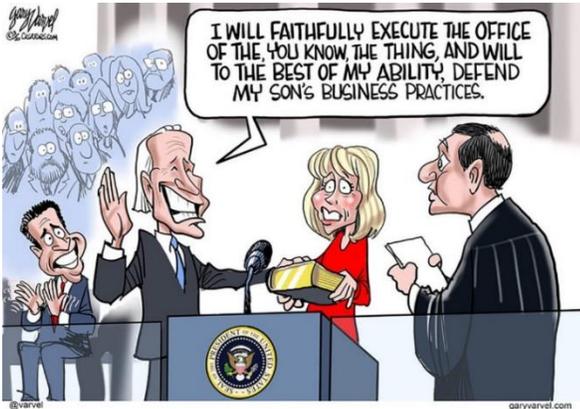




MONDAY MORNING NEWS



**GOOD MORNING
JANUARY 18, 2021**

MEETINGS

No Meetings Scheduled

“DON’T GO LOW” – PHOTO ENFORCEMENT ON THE WEST SEATTLE LOW BRIDGE

Starting January 11, 2021, the Low Bridge automated photo enforcement system will be activated. If you are not authorized to use the Low Bridge, you could receive a \$75 citation for every trip across it. To learn more about who can use the low bridge and who cannot, click [here](#). The website also has a FAQ tab that includes alternatives routes to and from West Seattle. Personal vehicles are authorized to use the Low Bridge from 9 PM – 5 AM.

NECA NATIONAL 2020 RECOGNITION OF SAFETY ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS PROGRAM – NOW OPEN!!

NECA’s Recognition of Achievement in Safety Excellence and Recognition of Zero-Injury Achievement are elite safety recognition programs focused on the electrical construction industry. These awards recognize companies that excel in multiple areas of their safety and health programs. The Safety Excellence Award is our association’s premier recognition program and acknowledges member contractors’ safety performance. The Zero-Injury Award recognizes those member companies that have worked a full calendar year without a recordable incident. Registration is now open until March 1, 2021. Do not miss this opportunity to demonstrate your organization’s commitment to safety! Click [here](#) to get started.

WHAT 1919 TEACHES US ABOUT PENT-UP DEMAND

1918 should have been a great year for baseball. A young left-handed pitcher named Babe Ruth began the year by pitching an opening-day victory for the Boston Red Sox. Shortly after, Ruth lobbied the team's

manager to let him play other positions so he could spend more time at the plate. The strategy paid off, and Ruth began his run as a home-run-hitting superstar, helping lead the Red Sox to the World Series.

But a world war and a deadly pandemic slashed demand to see ballgames in 1918. Just days before Ruth led the Red Sox to the World Series, soldiers returning from Europe brought a new strain of the Spanish flu to Boston, says Georgia Tech historian Johnny Smith, co-author of *War Fever: Boston, Baseball, and America in the Shadow of the Great War*. "Boston becomes the epicenter of a second wave, which was a more virulent strain of the virus."

Despite the Red Sox being on their way to winning the series, the flu reduced attendance at a Fenway Park that already had plenty of empty seats due to World War I. The stadium could hold 35,000 people, but for Game 5 of the Series, only 24,694 fans were in the stands. With flu cases mounting, the next day a Boston public health official warned Bostonians they should be wary of the virus. For Game 6, when the Red Sox clinched the title, only 15,238 showed up. Overall, the war and the pandemic slashed MLB game attendance by over half from what it was in the previous season.

By 1919, the war and the pandemic were over, and a tidal wave of baseball fans swelled into stadiums. Game attendance more than doubled — from 2,830,613 in 1918 to 6,532,439 in 1919. It is a classic example of what economists call "pent-up demand." After being deprived of being able to do something, when the constraints are lifted — whether because of the end of a recession, a war, or a pandemic — people ravenously consume what was previously out of reach.



With light beginning to show at the end of the COVID-19 tunnel, the words "pent-up demand" are echoing throughout the business world. The CEO of JetBlue says pent-up demand for travel will help his company soar back to profitability. Executives at Marriott claim people will come rushing back to the company's hotel rooms. According to a recent analysis by AlphaSense, the use of the term "pent-up demand" is at an all-time high.

Executives in industries devastated by COVID-19 clearly want investors to believe that they are on the verge of a roaring comeback. Some evidence suggests they may be right. According to data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the national savings rate has jumped during the pandemic, and people may have extra cash to burn on big trips, fancy cocktails and Broadway shows.

According to a recent survey by the Harris Poll, 71% of Americans say they miss socializing in restaurants and bars, 61% say they miss shopping in stores and 52% say they miss movie theaters. Growing percentages of people say they are planning to splurge on vacations, clothes, cars, and sporting events when things return to normal. Fifty-nine percent say they would take a COVID-19 vaccine in order to fly again. After news broke that COVID-19 vaccines have been successful, stocks for airlines, cruise lines and other related industries surged.

Places that have the virus under control have already seen some impressive rebounds in travel and leisure. For example, in China, domestic airline travel came roaring back after the country ended its shutdowns. When Shanghai Disneyland reopened, tickets sold out in minutes. When we get the pandemic under

control, pent-up demand may even rear its head with more baby heads. For example, studies have found that after the Spanish flu reduced birthrates, countries like Norway experienced a baby boom.

Beyond a resurgence of babies and baseball, researchers have credited the end of the Spanish flu with feeding a "speculative orgy" that helped produce a boom in 1919. Now, financial pundits predict that pent-up demand could feed a bull market this year. Before you totally get your hopes up, the short boom that followed the Spanish flu ended in a largely forgotten crash in 1920. Only after that did we get the Roaring '20s, with the happy flappers, fedoras and all.

As for Babe Ruth — who apparently got the Spanish flu twice — he broke an American League record for home runs in a single season in the year that followed the virus. The Red Sox then traded him to the Yankees. One season delivered a pandemic, and the next the Curse of the Bambino.

OSHA 300A (ANNUAL SUMMARY) POSTING REQUIREMENTS

If a company had more than 10 employees at any time during the last calendar year, they must keep an OSHA 300 Log. The OSHA 300 Log must be verified as accurate. This information will need to be transferred to the Annual Summary Report, which OSHA defines as the OSHA 300A.

A Company Executive must certify that the Annual Summary Report (OSHA 300A) is correct and complete. OSHA defines a company executive as one of the following:

- An owner of the company (only if the company is a sole proprietorship or partnership).
- An officer of the corporation.
- The highest-ranking company official working at the establishment.
- The immediate supervisor of the highest-ranking company official working at the establishment.

The OSHA 300A must be posted no later than February 1st, 2021 and stay in place until April 30th, 2021. It must be posted in each establishment in a conspicuous place where notices to employees are customarily posted.

Additionally, employers with 250 or more employees that are currently required to keep OSHA injury and illness records or establishments with 20-249 employees that are classified in [certain industries](#) are required to submit their 300A electronically. Click [here](#) to learn more on the OSHA Injury Tracking Application Electronic Submission Requirements.

If you have any questions, or you need help filling out your OSHA 300 & 300A Forms, please contact NECA Director of Safety, Justin Thayer, at justin@necaseattle.org or 206-284-2150.

ON THIS DAY IN HISTORY – 1933 – WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT ESTABLISHED IN NEW MEXICO

Although the dune field has been here for 7,000-10,000 years, the dunes have not always been protected as a national monument. It took thirty-five years and numerous attempts to protect this national treasure. In the early twentieth century, multiple commercial interests attempted to mine these gypsum dunes; however, none of these attempts were successful due to the low market value of unprocessed gypsum sand. In the 1920's, locals began to understand the uniqueness of the dunes and viewed the dune field as profitable in another way.

The White Sands dune field fits the description of what the National Park Service sought in prospective sites: "economic worthlessness and monumentalism." The area had already sparked scientific interest with the first published research occurring in scientific journals in 1870. However, the formation of White Sands National Monument took time and support from many people. The most famous supporter and local "father" of White Sands was Tom Charles, an Alamogordo resident and businessman. Mr. Charles was not the first to suggest including White Sands in the National Park system; however, he enthusiastically supported the idea and wrote to National Park Service officials and congressmen. Mr. Charles got his wish in 1933, during the last days of President Herbert Hoover's administration, Hoover declared White Sands a national monument under the Antiquities Act of 1906. Presidential Proclamation No 2025 (47 Stat. 2551) established the monument and set aside 142,987 acres for its "additional features of scenic, scientific, and educational interest."

Even before White Sands was declared a national monument, the area was a popular picnicking location. It was no surprise when there were over 4,000 people in attendance at the opening day ceremony on April 29, 1934. Visitation continued to increase, with an estimated 34,000 people visiting in the first year. It was clear White Sands needed facilities to accommodate visitors' requests for restrooms, water, and information on the history and formation of the dunes. Plans for the construction of a visitor center with a museum, restrooms, residences for park staff, an administration building, and maintenance shed began in 1935.



Funding and labor for the construction came from the largest agency of President Roosevelt's New Deal, the Works Progress Administration (WPA). These facilities, which are still in use today, were completed in 1938.

Beginning in 1942, only months after the attack on Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt signed Executive Order #9029, which created the 1,243,000-acre Alamogordo Bombing and Gunnery Range. Following the order, soldiers were even allowed to practice tank maneuvers inside the monument's boundary. By 1945 the military had begun to test missiles and ask for the first park closures, a practice that continues today. The Alamogordo Bombing and Gunnery Range (Alamogordo Army Air Base) closed at the end of World War II and re-opened in 1958 as Holloman Air Force Base. The White Sands Proving Ground was established in 1945 and was later renamed White Sands Missile Range. Both military areas still operate around the park boundaries and in the cooperative use area in the western part of the park. This cooperation mutually benefits both the military by providing them additional space and the park by insuring the lack of development on the surrounding lands.

Throughout the monument's history the National Park Service has improved visitor access to the dune field and continues to strive for this today. The historic visitor center is still in use; however, the museum has been updated numerous times. The most recent renovation took place in the spring of 2011 and focused on creating exhibits that visitors of all ages can enjoy. From the first scheduled event, "Play Day" in 1935, the National Park Service has continued to offer programs and events that interest all ages. While these first events focused mainly on recreation in the dunes, programs today offer both recreation and information about the park. Topics range from the Tularosa Basin's human history to desert survival and just about everything in between.

In matters of style, swim with the current; in matters of principle, stand like a rock.

Thomas Jefferson

As of Friday, January 15th, there are 376 JW on Book 1 and 188 JW on Book 2. There are currently 62 Commercial Apprentices, 8 S&C Apprentices, and 0 Residential Apprentices available for dispatch. There are 13 First Period Commercial Bootcamp graduates available for dispatch. There are also 4 Limited Energy Bootcamp graduates and 4 Residential Bootcamp graduates available for dispatch.