

.....
(Original Signature of Member)

119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES.

Calling for a trade policy that supports workers, consumers, independent farmers, small businesses, and the environment.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Ms. DELAURO submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

RESOLUTION

Calling for a trade policy that supports workers, consumers, independent farmers, small businesses, and the environment.

Whereas, for decades, United States trade policy has put corporate interests first, benefiting wealthy individuals and large corporations at the expense of working families, communities, independent farmers, small businesses, the environment, and the national and economic security of the United States;

Whereas, since 1994, the United States has seen—

- (1) the closure of over 70,000 factories;
- (2) the loss of millions of manufacturing jobs, including millions of good, union jobs;

(3) the decimation of more than 300,000 family farmers;

(4) the hollowing out of communities across the Nation; and

(5) threats to collective safety created by United States reliance on farflung supply chains;

Whereas corporate-centered trade policy has undeniably failed the American people, and under trade agreements like the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, layoffs, plant closures, and offshoring persist;

Whereas, in response to the justified anger of so many Americans hurt by this bankrupt trade model, President Trump campaigned on a promise to leverage trade policy to reverse these failures; and

Whereas, instead of keeping this promise, President Trump has used the erratic imposition and removal of tariffs to cut backroom deals to enrich his friends and family, not American workers, and eliminated billions of dollars of investments in domestic energy and manufacturing, as companies continue to close factories and lay off workers to pad profits by chasing low wages overseas: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That—

2 (1) the House of Representatives rejects the
3 choice between President Trump’s chaotic, corrupt,
4 corporate-captured trade policies and a return to the
5 devastating trade model of the past;

6 (2) the House of Representatives supports a
7 trade policy that unflinchingly centers workers, sup-
8 ports family farmers and consumers, promotes a

1 healthy environment, and enhances national well-
2 being, resilience, and security; and

3 (3) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
4 tives that—

5 (A) to eliminate major incentives for com-
6 panies to offshore jobs, any trade agreement
7 must include strong, binding labor and environ-
8 mental standards and rules of origin backed by
9 swift and certain enforcement mechanisms;

10 (B) trade agreements must include effec-
11 tive tools for challenging violations, including at
12 the facility level, and businesses and govern-
13 ments must be held accountable when they fail
14 to uphold workers' rights and environmental
15 protections;

16 (C) trade agreements must also include
17 fair wage guarantees across manufacturing,
18 food processing, call centers, back-office, and
19 other tradeable sectors to disincentivize
20 offshoring;

21 (D) robust development assistance funding,
22 including the grant program administered by
23 the Department of Labor's International Labor
24 Affairs Bureau, should ensure that strong labor

1 provisions level the playing field by improving
2 respect for workers' rights;

3 (E) corporations seeking preferential tariff
4 treatment must be required to meet a wage
5 floor; and

6 (F) trade should raise wages and stand-
7 ards globally, not allow companies to seek out
8 low-wage labor markets with weak workers'
9 rights and environmental protections, pitting
10 workers against each other in a never-ending
11 race to the bottom;

12 (4) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
13 tives that—

14 (A) public procurement and infrastructure
15 investment should support United States work-
16 ers;

17 (B) trade agreements must in no way un-
18 dermine governments' ability to—

19 (i) preference the purchase of domes-
20 tic products at the Federal or State level;
21 or

22 (ii) include labor, environmental, and
23 other standards in their purchasing pref-
24 erences;

1 (C) domestically, Buy America require-
2 ments must be strengthened to ensure goods
3 are truly made in the United States, not mini-
4 mally assembled or routed through loopholes;

5 (D) rules must be strengthened to ensure
6 that products, such as steel and aluminum, are
7 melted, poured, smelted, cast, and fabricated
8 domestically; and

9 (E) waivers to such requirements and rules
10 should be limited, and domestic content stand-
11 ards should apply across infrastructure, energy,
12 and defense spending;

13 (5) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
14 tives that—

15 (A) United States trade and tax policy
16 must stop incentivizing companies to move pro-
17 duction overseas and, instead, should penalize
18 them for doing so;

19 (B) United States trade agreements must
20 include mechanisms for targeting individual
21 cases of offshoring and should condition United
22 States market access on the creation of good
23 American jobs;

24 (C) Federal contracts, tax incentives, and
25 financing must prioritize companies that invest

1 and produce in the United States, and should
2 include clawbacks and other remedies against
3 companies and their leaders that offshore jobs
4 or supply chains;

5 (D) trade should rebuild domestic manu-
6 facturing capacity, not accelerate its decline,
7 and must be complemented by robust industrial
8 policies to support union jobs, with similar con-
9 ditions and remedies to support workers; and

10 (E) when trade policies fail to prevent
11 offshoring, the United States must have an ac-
12 tive, accessible, and fully funded Trade Adjust-
13 ment Assistance Program to help workers get
14 back on their feet;

15 (6) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
16 tives that—

17 (A) trade policy must not allow companies
18 to undercut United States workers by exploiting
19 weaker standards abroad;

20 (B) United States trade agreements must
21 include robust environmental standards, includ-
22 ing those to limit industrial point water, air, cli-
23 mate, and ground pollution, that are enforced
24 with effective mechanisms to challenge viola-
25 tions;

1 (C) industrial espionage, forced technology
2 transfer, and intellectual property theft con-
3 ducted to create unfair advantages over United
4 States producers must be treated as trade viola-
5 tions and met with strong enforcement;

6 (D) United States trade and investment
7 agreements must exclude the investor-state dis-
8 pute settlement system that incentivizes
9 offshoring and threatens environmental, labor,
10 and other public policies by granting special
11 rights to transnational corporations; and

12 (E) trade should reward responsible pro-
13 duction, not a race to the bottom;

14 (7) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
15 tives that—

16 (A) trade agreements should prioritize ac-
17 cess to affordable medicine at home and abroad;

18 (B) trade policy must not constrain gov-
19 ernments' ability to adopt policies that enable
20 the domestic production of medicine to address
21 public health needs and to negotiate with com-
22 panies for lower prescription drug prices; and

23 (C) United States trade agreements should
24 not provide monopoly protections that enable
25 pharmaceutical firms to raise drug prices;

1 (8) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
2 tives that—

3 (A) trade must prioritize benefits for inde-
4 pendent and family farmers and rural commu-
5 nities, including through—

6 (i) mandatory country-of-origin label-
7 ing rules to ensure market transparency;

8 (ii) disciplines on subsidies that ex-
9 clude large producers and processors but
10 permit targeted support for small-, mid-,
11 and family-scale farmers; and

12 (iii) antimonopoly disciplines to pro-
13 mote fair input prices and farm gate
14 prices; and

15 (B) trade agreements must also recognize
16 countries' sovereignty to set their own food
17 safety standards and related inspection stand-
18 ards;

19 (9) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
20 tives that—

21 (A) much of the digital economy, including
22 the training of “artificial intelligence”, is being
23 built on the backs of exploited workers overseas
24 and without regard to its multiple impacts here
25 at home;

1 (B) trade agreements not only need robust
2 worker's rights protections for the digital econ-
3 omy, but must in no way constrain countries'
4 ability to set and enforce policy with respect
5 to—

6 (i) data privacy, security, and storage;

7 (ii) right-to-repair policies;

8 (iii) regulation of artificial intel-
9 ligence;

10 (iv) protection against online discrimi-
11 nation and other civil rights violations;

12 (v) competition in the marketplace;

13 and

14 (vi) related issues; and

15 (C) trade policy must also provide protec-
16 tions for the copyrighted work of the more than
17 5,000,000 people who work in the motion pic-
18 ture, television, and music industries;

19 (10) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
20 tives that—

21 (A) trade policies should not privilege cor-
22 porations, whether through provisions included
23 in trade agreements, special access to policy-
24 makers, or privileged positions in tariff and
25 waiver discussions;

1 (B) the priorities of working families
2 should be front and center in transparent nego-
3 tiations, including when decisions are being
4 made about food safety, environmental, health,
5 privacy, labor, worker safety, and other stand-
6 ards; and

7 (C) Congress must vote to approve any
8 new or renegotiated trade or investment agree-
9 ment that includes binding terms that change
10 any existing or constrain any future United
11 States policies;

12 (11) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
13 tives that—

14 (A) tariffs are a critical tool to counter un-
15 fair trade and corporate greed and to strength-
16 en strategic sectors;

17 (B) the United States must maintain and
18 strengthen tariffs under section 232 of the
19 Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862)
20 and section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19
21 U.S.C. 2411) where they support domestic pro-
22 duction and good-paying jobs;

23 (C) when an Administration fails to main-
24 tain and strengthen such tariffs to support
25 American industry and workers, Congress will

1 exercise its constitutional trade authority to ad-
2 dress specific abuses;

3 (D) such tariffs should not be weakened or
4 removed if doing so exposes workers to import
5 surges or trade cheating; and

6 (E) Congress opposes giving corporations
7 and bad actors overseas a free pass; and

8 (12) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
9 tives that—

10 (A) the United States must fully enforce
11 its trade laws to stop other unfair practices,
12 such as dumping and government-subsidized
13 products on the United States market, to un-
14 dercut United States producers;

15 (B) antidumping and countervailing duty
16 laws must be applied robustly and without
17 delay;

18 (C) existing trade preference programs
19 must be updated to close loopholes that allow
20 companies to evade duties; and

21 (D) enforcement agencies must be fully
22 funded so they can act quickly and effectively to
23 catch and prevent abuses.