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H. RES. 1286

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

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 14, 2026

Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. DELUZIO, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. HOYLE of Oregon, Ms. WATERS, Mr. RILEY of New York, Mr. MRVAN, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. BALINT, Mrs. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. CASAR, Mr. TONKO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. MORELLE, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

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;

1 (2) the House of Representatives supports a
2 trade policy that unflaggingly centers workers, sup-
3 ports family farmers and consumers, promotes a
4 healthy environment, and enhances national well-
5 being, resilience, and security; and

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

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

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

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

24 (D) robust development assistance funding,
25 including the grant program administered by

1 the Department of Labor’s International Labor
2 Affairs Bureau, should ensure that strong labor
3 provisions level the playing field by improving
4 respect for workers’ rights;

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

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

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

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

19 (B) trade agreements must in no way un-
20 dermine governments’ ability to—

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

1 (ii) include labor, environmental, and
2 other standards in their purchasing pref-
3 erences;

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

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

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

16 (5) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
17 tives that—

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

22 (B) United States trade agreements must
23 include mechanisms for targeting individual
24 cases of offshoring and should condition United

1 States market access on the creation of good
2 American jobs;

3 (C) Federal contracts, tax incentives, and
4 financing must prioritize companies that invest
5 and produce in the United States, and should
6 include clawbacks and other remedies against
7 companies and their leaders that offshore jobs
8 or supply chains;

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

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

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

21 (A) trade policy must not allow companies
22 to undercut United States workers by exploiting
23 weaker standards abroad;

24 (B) United States trade agreements must
25 include robust environmental standards, includ-

1 ing those to limit industrial point water, air, cli-
 2 mate, and ground pollution, that are enforced
 3 with effective mechanisms to challenge viola-
 4 tions;

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

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

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

18 (7) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
 19 tives that—

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

22 (B) trade policy must not constrain gov-
 23 ernments' ability to adopt policies that enable
 24 the domestic production of medicine to address

1 public health needs and to negotiate with com-
2 panies for lower prescription drug prices; and

3 (C) United States trade agreements should
4 not provide monopoly protections that enable
5 pharmaceutical firms to raise drug prices;

6 (8) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
7 tives that—

8 (A) trade must prioritize benefits for inde-
9 pendent and family farmers and rural commu-
10 nities, including through—

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

13 (ii) disciplines on subsidies that ex-
14 clude large producers and processors but
15 permit targeted support for small-, mid-,
16 and family-scale farmers; and

17 (iii) antimonopoly disciplines to pro-
18 mote fair input prices and farm gate
19 prices; and

20 (B) trade agreements must also recognize
21 countries' sovereignty to set their own food
22 safety standards and related inspection stand-
23 ards;

24 (9) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
25 tives that—

1 (A) much of the digital economy, including
 2 the training of “artificial intelligence”, is being
 3 built on the backs of exploited workers overseas
 4 and without regard to its multiple impacts here
 5 at home;

6 (B) trade agreements not only need robust
 7 worker’s rights protections for the digital econ-
 8 omy, but must in no way constrain countries’
 9 ability to set and enforce policy with respect
 10 to—

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

12 (ii) right-to-repair policies;

13 (iii) regulation of artificial intel-
 14 ligence;

15 (iv) protection against online discrimi-
 16 nation and other civil rights violations;

17 (v) competition in the marketplace;

18 and

19 (vi) related issues; and

20 (C) trade policy must also provide protec-
 21 tions for the copyrighted work of the more than
 22 5,000,000 people who work in the motion pic-
 23 ture, television, and music industries;

24 (10) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
 25 tives that—

1 (A) trade policies should not privilege cor-
2 porations, whether through provisions included
3 in trade agreements, special access to policy-
4 makers, or privileged positions in tariff and
5 waiver discussions;

6 (B) the priorities of working families
7 should be front and center in transparent nego-
8 tiations, including when decisions are being
9 made about food safety, environmental, health,
10 privacy, labor, worker safety, and other stand-
11 ards; and

12 (C) Congress must vote to approve any
13 new or renegotiated trade or investment agree-
14 ment that includes binding terms that change
15 any existing or constrain any future United
16 States policies;

17 (11) it is the sense of the House of Representa-
18 tives that—

19 (A) tariffs are a critical tool to counter un-
20 fair trade and corporate greed and to strength-
21 en strategic sectors;

22 (B) the United States must maintain and
23 strengthen tariffs under section 232 of the
24 Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862)
25 and section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19

1 U.S.C. 2411) where they support domestic pro-
2 duction and good-paying jobs;

3 (C) when an Administration fails to main-
4 tain and strengthen such tariffs to support
5 American industry and workers, Congress will
6 exercise its constitutional trade authority to ad-
7 dress specific abuses;

8 (D) such tariffs should not be weakened or
9 removed if doing so exposes workers to import
10 surges or trade cheating; and

11 (E) Congress opposes giving corporations
12 and bad actors overseas a free pass; and

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

15 (A) the United States must fully enforce
16 its trade laws to stop other unfair practices,
17 such as dumping and government-subsidized
18 products on the United States market, to un-
19 dercut United States producers;

20 (B) antidumping and countervailing duty
21 laws must be applied robustly and without
22 delay;

23 (C) existing trade preference programs
24 must be updated to close loopholes that allow
25 companies to evade duties; and

1 (D) enforcement agencies must be fully
2 funded so they can act quickly and effectively to
3 catch and prevent abuses.

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