Roberts

Part 1, Main Motions. These motions are listed in order of precedence. A motion can be introduced if it is higher on the chart than the pending motion. § indicates the section from Roberts Rules.

§	PURPOSE:	YOU SAY:	INTERRUPT	2 ND	DEBATE	AMEND	VOTE
§21	Close meeting	I move to adjourn	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§20	Take break	I move to recess for...	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
§19	Register complaint	I rise to a question of privilege	Yes	No	No	No	None
§18	Make follow agenda	I call for the orders of the day	Yes	No	No	No	None
§17	Lay aside temporarily	I move to lay the question on the table	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§16	Close debate	I move the previous question	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
§15	Limit or extend debate	I move the debate be limited to...	No	Yes	No	Yes	2/3
§14	Postpone to certain time	I move to postpone the motion to...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§13	Refer to committee	I move to refer the motion to...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§12	Modify wording of motion	I move to amend the motion by...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority
§11	Kill main motion	I move that the motion be postponed indefinitely	No	Yes	Yes	No	Majority
§10	Bring business before assembly (a main motion)	I move that [or "to"]...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Majority

Part 2, Incidental Motions. No order of precedence. These motions arise incidentally and are decided immediately.

§	PURPOSE:	YOU SAY:	INTERRUPT	2 ND	DEBATE	AMEND	VOTE
§23	Enforce rules	Point of Order	Yes	No	No	No	None
§24	Submit matter to assembly	I appeal from the decision of the chair	Yes	Yes	Varies	No	Majority
§25	Suspend rules	I move to suspend the rules	No	Yes	No	No	2/3
§26	Avoid main motion altogether	I object to the consideration of the question	Yes	No	No	No	2/3
§27	Divide motion	I move to divide the question	No	Yes	No	Yes	Majority
§29	Demand a rising vote	I move for a rising vote	Yes	No	No	No	None
§33	Parliamentary law question	Parliamentary inquiry	Yes	No	No	No	None
§33	Request for information	Point of information	Yes	No	No	No	None

Part 3, Motions That Bring a Question Again Before the Assembly.

No order of precedence. Introduce only when nothing else is pending.

§	PURPOSE:	YOU SAY:	INTERRUPT	2 ND	DEBATE	AMEND	VOTE
§34	Take matter from table	I move to take from the table...	No	Yes	No	No	Majority
§35	Cancel previous action	I move to rescind...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2/3 or Majority w/ Notice
§37	Reconsider motion	I move to reconsider...	No	Yes	Varies	No	Majority

The History of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters



The history of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (BCJA) dates back to the 1880s. Its founding father, Peter J. McGuire, was just 29 years old when he and carpenters from 11 other cities met in Chicago to lay the foundation of today's union.

The BCJA, later known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, attracted craftsmen who brought from Europe their skills and their tradition of craft guilds. They came to the United States because the young country's rapid growth offered what seemed like unlimited opportunities for those who could shape commercial buildings, houses, ships, wharves, and warehouses. Craftsmen hoped union membership would improve working conditions and wages and, by 1885, more than 5,700 carpenters had joined McGuire's brotherhood.

In the mid-1880s, new technology was dramatically changing many jobs, and the Industrial Revolution transformed the way people did — and viewed — business. The image of the fair and considerate employer was replaced with cartoons of railroad barons and speculators. The fledgling labor movement turned militant, and the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions (the predecessor of the American Federation of Labor) called for a general strike in support of the eight-

hour workday in 1886. McGuire put UBC business on hold and criss-crossed the country to rally support for the shorter workday movement. On May 1, 1886, carpenters led marches in major cities with more than 300,000 workers walking off their jobs. The labor action demonstrated the UBC's power, and carpenters won increased wages and shorter workdays in 53 cities. The success of the effort brought craftsmen flocking to the UBC and, by September 1886, membership had grown to more than 21,000. The AFL asked the carpenters to lead a second wave in 1890, and more key markets set workday length at eight or nine hours — and UBC membership reached 55,000.

The UBC began to address issues such as worksite standards, death and disability benefits, and upgrading skills. Many in the construction industry fought to curb the UBC's influence; between 1900 and 1910, employers in major cities launched an open-shop counter-attack. By 1910, UBC membership had reached 200,000.

Peter McGuire died in 1902 and his successor, Frank Duffy, shifted to a more conservative approach. McGuire had been deeply interested in far-reaching social change, but Duffy and his successor, William Hutcheson, focused on the rights of union carpenters and the smooth administration of the UBC.

During World War I, the UBC fought to preserve established union shops on federal construction sites. After the war, anti-union associations launched an assault labeled The American Plan, forcing trade unions into arbitration hearings that slashed wages and weekend work rules. UBC membership dropped from 400,000 in 1920 to 345,000 in 1928.

But, as anti-union sentiment waned and trade unions began to recover, the economy staggered, then plummeted into the Great Depression. By 1932, national spending on construction slumped to less

continued...

than 30 percent of the 1928 spending levels. Out-of-work carpenters dropped out of the union, and UBC membership slipped to 242,000. While New Deal programs helped put some people back to work, the U.S. entry into World War II marked the true end of the Depression.

The demands of the wartime economy and the postwar prosperity in the United States fueled the growth of labor organizations in general and the UBC in particular. In the 25 years after World War II, organized labor gathered in nearly one-third of the work force, and UBC membership reached its peak of 850,000 members. Even so, the postwar building boom outstripped the UBC's ability to meet labor demands — and nonunion contractors established a presence, especially in residential housing.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, inflation, politics, and dramatic economic shifts combined to create a climate that encouraged an open shop philosophy. Unions were caught off guard; most, including the UBC, tried to counter the nonunion sector's growing clout with outdated tactics. Although unions moved successfully to organize workers in new areas like government, union membership and influence slipped. From the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s, the UBC "suffered a hemorrhage of members, signatories and market share", wrote General President Douglas J. McCarron. "We had lost wages and benefits and political clout... We had to restructure our union. The old structure simply could not do the job. We had to replace it with a structure that could organize."

The restructuring began in 1995 with McCarron's election to the UBC general presidency. McCarron started at the top, eliminating unnecessary officer and staff positions — in some cases, entire departments — at the UBC General Office. An inefficient district council structure was reorganized into 65 regional councils that were created to reflect construction markets. Union politics were

removed from the selection of business agents and organizers, and replaced with accountability.

The structural reorganization freed up funds and staff for the UBC's top priorities: training and organizing. The UBC commits \$100 million annually to training nationwide; a national center dedicated to training UBC instructors opened in 2001 in Las Vegas, and nearly 50,000 apprentices are receiving top-quality training in UBC programs. Training also supports Area Standards efforts. Nonunion contractors are beginning to recognize the cost/value benefit of hiring skilled, professional craftspeople, and nonunion workers are beginning to see how UBC training puts them on a career track with potential — the potential to earn fair wages with benefits.

In August 2020, McCarron was elected to another term as general president of the UBC at the 42nd General Convention. At the convention, McCarron renewed the UBC's commitment to fighting for area standard wages and benefits, engaging in political action at all levels of carpenter issues, and providing education and training programs that make the UBC the undisputed industry leader.

"We built a strong foundation. We built a strong union on top of it. And together, in the years to come, we're going to build even stronger."

— Douglas J. McCarron,
42nd General Convention



Peter J. McGuire

First UBC General Secretary

One of the great labor leaders of the 19th century, Peter J. McGuire was one of the founding fathers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and served as general secretary for our first 21 years.

McGuire was born to Irish immigrants July 6, 1852. He was the first child in a family of five, growing up on the Lower East Side of New York City. When his father joined the Union Army in 1863, Peter left school to become the family's breadwinner.

Even though his formal education was over, he still found ways to satisfy his unending hunger for knowledge, not only by immersing himself in the culture of the city streets, but also by attending classes and lectures at the Cooper Union. This meeting place was both a center for continuing education and a hub of radical and reform movements.

Rather than hang his head, McGuire marched. And spoke. And roused the crowds of the fellow unemployed. The *New York Times* branded him a “disturber of the peace”, and still he thrived.

Hopping freight trains and walking hundreds of miles, McGuire went from town to town making speeches marked by eloquence, biting wit, and a rich voice. In 1881, he organized a Chicago convention to form a union. Representatives from 11 cities joined him, and during four spirited days they produced a constitution and structure. The UBC was born, with P.J. McGuire as its first general secretary.

He worked tirelessly to keep the union alive in the early years, and his efforts led to the eight-hour workday, the founding of the American Federation of Labor, and wages that more than doubled. He built union membership to more than 167,000 members by 1903. He also crafted a lasting and historical memorial to all workers — the Labor Day holiday.

One Trade, Many Crafts

CARPENTERS

Form the backbone of any commercial, residential or public building

INDUSTRIAL

Fabricate and install decorative and functional elements

INTERIOR SYSTEMS

Includes lathers, floor coverers and interior carpenters

MILLWRIGHTS

Rig, hoist, assemble, dismantle, align and adjust machinery

PILE DRIVERS

Work with deep piles, concrete forms and steel sheeting

A Well Fought Battle For The Three Day Weekend!

Labor Day, an annual celebration of workers and their achievements, originated during one of American labor history's most dismal chapters. In the late 1800s, at the height of the Industrial Revolution in the United States, the average American worked 12-hour days and seven-day weeks in order to earn a basic living. Despite restrictions in some states, children as young as 5 or 6 toiled in mills, factories and mines across the country, earning a fraction of their adult counterparts' wages. People of all ages, particularly the very poor and recent immigrants, often faced extremely unsafe working conditions, with insufficient access to fresh air, sanitary facilities and breaks.

As manufacturing increasingly supplanted agriculture as the wellspring of American employment, labor unions, which had first appeared in the late 18th century, grew more prominent and vocal. They began organizing strikes and rallies to protest poor conditions and compel employers to renegotiate hours and pay. Many of these events turned violent, including the infamous Haymarket Riot of 1886, in which several Chicago policemen and workers were killed. Others gave rise to longstanding traditions: on September 5, 1882, 10,000 workers took unpaid time off to march from City Hall to Union Square in New York City, holding the first Labor Day parade in U.S. history. The idea of a "workingman's holiday", celebrated on the first Monday in September, caught on in other industrial centers across the country, and many states passed legislation recognizing it.

Congress would not legalize the holiday until 12 years later, when a watershed moment in American labor history brought workers' rights squarely into the public's view. On May 11, 1894, employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago went on strike to protest wage cuts and the firing of union representatives. On June 26, the American Railroad Union, led by Eugene V. Debs, called for a boycott of all Pullman railway cars, crippling railroad traffic nationwide. To break the strike the federal government dispatched troops to Chicago, unleashing a wave of riots that resulted in the deaths of more than a dozen workers. In the wake of this massive unrest and in an attempt to repair ties with American workers, Congress passed an act making Labor Day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the territories.

Labor Day is celebrated in cities and towns across the United States with parades, picnic, barbecues, fireworks displays and other public gatherings.

"No festival of marital glory or warrior's renown is this; no pageant pomp of war-like conquest, no glory of fratricidal strife attend this day. It is dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry. It is a demonstration of fraternity and the harbinger of a better age — a more chivalrous time, when labor shall be best honored and well rewarded."

— Peter J. McGuire, Father of Labor Day



(L): Labor Day Demonstrations, Detroit, 1964 • (Center): New York City Labor Day Parade, 1982 • (R): Labor Day rally, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1996

Regional Council History

In Minnesota, the first Carpenters Locals were chartered in Minneapolis in 1881 and in St. Paul in 1885. The Twin City Carpenters District Council was founded in 1915 to build strength for the Union Locals throughout the area. The Millwrights already were part of the Brotherhood; additional crafts joined later: the Pile Drivers in 1937, the Floor Coverers in 1940, and the Lathers in 1979.

In 1988, the UBC began to merge a number of Local Unions and created Minnesota Statewide District Council. In 1994, jurisdictions changed again. Locals 361, 606, and 1348 were spun off; they eventually teamed with North Dakota Locals 1091 and 1176 to form North Central Regional Council.

Locals in the rest of Minnesota became Carpenters District Council of Southern Minnesota. In 1997, when jurisdiction expanded into South Dakota, that council adopted the Lakes and Plains name.

Lakes and Plains and North Central Regional Council (Northern Minnesota) merged in 2003.

In Wisconsin, the Carpenters Union dates back to the early 1900s. Northern Wisconsin Regional Council had its roots in Greater Fox River Valley

District Council, which was formed by the merger of Fox River Valley Area Council, Wisconsin River Valley Area Council, Eau Claire Carpenters Local 1074 and LaCrosse Carpenters Local 1143. In 1999, the organization restructured into Northern Wisconsin Regional Council. In 2001, the Council's jurisdiction expanded to include Madison Carpenters Local 314 and other southern parts of the state.

North Central States Regional Council of Carpenters formed November 1, 2007, when the UBC merged Lakes and Plains Regional Council with Northern Wisconsin Regional Council.

In July 2010, North Central States Regional Council welcomed 3,000 members from five Locals in Nebraska and central and western Iowa.

In January 2016, North Central States Regional Council welcomed 4,350 members from eight Locals in eastern Iowa and the Milwaukee area of Wisconsin.

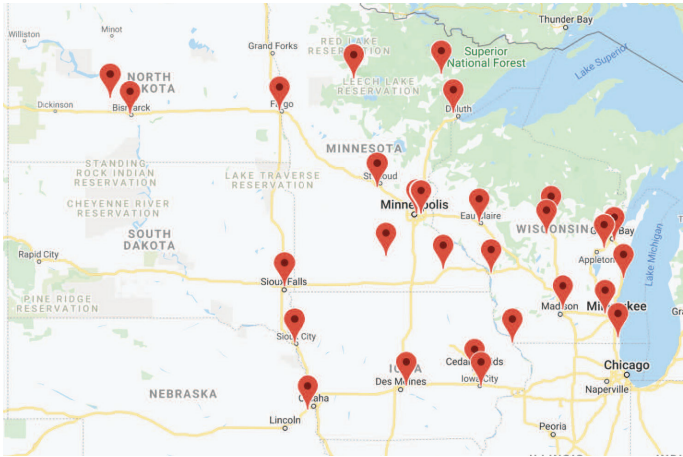
In March 2019, North Central States Regional Council welcomed 1,600 members from ten Industrial Locals in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The Contract

Our wages, benefits, and working conditions are set by the Collective Bargaining Agreement, which is negotiated every few years in meetings that happen between union and employer representatives, and approved by the membership. Get a copy from your Local and start to become familiar with it. It covers issues like hours of work, who supplies tools, when and how we are paid, overtime, shop stewards, trade jurisdiction, and many other issues that come up in our daily work lives. If you have questions about the contract, ask your Council Representative.



CONTACT INFORMATION



To find your local's contact information, Council buildings and training centers, visit NCSRCC's online locations map by using the QR code provided.



LOCAL OFFICES - listed by Local number

Interior Systems Local 68

St. Paul, MN
Phone: 651-379-0268
www.local68mn.org

Carpenters Local 106

Des Moines, IA
Phone: 515-262-8079
www.carpenters106.org

Carpenters Local 161

Kenosha, WI
Phone: 262-652-3328

Carpenters Local 264

Pewaukee, WI
Phone: 262-970-5777

Carpenters Local 308

Cedar Rapids, IA
Phone: 319-363-0279

Carpenters Local 310

Rothchild, WI
Phone: 715-355-0806
www.carpenters310.org

Carpenters Local 314

Madison, WI
Phone: 608-240-0314

Carpenters Local 322

St. Paul, MN
Phone: 651-379-0272
www.local322.net

Carpenters & Floor Coverers Local 344

Pewaukee, WI
Phone: 262-970-5777

Carpenters Local 361

Hermantown, MN
Phone: 218-724-3297

Carpenters Local 427

Papillion, NE
Phone: 402-571-2561
www.carpenterslocal427.org

Carpenters Local 464

Mankato, MN
Phone: 507-388-6031

Millwrights Local 548

St. Paul, MN
Phone: 651-636-3999

Carpenters Local 587

Sioux Falls, SD
Phone: 605-357-8284

Carpenters Local 606

Virginia, MN
Phone: 218-741-6010

Carpenters Local 678

Dubuque, IA
Phone: 563-582-8521
www.carpenterslocal678.org

Carpenters Local 731

Sheboygan, WI
Phone: 920-452-9424

Carpenters Local 804

Rothschild, WI
Phone: 715-355-0806

Carpenters Local 930

St. Augusta, MN
Phone: 320-252-1412

Carpenters Local 948

Sioux City, IA
Phone: 712-255-1567

Carpenters Local 955

Kaukauna, WI
Phone: 920-996-2311

Millwrights Local 1056

Kaukauna, WI
Phone: 920-996-2314

Carpenters Local 1074

Eau Claire, WI
Phone: 715-835-8892

Carpenters & Millwrights Local 1091

Bismarck, ND
Phone: 701-255-3700

Carpenters Local 1143

La Crosse, WI
Phone: 608-788-6240

Carpenters Local 1146

Green Bay, WI
Phone: 920-469-1146

Carpenters & Millwrights Local 1176

Fargo, ND
Phone: 701-235-4981

Carpenters Local 1260

Iowa City, IA
Phone: 319-338-1638

Interior Systems Local 1306

Papillion, NE
Phone: 402-571-2561
www.interiorsystemslocal1306.org

Millwrights Local 1348

Virginia, MN
Phone: 218-741-6314

Carpenters Local 1382

Rochester MN
Phone: 507-282-3119
www.carpenterslocal1382.com

Millwrights Local 1463

Papillion, NE
Phone: 402-571-2561
www.millwrightslocal1463.org

Pile Drivers Local 1847

St. Paul, MN
Phone: 651-209-3466

Carpenters Local 1934

Bemidji, MN
Phone: 218-759-0153

Industrial Local 2055

St. Paul, MN
Phone: 763-334-4421

Industrial Local 2060

Altoona, IA
Phone: 763-334-4421

Industrial Local 2089

Madison, WI
Phone: 763-334-4421

Carpenters Local 2283

Pewaukee, WI
Phone: 262-970-5777

Millwrights Local 2337

Pewaukee, WI
Phone: 262-970-5777

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www.northcountrycarpenter.org

www.NCSRCC.org