

118TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 1053

Reaffirming the deep and steadfast United States-Canada partnership and the ties that bind the two countries in support of economic and national security.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 5, 2024

Mr. AMODEI (for himself, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. LAMBORN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. MCCLELLAN, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. MOLINARO, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. GROTHMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Reaffirming the deep and steadfast United States-Canada partnership and the ties that bind the two countries in support of economic and national security.

Whereas now, more than ever in history, we understand the critical importance of further strengthening and deepening United States alliances, and the House of Representatives is called upon not only to protect, but to advance United States partnerships;

Whereas the United States enjoys the great fortune of having one of their closest allies next door at a time when coun-

tries around the world are facing existential threats from their neighbors;

Whereas, in June 2023, the bipartisan and bicameral American Canadian Economy and Security (ACES) Caucus was established in the House of Representatives and the Senate, which presents an opportunity to fortify and advance the indispensable economic and security partnership between the United States and Canada;

Whereas the United States and Canada can together reinforce their shared interest in four critical areas, which are—

- (1) economic security;
- (2) energy, critical minerals, and climate security;
- (3) national security; and
- (4) global security;

Whereas the prosperity of Americans and Canadians depend on their mutually beneficial economic relationship and resilient and integrated supply chains;

Whereas the United States, Mexico, and Canada Agreement (USMCA) forms the foundation of their economic competitiveness;

Whereas the United States and Canada—

- (1) share one of the largest trading relationships in the world, with nearly \$1,300,000,000,000 in bilateral trade in goods and services in 2022, supporting more than 7,500,000 United States jobs; and
- (2) understand the importance of secure and resilient supply chains, and have established formal mechanisms to further strengthen economic integration to withstand major crises;

Whereas Canada is the largest single export market for the United States, and Canada and was the number one customer for 33 of the 50 States in 2022;

Whereas over 300 congressional districts each exported more than \$250,000,000 in goods to Canada, and over 100 districts each exported more than \$1,000,000,000 in goods to Canada in 2022;

Whereas Canada-United States trade is built on long-standing binational supply chains, whereby roughly 80 percent of Canadian goods exports to the United States are incorporated into United States supply chains, and Canadian goods sold to the United States contain on average 25 percent United States content;

Whereas Canada buys over \$22,000,000,000 worth of automotive parts from the United States each year, and each assembled vehicle exported to the United States from Canada contains approximately 50 percent United States value;

Whereas Canadian lumber plays a crucial role in housing affordability for Americans, where demand for lumber exceeds what United States domestic mills can supply;

Whereas the United States and Canada—

(1) are global leaders in science, technology, and innovation, and can secure North America's future as the most competitive region in the world;

(2) are working together to deepen cooperation in developing and protecting emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence and quantum; and

(3) are founding members of the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI), and Canada hosted the inaugural plenary in December 2020;

Whereas Canada—

(1) is the world’s fourth-largest petroleum producer and is the United States largest foreign supplier of energy, including oil, uranium, natural gas, and electricity; and

(2) is a reliable source of energy and resources for the United States, producing over 60 minerals and metals, and is a leading global producer of 19 critical minerals on the U.S. Geological Survey critical mineral list;

Whereas the United States and Canada—

(1) have a deeply interconnected electricity sector, with more than 35 active electricity transmission connections between the two countries, many of which enable bidirectional flows of electricity, helping to ensure the security and reliability of the North American grid;

(2) have agreed to cooperate closely to achieve shared climate objectives;

(3) have committed to work together to protect biodiverse areas that span their shared border, including in collaboration with Indigenous and Tribal partners, benefiting shared species like migratory birds;

(4) are taking steps to improve climate adaptation and strengthen ecological and community resilience in the face of climate change; and

(5) have jointly collaborated for over 100 years under the Boundary Waters Treaty to manage and conserve their shared waters for the benefit of both countries, including over 50 years under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement;

Whereas the United States and Canada—

(1) share three oceans and the world’s longest border;

(2) are committed to jointly protecting the security of their citizens, because both countries understand that a threat to the security of one country is a threat to the security of both;

(3) recognize that collective security is a shared responsibility, and are committed to expanding cooperation on continental defense and in the Arctic, including by increasing investments in continental defense and modernizing the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), the world's only binational military command;

(4) share the desire for a peaceful, stable, and predictable Arctic region, including for the benefit of Arctic and Northern peoples and communities;

(5) cooperate to keep the border open to legitimate trade and travel but closed to terrorists, criminals, and threats to citizen health and safety;

(6) work together to secure the countries' border through the Cross Border Crime Forum, Integrated Border Enforcement Teams, Beyond the Border Initiative, United States-Canada NEXUS Trusted Traveler Program, Border Enforcement Security Taskforces (BEST), Shiprider, the Integrated Cross Border Maritime Law Enforcement program, and United States preclearance operations conducted at Canadian airports, all of which enhance joint security efforts;

(7) have an Integrated Border Enforcement Charter that allows border enforcement agencies to jointly identify national security threats, disrupt organized criminal activities, seize drugs and weapons, and intercept criminal networks trying to smuggle people across the border; and

(8) safely oversee the movement of more than 400,000 people every day and more than \$2,600,000,000

worth of goods and services that crossed the border each day in 2022;

Whereas the United States and Canada—

(1) are the only two countries in the world that are Pacific, Atlantic, and Arctic countries;

(2) are unequivocally committed to playing a leadership role in protecting global security and promoting democracy around the world;

(3) work together to advance democratic principles, human rights, and free trade policies through the G7, the G20, the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and at the Organization of American States;

(4) cooperate extensively through a “Tri-Command Framework” comprised of the United States Northern Command (NORTHCOM), the Canadian Joint Operations Command (CJOC), and the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD);

(5) work together as the only North American members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to ensure peace and security in the transatlantic region;

(6) support NATO’s deterrence and defense efforts, and their European Allies, through their roles as the Framework Nations for the NATO brigades in Latvia and Poland;

(7) remain steadfast in their support for Ukraine, working together to provide critical military assistance and training to strengthen Ukraine’s capacity to withstand Russian aggression; and

(8) share a long and storied history of civil space partnership between the National Aeronautics and Space

Administration (NASA) and the Canadian Space Agency (CSA), and a Canadian will fly on the historic Artemis II mission around the Moon with NASA;

Whereas Canada has been a committed ally in upholding the rules-based international order by promoting peace, resilience, and security in the Indo-Pacific through an augmented and diversified military presence;

Whereas Canada has been a reliable and engaged partner of the United States in the Indo-Pacific by collaborating extensively with United States Indo-Pacific Command, including through bilateral and multilateral exercises, regional security cooperation and defense engagements, involvement in regional defense forums, and ultimately, through unwavering support of a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific; and

Whereas history, geography, commerce, security, and shared democratic values underpin a close relationship between the United States and Canada: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) recognizes that now, more than ever, the re-
3 lationship between the United States and Canada is
4 an essential strategic asset to the United States and
5 Americans, and is critical to promoting peace, ex-
6 panding global economic opportunity, and being pre-
7 pared to respond to unforeseen events;

8 (2) reaffirms its full commitment to maintain
9 and grow the critical United States-Canada partner-
10 ship;

1 (3) recognizes that the security of one country
2 is dependent on the security of the other, and wel-
3 comes greater collaboration in the areas of defense,
4 cyber and technology security, and Arctic security;

5 (4) reaffirms its commitment to the bilateral
6 and international alliance between the two countries,
7 which allows both countries to face common threats
8 together and uphold common values, including de-
9 mocracy, human rights, and the rule of law;

10 (5) recognizes the strategic importance of one
11 of the most secure borders in the world, the co-
12 management of which facilitates trade and serves as
13 a trusted corridor for their supply chains;

14 (6) recognizes that bolstering both countries'
15 supply chains will make both countries more com-
16 petitive and more resilient in the face of economic
17 aggression from hostile countries;

18 (7) supports an increased focus on energy secu-
19 rity through greater cross-border energy infrastruc-
20 ture, including for oil, natural gas, nuclear, renew-
21 able energy, and resilient electricity transmission,
22 and through diversifying critical minerals supply
23 chains;

1 (8) reaffirms its commitment to strengthen co-
2 operation on shared climate and environmental pri-
3 orities; and

4 (9) is fully committed to the creation of more
5 well-paying United States jobs through continued
6 and increased trade and investment with Canada.

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