UNIVERSITY of ALASKA
Many Traditions One Alaska

ARCTIC DOMAIN AWARENESS CENTER
A DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

ACCUSARS II

Advancing Collaboration in Canada-U.S. Arctic Regional Security II

A Strategic Foresight Exercise for the U.S. and Western Canadian Arctic Regions

Workshop Hosted By:

UNIVERSITY of ALASKA
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NAADSN
North American and Arctic Defence and Security Network

TRENT UNIVERSITY

As/of 24 March 2021
Final Edition

Advancing Collaboration in Canada-U.S. Arctic Regional Security II (ACCUSARS II)

A Strategic Foresight Exercise for the U.S. and Western Canadian Arctic Regions

25-26 MARCH 2021

Via Virtual Conference

Introduction and Overview

During the Advancing Collaboration in Canada-U.S. Regional Security (ACCUSARS) I Workshop on 17-18 September 2020, workshop participants helped create a practical characterization on the North American Arctic region that in sum, represents an important international crossroads where issues of a warming impacts on the environment, international trade, and global security intersect. Our discussions reinforced how state-sponsored and commercial actors from around the world seek to share in the long-term benefits of an accessible Arctic. Some of this increased activity in the region has the potential to challenge and potentially threaten U.S. and Canadian sovereign interests, including activities outside of the traditional military realm such as increased growing foreign investment, tourism and scientific research.

Continuing this important Canada-U.S. discussion on Arctic regional security, ACCUSARS II seeks to examine the emerging trends in the medium- and long-term aspects in the North American Arctic security environment to create a useful **Strategic Foresight Assessment oriented to the U.S. and Western Canadian Arctic regions** (Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories). Via gathering of academics and practitioners at this workshop, organizers will seek to anticipate potential North American Arctic futures using SFA methods to better identify and codify the understood capability gaps and shortfalls in identifying future risks, challenges and opportunities across Canada-U.S. security collaboration to better protect Canada and U.S. sovereign interests in the Arctic.

Recent reporting from the fall of 2020 and early 2021 highlights that the Arctic continues to warm at 3-4 times the rate of lower latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere. Arctic warming is creating a cascading number of impacts that contribute to reducing Arctic sea ice, melting ice sheets, thawing Arctic permafrost, all of which is affecting the people and animals who reside in the region. The community of Arctic scientists have been sounding concern on the changing Arctic environment for decades and continue to advance knowledge in characterizing the physical changes in the region at an increasingly fine scale.

Media reports on activities of government and industry in the Arctic abound, blending boosterism seeking to encourage Arctic development with growing concerns about the activities and intentions of non-like-minded states and non-state actors. The Russian Federation continues to invest in enhancing its military footprint and capabilities along its long Arctic shorelines. The People's Republic of China continues to advance its relationships and investment efforts with Arctic nations, to include co-development of Russian Arctic energy production. Reports on "Great Power Competition" between Russia, China, and the U.S. continues to elicit attention across the military communities associated with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). Meanwhile, reports on industry continuing its exploration and harvesting of mineral wealth and marine life along the Arctic periphery continue to signal economic opportunities in the Circumpolar North.

Planners and decision makers rely on forecasts of where Arctic changes will lead so that they can anticipate measures to mitigate hazard and risk while leveraging emerging opportunities. Most forecast methodologies are mathematically derived and are useful predictors of future outcomes as long as these are fairly consistent to historical trends. Conversely, there is enduring value in strategic foresight activities in which a multidisciplinary community of participants, with varied backgrounds, working together as a team, seek to offer 'foresight' rather than forecasts of future conditions. As the U.S. Office of Personnel Management describes:

> "Strategic foresight is not about predictions of the future. In a complex and uncertain world accurate prediction is a fiction. Strategic foresight instead, is about being prepared for different futures that are all possible, plausible and preferred." Strategic foresight calls for detailed and systematic analysis of driving forces and trends of *change* before the development of strategies or plans. Strategic foresight is aimed at finding solutions and responses that are likely to best suit the (evolving) mission and/or organization. Strategic foresight activities enable better preparedness, because they generate explicit, contestable and flexible sense of the future and in so doing, makes it possible to identify and test assumptions we have about our current environment. Strategic foresight provides insight about the meaning of possible futures which enables organizations to capitalize on opportunities and develop new business strategies that emerge from understanding those opportunities."[1]

Government and industry leverage aspects of Strategic Foresight Assessments (SFA) to advance planning and support medium- to long-term decision-making. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has advanced efforts in SFA and future looking entities within the U.S. military, notably,

[1] https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/human-capital-management/strategic-foresight/

Headquarters' U.S. Coast Guard's Future Concept Division (DCO-X) under the banner "Evergreen" leverage SFA methods and practices.

Building upon a June 2017 workshop on Security in the Arctic Borderlands Region, the North American Marine and Environmental Security Workshop in September 2018, the Alaskan Command's Arctic Symposium held in November 2019, and ACCUSARS I held in September 2020, NAADSN and ADAC are pleased to co-host the ACCUSARS II workshop **to focus on specific initiatives that will improve understanding and enhance collaboration between Canada and U.S. Arctic security and defense professionals**. It is *not* a repeat of these previous activities, but an opportunity to apply insights from these previous discussions to ongoing efforts to discern and devise solutions to practical challenges.

Led by ACCUSARS co-hosts at the North American and Arctic Defence and Security Network at Trent University at Peterborough Ontario and the Arctic Domain Awareness Center at the University of Alaska, ACCUSARS II will be held as a virtual event on **25-26 March 2021**.

Workshop Day 1 will purposely relook the ACCUSARS I intersections of regional focus from current baselines **towards a 10–15-year Strategic Foresight** oriented to the U.S. Arctic and Canada's Western Arctic. It seeks to establish, from science and practitioner viewpoints, the security implications stemming from a projected changing physical environment and climate; uncertain futures of economic opportunities; anticipated needs and likelihood of investments in surface and maritime transportation networks; infrastructure and communication needs; and the security risks from traditional and non-traditional foreign economic and military interests affecting the Western Canadian Arctic and the U.S. High North. This analysis seeks to include symmetrical and asymmetrical threats to North American security.

Workshop Day 2 will aggregate day 1 activities to **create several potential foresight future alternatives** focused on potential macro-trends that cut across the foresight futures for the U.S. and Western Canadian Arctic in order to frame gaps and shortfalls. The activities of Day 2 will illustrate and evaluate gaps and threats, yielding knowledge outcomes that support policy makers as well as defense and security practitioners. The culmination of Day 2 will be the creation of a basic baseline SFA for the U.S. and Western Canadian Arctic oriented to multidisciplinary and multidimensional risk.

Chatham House protocols will be in effect for the entire workshop. The workshop will also be recorded in order to produce a summary report, but this recording will not be released to the public.

Notes taken during the meeting will be formed into a summary report which will be shared with NAADSN and ADAC networks, including DND/CAF, DHS, and the broader community of CANUS Arctic security professionals.

Workshop Agenda

ACCUSARS Day 1: Thursday, 25 March 2021
0730-1250 Alaska Daylight Time (ADT) / 0930-1450 Mountain Daylight Time (MDT)/1130-1650 Eastern Daylight Time (EDT)

Workshop Day 1

0730-0745 ADT/0930-0945 MDT/1130-1145 EDT

Welcome and orienting remarks.

Administrative remarks by **Dr. Whitney Lackenbauer**, Network Lead, North American Arctic Defence and Security Network, Trent University, and **Maj Gen (Ret), Church Kee,** USAF, Executive Director, Arctic Domain Awareness Center, University of Alaska.

0745-0810 ADT/0945-1010 MDT/1145-1210 EDT:

Opening address. **Understanding the developing landscape of the North American Arctic. Mr. Tony Penikett**, (Confirmed) former Premier of Yukon, currently affiliated with Simon Fraser University, Vancouver, British Columbia.

0810-0920 ADT/1010-1120 MDT/1210-1320 EDT
Unclassified Trends in developing Arctic security risks to the Arctic, with a specific focus towards Alaskan and Western Canadian Arctic region: What is common and what is distinct?

Panel description and focus: In ACCUSARS I, various presenters highlighted how "great power politics" has returned globally with implications for the Arctic along multiple vectors, particularly in the military and economic spheres.

Orientation: Reflecting upon activities of concerning rises/intensification of military activities, such as the Russian military exercises and Long-Range Aviation, Chinese research cruises, other flag nation activities, and law enforcement trends towards illicit trafficking and other illegal activities, this panel will inform workshop participants on potentially important and emergent areas of security risks as related by operational-level leaders of U.S. security and defense forces and activities.

From personal and professional reflection, presenters are asked to consider the challenge and the challengers (and the associated risks) to counter in preserving Canada and U.S. security in the Arctic, and specifically (as applicable) to the Alaskan and Western Canadian Arctic. Based on such reflection, presenters are asked to consider their "projections" of current activities that may/could negatively impact Canadian-U.S. national security interests towards a 10–15-year distant future.

Items to consider (anticipated and potentially unanticipated):

- Military exercises from a variety of nations.

- Complications and risks in rising maritime traffic in the Bering, Chukchi, Beaufort Seas and Western portion of the Northwest Passage.
- Security impacts from industry efforts in resource extraction and marine life harvest.
- Changes in types of commercial ventures. (e.g., rapid rise in Arctic tourism)
- Impacts of environmental change in terms of causing crisis response.
- Political developments that result in impacts to providing Arctic security .

Panel Moderator: Church Kee

Panelists: (planned in-sequence as listed)

- MG Peter Andrysiak, USA, Deputy CDR, ALCOM and CDR, USARAK, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska. (Confirmed)
- CAPT Leanne Lusk, Commander, USCG D17 Sector Anchorage, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska. (Confirmed)
- BGen F.W. Radiff, RCAF, Canadian deputy, Alaska NORAD Region, Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, Alaska. (Confirmed)
- Mr. Shawn Peters, Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation Anchorage Alaska. (Confirmed)
- CAPT (Navy) Jake French, RCN, Deputy Commander, Joint Task Force North, Yellowknife Northwest Territories (NWT). (Confirmed)
- Assistant Commissioner, Arctic Region, Neil O'Rourke, Canadian Coast Guard, Yellowknife, NT. (Confirmed)

Note: Each panelist is anticipated to present for approximately 10-12 minutes of principally verbal remarks, followed by the remainder of time devoted to addressing questions that may materialize in chat.

Three advance questions to consider:

1. What would be the most concerning (unclassified) security challenge to impact Canada-U.S. shared security 10-15 years from now? Is this concern emanating from the actions from a foreign power, criminal activity, environmental condition, industry action or some other aspect?
2. If/as there is a need to better secure the maritime approaches and the shorelines of the CANUS sovereign borders, but the needed resources have yet to materialize 10-15 years from now…what could we start doing today to better advance improved border security in the years to come based on the resources on hand? Is it moving military and security force training and exercises to our respective shorelines? Is it re-establishing a Territorial Guard/enhanced Canadian Rangers, or?
3. What policy decisions made near term could result in supportive relationships and more inclusive understandings and partnerships between Defense and Security forces and Arctic residents? What are Canadians doing that Americans can learn from and vice versa?

0920-0930 ADT/1120-1130 MDT/1320-1330 EDT

Break

0930-1040 ADT/1130-1240 MDT/1330-1440 EDT
The Arctic Economic Security Environment: Navigating Uncertainty

Panel description and focus: Discussions during ACCUSARS I framed the re-emergence of the Arctic as an area of contestation that requires more deliberate political and economic focus. In seeking to understand the emerging Arctic economic security environment in 10-15 years distant, what are implications of local/regional uncertainties of economies in Alaskan and Western Canada's Arctic?

Orientation: This panel brings together diverse perspectives from industrial strategists, corporate leaders, Arctic technology experts, and academics to discuss emerging challenges to Economic Security in an increasingly dynamic Arctic environment, focused on regional areas of interest.

Shifting dynamics in the Arctic include increased political and economic uncertainty surrounding Petroleum exploration, northward moving fisheries, mining and mineral extraction, Infrastructure development, and the potential for new Arctic communications and other innovations to drastically reshape the technological landscape.

Items to consider (anticipated and potentially unanticipated):

- Viability/resilience of local economies in Arctic Alaska and Western Arctic Canada to economic change.
- Supportability of new economic ventures that access untapped/underleveraged petrochemical and/or other mineral resources.
- Alternative economic models for the Arctic. For example, possibility/viability in establishing mariculture and aquaculture in a region which is frozen for a number of months a year but comprise nutrient rich waters. Perhaps such an approach may work for the Bering, but not the Beaufort Sea?
- Ability to access untapped mineral resources, on land vs on the sea floor.
- Ocean acidification and impact to fisheries and marine life…and long-term health of commercial fisheries.
- Suitable conditions to establish new infrastructure in light of thawing permafrost.

Panel Moderator: Whitney Lackenbauer

Panelists: (planned in-sequence as listed)

- Dr. Heather Exner-Pirot, Member of the Saskatchewan Indigenous Economic Development Network and a Senior Consultant with Morris Interactive, Calgary, Alberta. (Confirmed)
- Mr. Taylor Holshauser, Director of Business Development, Alaska Ocean Cluster, Anchorage, Alaska. (Confirmed)
- Mr. David Clarke, President and Chief Operating Officer, Qilak LNG, LLC, Anchorage, Alaska. (Confirmed)
- Mr. Harry Flaherty, President & CEO, President and CEO of Qikiqtaaluk Corporation, Iqaluit, Nunavut. (Confirmed).

- Ms. Christi Bell, Executive Director, Business Enterprise Institute, University of Alaska Anchorage, Anchorage Alaska. (Confirmed)
- Dr. Rob Huebert, University of Calgary, Alberta (Confirmed)

Note: Each panelist is anticipated to present for approximately 10-12 minutes of principally verbal remarks, followed by the remainder of time devoted to addressing questions that may materialize in chat.

Three advance questions to consider:

1. What potential policy or regulatory decision(s) made in the near term would be more/most impactful in positively effecting Arctic Economic security 10-15 years distant? What would be the most negatively impactful decision?
2. What are some new ideas that could serve to positively catalyze Arctic economic development in a sustainable manner (oriented to the particular region that you know best)?
3. What are some true "CANUS" joint economic ventures/activities that if taken could collectively benefit Alaska and Western Canadian Arctic regions?

1040-1100 ADT/1240-1300 MDT/1440-1500 EDT

Introduction to Strategic Foresight Activity

- Orientation by CDR Aaron Delano-Johnson, USCG and LCDR Ryan Hawn, USCG HQ USCG DCO-X (Evergreen), Washington D.C. (Confirmed)

- Goal: to introduce SFA concepts and trends to North American Arctic defense and security futures, to support the development of coordinated strategies that anticipate and respond to potential risks, as well as taking advantage of opportunities that arise from a rapidly changing, complex security environment.

1100-1110 ADT/1300-1310 MDT/1500-1510 EDT

Break

1110-1220 ADT/1310-1420 MDT/1510-1620 EDT

Strategic Foresight Activity: Converting Themes and Trends into Indicators of Threat/Risk

- In 2020, the North American and Arctic Defence and Security Network (NAADSN) has applied the NATO Strategic Foresight Analysis (SFA) findings to Canadian Arctic defence and security policy and to help frame a conceptual model that anticipates and conveys an understanding of the future Canadian Arctic security environment. The Arctic Domain Awareness Center has drafted a U.S Arctic Region SFA that leverages NAADSN's findings and outlines complimentary strategies.
  - In advance of the ACCUSARS II workshop, participants will be provided with this draft SFA whose narrative outlines relationships between NAADSN SFA trends and Arctic defence and security implications across multiple scales, national), and, ideally, identifies key indicators that might suggest changing risk or threat calculations in the defence and security domains.

- Do participants agree with the assumptions and projections? Do they apply to the North American Arctic as a whole?
- Based on these observations and discussions, what are the primary indicators of changing risk or threat levels to the North American Arctic?

- In four (4) planned breakout groups, ACCUSARS participants will assess regional components of the North American Arctic defence/defense and security implications of one theme (political, human, economics/resources, and environment) in detail.
- Each breakout group targeting one of the major themes identified by the 2017 NATO Strategic Framework Assessment (SFA) as particularly relevant to defence/defense and security implications for a regional component of the North American Arctic (specifically, the Alaskan, Yukon and Northwest Territories Arctic regions). Brief descriptions of each theme will be provided by the workshop planners, as well as placemats for each respective theme, which provide a description of the ***risks, threats, challenges*** and ***interests***...associated with each theme as they relate to the most recent U.S. and Canadian documents on Arctic strategy. The 4 breakout themes, including the planned breakout group moderator, are:
    - Group 1: Political aspects - Moderated by Troy Bouffard, CASR, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks Alaska. (Confirmed)
    - Group 2: The Roles of Remote Communities - Moderated by Dr. Lil Alessa, President's Professor, University of Idaho, Moscow Idaho. (Confirmed)
    - Group 3: Environmental aspects - Moderated by Dr. Craig Tweedie, Professor, Biological Sciences - Environmental Science and Engineering - Environmental Science (College of Science) University of Texas, El Paso Texas. (Confirmed)
    - Group 4: Economic / Resources - Moderated by Dr. Rob Huebert, University of Calgary, Alberta. (Confirmed)

1220-1240 ADT/1420-1440 MDT/1620-1640 EDT
Strategic Foresight Activity - reports and discussion

1240-1250 ADT/1440-1450 MDT/1640-1650 EDT
Daily Wrap-Up and Agenda for Day 2 (Led by Whitney and Church)

ACCUSARS Day 2, Friday, 26 March 2021
0800-1250 ADT / 1000-1450 MDT/1200-1650 EDT

Workshop Day 2

0800-0810 ADT/1000-1010 MDT/1200-1210 EDT
Administrative remarks by Dr. Whitney Lackenbauer, Network Lead, North American Arctic Defence and Security Network, Trent University, and Church Kee, Executive Director, Arctic Domain Awareness Center, University of Alaska

0810-0930 ADT/1010-1130 MDT/1210-1330 EDT

Arctic Residents of Alaska and Western Canada: Arctic Security starts here.

Panel description and focus: Discussions during ACCUSARS I highlighted how changes to the physical environment bring new opportunities as well as tremendous challenges for Indigenous communities and other Arctic residents. Northern peoples bring essential capacity and knowledge to security and defence in the Arctic, and it is incumbent on US and Canadian policymakers to nurture positive relationships with these core rightsholders and stakeholders.

Orientation: This panel brings together Public Safety professionals, biologists, Native Health researchers, Arctic Subsistence Hunters and Arctic Science Leaders to discuss various aspects of potential, 10–15-year distant security challenges to Arctic Residents. Arctic residents face a uniquely dynamic convergence of threats from pandemics, subsistence species migration, health and food security challenges, and local foreign influence. This panel seeks to address these concerns from a local/granular level in Arctic Alaska and Western (& Arctic) Canada.

Items to consider (anticipated and potentially unanticipated):

- Sustainability of subsistence-based lifestyles due to changing conditions on the Arctic's physical environment.
- Ability to provide suitable health care in remote/austere Arctic locations? What has been the impact of Coronavirus 2019 (COVID 19) on local well being in Arctic Alaska and Arctic (Western) Canada?
- Vulnerabilities of local lifestyles/livelihood to variances in external (to the region) policy decisions.
- Local and place-based knowledge insights of emerging foreign activities.
- Infrastructure needs of the future to advance improved elements of security.
- What kinds of investments in business development, health care, transportation/infrastructure, (airports, seaport facilities, etc.) should be made soon to effect better conditions to enhance economic security in 10-15 years distant?

Panel Moderator: by Maj Conrad Schubert, Joint Task Force North, Yellowknife NWT.

Panelists: (planned in-sequence as listed)

- Ms. Bridget Larocque, Policy Advisor/Researcher, Arctic Athabaskan Council Yellowknife, Northwest Territories. (Confirmed)
- Dr. Liza Mack, Executive Director, Aleut International Association, Anchorage, Alaska. (Confirmed)
- Mr. Ted Smith, Tribal Health Emergency Preparedness Manager, Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, Anchorage, Alaska. (Confirmed)
- Mr. Ken Smith, Grand Chief, Gwich'in Tribal Council and Chair, Gwich'in Development Corporation, Inuvik. (Invited)
- Mr. Nagruck Harcharek, Director of Operations, (and former Director of Science) Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corporation, Utqiagvik, Alaska (Confirmed)

- Dr. Peter Kikkert, Irving Shipbuilding Chair of Arctic Policy and Assistant Professor of Public Policy, St. Francis Xavier University, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. (Confirmed)

Note: Each panelist is anticipated to present for approximately 10-12 minutes of principally verbal remarks, followed by the remainder of time devoted to addressing questions that may materialize in chat.

Three advance questions to consider:

1. What could the anticipated impact of a closure or significant reduction of North Slope Alaska petrochemical extraction to local economies, and what could mitigate or alleviate such an impact?
2. Are there reasons to be concerned about the possibilities of foreign national interests/investments, or other aspects in and around the locations in which the panelists have unique insights and understandings? Why or why not?
3. How big a concern is regional food security in the coming years (particularly, focused on 10-15 years distant future)?

0930-0940 ADT/1130-1140 MDT/1330-1340 EDT
Break

0940-1050 ADT/1140-1250 MDT/1340-1450 EDT:
Insights into Maritime operations and environmental change

Panel description and focus: Presentations during ACCUSARS I reinforced how an unpredictable, changing Arctic requires continuous reassessment of geopolitical and environmental conditions and domain awareness.

Orientation This panel brings together Naval, Coast Guard, defense strategy professionals to discuss emerging risks/threats to waterways caused by environmental and geopolitical change. Panelists will seek to describe the emerging roles of maritime/sea operations forces, (oriented to Alaska and Western Canadian Arctic regions) as well as other government departments/agencies, in demonstrating sovereignty, enforcing laws, and exercising deterrence against activities that undermine or threaten to undermine CANUS interests in the 10-15 years distant North American Arctic?

Items to consider (anticipated and potentially unanticipated):

- Managing risk to Maritime Transportation in a region with very little safety response resources.
- The long-awaited arrival of improved domain awareness and communications/connectivity?
- Commercial infrastructure investments in ports and transportation nodes that provide dual use for civil-military operations.
- Future measures to advance persistent presence and associated monitoring.

- Understanding the changing conditions along Arctic coastlines.
- Technologies that aid response in search and rescue, disaster response and humanitarian assistance, suitable to the Arctic region.

Panel Moderator: Troy Bouffard, Center for Arctic Security and Resilience, UAF, Fairbanks, Alaska. (Pending confirmation)

Panelists:

- Dr. Lilian "Doc" Alessa, President's Professor, University of Idaho, Moscow Idaho. (Confirmed)
- Mr. Shannon Jenkins, USCG, USCG Senior Arctic Policy Advisor, HQ USCG (CG-5PW). (Confirmed)
- Dr. Craig Tweedie, Professor, Biological Sciences - Environmental Science and Engineering - Environmental Science (College of Science) University of Texas, El Paso, Texas. (Confirmed)
- Dr. Adam Lajeunesse, Irving Shipbuilding Chair in Canadian Arctic Marine Security Policy and Assistant Professor at the Brian Mulroney Institute of Gouvernement, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, Nova Scotia. (Confirmed)
- LCdr Hal Shiels, Royal Canadian Navy, Ottawa. (Confirmed)
- Mr. Steve Thompson, Acting Superintendent, Maritime Search and Rescue – Canadian Coast Guard, Arctic Region, Ottawa. (Confirmed)

Note: Each panelist is anticipated to present for approximately 10-12 minutes of principally verbal remarks, followed by the remainder of time devoted to addressing questions that may materialize in chat.

Three advance questions to consider:

1. In order to advance Arctic maritime safety and security into the future, what forms and level of information needs are required? How do we operate in this environment to achieve these effects?
2. If/as traffic increases substantially in the next 10-15 years, what is needed to effect better maritime transportation management? How can CANUS maritime oriented practitioner's better share "best practices" in such management?
3. As Permafrost continues to thaw (and in some cases, melts) and ground gives way to erosion, how can suitable infrastructure be developed that is resilient to evolving Arctic conditions?

1050-1105 ADT/1250-1305 MDT/1450-1305 EDT

Introduction to Strategic Foresight Activity 2

- A 15 min orientation of Activity 2 by CDR Aaron Delano-Johnson, USCG and LCDR Ryan Hawn, USCG HQ USCG DCO-X (Evergreen), Washington D.C. (Confirmed)

1105-1220 ADT/1305-1420 MDT/1305-1420 EDT

Strategic Foresight Activity: Addressing and Prioritizing security concerns.

- Please **reference ACCUSARS II Read Ahead Package (pages 5-6**), or Agenda Annex below.
- Planning to evaluate and consider 3 alternative futures, based on 3 principal components: Economy, Environment and Security (Law enforcement and Defense).
- Alternative Futures:
    - ***Today is tomorrow.*** A linear projection of today's current baseline. (Very little has changed in environment, economic and overall security).
    - ***Rising China and Rapidly Warming Arctic.*** A projection in which China's rising power and environmental concerns catalyze and prioritizes challenges and concerns.
    - ***Russia reconciles with the west to check rising China, with a predictably warming Arctic.*** Canada, U.S. and Europe reclaim a dominate economy, and climate warms at predicted and so far, manageable rates.

- In four (4) breakout groups, ACCUSARS participants will identify key priorities for North American defence/defense and security collaboration, oriented to Alaska and Western Canada. Given the changing nature of the threats through/to/in the North American Arctic, are ***we investing in the right capabilities***? Looking to the future, how can research & development help to identify and develop other capabilities that would support CANUS objectives in the Arctic? Breakout group monitors:

    - Group 1: Political aspects - Moderated by Mr. Troy Bouffard, CASR, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks Alaska. (Confirmed)
    - Group 2: The Roles of Remote Communities - Moderated by Dr. Lil Alessa, President's Professor, University of Idaho, Moscow Idaho. (Confirmed)
    - Group 3: Environmental aspects - Moderated by Dr. Craig Tweedie, Professor, Biological Sciences - Environmental Science and Engineering - Environmental Science (College of Science) University of Texas, El Paso Texas. (Confirmed)
    - Group 4: Economic / Resources - Moderated by Dr. Rob Huebert, University of Calgary, Alberta. (Confirmed)

1220-1240 ADT/1420-1440 MDT/1620-1640 EDT
Arctic Research Priorities Activity - reports and discussion

1240-1250 ADT/1440-1450 MDT/1640-1650 EDT
Final workshop wrap-up remarks by Church Kee and Whitney Lackenbauer

Workshop venue - Online via Zoom.

Day 1 (25 Mar 2021)

Join Zoom Meeting
ID: 87926501105
Passcode: 344475
(US) +1 301-715-8592
Passcode: 344475

87926501105@zoomcrc.com
Passcode: 344475

Day 2 (26 Mar 2021)

Join Zoom Meeting
ID: 84787290732
Passcode: 035075
(US) +1 253-215-8782
Passcode: 035075
84787290732@zoomcrc.com
Passcode: 035075

Workshop method - Panel presentations followed by breakout group reflections, which is captured and promulgated via a comprehensive report.

Workshop objective - Workshop planners seek insights from workshop participants for their professional and informed perspectives in order to create a report of concerns, opportunities, recommendations and inquiries to address anticipated challenges to the medium and longer term North American Arctic security environment (oriented to Alaska and Western Canadian Arctic).

Notes taken during the meeting will be formed into a summary report, allowing coordination across the community of planners. Once finalized, the report will be provided to the community of CANUS Arctic Security Professionals. The report will also be shared with the workshop planner's respective Arctic Research Community of Interest. A tailored journal article and/or other deliverables may also be suitable follow-on considerations.

Subsequent Workshops - September 2021 – ACCUSARS III: Developing a regionally focused SFA oriented to Eastern Canadian Arctic and Greenland.

Annex: (*copied from ACCUSARS II Read Ahead Package*)
As a starting point to ACCUSARS II, planners are describing three "plausible future alternatives" oriented to the year 2035. These futures are oriented to three principal factors: Environment, Economy and Security (traditional law enforcement and defense). While the term "security" can serve as a follow-on word to a number of descriptive concerns (such as economic security, environmental security, etc.), for the sake of ACCUSARS II, organizers are artificially constraining the factors that define future alternatives to the above 3 (economy, environment and security). Influenced by different dynamics of change in regional economy, environment and impacted by a number of geostrategic and governance influences to security, ACCUSARS II organizers have devised three alternative futures:

1. ***Today is tomorrow.*** A linear projection of today's current baseline. (Very little has changed in environment, economic and overall security). Factors:
    a. Geostrategic influences seek stability for international political discourse,
    b. Russia's Arctic military buildup stagnates.
    c. China's Arctic ambitions slow due to pressures elsewhere

d. Arctic environmental changes dampen, confounding Arctic science, Arctic icepack slows the rate of diminishment.
e. Economy stagnates due to crushing global debt from massive overspending on COVID19 relief from 2020-2023. Arctic economies remain weak but functioning.
f. Subsistence lifestyles continue but are complicated by stagnate natural resources.
g. Power generation across Arctic Alaska, Yukon and NT gets more stable with microgrids and alternative resources providing heat and electricity.
h. Fish stocks move from Bering into Chukchi Sea.
i. Storm surge and flooding continue across Arctic coastal regions but is manageable.

2. ***Rising China and Rapidly Warming Arctic.*** A projection in which China's rising power and environmental concerns catalyze and prioritizes challenges and concerns. Factors:
    a. Arctic warming reaches a point in which Greenland ice sheet dramatically melts at rates exponentially higher than 2021.
    b. Arctic Ocean cold water layer overlying warm Atlantic current degrades to the point where Arctic sea ice largely melts each season.
    c. Permafrost and erosion escalate, Bering, Chukchi and Beaufort Sea coastal regions are unable to stabilize older construction due to deterioration in soil conditions.
    d. Economy is constrained by wide-spread carbon caps, greatly diminishing Canada and U.S. market ability to compete in Global markets.
    e. China, less constrained by carbon caps and favorable trade relations, exploits its advantage to become the number 1 global economy.
    f. New Natural Gas technologies make LNG a "Green" resource.
    g. Fish stocks, originally in Bering, now found in Beaufort Sea. Mackenzie River delta feeds nutrients into local waters that combined with warming conditions greatly escalate available fish proteins.
    h. Storm surges and flooding across North American "Western" Arctic becomes chronic, costly and deadly.
    i. Increased access to former ice-covered regions results in a rush for resources in minerals in on and offshore regions in the North American Arctic (minus petroleum).
    j. Emboldened by economy, China invests heavily in security forces, now escorts vessels through the Bering Straits and into the Arctic basin for trans-polar commerce.
    k. Russia's military advancement suffers, and economic partnership with China transitions to one in which China dictates terms to Russia, and Russia complies, because it has no other real alternative.
3. ***Russia reconciles with the west to check rising China with a predictably warming Arctic.*** Canada, U.S. and Europe reclaim a dominate economy, and climate warms at predicted and so far, manageable rates. Factors:
    a. Russia decides that Arctic nations need to band together to counter concerns from "outside the Arctic." Moscow reaches out to Washington and Ottawa for special relationship to counter concerns from Indo-Pacific region, considered unfavorable to Moscow.
    b. Arctic warming continues, but technology solutions are keeping warming rates manageable (for example, Permafrost degradation remains largely in check.

c. Economies in Canada and U.S. regain footing following post COVID 19 double digit inflation, followed by sharp recession and onward recovery.
d. Arctic economies discover new sustainable resource, receive outside investments and build-up of local industry along the Beaufort Sea regions.
e. Due to economic growth, new investment in roads and airports commence.
f. Arctic communities experience lower costs for logistics due to the development of Arctic capable airships, with a rise in quality of lifestyles.
g. Rising economy and less severe weather, brings in new residents with seeking to live their goals of "North to the Future."
h. Russia vessels, expand their presence across the Arctic basin to "protect Arctic nations from non-Arctic nations."
i. Tourism rises and a corresponding investment in ports and attractions, interests to see the Northwest Passage becomes highly sought adventures.

In reviewing these alternatives, what are associated risks, challenges, concerns, threats and interests? What kinds of capabilities and what kinds of policy priorities should be sought? ***These alternatives are intended to be leveraged in ACCUSARS II Breakout Groups on Day 2.***