

# MA3Grassroots Rooting Booklet



## Trade Policy

Midterm Congressional Election  
November 2018

Router Information	
Name: _____	Date: _____
Email: _____	Town of Residence
Phone: _____	_____
Event: _____	_____

**Question 1:**

According to Public Citizen, Massachusetts has lost more than 176,000 manufacturing jobs since the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA and World Trade Organization agreements in 1995 went into effect in 1995. Even under much narrower Trade Adjustment Assistance standards, we have lost almost 60,000 jobs. Yet the recent tax overhaul leaves loopholes in place that make it profitable to move jobs overseas. Would you support the No Tax Breaks for Outsourcing Act (S.2459/HR5108), which seeks to close these loopholes and raise tax rates on profits generated outside the US?

*Candidate* \_\_\_\_\_

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

*Candidate* \_\_\_\_\_

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

*Candidate* \_\_\_\_\_

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Question 2:

In NAFTA and in many other more recent trade deals, Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) procedures are the process by which disputes between foreign corporations and nations are arbitrated. Critics charge that ISDS amounts to a private system of justice for multinational corporations, allowing them to bypass domestic courts to attack laws and regulatory decisions made to protect workers, regional economies, and the environment. Furthermore, damages awarded to corporations in ISDS cases are based on expectation of future profits, not just expenses to date--for instance, TransCanada threatened to sue the US for \$15 billion when the Obama administration denied permits for the Keystone Pipeline project, though their expenditures on the project were only \$3 billion.

Would you oppose new and renegotiated trade agreements if they include ISDS?

*Candidate* \_\_\_\_\_

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

*Candidate* \_\_\_\_\_

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

*Candidate* \_\_\_\_\_

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Question 3:

Fast Track is a trade policymaking procedure that cedes much of Congress' Constitutional authority over trade policy to the Executive Branch, including by allowing trade agreements to circumvent ordinary Congressional review, amendment and debate procedures. Would you oppose attempts to re-establish Fast Track "trade promotion authority" when it expires, regardless of who is President?

*Candidate* \_\_\_\_\_

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

*Candidate* \_\_\_\_\_

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

*Candidate* \_\_\_\_\_

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

Booklet Submission:

**Online copy:** Please either scan your booklet as a PDF or fill out a booklet as a word document and email to

[MA3Grassroots@gmail.com](mailto:MA3Grassroots@gmail.com)

**Physical copy:** A PO Box # will be available shortly for physical mailing.