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(FORM UPDATED: 08/11/2010)

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE ... PUBLIC HEARING - COMMITTEE RECORDS

2009-10

(session year)

Senate

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on Environment...

COMMITTEE NOTICES ...

- Committee Reports ... **CR**
- Executive Sessions ... **ES**
- Public Hearings ... **PH**

INFORMATION COLLECTED BY COMMITTEE FOR AND AGAINST PROPOSAL

- Appointments ... **Appt** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Clearinghouse Rules ... **CRule** (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
- Hearing Records ... bills and resolutions (w/Record of Comm. Proceedings)
 - (**ab** = Assembly Bill) (**ar** = Assembly Resolution) (**ajr** = Assembly Joint Resolution)
 - (**sb** = Senate Bill) (**sr** = Senate Resolution) (**sjr** = Senate Joint Resolution)
- Miscellaneous ... **Misc**

* Contents organized for archiving by: Stefanie Rose (LRB) (September 2013)



Government of Canada
Consulate General of Canada

Gouvernement du Canada
Consulat général du Canada

Georges Rioux

Consul General

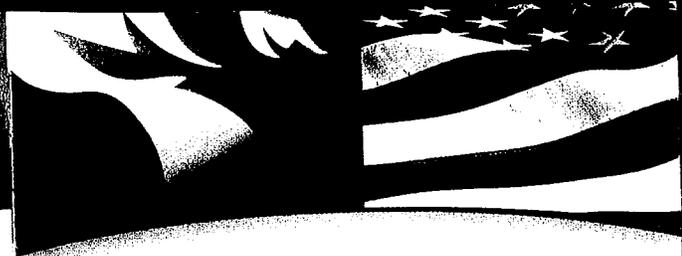
Two Prudential Plaza
180 North Stetson Avenue, Suite 2400
Chicago, Illinois 60601-6714
www.chicago.gc.ca

Tel.: (312) 616-1870 ext. 3201
Fax: (312) 616-1877
georges.rioux@international.gc.ca

Canada



CANADA - UNITED STATES



CANADA-UNITED STATES

For more information please visit:

Boundary Waters Treaty (1909) -
www.laws.justice.gc.ca

International Joint Commission (1909) - www.ijc.org

Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (1972) -
www.on.ec.gc.ca/glwqa

North American Waterfowl Management Plan (1986) -
www.nawmp.ca

**The Agreement on the Conservation of the Porcupine
Caribou Herd (1987) -** www.can-am.gc.ca

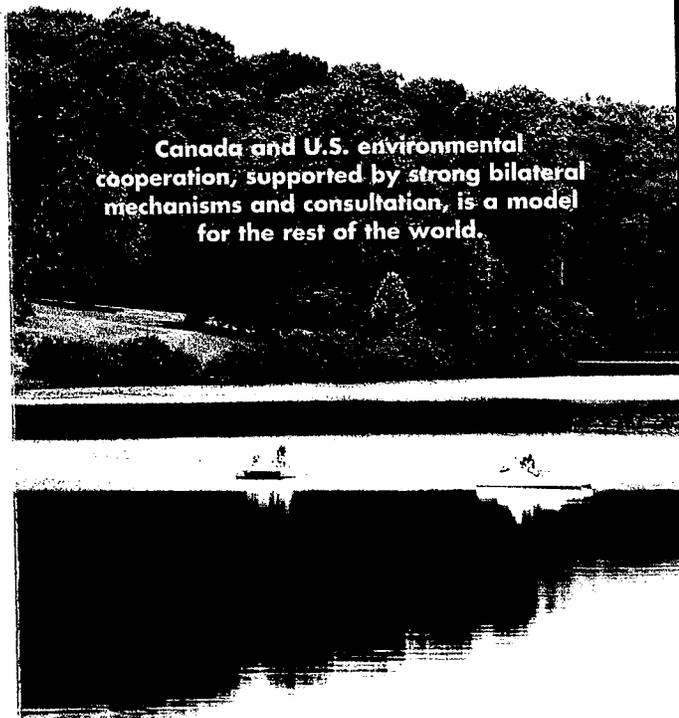
Air Quality Agreement (1991) -
www.ijc.org/rel/agree/air.html

Ozone Annex (2000) - www.ec.gc.ca

Species at Risk Act (2003) - www.speciesatrisk.gc.ca

A Strong Partnership

Joint Stewardship of a Shared Environment



Canada and U.S. environmental
cooperation, supported by strong bilateral
mechanisms and consultation, is a model
for the rest of the world.

*Photo Credits: Grizzly Bear, Caribou, Diving Tern and Wolf - Ken Madsen;
Atlantic Whitefish - Bob Semple; Western centaury - Jenifer Penny*

Canada-U.S. Relations Website

www.can-am.gc.ca

Canada

March 2004

Migratory Birds

The conservation of migratory birds is the joint responsibility of the countries they visit during the breeding, migration, and non-breeding seasons. The recognition of this has led to the development of international treaties to adopt a co-ordinated system to protect migratory birds from indiscriminate harvesting and destruction, such as the *Canada-United States Migratory Birds Convention (1916)*. The *North American Waterfowl Management Plan (1986)*, jointly designed and implemented by Canada and the United States, was a response to the need to protect and enhance migratory waterfowl numbers and habitat through cooperative joint ventures, creative funding and unique partnerships.



Protecting our Wild Species and Habitat

Canada and the United States have a long history of successful cooperation in the management of shared populations of wild species. Both countries share several ecological regions - forests, mountain ranges, the coastal plains, the Great Plains, the Great Lakes, and the Arctic tundra - that stretch across political boundaries. As well, a great number of wild species live in both countries. Some of these species are in danger of extinction and require urgent assistance.

Endangered Species

Canada has ratified the *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)* and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. As part of its *Canadian Biodiversity Strategy*, the federal government enacted the *Species at Risk Act (SARA)* which is aimed at protecting species at risk and ultimately rebuilding

Fisheries

Canada is committed to managing and protecting fisheries resources, as well as the marine, coastal and freshwater environments, through conservation and sustainable resource practices.

Canada and the United States share many fish stocks which move back and forth across the boundary. In order to manage these valuable resources, Canada and the United States have signed many fisheries agreements (e.g. Pacific salmon, halibut, tuna, hake/whiting) to ensure co-operative stock management and enhancement.

Canada and the United States also work together to prevent illegal fishing and to enforce compliance with international fishing agreements in a number of multilateral fisheries organizations, including the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) and the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT).



Joint stewardship of our shared environment is a cornerstone of the Canada-United States relationship, and will increase in importance as both countries face the environmental challenges of the 21st century.

A Strong Partnership

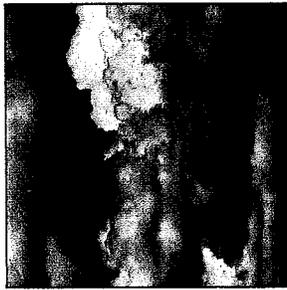
CANADA - UNITED STATES

CANADA-UNITED STATES

A Strong Partnership

Joint Stewardship of a Shared Environment

Canada and U.S. environmental cooperation, supported by strong bilateral mechanisms and consultation, is a model for the rest of the world.



Managing Water Resources

More than 300 rivers and lakes (some of the largest in the world) lie along, or flow across, the border between the Canada and United States. The *Boundary Waters Treaty (1909)* set the pattern of joint stewardship of environmental relations by establishing principles and procedures for preventing or settling disputes including the creation of the *International Joint Commission (IJC)*. Canada and the United States created the IJC, an independent binational organization, because they recognized that each country is affected by the other's actions along the border.

More than 90 years later, Canada continues to protect boundary waters shared with the United States from damaging water diversions - which can devastate existing water uses and also open up the pathway to catastrophic and irreversible damage from the rapid spread of invasive species. Canada has passed amendments to the

International Boundary Waters Treaty Act and provinces and territories have developed similar measures to prohibit the bulk removal of water from Canadian water basins.

The *Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (1972)*, which has been amended over the last thirty years, built onto the Boundary Waters Treaty with a region-specific commitment by both countries to maintain the ecological integrity of the Great Lakes. In addition, the *Binational Toxics Strategy (1997)* brought about the virtual elimination of certain toxic substances into the Great Lakes basin.

Our successful partnership in Great Lakes water quality protection is a model for the rest of the world in effective multi-jurisdictional cooperation on the management of shared water resources. The Great Lakes - which contain 18% of the world's fresh lake water - are cleaner now than they have been for 50 years.

Air Quality

Canada and the United States share a history of effective cooperation to improve air quality. Air pollution can be broadly defined as the presence in the air of any substance that can affect our health, the health of plants and animals, or causes damages to property and our environment. These substances are in large part emitted by human activities but can also have natural origins. Air pollution is a North American problem that requires solutions on both sides of the border.

In 1991, Canada and the United States signed the Air Quality Agreement, which set specific air quality objectives and reductions in acid rain. Our shared desire to continue working together to improve air quality resulted in the signing of the Ozone Annex to the Air Quality Agreement in December 2000. By significantly reducing trans-boundary flows of the air pollutants that cause smog, the Annex will benefit 16 million people in central and eastern Canada and at least twice that number in 18 northeastern and midwestern American states, as well as in Washington, D.C.

The joint stewardship of our shared environment is a cornerstone of the Canada-United States relationship and it is embodied in over a century of cooperation and in treaties and agreements. We breathe the same air, drink the same water, and share the same responsibility of ensuring that future generations have a safe, clean, and healthy continent on which to live.

Canada and the United States announced the Border Air Quality Strategy (in 2003), which builds on the accomplishments of the last decade by developing new co-operative projects that will help pave the way for future reductions in smog by working together in international airsheds and examining the feasibility of emissions trading for sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x).

These pilot border projects are the latest initiatives in nearly a quarter century of work between Canada and the United States, and will ensure that residents on both sides of our border realize the health and environmental benefits of cleaner air.



WISCONSIN: A CORN BELT STATE

Wisconsin is part of a region of the Midwest US where corn is the predominant cash crop. This region is commonly referred to as the Corn Belt. The Corn Belt includes Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio - which together produce approximately 50% of the corn in the US - and also includes parts of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri, and Kentucky. This region is characterized by deep, fertile, well-drained soils and long, hot, humid summers which provide ideal conditions for the state's large-scale corn crop operations. In 2007, the US exported \$10 billion in corn, with over 5% of total corn exports shipped to Canada. Corn accounts for more than 90% of the total value and production of feed grains in the US. The agricultural yields from this region have diversified in recent years and now include soybeans, winter wheat and alfalfa.

THE WORLD'S BEST TRADING PARTNERS

Canada and the US enjoy the largest bilateral trading relationship in the world. As each other's best customers for agriculture and agri-food products, both countries have seen an enormous expansion in cross-border activity. Furthermore, this beneficially mutual trading relationship makes both countries more competitive internationally, and provides both consumers and producers with a greater variety of good and services.

[www.agr.gc.ca/usadvocacy]

 Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

 Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada

Wisconsin-Canada A Strong Partnership

in Agriculture and Agri-Food Trade

All figures are in US dollars. All Canadian export figures are in domestic exports only.
Data source: Statistics Canada, May 2008
Additional sources: <http://trade.businessroundtable.org>, USDA
Catalogue No.: A72-61/49-2008E-PDF ISBN No.: 978-1-100-11387-6



Canada

Due to our close proximity, it's no surprise that Canada and Wisconsin have an important bilateral trade relationship valued at \$10.6 billion in 2007.

Bilateral trade in agriculture, agri-food, and seafood was valued at \$1 billion. Canada was the top importer and net importer of Wisconsin goods including agricultural products.

Wisconsin ranked in the top 10 US states in exports of dairy products (1st) and hides and skins (4th).

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FROM WISCONSIN TO CANADA TOTALED \$622.7 MILLION

Wisconsin's exports to Canada in 2007

included:

- \$66.5 million in mink fur skins
- \$60.4 million in bakery mixes and dough
- \$56.2 million in beer
- \$44.9 million in food preparations (i.e. flavouring powders)
- \$20.4 million in bread, pastries and cakes

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO WISCONSIN TOTALED \$426.3 MILLION

Canada's exports to Wisconsin in 2007

included:

- \$41 million in oats
- \$31.9 million in hogs
- \$28.4 million in barley
- \$27.7 million in beef
- \$18.9 million in cattle

TRADE WITH CANADA BENEFITS WISCONSIN'S WORKERS

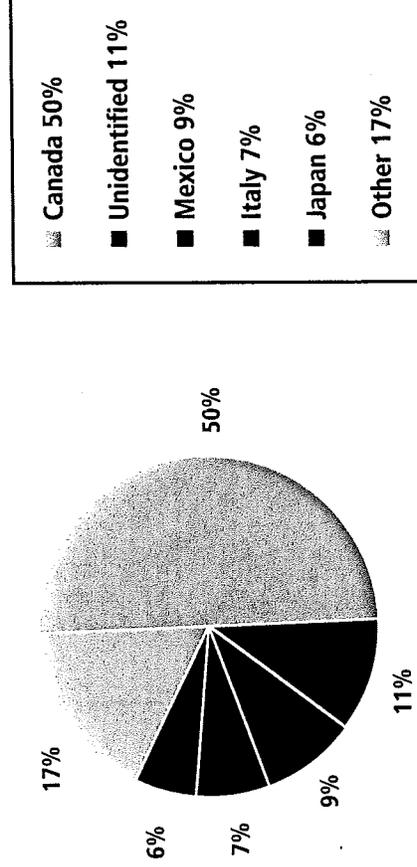
- Trade supports nearly 611,150 jobs in Wisconsin which represents 17.6% of the total number of jobs in the state.
- Of these, 141,500 jobs are supported solely by US-Canada trade.
- In terms of investment, Canadian-owned businesses support over 77,800 jobs in the state.

TRADE WITH CANADA BENEFITS WISCONSIN'S FAMILIES

- Trade helps keep inflation in check. Prices for widely traded consumer goods tend to rise less than prices for non-traded goods.
- Trade allows consumers to enjoy products with limited US production as well as out-of-season goods.

Canada: Wisconsin's Top Export Market for Agriculture and Agri-Food

In the past ten years, Wisconsin's exports to Canada have increased by 58%. Canada is Wisconsin's top export market representing one third (31%) of total exports valued at \$5.8 billion in 2007. Wisconsin's total agriculture and agri-food exports to the world in 2007 were valued at \$2 billion, with Canada representing the top export market for such goods.



Who will benefit?

- Albertans and all Canadians benefit from a healthy environment, economic development, and a stable and secure source of energy.
- Aboriginal Albertans benefit from improved relationships and proactive approaches to consultation.
- Alberta's oil sands communities benefit from well-planned social and physical infrastructure—such as roads, schools, and health care—that are needed to support sustainable communities.
- Industry benefits from clear government policy and efficient regulatory structures and from communities that attract and retain workers and services for oil sands development.

What actions are underway?

Many of the priority actions—such as regional planning, reduced tailings, increased development of housing and infrastructure, and encouragement of product and market diversification—are already underway and we will report regularly to Albertans on further progress.

How can I find out more?

- Visit our websites: www.treasuryboard.alberta.ca
www.oilsands.alberta.ca
- Phone: 780-644-1473
- Call toll-free in Alberta: (dial 310-0000, then 780-644-1473)

Responsible ACTIONS

A Plan for Alberta's Oil Sands



Alberta

What are the key components?

Alberta's vision for the oil sands will guide implementation of the strategies and ongoing decision-making for oil sands development today and in the future.

Vision: *Alberta is a global leader in the innovative, responsible, and collaborative development of oil sands. The benefits of development continue to support clean, healthy and vibrant communities for Albertans and future generations. Communities and development reside together in a manner that balances progress with environmental stewardship.*

Responsible Actions' six key strategies will help us realize our vision.



Strategy One: Develop Alberta's oil sands in an environmentally responsible way.



Strategy Two: Promote healthy communities and a quality of life that attracts and retains individuals, families, and businesses.



Strategy Three: Maximize long-term value for all Albertans through economic growth, stability, and resource optimization.



Strategy Four: Strengthen our proactive approach to Aboriginal consultation with a view to reconciling interests.



Strategy Five: Maximize research and innovation to support sustainable development and unlock the potential of Alberta's oil sands.



Strategy Six: Increase available information, develop measurement systems, and enhance accountability in the management of the oil sands.

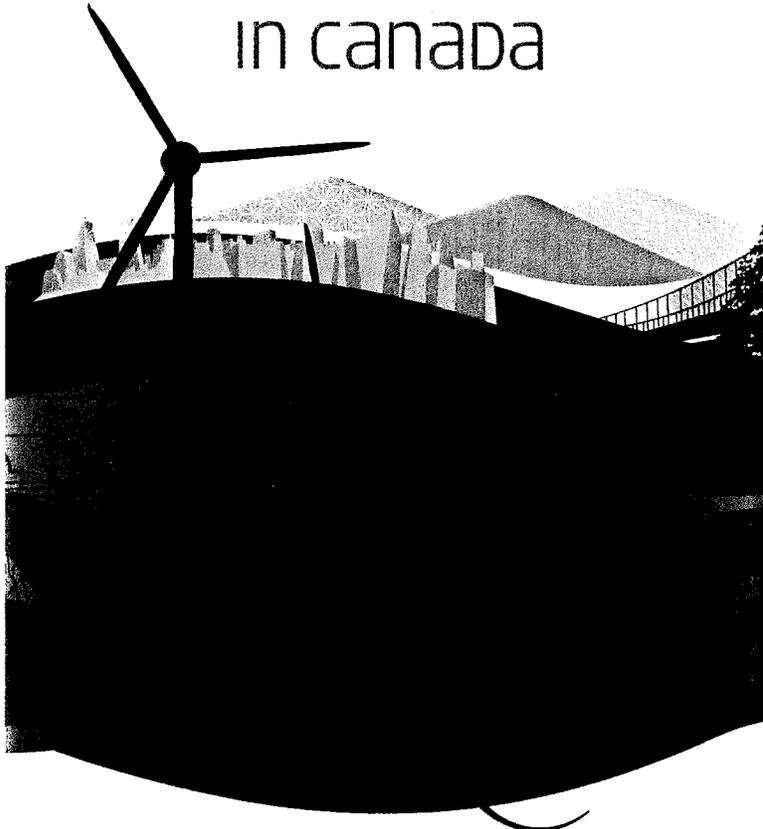
What is it?

Responsible Actions is the Government of Alberta's 20-year strategic plan for responsible growth of Alberta's oil sands. The plan:

- Includes short- and long-term priorities for addressing current challenges and realizing opportunities in oil sands development
- Outlines responsible management of this valuable resource in a way that protects the environment, optimizes economic growth and future development, and enhances the lives of Albertans now and in the future
- Builds on best practices and extensive consultations described in three reports released in 2007:
 - *Multistakeholder Committee Final Report*,
 - *Aboriginal Consultation Final Report*, and
 - *Investing in our Future: Responding to the Rapid Growth of Oil Sands Development*
- Builds on existing Government of Alberta policies, programs, and initiatives including the *Provincial Energy Strategy* and the *Land-use Framework*



2010
Reasons
TO DO BUSINESS
IN Canada



Canada

Discover what makes Canada one of the best places in the world to invest, innovate, work and compete:

- Strong, diversified modern economy
- First-rate business climate
- Stable, world-class financial institutions
- Educated, talented and diverse workforce
- Favourable R&D tax incentives
- Ready access to North American market of over 443 million consumers
- A great place to live, work and raise a family

Discover how some of the best names in business are achieving excellence on a global scale from Canada.

Aerospace champions, like Bombardier, Pratt & Whitney and CAE, who are excelling in aircraft, flight simulators, avionics and space applications.

Environmental technology firms, like Ballard Power Systems, Cummins Westport and Xantrex Technologies, who are making waves in fields ranging from clean energy and water management, to infrastructure design and air pollution control.

Thousands of biotechnology researchers and firms, many world leaders in such fields as genomics, proteomics, immunotherapy, protein engineering and new drug delivery systems.

State-of-the-art R&D centres, like the Canadian Light Source synchrotron facility (light particle acceleration), the MaRS Centre (biotechnology), the National Institute for Nanotechnology and the Perimeter Institute (theoretical physics).

Global wireless giants such as Microsoft and Nokia who join home-grown stars like Research in Motion (RIM) and Sierra Wireless in sourcing R&D expertise, testing applications and developing content from clusters of know-how across the country.



Discover more about why Canada is attracting the attention of global businesses and investors alike at:

www.investincanada.com

Global electronic games developers, like Radical Entertainment and Electronic Arts, who are thriving thanks to Canada's talent pool and new media infrastructure.

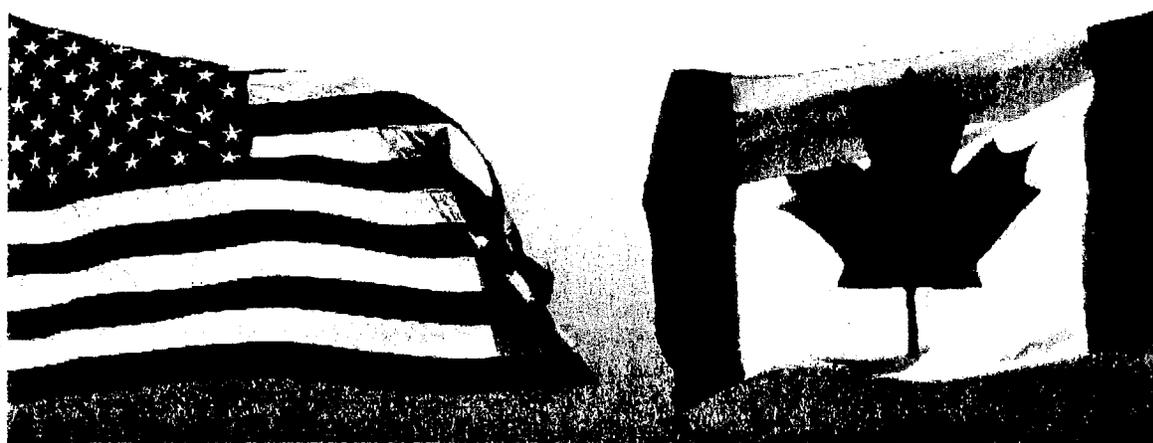
World-class engineering teams, like Acres International, CH2M Hill and SNC-Lavalin, who are leading the way in resource extraction, energy, telecommunications, transportation and infrastructure.

Food processing leaders, like General Mills, Kraft, Monsanto and Nestlé, who have helped make Canada's food and beverage sector the most productive in the world.

Canada has a global network of investment and trade experts who are available to assist you in making Canada your next business destination. You can count on excellent and confidential service focussed on delivering the right information and connecting you to the right decision makers in Canada.



U.S. - CANADA CLEAN ENERGY DIALOGUE



**First Report to the Prime Minister of Canada and the
President of the United States of America**

The Honourable Jim Prentice
Minister of the Environment
Canada

September 16, 2009

U.S.-Canada Clean Energy Dialogue

First Report to the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States of America

President Obama and Prime Minister Harper:

When you met in Ottawa in February 2009, you set out an ambitious plan for our countries to begin to build a new low-carbon energy economy together. Central to your vision was bilateral cooperation on continental environmental protection and energy trade and technology. You created a U.S.-Canada Clean Energy Dialogue, and gave us responsibility to report on ways our countries could work together on key clean energy science and technology issues.

In the months since your first meeting, each country has acted on energy and environmental issues within its own domestic policies and programs by taking action to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy, and ensure long-term energy security. Our Governments' commitment to collaborate on clean energy research, development, and deployment initiatives will strengthen our respective climate change policies, create new solutions to meet our energy needs in the 21st Century, and advance our collective progress towards a clean energy future.

We have each also worked with the international community as the world prepares for the meeting of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change this December in Copenhagen. But taking our cue from your leadership, we have made progress toward a more integrated continental approach to energy and the environment.

To increase energy security and to address environmental challenges including climate change, we can achieve more through North American cooperation than the sum total of our individual domestic initiatives. At the same time, we would help the world's largest two-way trading system operate even more smoothly. Canada and the United States share an economic space just as we share the challenges and the results of energy's impact on our environment. Collaboration on the challenges to energy security and environmental sustainability can only strengthen our long-standing partnership.

The Clean Energy Dialogue has helped to shape several aspects of our common approach. You have tasked us to work together on three key areas:

- Develop and deploy clean energy technology;
- Build a more efficient energy grid, based on clean and renewable generation; and
- Expand research and development into clean energy.

Following your February meeting, we established joint Working Groups which met to develop plans for short- and longer-term cooperation in these three areas. We consulted experts in government, the private sector, academia, and non-governmental organizations, and drew on their extensive knowledge of clean energy. The Working Groups developed an Action Plan that describes specific activities we have agreed to work on jointly. We intend to go forward with all of these recommendations, which we consider to be the most promising areas for expanded or new joint projects. As a priority, Working Groups will immediately implement the following:

1. U.S.-Canada Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Collaboration

Among the clean energy technologies available, we emphasized carbon capture and storage (CCS) as one that holds enormous potential to control greenhouse gas emissions, and where bilateral collaboration

would yield impressive results. To respond to the challenges of climate change, countries around the world are exploring various options to capture and store carbon dioxide by seeking potential breakthroughs in the technology. Both Canada and the United States work with various partners on CCS initiatives, but greater results will arise from closer collaboration with each other. As Canada and the United States work towards the development of new regulatory frameworks for CCS, there will be future opportunities for collaboration and to establish complementary policies, regulations and rules governing CCS.

Under the Clean Energy Dialogue, we recommend, as a top priority, the formation of a *U.S.-Canada CCS Collaboration*. The *Collaboration* will engage Canadian and U.S. experts on CCS from the public and private sectors to share best practices and conduct joint activities. This effort will:

- Expand existing collaboration in CO₂ injection and storage testing, share information from large-scale CCS demonstration projects, and work together to map CO₂ sources and geological storage opportunities;
- Work towards a consistent regulatory framework for Canada and the United States, including compatible CCS project rules, standards, and monitoring, as well as verification and accounting principles;
- Hold bilateral meetings to engage Canadian and U.S. experts on CCS from the public and private sectors, to share best practices and provide updates on joint activities. The United States will host the first conference in May 2010 in Pittsburgh; the 2011 conference will be held in Canada.

2. *A More Efficient Electricity Grid based on Clean and Renewable Generation*

As demand for electricity continues to grow, both countries require major investments to meet that demand, replace aging facilities and equipment, and improve efficiency. This provides opportunities to upgrade the power grid, connect to clean energy sources, and promote the use of clean energy technologies. The United States and Canada will collaborate on efforts that will:

- Foster an open exchange of information, and joint participation in government-sponsored electricity research, development, and deployment (RD&D). For example, broader participation through the North American Synchrophasor Initiative (NASPI) will create a robust, widely available and secure synchronized data measurement infrastructure for the interconnected North American electric power system;
- Enhance ongoing efforts to ensure joint participation in the development of government- and industry-sponsored reliability standards, cyber security, and interoperability guidelines;
- Improve the understanding of existing and live storage potential across the Canada-U.S. grid and the role it may play in the expansion of emerging renewable energy capacity across the continent.

3. *Clean Energy Research, Development and Deployment (RD&D) Framework and Roadmap*

A cleaner, more secure energy future for both nations will depend on significant investments in energy research and development. This technology will provide economic opportunities for the countries that

create, develop and build it and, with our long history of working together, the United States and Canada have the potential to lead the world in this area, much as our collaboration in the last century put us at the forefront of many key industrial sectors.

Canada and the United States will develop a Clean Energy RD&D Collaboration Framework, and work together on a technology “roadmap” that will identify and describe the technology and associated R&D pathways that would allow Canada and the United States to meet our respective goals for reducing greenhouse gases by 2050. Together, the Framework and Roadmap will:

- Foster the many factors that lead to technological innovation, including: increased levels of collaborative research, development, and demonstration among laboratories, industry and academia; significant sharing of information and frequent exchanges of personnel; creation of virtual labs; establishment of formal linkages between institutions and projects; and increased shared-use of unique facilities and scientific infrastructure;
- Explore scenarios for achieving our respective targets for greenhouse gas reduction, and identify near-term steps that could be taken to position our RD&D portfolios to deliver the required transformational technologies in time; and
- Help create a single North American market for clean energy technologies, achieved where possible through compatible codes, standards and incentives.

We have found there is great potential for collaboration on low-carbon technologies under the Clean Energy Dialogue. Canada and the United States will both benefit from a shared vision for a low-carbon North America. In the global race toward technologies that reduce our impact on the environment, we have an opportunity to improve our energy security, and to foster the innovation that will put North America at the forefront of the world’s economy for generations to come.

We commit to you to deliver on these initiatives and we will closely track their implementation over the coming months. As successful delivery of these initiatives will be key to making longer-term progress towards a clean energy economy, we also commit to provide regular updates to you on our progress, with our next report due in the spring of 2010.

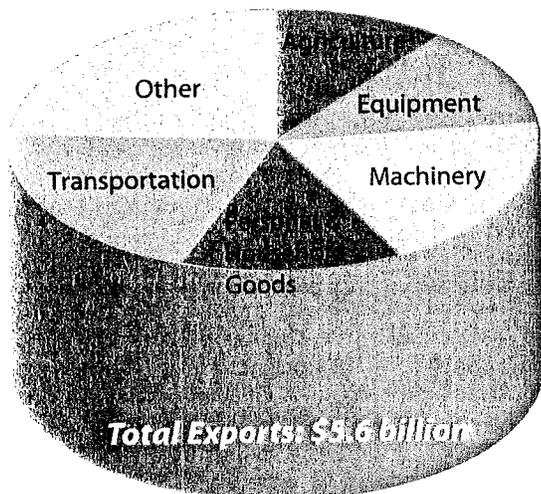
WISCONSIN



- ◆ Canada-U.S. trade supported 7.1 million U.S. jobs
- ◆ Total Canada-U.S. merchandise trade: \$535 billion
- ◆ 141,500 Wisconsin jobs are supported by Canada-U.S. trade
- ◆ Canada is Wisconsin's largest foreign export market
- ◆ Canadians made more than 177,600 visits to Wisconsin, spending \$47 million
- ◆ Wisconsin residents made 297,900 visits to Canada, spending \$157 million

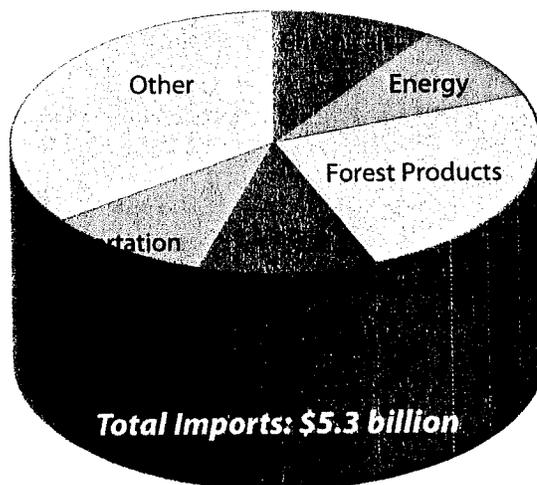
Wisconsin's Exports to Canada

2007, in millions of U.S. dollars



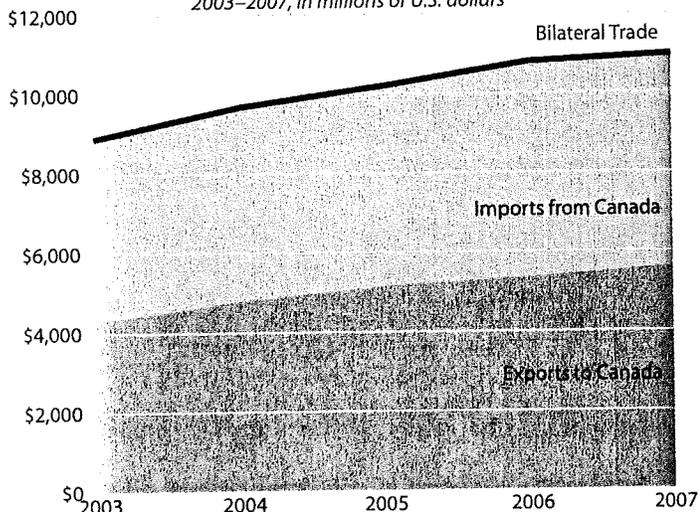
Wisconsin's Imports from Canada

2007, in millions of U.S. dollars



Wisconsin-Canada Bilateral Trade

2003-2007, in millions of U.S. dollars



A Close Relationship

In 2007, Canada-Wisconsin trade reached nearly \$11 billion, or an average of \$30 million a day in two-way trade. Canada continued to be Wisconsin's largest trading partner, purchasing 30% of the state's total exports. Wisconsin's sales to Canada outpaced Mexico — the second place country — by a margin of 3 to 1. In fact, Canada represented a greater export market than Wisconsin's next six export markets combined: Mexico, China, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, and Australia.

Driving Wisconsin trade

Wisconsin exported \$1.1 billion in transportation products to Canada in 2007. Motor vehicle engines — the leading state export commodity — accounted for \$565 million in sales. The Badger State also imported \$551 million worth of transportation products, led by \$283 million in motor vehicle parts, excluding engines.

Tourism

Visits to Wisconsin by Canadians: 177,600
 \$ spent: \$47 million
 Wisconsin visits to Canada: 297,900
 \$ spent: \$157 million

Jobs

Wisconsin jobs supported by
 Canada-U.S. trade 141,500

Merchandise Trade

Exports to Canada: \$5.6 billion
 Imports from Canada: \$5.3 billion
 Bilateral trade: \$10.9 billion
 Largest export market: Canada

Wisconsin's Leading Exports to Canada

2007, in millions of U.S. dollars

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Transportation (18% of total exports) | \$1,124 |
| Motor vehicle engines | \$565 |
| Motor vehicle parts, except engines | \$211 |
| Other motor vehicles | \$87 |
| Machinery (18% of total exports) | \$1,087 |
| Other excavating machinery | \$146 |
| Other general purpose industrial mach. | \$97 |
| Electric generators & motors | \$85 |
| Personal & Household Goods (18% of total exports) | \$774 |
| Newspapers, magazines & periodicals | \$135 |
| Home furnishings | \$104 |
| Stationery & office supplies | \$99 |

Wisconsin's Leading Imports from Canada

2007, in millions of U.S. dollars

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Forest Products (24% of total imports) | \$1,307 |
| Wood pulp | \$654 |
| Softwood lumber | \$185 |
| Newsprint | \$151 |
| Metals (11% of total imports) | \$584 |
| Other iron, steel & alloys | \$179 |
| Aluminum, including alloys | \$91 |
| Metal fabricated basic products | \$90 |
| Transportation (10% of total imports) | \$551 |
| Motor vehicle parts, except engines | \$283 |
| Trucks | \$91 |
| Motor vehicle engines & parts | \$86 |

Building a strong economy

Wisconsin increased its export of machinery products to Canada in 2007, reaching a total of \$1.1 billion in sales. The top commodities exported were excavating and general purpose machinery.

Wisconsin goods

Wisconsin exported \$774 million worth of personal and household goods — a \$62 million increase over 2006. The leading state export commodity in this sector was \$135 million in newspapers, magazines and periodicals, with \$104 million in home furnishings the next largest export commodity.

Forest products from Canada

The forest products sector, worth \$1.3 billion, dominated Wisconsin's imports from Canada. Wisconsin's purchases included \$654 million in wood pulp, \$185 in softwood lumber, and \$151 million in newsprint.

Forging metals

Metals represented the state's second largest import sector. The \$584 million in metal imports was a 34% increase from 2006. Wisconsin purchased a variety of Canadian metals, including iron, steel and alloys and aluminium and alloys.

The Badger State

In 2007, Canadians made 177,600 visits to the great state of Wisconsin and poured \$47 million into the state's economy. In return, residents of Wisconsin made 297,900 visits to the Great White North and spent \$157 million during their trips.

Canada–Wisconsin Success Stories

Bombardier Recreational Products (BRP) has had a long presence in the Midwest. BRP's operations include an outboard engine manufacturing/servicing facility in Sturtevant, WI, which hosts about 500 employees. BRP maintains a Product Development & Service Centre in Waukegan, IL, employing about 200 workers. The company also has its main distribution centre for outboard engines in Beloit, WI, where 75–100 employees serve, as well as Service Technical team in Wausaw, WI, with another 20–25 employees.

Canadian National (CN) operates 1,470 route miles of railway in WI, in partnership with Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad, Minnesota, Dakota & Western Railway and Tomahawk Railway. CN employs 1,144 workers in WI, spends \$113 million in the state and pays taxes amounting to \$17 million. CN also invests \$44 million annually in the state in capital expenditure.

In July 2007, **Harris Bankcorp Inc.** and its Canadian parent company, **BMO Financial Group**, signed definitive agreements to acquire Cedarburg-based **Ozaukee Bank** and New Berlin-based **Merchants & Manufacturers Bancorporation**. Combined, the two banks have approximately 40 full-service locations, including more than 20 in the Milwaukee area, and 13 limited service locations, as well as \$1.7 billion in deposits and more than \$2 billion in assets.

In April 2008, **Manitoba Hydro** signed a \$2-billion agreement to sell 500 megawatts of power south of the border. The Crown utility says its 15-year deal with **Wisconsin Public Service** would start in 2018 to coincide with the anticipated completion of a major transmission line. Manitoba Hydro already sells about 100 megawatts of electricity to Wisconsin, and it expects to sell surplus energy to Minnesota starting this year. The northern U.S. border state has tentatively agreed to buy 250 megawatts of power over 15 years starting in 2020.

June 2008

For more information on Canada's trade with Wisconsin, please contact:

Consulate General of Canada

180 N. Stetson Avenue, Suite 2400

Chicago, IL 60601-6714

Phone: (312) 616-1860 • Fax: (312) 616-1878

www.chicago.gc.ca

Embassy of Canada / Ambassade du Canada

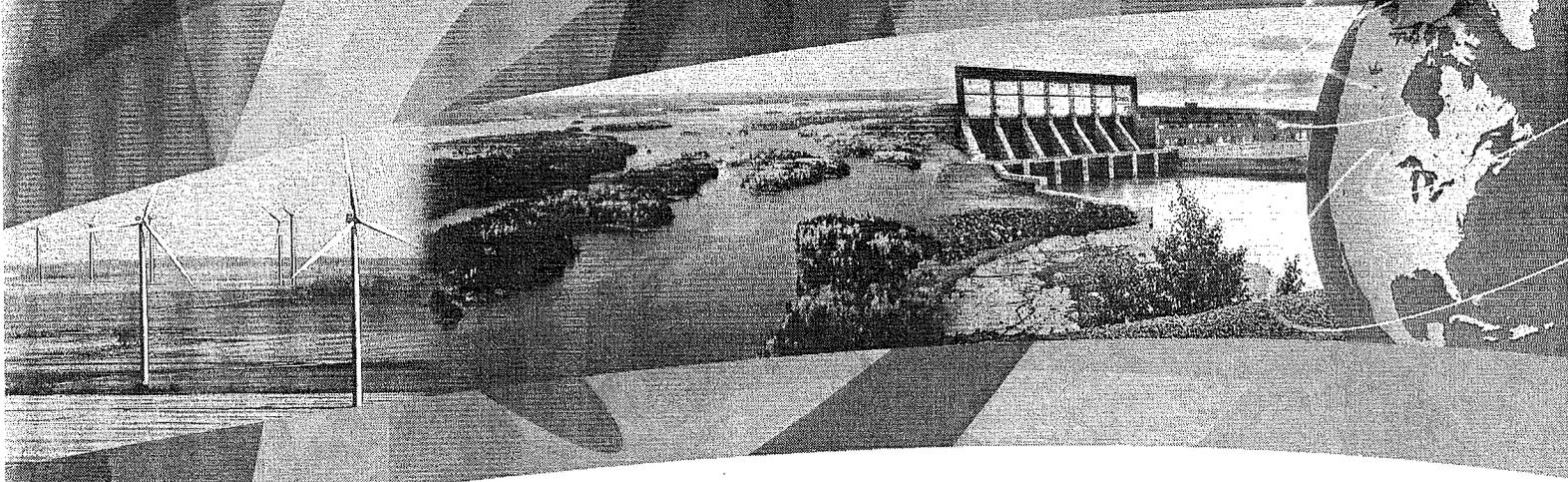
501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW • Washington, DC 20001

www.canadianembassy.org

Merchandise trade and tourism figures are from **Statistics Canada**, converted at the rate of US\$1.00=CS\$1.0749. Merchandise trade is based on total exports and imports for the year 2007. Job numbers are based on 2005 data from a 2006 study commissioned by the Canadian Embassy. Canada's export ranking is from the **World Institute for Strategic Economic Research (WISER)**. All figures are in U.S. dollars. Figures may not add up due to rounding.

MANITOBA'S

Green Energy Advantage



Manitoba
spirited energy

Manitoba 

Manitoba's Green Energy Advantage is an Economic Advantage

The Canadian province of Manitoba is a land of more than 100,000 lakes, rivers and streams. In the 21st century, this abundance of water is more than a catchy tourism slogan — it is an increasingly key contributor to our province's green energy advantage.

This abundance of water helps power our economy and gives Manitoba a significant business advantage — clean reliable electricity at the lowest rates in North America.

The Manitoba Government believes strongly in the economic, environmental and social benefits of developing alternative, renewable energy sources. Such investments are a boost to the economy, offer new opportunities for business and investors, create the jobs of the future, and help address the problem of climate change here in Manitoba and for our U.S. neighbors to the south who import our hydro power.

Manitoba is proud to be a leader in these areas — joining other governments, businesses and citizens who have turned debate on global warming into concrete action. Manitoba companies

like New Flyer Industries are a prime example of private sector innovation, as they have become a leading exporter of low and no-emission buses, which are now found on some of the busiest streets of North America.

From New York to California, cities are adopting made in Manitoba hybrid buses for their transit fleets and Manitoba is working to

reduce its own transport emissions through low emitting vehicle incentives, new technologies such as plug-in hybrid cars and greater investments in public transportation.

New projects. New opportunities.

Many exciting new projects are underway in Manitoba.

- Manitoba Hydro plans to build the Conawapa dam, a major, new hydroelectric generating station that will add another 1,250 megawatts of renewable energy to Manitoba's green energy portfolio;
- The province's first wind farm at St. Leon, one of the largest in Canada, is now in operation and plans are

underway to produce 1,000 megawatts of wind power over the next decade;

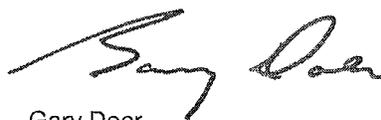
- Manitoba is home to the largest installation of geothermal systems in Canada, with Manitobans installing ground-source heating and cooling systems more than three times the national average;
- Manitoba is a biofuels leader with an ethanol mandate and large-scale production in place, as well as several new biodiesel plants soon to be completed; and
- Manitoba offers green investment and R and D opportunities like our *green energy equipment tax credit*, which provides a significant incentive to invest in the further development of wind, geothermal, solar and hydrogen-related equipment manufacturing.

Low business costs

Manitoba's green energy advantage is a key contributor to Manitoba having one of the lowest overall business costs in North America, according to a recent KPMG study. This includes affordable office space and industrial land, low utility rates, competitive labour costs, and low employer premiums for workers compensation and health care.

Our province also boasts a highly-educated, highly-skilled workforce, and a strategic location at the centre of Canada and part of the Mid-Continent Trade Corridor that connects manufacturers to a central North American market of 100 million people through a vital network of roads, railways and airports.

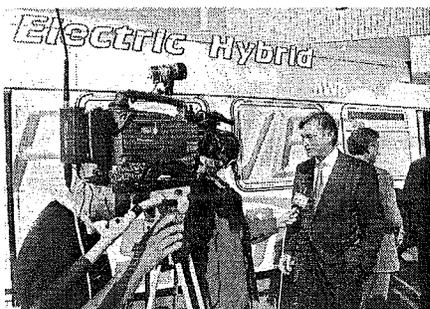
Manitoba is growing and its green energy initiatives provide business with both an economic advantage and an opportunity to invest and grow. Together, we can continue to advance new technologies that build our economy and safeguard our future.



Gary Doer
Premier of Manitoba

Business Week recognizes Manitoba's achievements

- The Province of Manitoba was named by Business Week Magazine in 2005 as the top regional government for actions taken in response to climate change and renewable energy development.
- Premier Gary Doer was the only Canadian leader to make Business Week Magazine's list of top 20 individual achievers, noting that "under Doer, sustainable development has become an economic lynchpin in the Canadian province of Manitoba."
- Manitoba has also won top honors for energy efficiency. For several years running, Manitoba has been chosen as the Canadian leader by the Canadian Energy Efficiency Alliance, which called the province a "shining star" among its peers.



Manitoba's New Flyer Industry's electric hybrid buses are on the road all across North America.

Manitoba and US States Join Forces on Clean Energy

A key part of Manitoba's climate change strategy is to work with other Canadian provinces, as well regional governments in the United States and Australia to continue to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop new green energy technologies.

Manitoba Premier Gary Doer said it makes sense for Canadian provinces and U.S. states to work together for the benefit of their economies, citizens and the environment.

"In every challenge there lies new economic opportunities, and we are vigorously pursuing the opportunities that are before us today," Doer said.



Premier Gary Doer speaks at International Climate Change event

"We have the opportunity to build a green economy and create new jobs all while giving consumers more affordable energy options and helping to better protect our environment. While there is a lot of work ahead of us, we can reach our goals when we work together."

Manitoba is involved in a number of cross-border efforts to deal with climate change. Manitoba is the only Canadian province to sign the 2007 Midwestern Governors' (MGA) Energy Security and Climate Stewardship platform and the Midwestern Greenhouse Gas Reduction Accord.

Doer said regional efforts like this one are important because questions of energy supply and security are generally bigger than the capacity of any one province or state. Currently, Canada is the single largest supplier of energy to the U.S., with Manitoba being the largest provider of clean renewable hydroelectric power into America's midwest.

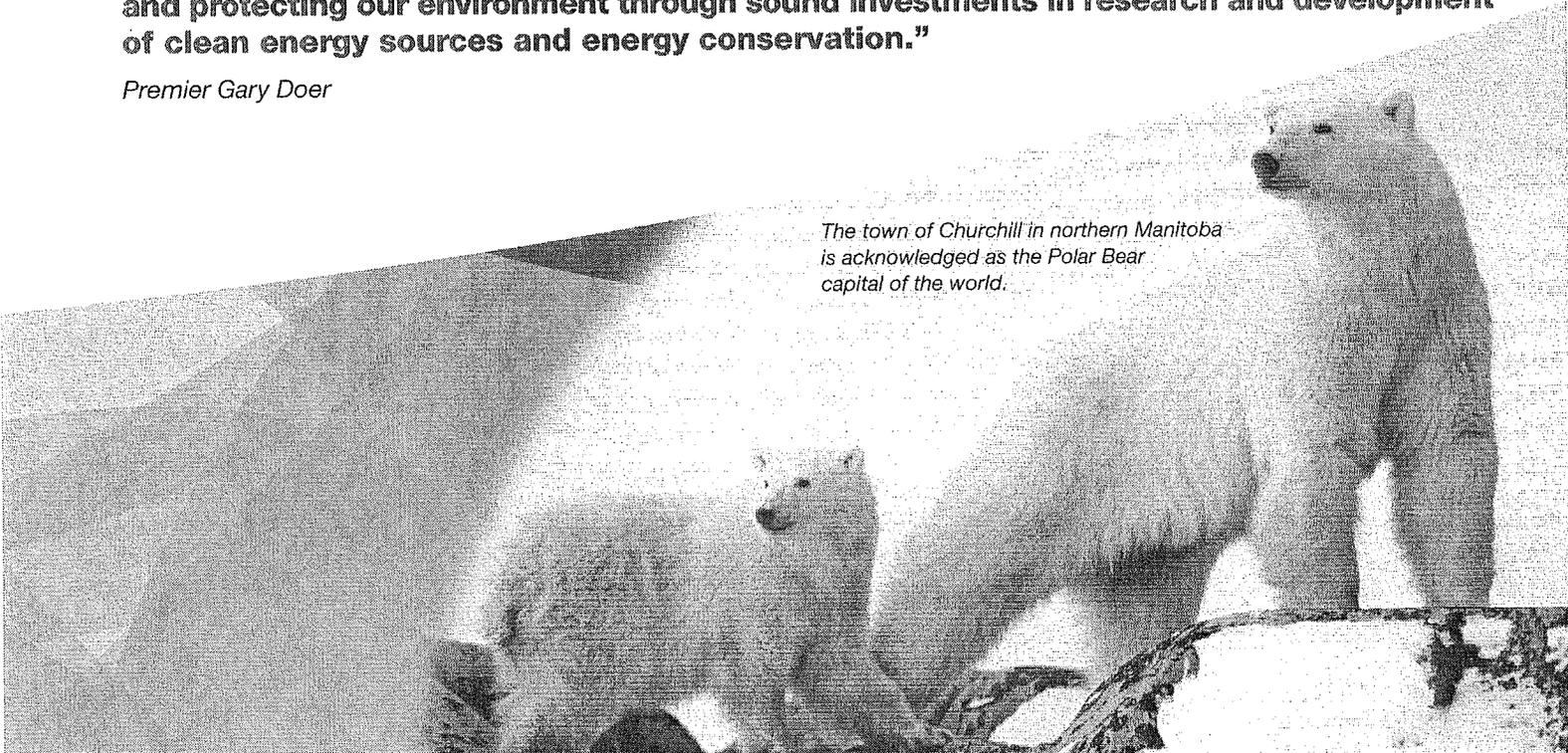
"We also know that when it comes to addressing environmental issues, the challenges are borderless. We have to develop regional and national plans if we are going to make a difference," the premier added.

The Canadian provinces of Manitoba, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia are also members of the Western Climate Initiative, along with the U.S. states of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Utah and Montana. WCI was started by western governors.

Both WCI and the MGA group are working on developing cap and trade systems, which Doer said could help inform the creation of a national or North American-wide system.

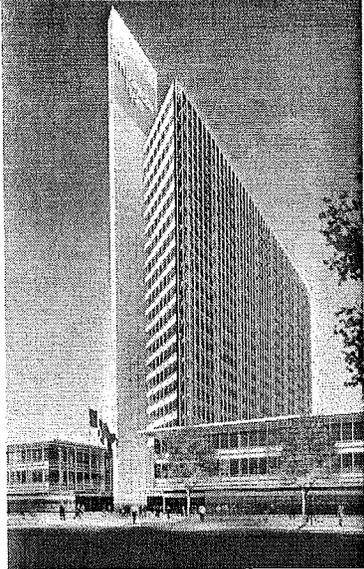
"We share a vision with many other U.S. states and Canadian provinces when it comes to dealing with climate change. It is a vision of growing our economies, creating jobs and protecting our environment through sound investments in research and development of clean energy sources and energy conservation."

Premier Gary Doer

A black and white photograph of a polar bear standing on a snowy ledge. The bear is looking towards the left. In the background, another polar bear is visible, sitting on the snow. The scene is set in a snowy, mountainous landscape.

The town of Churchill in northern Manitoba is acknowledged as the Polar Bear capital of the world.

Manitoba Hydro Powers the Future



Canada provides the United States with 96 per cent of its electricity imports and Manitoba is one of the largest suppliers when it comes to providing renewable, reliable hydro power at the lowest published rates in North America.

And there is more power on the way as Manitoba Hydro continues to develop its hydroelectric generating capacity, which has only reached about 50 per cent of its potential. In addition, the new generating stations are designed to keep flooding to a minimum.

New projects on the way include:

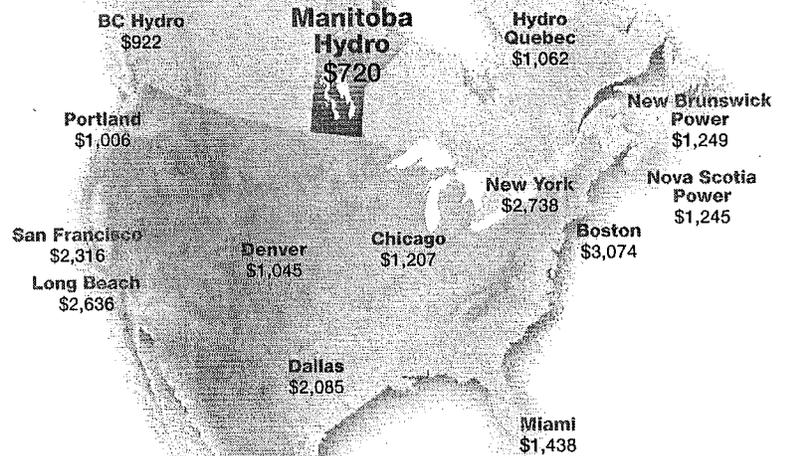
- **Wuskwatim** — a 200-megawatt generating station that is now under construction in the province's north, in partnership with the local Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation.
- **Conawapa** — a 1,250-megawatt generating station that is in the planning process and will be the largest in Manitoba once in operation.
- **Wind power** — with one 99-megawatt wind farm in operation, Manitoba Hydro is in the process of integrating another 300 megawatts of wind, en route to a goal of 1,000 megawatts.
- **Energy conservation** — Manitoba Hydro's PowerSmart program is one of the most aggressive demand-side management programs in North America, saving hundreds of megawatts or the equivalent of building a "virtual" dam since its inception.
- **Geothermal power** — Manitoba is a leader in geothermal, and Manitoba Hydro supports this effort through its innovative Earth Power Loan Program, which gives consumers another energy option in the province.

In addition to new developments in hydroelectricity and wind, Manitoba is harvesting a new crop of energy — biofuels. These include recent initiatives to increase biodiesel production, and legislation mandating the use of 10 per cent ethanol in all gasoline sold in Manitoba.

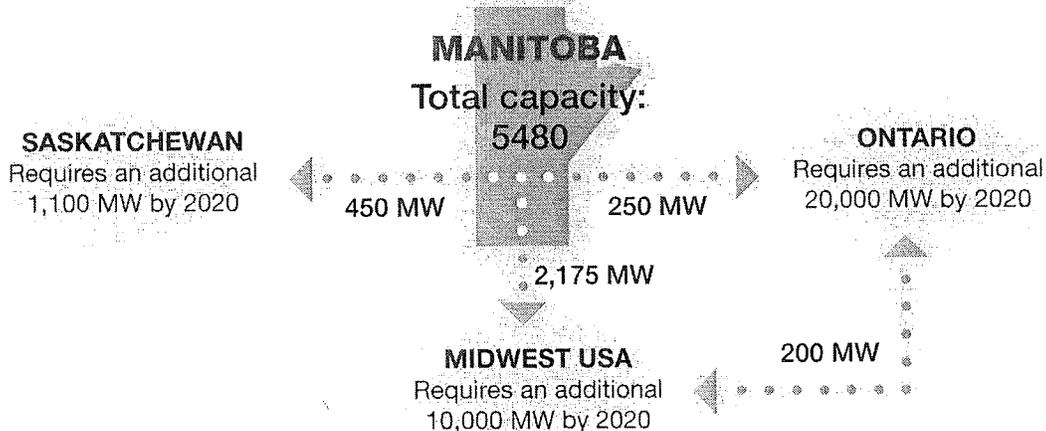
Green Buildings are also springing up in our capital city of Winnipeg, with the new Manitoba Hydro head office building now among the most efficient in the world. All new buildings receiving public money are required to meet LEED building standards — one of many ways Manitoba is leading by example.

Manitoba's hydro rates – the lowest in North America

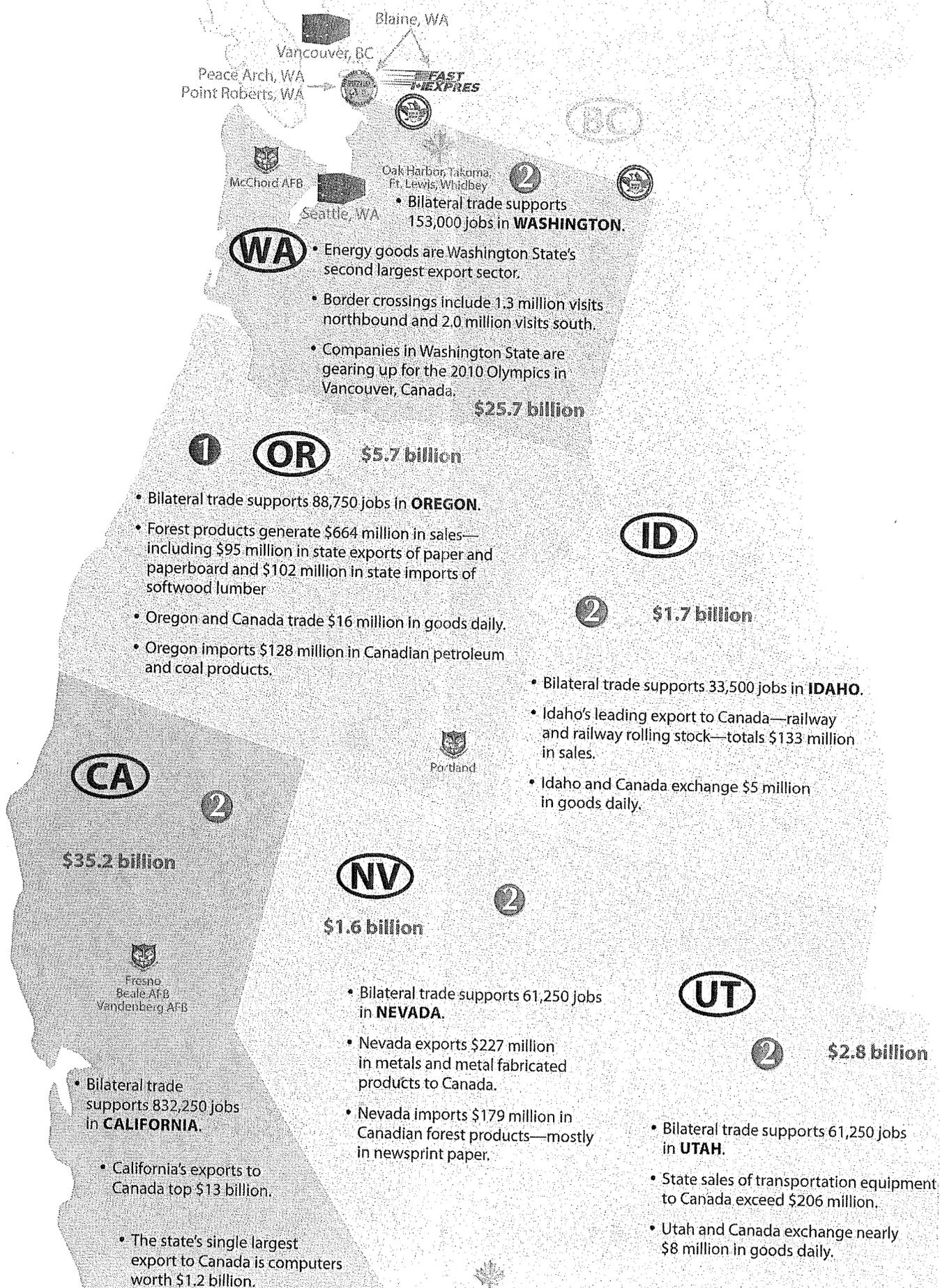
Medium Commercial Electric Service monthly costs
Source – EEI, July 1, 2006



Manitoba Powers North America – selling power East, West and South



Our Shared



Blaine, WA
 Vancouver, BC
 Peace Arch, WA
 Point Roberts, WA

WA

- Energy goods are Washington State's second largest export sector.
- Border crossings include 1.3 million visits northbound and 2.0 million visits south.
- Companies in Washington State are gearing up for the 2010 Olympics in Vancouver, Canada.

\$25.7 billion

1 **OR**

\$5.7 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 88,750 jobs in **OREGON**.
- Forest products generate \$664 million in sales—including \$95 million in state exports of paper and paperboard and \$102 million in state imports of softwood lumber
- Oregon and Canada trade \$16 million in goods daily.
- Oregon imports \$128 million in Canadian petroleum and coal products.

ID

2

\$1.7 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 33,500 jobs in **IDAHO**.
- Idaho's leading export to Canada—railway and railway rolling stock—totals \$133 million in sales.
- Idaho and Canada exchange \$5 million in goods daily.

CA

2

\$35.2 billion

Fresno
 Beale AFB
 Vandenberg AFB

- Bilateral trade supports 832,250 jobs in **CALIFORNIA**.
- California's exports to Canada top \$13 billion.
- The state's single largest export to Canada is computers worth \$1.2 billion.

NV

2

\$1.6 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 61,250 jobs in **NEVADA**.
- Nevada exports \$227 million in metals and metal fabricated products to Canada.
- Nevada imports \$179 million in Canadian forest products—mostly in newsprint paper.

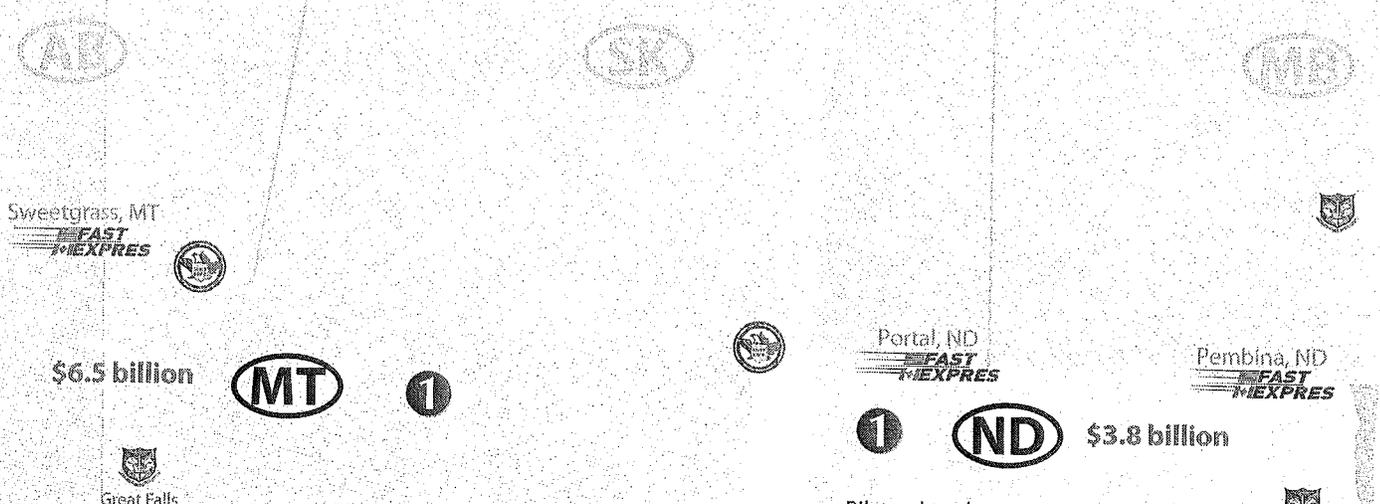
UT

2

\$2.8 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 61,250 jobs in **UTAH**.
- State sales of transportation equipment to Canada exceed \$206 million.
- Utah and Canada exchange nearly \$8 million in goods daily.

Border: Key



\$6.5 billion

MT

1



- Bilateral trade supports 24,250 jobs in **MONTANA**.
- Canada is Montana's most important foreign market, purchasing 50% of the state's goods exports.
- \$18 million in goods cross the border daily.
- In 2008, Montana bought \$4.8 billion in Canadian crude petroleum, an increase of 38% from the previous year.

Portal, ND
FAST IEXPRES

Pembina, ND
FAST IEXPRES

1

ND

\$3.8 billion



- Bilateral trade supports 18,750 jobs in **NORTH DAKOTA**.
- The state supplies Canada with crude petroleum, valued at \$260 million.
- Nebraska and Canada exchange \$1.2 billion in agricultural goods—\$3 million worth daily.

\$1.0 billion

SD

1

1

WY

\$4.0 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 14,000 jobs in **WYOMING**.
- Trade in energy goods tops \$3.3 billion—including state imports of crude petroleum and state exports of coal.
- The state exports more goods to Canada than to its next five trading partners combined.
- Wyoming–Canada commerce grew by one-third in 2008, reaching \$4.0 billion.

- Bilateral trade supports 21,500 jobs in **SOUTH DAKOTA**.
- South Dakota and Canada exchange \$226 million in agricultural goods—livestock, meat, and oilseed cake and meal.
- Canada supplies South Dakota with \$126 million in chemicals and chemical products, mostly fertilizers.

NE

\$2.6 billion

1

- Bilateral trade supports 49,750 jobs in **NEBRASKA**.
- Energy sales generate \$284 million in export revenue for the state.
- Nebraska imports \$333 million in live animals while supplying Canadian markets with \$140 million in fresh, chilled or frozen meat.

CO

1

\$5.0 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 123,750 jobs in **COLORADO**.
- Colorado exports more goods to Canada—\$1.5 billion worth—than to its next three foreign markets combined.
- Canada supplies the state with \$1.7 billion in energy—

\$4.6 billion

KS

1

to Security and

Almost 400,000 businesspe

ON

MN

1

\$21.2 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 141,250 jobs in **MINNESOTA**.
- Minnesota exports 29% of its foreign-bound goods to Canada, its leading international destination.
- The state's top imports include crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity worth \$10.4 billion.



Duluth

WI

\$11.3 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 141,500 jobs in **WISCONSIN**.
- Wisconsin's machinery and transportation exports account for almost 45% of its sales to Canada.
- The state imports \$1.2 billion in Canadian forest products, mostly in wood pulp.



Selfridge

MI

\$67.4 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 221,500 jobs in **MICHIGAN**.
- Michigan exports more goods to Canada than to all other foreign countries combined.
- Canadians and residents of Michigan cross the border almost 2.8 million times annually.

1

Warren

Port Huron,



Detroit, MI



1

IA

\$7.7 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 78,000 jobs in **IOWA**.
- Agriculture sales generate \$1.4 billion for the partnership.
- Iowa imports \$1.5 billion in Canadian energy, almost all in natural gas.

1

IL

\$54.8 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 304,500 jobs in **ILLINOIS**.
- The trading partnership grew by 33%, to \$54.8 billion in 2008.
- Canada supplies the state with \$27.4 billion in energy goods—mostly crude petroleum and natural gas.

\$16.2 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 147,750 jobs in **INDIANA**.
- Indiana exports 40% of its foreign-bound goods to Canada.
- Indiana and Canada exchange \$6.2 billion in transportation products.

\$35.8 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 276,500 jobs in **OHIO**.
- Transportation goods generate \$10.9 billion in two-way sales.
- The state imports \$4.8 billion in Canadian crude petroleum.

1

MO

- Bilateral trade supports 144,750 jobs in **MISSOURI**.

Wright Patterson AFB

West
\$282

Fl. Leavenworth

KY

VA

Trade Prosperity

Trade with Canada supports more than 7 million U.S. jobs
 Canada is the U.S.'s largest source of imported energy
 People, tourists, truckers and commuters cross the border daily

Bilateral trade supports 32,750 jobs in **NEW HAMPSHIRE**.

The state's single largest export is computers totaling \$25 million.

Bilateral trade supports 17,500 jobs in **VERMONT**.

Vermont exports 43% of its goods exports to Canada.

ME

\$3.2 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 32,250 jobs in **MAINE**.
- Maine and Canada exchange almost \$941 million in forest products—\$3 million worth daily.

NB

Halifax, NS

NS

Highgate Springs, VT
 Champlain, NY

Montreal, QC

Derby Line, VT

Ottawa

\$4.9 billion

Alexandria Bay, NY

\$42.6 billion

• Bilateral trade supports 468,750 jobs in **NEW YORK**.

• Canadians travel to New York almost 3 million times, more than to any other state.

• The state exports \$14.2 billion in goods to Canada.

VT

NH

Burlington

\$7.7 billion

Niagara Region
 Buffalo, NY

Rome

NY

PA

• Bilateral trade supports 295,250 jobs in **PENNSYLVANIA**.

• Leading state exports include \$2.9 billion in metals and transportation goods.

MA

\$11.4 billion

Stratford

RI

\$1.6 billion

• Bilateral trade supports 26,000 jobs in **RHODE ISLAND**.

• Total state exports to Canada increased by 11% to \$532 million in 2008.

CT

Rochester

Rome

Newark, NJ
 New York, NY

NJ

• Bilateral trade supports 90,250 jobs in **CONNECTICUT**.

• In 2008, transportation exchanges grew by 77% to \$1.6 billion.

\$5.7 billion

New Cumberland

JADOC

MD

Washington

Pentagon & other locations

\$5.3 billion

VA

\$2.7 billion

• Bilateral trade supports 37,000 jobs in **WEST VIRGINIA**.

Virginia exports \$1.3 billion in coal

• Bilateral trade supports 107,000 jobs in **VIRGINIA**

\$15.6 billion

• Bilateral trade supports 206,750 jobs in **NEW JERSEY**.

• The state's leading exports include \$1.3 billion in chemical goods.

Piscataway
 Ft. Monmouth

Atlantic City

Cape Cod, Boston
 Hanscom AFB

• Bilateral trade supports 172,250 jobs in **MASSACHUSETTS**.

• Total state goods exports reached \$3.3 billion, an increase of 11% from the previous year.

• California and Canada exchange \$12.0 billion in transportation goods—averaging \$33 million daily.

• California is a popular destination for Canadians who make 1.1 million visits annually.

San Diego
NPS Monterey
El Segundo
NAS Lemoore
Edwards AFB
Stockton
Twentynine Palms

2



\$2.8 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 128,750 jobs in **ARIZONA**.
- Transportation sales to Canada generate \$478 million in export revenue for Arizona.
- In return, the state imports \$148 million in Canadian transportation products, leading with \$41 million in motor vehicle parts (except engines).

Ft. Huachuca



3

\$903 million

- Bilateral trade supports 19,250 jobs in **ALASKA**.
- The state's leading export and import sector is metals, totaling \$358 million.



Elmendorf AFB
Clear
Eielson AFB

Canadian and U.S. forces jointly defend North American airspace through NORAD, headquartered in Cheyenne Mountain.


 Buckley AFB
 Cheyenne Mountain
 Colorado Springs
 Peterson AFB
 Schriever AFB



\$771 million

- Bilateral trade supports 44,500 jobs in **NEW MEXICO**.
- New Mexico's single largest export to Canada is crude petroleum, worth \$93 million.
- In 2008, New Mexico-Canada commerce totaled \$771 million, a 62% increase from the previous year.


 Kirtland AFB

KANSAS.

- The state supplies Canada with \$272 million in agricultural goods—almost half in meat products.
- In 2008, trade in transportation goods grew by 17% to \$2.1 billion.



\$3.3 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 82,250 jobs in **OKLAHOMA**.
- The state imports \$106 million in Canadian crude petroleum.
- In 2008, transportation goods generated \$773 million in Oklahoma-Canada sales, an increase of 11% from the previous year.


 Ft. Sill


 Tinker AFB



\$28.9 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 521,750 jobs in **TEXAS**.
- Texas exports \$869 million in fuel oil and imports \$713 million in Canadian crude petroleum.
- More than \$17 million in chemicals are traded daily (\$6.3 billion per year).
- The Skylink Automated People Mover at the Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport was developed by Canada's Bombardier Transport.




 Houston


 Ft. Bliss
 Ft. Hood
 Greenville
 Lackland AFB
 Randolph AFB
 Sheppard AFB

\$177 million


 Honolulu



- Bilateral trade supports 37,000 jobs in **HAWAII**.
- Agriculture products account for 80% of state exports to Canada—\$23 million worth.

\$1.9 billion in export revenue for the state.

- Missouri exports \$4.3 billion in goods to Canada—34% of its export volume.

Ft. Leonard Wood

\$7.2 billion

1

AR

\$2.0 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 63,250 jobs in **ARKANSAS**.
- Metals lead the exchange with \$428 million in two-way sales.
- Arkansas exports more than 20% of its foreign-bound goods to Canada.

Little Rock AFB

\$3.8 billion

LA

- Bilateral trade supports 102,000 jobs in **LOUISIANA**.

- Chemical trade generates \$1.4 billion for the partnership.

- Louisiana imports \$439 million in Canadian energy—mostly petroleum and coal products.

1

MS

\$1.8 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 61,750 jobs in **MISSISSIPPI**.
- The partners exchange \$331 million in equipment.
- Mississippi exports 19% of its foreign-bound goods to Canada.

Tulahoma

Ft. Knox

\$9.5 billion

- Canada supplies the state with \$538 million in aluminum and alloys.

- Bilateral trade supports 146,000 jobs in **TENNESSEE**.
- The state's single largest export is motor vehicle parts (except engines) totaling \$735 million.

AL

\$4.3 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 100,500 jobs in **ALABAMA**.
- Transportation goods generate \$1.7 billion in bilateral sales.
- Top state imports include motor vehicle parts, softwood lumber, and crude petroleum.

Maxwell AFB
Ft. Rucker

GA

\$9.1 billion

- Bilateral trade supports 211,750 jobs in **GEORGIA**.
- Georgia exports \$707 million in pers and household goods to Canada, more than home furnishings.
- Georgia and Canada \$25 million in goods.

FL McPherson, Ft. Benning, Ft. Stewart, Robins AFB

FL

Homestead AFB
Tyndall AFB, NAS Mayport
Eglin AFB, MacDill AFB

Ft. Polk

New Orleans

Pascagoula

• Bilateral trade supports 96,000 jobs in **KENTUCKY**.

- Transportation leads the exchange with \$3.6 billion in sales.

Langley
Richmond
NAS Ho

- Canada supplies the state with \$538 million in aluminum and alloys.

TN

\$15.1 billion

1

1

1

Key to Colors

According to a 2006 study commissioned by the Canadian Embassy, based on 2005 data, trade with Canada supports more than 7 million U.S. jobs.

The colors on the map refer to the number of jobs in each state supported by Canada-U.S. trade.

- over 300,000
- 200,000 – 300,000
- 150,000 – 199,999
- 140,000 – 149,999
- 100,000 – 139,999
- 75,000 – 99,999
- 50,000 – 74,999
- 30,000 – 49,999
- 20,000 – 29,999
- 10,000 – 19,999

• Virginia exports \$599 million in transportation goods—mostly trucks and motor vehicle parts.



1

\$8.6 billion



• Bilateral trade supports 208,500 jobs in **NORTH CAROLINA**.

- The partners trade \$1.2 billion in chemical goods.
- North Carolina supplies Canada with \$744 million in personal and household goods.

\$5.0 billion

Bilateral trade supports 95,250 jobs in **SOUTH CAROLINA**.



• The state's exports include \$545 million in automobiles and motor vehicle parts.

2

Beaufort

Elizabeth City
Cherry Point
Ft. Bragg

onal
ds to
half in

trade
s daily.

Gordon

\$7.8 billion

• Bilateral trade supports 404,750 jobs in **FLORIDA**.

- Florida exports \$684 million in agricultural goods to Canada.
- Canadians make almost 2.5 million visits to sunny Florida, spending \$2.6 million annually.

Pensacola
Panama City
Jacksonville
Tampa Bay
Miami

\$1.3 billion

2

• Bilateral trade supports 21,250 jobs in **DELAWARE**.

• The state exports \$222 million in chemical goods to Canada.



\$3.1 billion

1

• Bilateral trade supports 140,250 jobs in **MARYLAND**.

• Maryland exports 13% of its foreign-bound goods to Canada.



Bethesda
NAS Patuxent River
Ft. Meade
Aberdeen Proving Ground

Key to Symbols



• NEXUS, a joint Canada–U.S. program, expedites border crossings for pre-approved, low-risk travellers.



• FAST (Free and Secure Trade) offers expedited customs clearance for pre-approved, low-risk shipments of goods at major highway border crossings.



• Two-way 2008 Canada–state merchandise trade

1

2

3

• Canada's ranking as an export market for goods in 2008.



• Integrated Border Enforcement Team (IBET): Canadian and U.S. federal and local law enforcement personnel fight cross-border crime.



• The joint U.S.–Canadian North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) monitors and defends continental airspace using a network of radars and U.S. and Canadian fighters to detect and intercept airborne threats. NORAD is headquartered in Colorado Springs.



• Approximately 390 Canadian Forces personnel serve with U.S. military units and institutions throughout the United States in 75 locations. Another 300 Canadians serve with U.S.-based NORAD and AWACS units.



• Canadian military personnel are fully integrated into the U.S. Air Force 552 Air Control Wing, Tinker AFB, serving in every AWACS E-3 operational position as well as performing staff, instructor and evaluator duties.



• Canadian and U.S. Customs inspectors are working side by side at seaports in both countries scrutinizing incoming container cargo and interdicting security threats, weapons of mass destruction, drugs and contraband before they arrive on our shores.



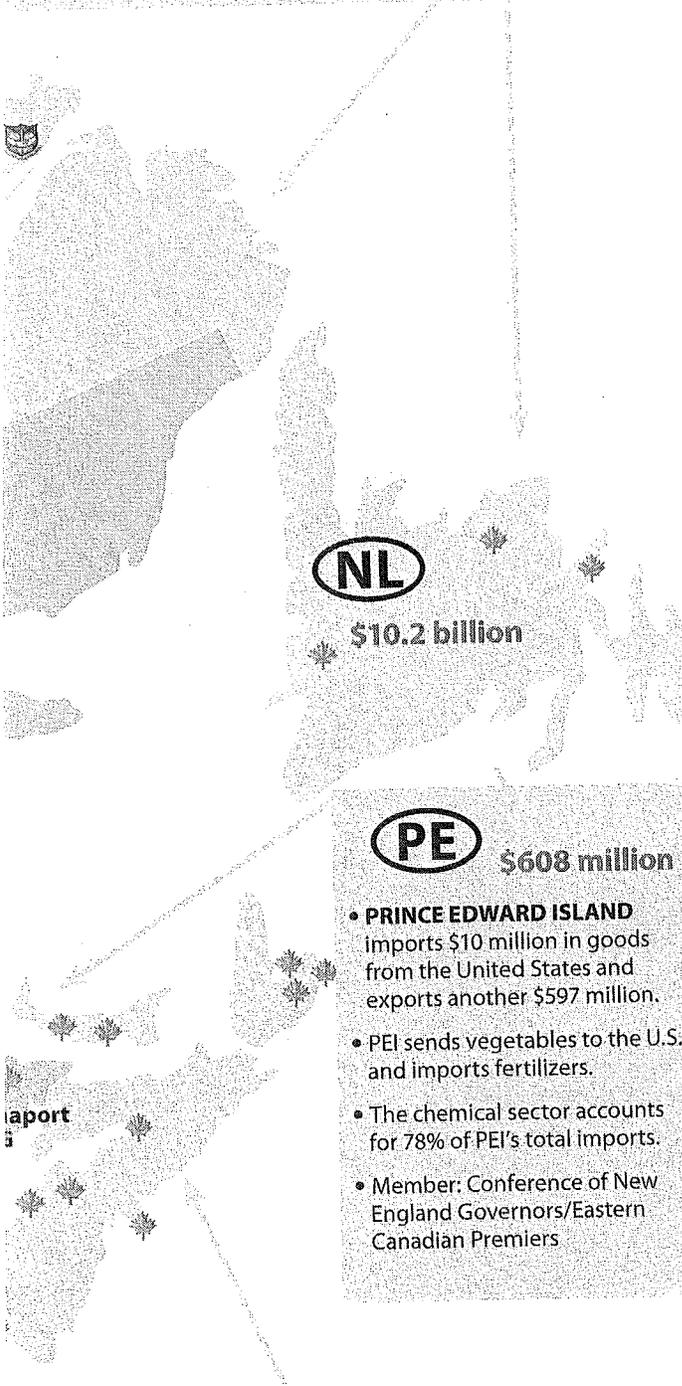
• National capital

• All figures are in U.S. dollars. All trade figures refer to 2008 merchandise trade, unless otherwise indicated. Tourism figures are from 2007.

May 2009

The United States is Newfoundland and Labrador's most important international export destination, purchasing 72% of the province's worldwide sales.

Member: Conference of New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers



imports
s from the
exports another

n in energy
or, nearly all in
l products.

Brunswick is home
arters of McCain
argest producer
oducts.

ce of New
Eastern

NS \$4.8 billion

- **NOVA SCOTIA** imports \$558 million in goods from the United States and exports another \$4.8 billion.
- Nova Scotia purchases fuel oil, coal and electricity from the U.S. totaling \$214 million and exports \$1.2 billion in natural gas.
- Finished aircraft accounts for 30% of the province's U.S. imports.
- Member: Conference of New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----|------------------|----|------------------|------------------|----|
| New Mexico | \$543 | 48 | \$228 | 49 | \$771 | 44,500 | 37 |
| New York | \$28,332 | 3 | \$14,240 | 5 | \$42,572 | 468,750 | 3 |
| North Carolina | \$4,019 | 21 | \$4,554 | 14 | \$8,573 | 208,500 | 10 |
| North Dakota | \$2,441 | 29 | \$1,362 | 33 | \$3,803 | 18,750 | 48 |
| Ohio | \$17,048 | 6 | \$18,755 | 2 | \$35,804 | 276,500 | 7 |
| Oklahoma | \$1,640 | 37 | \$1,629 | 28 | \$3,269 | 82,250 | 29 |
| Oregon | \$3,138 | 26 | \$2,609 | 23 | \$5,748 | 88,750 | 28 |
| Pennsylvania | \$15,617 | 7 | \$8,947 | 8 | \$24,564 | 295,250 | 6 |
| Rhode Island | \$1,090 | 41 | \$532 | 46 | \$1,621 | 26,000 | 43 |
| South Carolina | \$2,064 | 33 | \$2,921 | 21 | \$4,985 | 95,250 | 26 |
| South Dakota | \$462 | 49 | \$560 | 45 | \$1,023 | 21,500 | 45 |
| Tennessee | \$10,168 | 11 | \$4,918 | 13 | \$15,087 | 146,000 | 16 |
| Texas | \$14,615 | 9 | \$14,276 | 4 | \$28,890 | 521,750 | 2 |
| Utah | \$1,727 | 34 | \$1,069 | 36 | \$2,796 | 61,250 | 34 |
| Vermont | \$3,758 | 23 | \$1,143 | 35 | \$4,901 | 17,500 | 49 |
| Virginia | \$2,890 | 28 | \$2,440 | 24 | \$5,330 | 197,000 | 12 |
| Washington | \$18,196 | 5 | \$7,483 | 9 | \$25,679 | 153,000 | 14 |
| West Virginia | \$1,247 | 38 | \$1,411 | 32 | \$2,658 | 37,000 | 38 |
| Wisconsin | \$5,253 | 16 | \$6,008 | 10 | \$11,261 | 141,500 | 18 |
| Wyoming | \$3,535 | 24 | \$505 | 47 | \$4,040 | 14,000 | 50 |
| Total | \$346,335 | | \$211,048 | | \$557,383 | 7,111,750 | |

CANADA-UNITED STATES
Friends * Partners * Allies

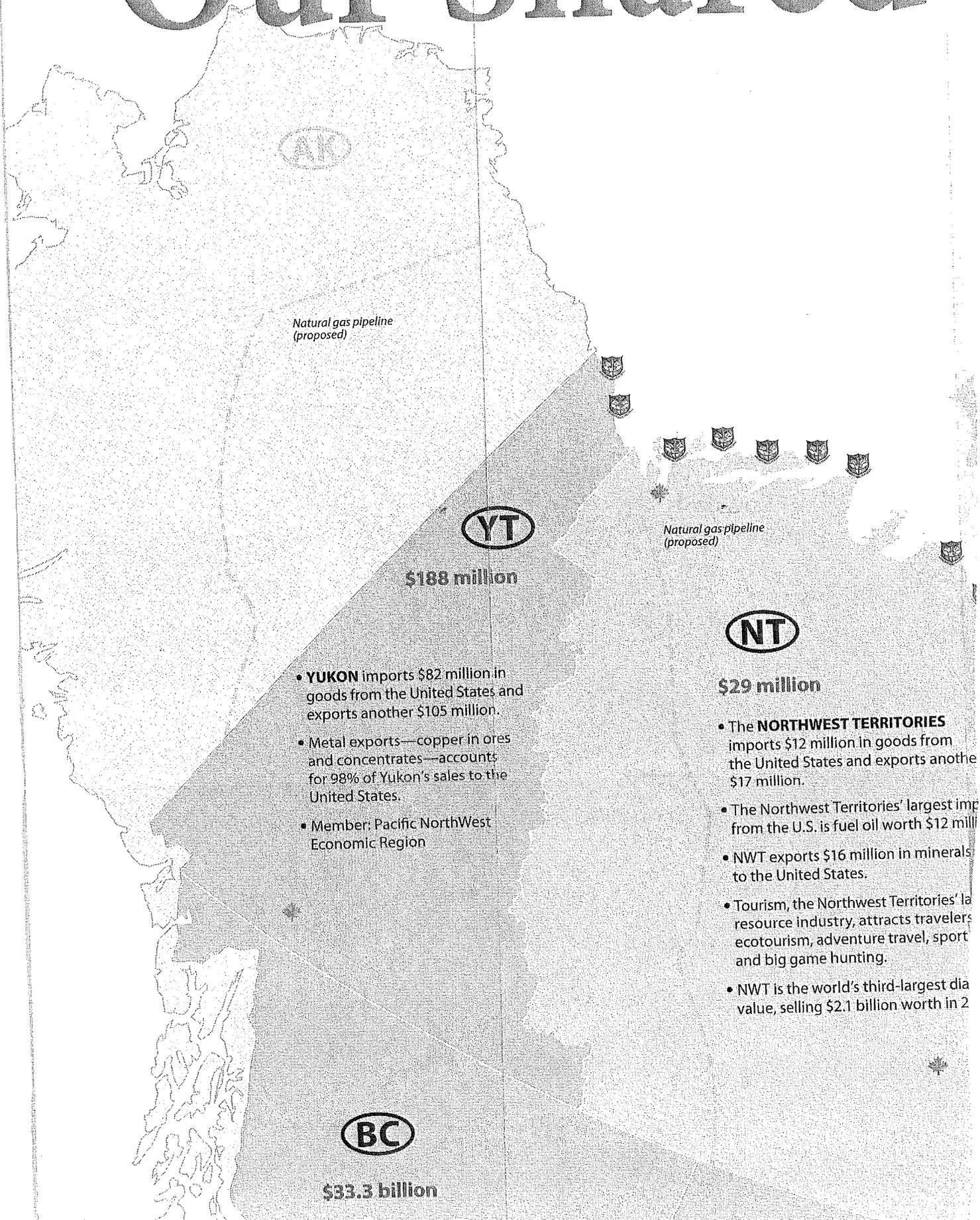


Trade & Security Partnership Map

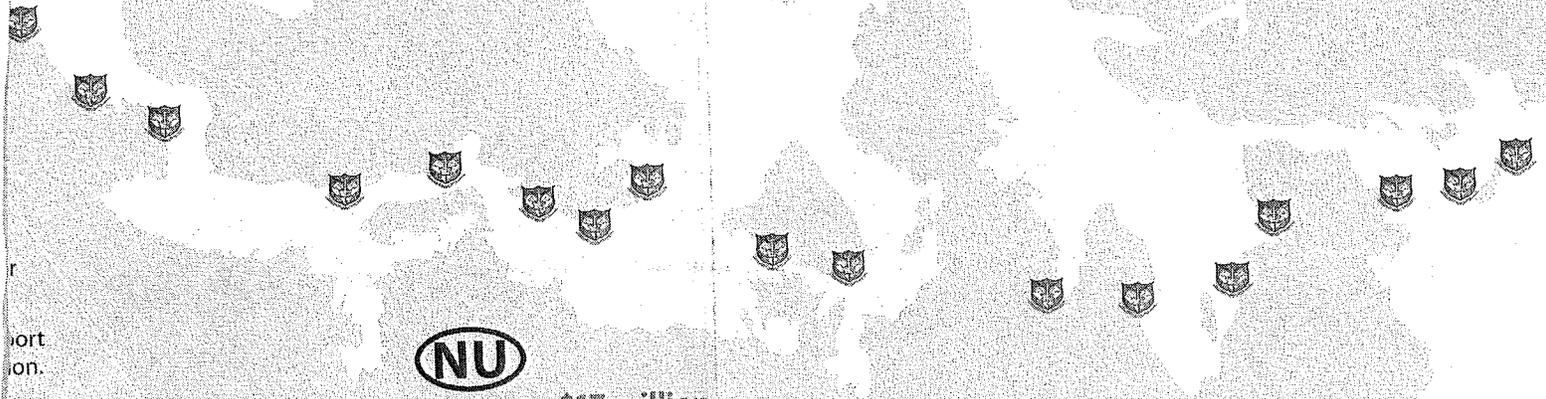
A state-by-state look at the world's largest trade and security relationship



Our Shared



Border: Key to



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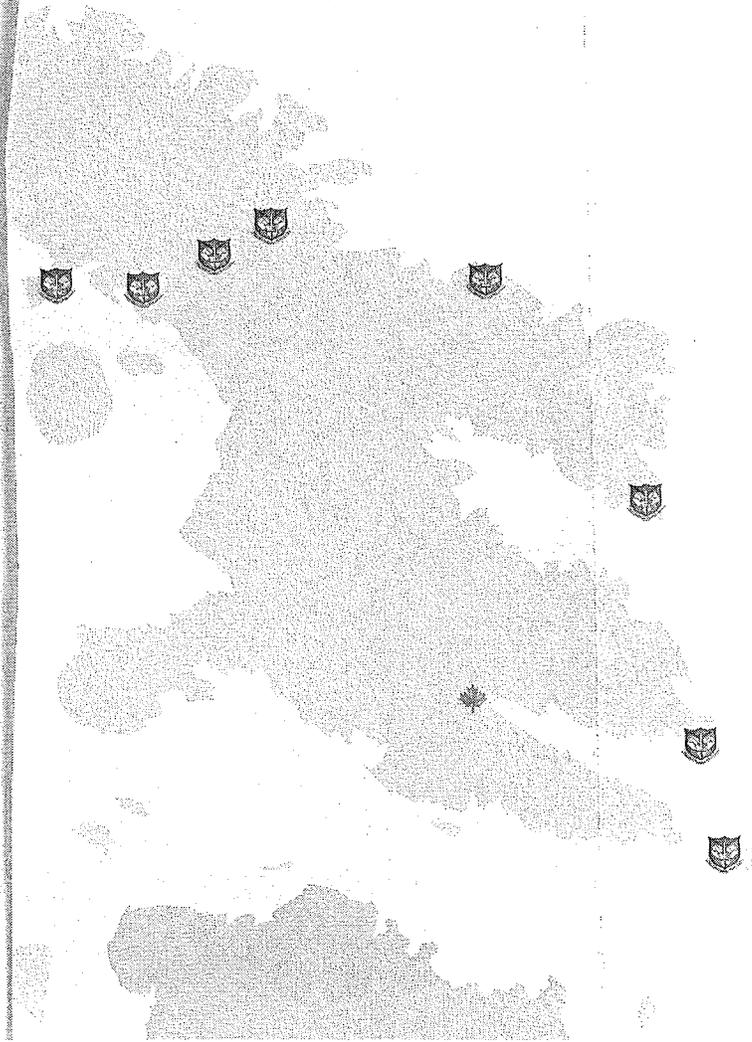


\$17 million

- **NUNAVUT** imports \$16 million in goods from the United States and exports another \$541,000.
- Nunavut's leading import is finished aircraft worth \$16 million.
- The territory supplies the United States with \$106,000 in fish and \$6,000 in softwood lumber.
- Nunavut attracts international aerospace firms for cold-weather tests and U.S. researchers studying global warming and climate change.
- Nunavut, Canada's largest and newest territory, came into existence on April 1, 1999.

Security and

Almost 400,000 businesspeople, to



Prosperity

Trade with Canada supports more than 7 million U.S. jobs
 Canada is the U.S.'s largest source of imported energy
 Tourists, truckers and commuters cross the border daily

U.S. jobs supported by trade with Canada

According to a 2006 study commissioned by the Embassy of Canada, based on 2005 data, trade with Canada supports more than 7 million U.S. jobs.
 Trade figures are in millions of U.S. dollars.

| | Imports from Canada | | Exports to Canada | | Two-way trade | U.S. jobs supported | |
|---------------|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|---------------|---------------------|------|
| | Rank | Rank | Rank | Rank | | Rank | Rank |
| Alabama | \$1,695 | 36 | \$2,618 | 22 | \$4,313 | 100,500 | 24 |
| Alaska | \$544 | 47 | \$359 | 48 | \$903 | 19,250 | 47 |
| Arizona | \$1,214 | 39 | \$1,557 | 29 | \$2,772 | 128,750 | 21 |
| Arkansas | \$831 | 43 | \$1,164 | 34 | \$1,995 | 63,250 | 32 |
| California | \$22,091 | 4 | \$13,112 | 6 | \$35,203 | 832,250 | 1 |
| Colorado | \$3,518 | 25 | \$1,510 | 30 | \$5,028 | 123,750 | 22 |
| Connecticut | \$3,989 | 22 | \$1,754 | 27 | \$5,743 | 90,250 | 27 |
| Delaware | \$697 | 46 | \$563 | 44 | \$1,260 | 21,250 | 46 |
| Florida | \$4,763 | 18 | \$2,988 | 20 | \$7,751 | 404,750 | 4 |
| Georgia | \$5,174 | 17 | \$3,947 | 17 | \$9,121 | 211,750 | 9 |
| Hawaii | \$148 | 50 | \$29 | 50 | \$177 | 37,000 | 39 |
| Idaho | \$779 | 45 | \$935 | 38 | \$1,714 | 33,500 | 40 |
| Illinois | \$40,476 | 2 | \$14,286 | 3 | \$54,762 | 304,500 | 5 |
| Indiana | \$6,058 | 14 | \$10,146 | 7 | \$16,204 | 147,750 | 15 |
| Iowa | \$4,218 | 20 | \$3,516 | 18 | \$7,733 | 78,000 | 30 |
| Kansas | \$2,375 | 30 | \$2,182 | 25 | \$4,557 | 72,750 | 31 |
| Kentucky | \$4,384 | 19 | \$5,153 | 12 | \$9,536 | 96,000 | 25 |
| Louisiana | \$1,696 | 35 | \$2,095 | 26 | \$3,791 | 102,000 | 23 |
| Maine | \$2,276 | 31 | \$877 | 40 | \$3,153 | 32,250 | 41 |
| Maryland | \$2,216 | 32 | \$906 | 39 | \$3,122 | 140,250 | 20 |
| Massachusetts | \$8,032 | 12 | \$3,328 | 19 | \$11,360 | 172,250 | 13 |
| Michigan | \$45,167 | 1 | \$22,193 | 1 | \$67,360 | 221,500 | 8 |
| Minnesota | \$15,418 | 8 | \$5,788 | 11 | \$21,206 | 141,250 | 19 |
| Mississippi | \$816 | 44 | \$937 | 37 | \$1,753 | 61,750 | 33 |
| Missouri | \$2,959 | 27 | \$4,255 | 16 | \$7,215 | 144,750 | 17 |
| Montana | \$5,896 | 15 | \$593 | 42 | \$6,489 | 24,250 | 44 |
| Nebraska | \$1,150 | 40 | \$1,412 | 31 | \$2,562 | 49,750 | 36 |
| Nevada | \$912 | 42 | \$694 | 41 | \$1,605 | 61,250 | 35 |
| New Hampshire | \$7,159 | 13 | \$574 | 43 | \$7,733 | 32,750 | 42 |

- NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR import \$297 million in goods from the United States and export another \$9.9 billion.
- \$26 million worth of energy crosses the border daily.
- The province supplies the U.S. with crude petroleum and petroleum and coal products totaling \$9.4 billion and

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James Bay/La Grande
hydroelectric generator

Churchill Falls
hydroelectric generator



\$69.1 billion

- **QUÉBEC** imports \$21.1 billion in goods from the United States and exports another \$48.1 billion.
- Québec supplies its southern neighbor with \$3.2 billion in petroleum and coal products and electricity.
- Two-way commerce in finished aircraft and aircraft engines and parts totals \$7.3 billion.
- The United States is the province's top trading partner, buying 72% of Québec's total exports.
- Member: Conference of New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers

Manicouagan
hydroelectric generator

Outardes
hydroelectric generator



\$12.2 billion

ELECTRICITY

77% of Canada's electricity comes from sources such as hydroelectricity and wind power that do not emit greenhouse gases.
Canada ships hydro-electricity throughout the U.S.

- **NEW BRUNSWICK** \$2.3 billion in goods from the United States and exports \$9.9 billion.
- NB ships \$6.9 billion in goods to its neighbor, including petroleum and coal.
- Florenceville, New Brunswick, is the home of global headquarter Foods, the world's largest producer of frozen potato products.
- Member: Conference of New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers

McClellan Lake
uranium mine

Eagle Point
uranium mine

McArthur River
uranium mine

SK \$26.1 billion

MB \$20.0 billion

ON \$284.7 billion

SKATCHEWAN imports \$7.3 billion in goods from the United States and exports another \$18.7 billion.

Saskatchewan and the U.S. exchange \$1 billion in goods daily.

Petroleum, fertilizers, and natural gas account for 77% of the province's trade with the U.S.

- Saskatchewan is the world's largest producer of uranium and potash and Canada's second largest crude oil producer.

- **MANITOBA** imports \$11.7 billion in goods from the United States and exports another \$8.3 billion.
- Manitoba's energy sales include \$618 million in crude petroleum and \$496 million in electricity.
- U.S. markets import \$2.3 billion in agricultural goods, led by \$557 million in live animals.

- **ONTARIO** imports \$138.6 billion in goods from the United States and exports another \$146.1 billion.
- \$266 million in transportation goods cross the border daily (\$97 billion per year).
- Trade in automobiles and trucks leads the way with \$53 billion in two-way sales.
- Ontario imports \$2.9 billion worth of goods from the U.S.
- The United States is Ontario's most important international trade destination, purchasing 25% of the province's worldwide sales.

Weyburn Field
Canada-U.S. carbon sequestration project

NATURAL GAS

Canada supplies the U.S. with 80% of its natural gas imports.

Canada is the third largest producer and the second largest exporter in the world.

INVESTMENT

58% of foreign direct investment in Canada comes from the United States—totaling \$275 billion in 2008.

The share of Canadian direct investment abroad (CDIA) in the United States is 49%.

Canada's investment in the U.S. reached \$291 billion in 2008.



\$104.1 billion

Peace River
oil sands

Athabasca
oil sands

Cold Lake
oil sands

Oil sands area

- **BRITISH COLUMBIA** imports \$16.8 billion in goods from the United States and exports another \$16.5 billion.
- BC imports \$3.5 billion worth of U.S. energy, mostly in fuel oil. The province supplies its neighbor with almost \$4 billion in energy, primarily natural gas.
- The United States imports \$4.9 billion in BC forest products—softwood lumber, wood pulp and newsprint.
- Member: Pacific NorthWest Economic Region
- Vancouver 2010 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games: www.vancouver2010.com

- **ALBERTA** imports \$14.2 billion in goods from the United States and exports another \$89.8 billion.
- Alberta's top exports to the U.S. are crude petroleum, natural gas, and petroleum and coal products worth \$73 billion.
- More than 1 million barrels of oil are extracted from the Alberta oil sands daily, a production volume which is expected to triple by 2015.
- Member: Pacific NorthWest Economic Region

- Saskatchewan exports \$71 billion in goods to the U.S.
- Crude oil and natural gas exports to the U.S. are worth \$1.5 billion.

Key to Colors

Provincial imports from the U.S. per capita, 2008

- over \$10,000
- \$5,000 – \$10,000
- \$1,000 – \$4,999
- under \$1,000

Key to Symbols

- \$\$\$ Bilateral U.S.–province merchandise trade, 2008
- NORAD / North Warning System station
- Canadian military base, station or forward operating location
- ★ National capital
- Energy sources: Major energy producers
- Oil Sands: Major oil sands resource
- Electrical transmission line border crossing points
- Natural gas pipeline (proposed)

All figures are in U.S. dollars. All trade figures refer to 2008 merchandise trade, unless otherwise indicated

OIL

The U.S. imports more oil from Canada than any other country. Over 2.5 million barrels are imported a day (18% of total imports).

Canada has the second largest proved reserves in the world—179 billion barrels worth, including 173 billion barrels from oil sands.



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