



National Right to Work Committee

Fact Sheet

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A COALITION OF EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS

117th Congress

National Right to Work Act and the 117th Congress

The National Right to Work Act is a very simple bill with one purpose: To give individual workers the freedom to decide for themselves whether or not a labor union deserves their financial support, as they can for any other private organization.

The National Right to Work Act would not add a single word to federal law. It would simply repeal five provisions in the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) and one in the Railway Labor Act (RLA) that authorize the firing of workers for refusal to pay union dues or fees to union officials.

NATIONAL RIGHT TO WORK ACT

U. S. Code Title 29, Chapter 7, Subchapter II
SEC. 7 Employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or mutual aid or protection, and shall also have the right to refrain from any or all of such activities except to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment as authorized in section 8(a)(3).
SEC. 8(a) It shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer (1) to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7; (2) to dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it: Provided, That subject to rules and regulations made and published by the Board pursuant to section 6, an employer shall not be prohibited from permitting employees to confer with him during working hours without loss of time or pay; (3) by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization: Provided, That nothing in this Act, or in any statute of the United States, shall preclude an employer from making an agreement with a labor organization (not established, maintained or assisted by any action defined in section 8(a) of this act as an unfair labor practice) to require as a condition of employment membership therein on or after the thirtieth day following the beginning of such employment or the effective date of such agreement, whichever is the later, (i) if such labor organization is the representative of the employees as provided in section 9 (a) in the appropriate collective bargaining unit covered by such agreement when made; and (ii) unless following an election held as provided in section 9 (c) one year preceding the effective date of such agreement.

~~the Board shall have certified that at least a majority of the employees eligible to vote in such election have voted to rescind the authority of such labor organization to make such an agreement: Provided further, That no employer shall justify any discrimination against an employee for non-membership in a labor organization (A) if he has reasonable grounds for believing that such membership was not available to the employee on the same terms and conditions generally applicable to other members, or (B) if he has reasonable grounds for believing that membership was denied or terminated for reasons other than the failure of the employee to tender the periodic dues and the initiation fees formerly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership—~~
(4) to discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under this Act; (5) to refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees, subject to the provisions of section 9 (a).
(b) It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents - (1) to restrain or coerce (A) employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in section 7: Provided, That this paragraph shall not impair the right of a labor organization to prescribe its own rules with respect to the acquisition or retention of membership therein; or (B) an employer in the selection of his representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining of the adjustment of grievances; (2) to cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an employee in violation of subsection (a) (3) or to discriminate against an employee with respect to whom membership in such organization has been denied or terminated on some ground other than his failure to tender the periodic dues and the initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership;
~~(3) to refuse to bargain collectively with an employer, provided it is the representative of his employees subject to the provisions of section 9 (a);—~~

*Repeals Federal Laws That Empower
Union Officials to Force Workers to Pay Union Dues*

Under current federal law, unions can strip workers of the right to represent themselves, then force those workers to pay for the union's so-called "representation," which the workers don't want, didn't ask for and believe they would be better off without.

That cannot be allowed to remain the status quo.

Because Big Labor's forced-dues privilege gives them illicit power far in excess of their public support, repealing this monopoly power may be a difficult battle. But as we've seen time and again, freedom and prosperity are worth fighting for. And the American people consistently reward those who fight for them.

Forced Dues Compound Injustice of Forced Union Representation

Compulsory union dues are actually only half of a double-pronged attack on employee freedom by federal labor law.

Under the NLRA and RLA, individual employees subject to forced-dues payment are also barred from bargaining with their employer on their own behalf, as well as from being represented by any organization other than their federally sanctioned "exclusive" bargaining agent.

The fact is, as thousands of complaints filed with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) every year by abused workers attest, many union officials systematically abuse their monopoly bargaining power.

For example, in one NLRB complaint reprinted in the newsletter *Labor Relations Ink*, a metal worker in Golden, CO, charged that he had been fined \$50,000 by his union monopoly bargaining agent for exercising his legal right to resign from the union and return to his job during a strike. His hourly pay at the time was \$17.29!

Under current law, employees who are subject to such abusive tactics by union officials cannot withhold dues in protest -- that is, stop paying for forced-union representation that is obviously contrary to their best interest -- unless they are prepared to be fired from their jobs.

In addition to workers who are singled out for punishment by vengeful union officials, countless others are harmed simply because their talents don't serve Big Labor's agenda.

And pro-forced unionism intellectual Richard Rothstein, a fellow at the AFL-CIO-funded Economic Policy Institute in Washington, D.C., has even conceded that Big Labor-negotiated contracts usually have the effect of "reducing pay of the most productive workers."

Workers' Forced Dues Tapped to Fund Big Labor's Political Agenda

Noted journalist Victor Riesel, a personal friend of long-time AFL-CIO chief George Meany, argued persuasively in a series of syndicated columns that unreported union campaign expenditures are worth up to 10 times as much as the reported cash contributions.

“[N]on-cash contributions consist of staff time -- meaning union officials who are assigned to campaigns for months on end -- printing costs, postage, telephone and various other support services financed entirely with compulsory union dues and fees,” explained Mr. Riesel.

In 2019, an analysis by the National Institute for Labor Relations Research found that Big Labor spent over 2 billion on politics and lobbying in the 2017-2018 election cycle.

This comes as no surprise, despite several decades of union officials lying and refusing to provide even an estimate of the value of their total “in-kind” campaign spending. At the same time, union officials’ own offhand statements and published reports suggest that, as applied today, the Riesel formula remains pertinent in current politics.

Consider the following:

The total value of paid staff time for federally reporting unions alone (which excludes most public-employee unions) is \$4.2 billion a year, or nearly \$16 million per workday.

And a host of public statements by union officials themselves confirm that a large share of paid union staff time is devoted to partisan politics and lobbying.

For example, several AFL-CIO officers told the *New York Times*, in effect, that thousands of union organizers ceased their organizing activities for several months to focus solely on electing and re-electing their favored politicians.

As reporter Stephen Greenhouse summarized their admission, “[U]nions organized fewer members last year because they threw so much money, energy and manpower into electoral politics.”

All by themselves, the forced-dues-funded salaries and benefits of union staff while they are on political assignments would come to hundreds of millions of dollars each election year.

In a July 2012 article published by the *Wall Street Journal* entitled “Political Spending by Unions Far Exceeds Direct Donations,” the authors Tom McGinty and Brody Mullins exposed the true impact of Big Labor’s forced-dues-funded campaign coffers.

At first glance, it would seem that Big Labor’s campaign spending from 2005 to 2011 was \$1.1 billion. However, after looking at reports to the Labor Department, they concluded that the extent of Big Labor’s spending is more aggression than originally thought. The *Wall Street Journal* concluded Union Bosses spent an additional \$3.3 billion from their forced-dues-funded coffers over the same period on a range of political and lobbying expenses including convincing union members to vote for union-approved candidates.

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*- Victor Riesel
Noted Journalist, Union Insider*

This spending is being used disproportionately to favor one political party over another. Unlike voluntary corporate contributions that are almost evenly split between the two major political parties, Big Labor's forced-dues-funded contributions overwhelmingly favor the Democrat party despite the fact that polls consistently show huge percentages of union households vote Republican each year.

Year after year, Big Labor is focusing more and more of their resources propping up candidates that their members may not even support, bullying their members to finance union-approved politicians and many other indirect union political activities.

And the injustice continues.

Millions of Workers Disenfranchised Through Big Labor's Use of Forced Dues for Politics

The fact is, the most comprehensive available 2016 Election exit poll, conducted by Edison Media Research and cited by all major news outlets, shows fully 49% of union household members voted against Hillary Clinton in the November 8 Election.

Nevertheless, those workers were at the same time forced to bankroll -- with union-dues money extracted out of their own or a family member's paycheck -- Big Labor's campaign to elect Clinton and stack the U.S. House and Senate with pro-forced-dues politicians.

In absolute terms, an estimated 9.76 million union household members who voted did so for the GOP ticket. Of these, according to U.S. Labor Department data, roughly 80% -- or 7.8 million -- are either personally forced to pay union dues if they wish to keep their job, or have someone who is so coerced in their household.

Yet, once again, the union political machine shredded the free speech rights of millions of employees.

Federal law grants union officials extraordinary power over individual workers. Except in the 27 Right to Work states, federal law authorizes Big Labor to get workers fired for refusal to fork over forced union dues or fees.

It is outrageous that union bosses are able to get away with using workers' forced-dues money to cancel out workers' votes.

Even under several Supreme Court precedents won by the National Right to Work Legal Defense Foundation, forced-dues-paying workers who resign from the union or never join can still be forced to pay fees up to or equal to full union dues as a condition of employment.

Objecting workers' forced fees are not supposed to be spent on politics or electioneering, but when the defense of these rights pits an independent-minded worker vs. a gaggle of union lawyers, it's easy to understand why this limited relief is not enough.

As countless Foundation cases show, union bosses routinely lie to workers. Workers are falsely told they have to join the union or that they can't automatically resign.

Time and again, workers are misled by such falsehoods and pay full dues to save their jobs. Meanwhile, the union political empire grows bigger and bigger.

Tasini: “We’re Talking \$8 Billion to as much as \$12 Billion on Federal Elections Alone!”

Big Labor’s officially acknowledged campaign expenditures represent just the tip of the iceberg of union electioneering, as pro-forced-unionism commentator Jon Tasini, a union consultant and former union official, acknowledged in a February 20, 2005, op-ed for the *Los Angeles Times*.

Mr. Tasini reported that several “union political experts” had admitted to him that “unions spend seven to ten times what they give candidates and parties on internal political mobilization.”

So, wrote Mr. Tasini, “we’re talking \$8 billion to as much as \$12 billion on federal elections alone” between 1979 and 2004.

Federal reports show that, in 2009 and 2010, Big Labor contributed \$58.9 million in cash to federal candidates and another \$61.7 million to Big Labor-affiliated Section 527 groups (which replaced contributions to national party committees banned by the 2002 McCain-Feingold Act).

Roughly 93% of the reported donations benefited Democrat candidates. Following Jon Tasini’s formula, \$120 million in reported contributions means, in that election cycle, Organized Labor spent up to \$1.2 billion, mostly forced-dues money, “on internal political mobilization” in 2009 and 2010.

Fast forward to the 2017-2018 election cycle, according to the National Institute for Labor Relations Big Labor spent more than \$2 billion on politics and lobbying efforts.

Forced-dues money pays for political phone banks, propaganda mailings and the salaries and benefits of tens of thousands of campaign “volunteers.” This is by far the worst form of political corruption in America today.

No citizen -- whether a worker, a small businessman, a student, a housewife or a retiree -- should be forced to bankroll efforts to elect the very candidate he or she is voting against.

To stop such abuses, the forced union dues requirement must be abolished. This can be done through Congressional approval of a National Right to Work law and through enactment of state Right to Work laws in all 50 states.

Regulatory Approach Benefits Lawyers, Bureaucrats, Union Officials

The issue is not that union officials play politics -- it is that they play politics with other people’s money. Millions of Americans are forced, because they are compelled to pay union dues, to subsidize someone else’s political agenda on pain of being fired for refusing.

This injustice can only be addressed by eliminating the forced-dues provisions in federal law, thus making dues payments voluntary and giving individual employees effective influence over how their money is spent.

Proposals to address the problem by giving union-represented workers merely the option to seek partial refunds of dues used for politics are doomed to failure. They ultimately reaffirm the system of compulsory unionism that is the root of the problem and force workers to enlist the help of lawyers and bureaucrats to retrieve money that should never have been taken from them in the first place.

Compulsory Unionism Damages Competitiveness, Destroys Good Jobs

Moreover, remedies that focus solely on the political abuse of forced union dues convey the false message that it is somehow less unjust to force workers to pay for hate-the-boss propaganda or for union “representation” that holds them back, with which they disagree, than for “in-kind” contributions to candidates they don’t support.

Compulsory unionism itself violates the dignity of the individual worker, regardless of how the forced-union tribute is spent.

As the late Nobel Prize-winning economist Friedrich A. von Hayek wrote, “[T]he coercion which unions have been permitted to exercise . . . is primarily the coercion of fellow workers.”

Walter Williams, a respected economist and syndicated columnist, has been more blunt.

“The union struggle is not against employers. It’s against workers. One way you see this is to ask: Who gets beat up or killed during a strike? It’s not owners or management; it’s workers who’ve disagreed with the union and wished to work.”

*- Walter Williams
Syndicated Columnist*

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The coercive power union officials wield courtesy of federal labor law not only robs individual employees of fundamental freedoms, but exerts a damaging and corrupting influence on workplaces, the economy and other aspects of everyday American life.

Union officials routinely wield their monopoly bargaining power to secure contracts full of wasteful and inefficient work rules that lead to payroll padding and job featherbedding.

Such practices, even as they enhance the union bosses’ power by bringing more dues-payers under their control, drive business costs sky-high and push some employers into bankruptcy, destroying jobs with the firms that created them.

Right to Work Creates Jobs, Higher Real Income

State Right to Work laws (now 27 in number) greatly mitigate the harm caused by federally sanctioned union monopolies.

These laws protect private sector employees from being fired under the forced-dues provisions in federal labor law. They also bar forced-union tribute in state and local government employment.

When employees' productivity and earning power are hamstrung by counterproductive union work rules, Right to Work laws empower them to fight back by withholding financial support for the union.

Therefore, it's not surprising that Right to Work states as a group consistently enjoy faster growth in jobs and personal income than non-Right to Work states.

Consider:

For decades, the National Institute for Labor Relations Research (NILRR) has tracked job-growth trends, both in Right to Work and forced-unionism states, in 10 year increments for which data are available from the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The institute's analysis has historically shown a substantial advantage for Right to Work states.

For 2007-2017, this is the most recent decade which the BLS's annual house hold income survey on payroll dues are available, adjusted employment in state that are Right to Work for the whole __ grew of 8.8% more than double the 4.2% increase for forced-unionism states.

In addition, to having fewer job opportunities employees in forced-unionism states earn less when regional differences and the case of cost of living are taken into account. In 2017, the overall compensation per private sector employee, as reported by the U.S. Commerce Department and adjusted for interest cost-of-living differences according to an index calculated by the Missouri Economic Research and Information Center (MERIC), a state support agency, was \$47,963. That's \$1,900 higher than the 2017 average for employees in forced-unionism states.

Census data also demonstrate that America's economic base continues to shift to Right to Work states. **Voting with their feet**, Americans left states with heavy union influence, choosing to live in Right to Work states with higher job growth where they cannot be forced to join a union as a condition of employment. As a result of geographic shifts in population uncovered by the 2010 Census, nine Congressional seats will move to Right to Work states from forced-unionization states.

A study published in January 2005 by Dr. Barry Poulson, a professor at the University of Colorado and former president of the North American Economics and Finance Association, demonstrated that real disposable income in metropolitan areas in Right to Work states was higher than in forced-unionism states' metropolitan areas, where the cost of living, including state and local taxes was on average 18% higher.

“The weighted average adjusted household income in [metropolitan areas] in Right to Work states is \$50,571; the weighted average adjusted household income in [metropolitan areas] in forced-unionism states is \$46,313.”

*- Barry W. Poulson, Ph.D.
Professor of Economics
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado*

If cost-of-living differences are taken into account, the average metropolitan-area household in a Right to Work state had nearly \$4,300 more in after-tax purchasing power than its counterpart in a non-Right to Work state, concluded the study.

(To determine the averages, Dr. Poulson weighed metropolitan areas based on the number of households they include.)

Dr. Poulson also concluded that Americans seeking to improve their living standards have a far easier time finding jobs in higher-income areas in Right to Work states than they do in higher-income areas in forced-unionism states.

Ironically, a cost-of-living index, created by one of the American Federation of Teachers' (AFT) veteran researcher, Dr. F. Howard Nelson, has helped confirm Dr. Poulson's independent findings. The AFT is affiliated with the AFL-CIO and it is sometimes in their best interest to make accurate comparisons of teachers' earnings in different states.

Of course, neither Dr. Nelson nor the AFT hierarchy intended for the cost-of-living Index to be used to calculate relative living costs in Right to Work states, where employees may not be fired for refusal to join or pay dues to a union, and non-Right to Work states. Nonetheless, the latest version of Dr. Nelson's Index showed that the typical family in non-Right to Work New York had to take in 34% more in nominal income to secure the same standard of living as a family in Right to Work Texas.

In 2018, MERIC's annual index showed it cost a family in forced-unionism New York 45% more to live as well as a family in Right to Work Michigan.

Non-Right to Work New Jersey is 27% more expensive to live in than Right to Work Virginia.

A 2004 study by the National Institute for Labor Relations Research (NILRR), "Real Earnings Remain Higher in Right to Work States: Fresh Evidence From the AFL-CIO," employed the cost-of-living differences documented by the AFT, differences in tax burdens calculated by the non-partisan Tax Foundation and raw weekly earnings reported by the Business News Association and the Public Service Research Foundation to compare real, spendable earnings in Right to Work and non-Right to Work states.

The NILRR study (available at www.nilrr.org) found that, after adjusting for cost of living and total taxes, the mean weekly earnings of full-time employees in Right to Work states in 2001 was \$469, compared to just \$444 in non-Right to Work states.

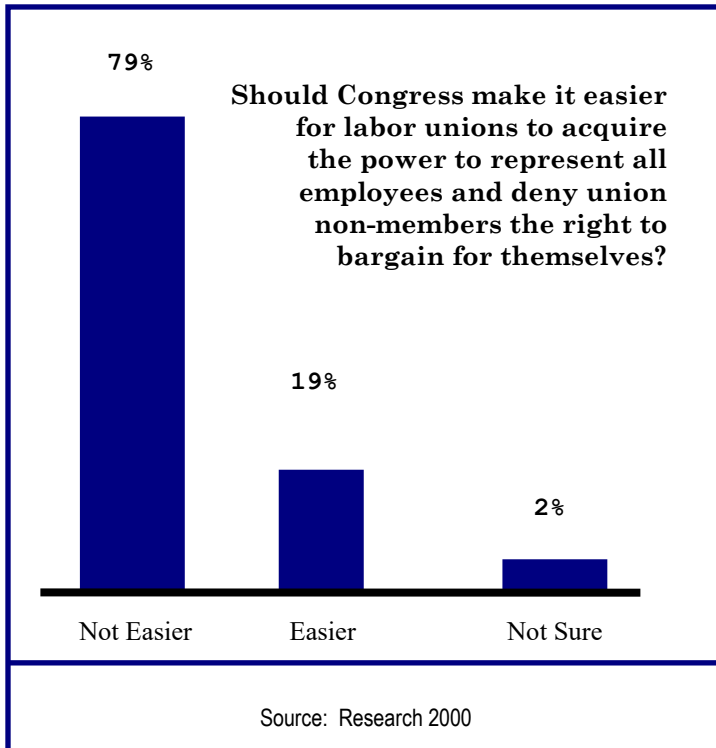
Public Opinion Strongly Supports End to Forced Unionism

At a November 2006 reception at AFL-CIO headquarters, then incoming House Speaker Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) presented a startling contrast to the outgoing GOP leaders who had spent the 2005-2006 Congress dodging the forced-unionism issue.

While being feted along with other Big Labor Democrat leaders, Congresswoman Pelosi gushed that AFL-CIO troops had “owned the ground” in many key campaigns and vowed to repay the union brass promptly.

“We’re going to move on ‘card check,’ because now we set the agenda and that will be part of it,” Congresswoman Pelosi declared.

By “card check,” she was colloquially referring to bills that would greatly expand Big Labor’s power to force employees to accept a union as their “exclusive” (monopoly) bargaining agent and, in turn, force even more workers to pay union dues and fees.



Congresswoman Pelosi’s rush to accommodate the demands of the union political operatives who were largely, if not primarily, responsible for making her Speaker, flew in the face of the public she has sworn to represent.

In a December 2006 Research 2000 nationwide poll, specifically asked whether Congress should make it easier for labor unions to acquire the power to represent all employees and deny non-union members the right to bargain for themselves, 79% of likely voters said “Not Easier.” And in the same poll, a whopping 81% responded that employees who do not want to be represented by a labor union should have the right to bargain for themselves.

For decades, national opinion polls have shown that the American people believe it is wrong to force an employee to pay union dues in order to work and feed his or her family.

A 2014 national opinion survey by Gallup showed that 71% of Americans who regularly vote in federal elections support employees’ Right to Work whether or not they choose to affiliate with a union.

Opinion surveys taken in 2006, 2004, 2001, 2000, 1997, 1995, 1993, 1984 and 1980 showed virtually identical results.

And every time Congress has voted on a forced-unionism issue, going back nearly 40 years, the result has been a gain in support for Right to Work after the next election cycle.

For example, in 1996, the Senate voted for the first time on the National Right to Work Act. Although the measure was defeated and Big Labor went on to spend an estimated half-billion dollars or more trying to buy the 1996 Elections, the end result was a net gain of five Right to Work supporters in the Senate by early 1997.

Even without a recorded vote, the 92 GOP House incumbents who sponsored National Right to Work legislation in 2019-2020 and sought re-election won 94% of their November 8 contests.

But recorded votes on the Right to Work Bill in 2021 or 2022 would likely prove even more effective at mobilizing freedom-loving citizens to “convert” or oust forced-unionism proponents in Congress.

The record shows that the American people want an end to federally authorized compulsory union dues, and only Congress can do that. It’s the Congressional opponents of Right to Work who will have to explain their actions if they prevent the Right to Work Bill from coming to the floor for a vote.