



SUMMARY OF RECENT LITIGATION AGAINST RIGHT TO WORK LAWS

IDAHO

Operating Engineers Local 370 v. Wasden, 2016 WL 6211272 (D. Idaho Oct. 24, 2016), *appeal filed*, No. 16-35963 (9th Cir. Nov. 18, 2016): Complaint filed without publicity Oct. 22, 2015, alleged that NLRA preempts Right to Work law's prohibition of forced fees for bargaining-related costs and, if not preempted, that prohibition violates 5th Amendment as taking without just compensation. State moved to dismiss for failure to state claim. Foundation discovered case on Apr. 13, 2016. Court June 22 accepted Foundation amicus brief. Court granted motion to dismiss on Oct. 24, 2016, without hearing oral argument, ruling that NLRA "Section 14(b) allows states to ban compulsory union fees" and that "Idaho's law does not effectuate an unconstitutional taking." Union filed appeal to 9th Circuit on November 18. The union's brief is due Mar. 28, the State's Apr. 27, 2017.

INDIANA

Sweeney v. Pence, 2013 WL 209047 (N.D. Ind. Jan. 17, 2013), *aff'd*, 767 F.3d 654 (7th Cir. 2014) (2-1 decision): Federal district court dismissed case, upheld Right to Work law against all federal constitutional claims. 7th Circuit affirmed Sept. 2, 2014, holding that the law's prohibition of forced fees even for exclusive representation is not preempted and rejecting dissent's argument that that prohibition constitutes an unconstitutional taking of union property. Foundation amicus brief denied, but Foundation attorneys advised State's attorneys. Union's petition for reconsideration en banc denied Jan. 13, 2015. No U.S. Supreme Court petition for certiorari filed, case closed.

Steel Workers v. Daniels, No. 45C01-1207-PL-00071 (Lake Cnty., Ind., Super. Ct. July 17, 2014) (summary judgment), *vacated*, No. 45S00-1407-PL-492 (Ind. Dec. 16, 2014): Judge held Right to Work law violates Indiana anti-forced services constitutional provision, enjoined State from enforcing law. Judgment stayed Aug. 29, 2014, then vacated Dec. 16, 2014, by Ind. Supreme Court. Foundation amicus briefs for workers accepted by both courts. Case dismissed on remand.

Sweeney v. Zoeller, No. 45D01-1305-PL-00052 (Lake Cnty., Ind., Super. Ct. Sept. 5, 2013) (declaratory judgment), *rev'd*, 19 N.E.3d (Ind. 2014): Judge held Right to Work law violates state anti-forced services constitutional provision, but did not enjoin law. State Supreme Court accepted Foundation amicus brief for workers making preemption argument AG ignored. Judgment reversed Nov. 6, 2014. No petition for certiorari filed with U.S. Supreme Court. Case closed.

MICHIGAN

Michigan AFL-CIO v. Callaghan, 15 F. Supp. 3d 712 (E.D. Mich. Mar. 31, 2014): Suit alleged federal labor laws preempt private-sector Right to Work law. State moved to dismiss based on NLRA § 14(b). Foundation attorneys' motion for four workers to intervene denied, court accepted Foundation amicus

brief for workers. Core provisions held not preempted Mar. 31, 2014, some peripherals held preempted. Stipulated Final Order entered July 31, 2015, incorporating those rulings. Case closed.

UAW v. Green, 839 N.W.2d 1 (Mich. Ct. App. 2013), *aff'd on other grounds*, 870 N.W.2d 867 (Mich. 2015) (4-3 decision): State Court of Appeals held public-sector Right to Work law constitutionally applies to state civil service employees. Mich. Supreme Court granted leave to appeal Jan. 29, 2014. Foundation amicus brief for worker accepted June 6. Argument Jan. 13, 2015. Held July 29, 2015, that Civil Service Commission lacks constitutional authority to compel union fees. Case closed.

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia AFL-CIO v. Tomblin, Nos. 16-C-959 to 16-C-969 (Kanawha Cnty. Cir. Ct. filed June 27, 2016), *interlocutory appeal filed*, No. 17-0187 (W. Va. Feb. 27, 2017): Union petition for declaratory judgment filed, with motion for preliminary injunction, claiming that Right to Work law violates right to associate, takes private property without compensation, and violates liberty without due process under state constitution. On August 4, W. Va. Attorney General moved to intervene for the State, because Democrat Governor might not defend, and opposed preliminary injunction. At hearing on August 10, judge accepted Foundation amicus brief and said she would grant preliminary injunction, but did not then enter such an order. Cross-motions for summary judgment and Foundation motion for leave to file second amicus supporting State filed Oct. 4. Foundation moved for worker's intervention and court heard oral argument on summary judgment motions on Dec. 2, 2016. The judge denied worker's intervention on January 10, 2017. She finally entered a preliminary injunction order on February 24. The Attorney General, for the State, on February 27 filed Notice of Appeal and a Motion to Expedite Appeal and Schedule Oral Argument for the West Virginia Supreme Court term ending on May 23. Unions on March 1 moved to dismiss appeal as premature; State opposed this motion the next day and on March 7 filed its brief on its appeal. The court denied the Motion to Expedite on March 8, and then ordered that any response brief in support of the injunction be filed by April 21.

WISCONSIN - PRIVATE SECTOR

Machinists Local 1061 v. Walker, No. 15CV628 (Dane County, Wis., Cir. Ct., filed Mar. 10, 2015), *appeal filed*, No. 2016AP820 (Wis. Ct. App. Apr. 18, 2016): Complaint alleges that under state law the private-sector Right to Work law constitutes an unconstitutional taking of union property. Foundation attorneys filed amicus brief for workers. State's motion to dismiss denied Nov. 9, 2015. Judge granted unions summary judgment on April 8, 2016; a week later he enjoined the State from enforcing the law. State then appealed to the Wisconsin Court of Appeals which, on May 24, 2016, stayed the trial court's judgment, leaving the Right to Work law in effect. The Court of Appeals also accepted an amicus brief in support of the stay Foundation attorneys filed for Wisconsin workers. Foundation attorneys filed workers' amicus brief on the merits on August 9, and State filed its merits brief on August 10. Unions' brief was filed on Sept. 9, State's reply on Sept. 22. The court will hear oral argument on May 2, 2017.

Operating Engineers Local 139 v. Schimel, 2016 WL 5376197 (E.D. Wis. Sept. 26, 2016), *appeal filed*, No. 16-3834 (7th Cir. Oct. 21, 2016). Complaint alleges that NLRA preempts Right to Work

law's prohibition of forced fees for bargaining-related costs and that, if not preempted, that prohibition is unconstitutional taking without just compensation. The unions moved for a preliminary injunction. The State opposed that motion and moved for judgment on the pleadings. Foundation attorneys moved for leave to file amicus brief for workers in support of the State. The court granted the State judgment on the pleadings on Sept. 26 and denied injunction, following the holding and reasoning of the majority in *Sweeney v. Pence*, but denied workers leave to file amicus brief. Unions filed notice of appeal to Seventh Circuit on October 21. Union's brief filed Jan. 13, State's on Mar. 13, 2017. The union on Mar. 13 filed a petition that the appeal be heard en banc rather than by a 3-judge panel.

WISCONSIN - PUBLIC SECTOR

Wisconsin Education Ass'n Council v. Walker, 705 F.3d 640 (7th Cir. 2013): U.S. Court of Appeals for 7th Circuit upheld entire public-sector bargaining reform bill, including prohibition of forced fees for most public employees, as not violating 1st Amendment or equal protection. Foundation briefs for workers filed in both district court and court of appeals, but intervention denied. Decision final, time for requesting U.S. Supreme Court review expired.

Laborers Local 236 v. Walker, 749 F.3d 628 (7th Cir. 2014): District court granted State summary judgment, rejecting all 1st Amendment and equal protection claims, including some slightly different from those in *WEAC v. Walker*. District court accepted Foundation amicus brief for workers. No Foundation amicus filed in 7th Circuit due to stringent rules against amicus briefs. 7th Circuit upheld entire statute again on Apr. 18, 2014. Rehearing and rehearing en banc denied May 22. Decision final, time for requesting U.S. Supreme Court review expired.

Madison Teachers v. Walker, 851 N.W.2d 337 (Wis. 2014): Dane County Judge Colas held Act 10's provisions applicable to municipal and school employees violate 1st Amendment and equal protection. Court of Appeals denied stay, noting no statewide effect, and certified appeal to Wis. Supreme Court, which accepted appeal. Foundation filed workers' amicus briefs in all three courts. On October 25, 2013, Judge Colas held WERC Commissioners in contempt for continuing to implement Act 10 as to unions not party to the case and ordered WERC to cease re-certification elections and treat such unions under pre-Act 10 law. State immediately sought stay of contempt order. Foundation attorneys filed workers' amicus briefs supporting stay. Supreme Court vacated contempt order on November 21, 2013. On July 31, 2014, Supreme Court upheld Act 10 in its entirety, reversing Judge Colas. Motion for reconsideration on pension issue denied Sept. 3. Decision final, time for U.S. Supreme Court petition for cert. expired Feb. 3, 2015.

Wisconsin Law Enforcement Ass'n v. Walker, No. 12CV4474 (Dane County, Wis., Cir. Ct. Oct. 23, 2013), *appeal dismissed*, No. 2013AP2653 (Wis. Ct. App. Aug. 8, 2014): Another Dane County judge held that Act 10 does not violate First Amendment and equal protection as applied to state employees. Union appealed to Wisconsin Court of Appeals, which on Dec. 26, 2013, stayed appeal pending Wisconsin Supreme Court decision in *Madison Teachers*. On Aug. 8, 2014, after *Madison Teachers* decision upholding Act 10, union dismissed appeal.