

3. REGIONAL AND EMERGING NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES

[Including ENVIRONMENT AND SECURITY ISSUES (Topics 3-5-3.10 and 3.41–3.46)]

[Related topics: 1.12, 1.17, 1.18, 1.20, 1.25, 2.5, 2.21, 5.2, 5.10, 5.11]

HIGHEST PRIORITY TOPICS FOR FY 09 (3.1 THROUGH 3.10):

3.1 Conduct a regional stability and stabilization assessment.

- Define a region (sub-national, nation, trans-national, multinational) that might be subject to instability/failure.
- Specify the severity and extent of the consequences of failure to United States security interests.
- Identify, relate, and rank order factors leading to failure in your case.
- Identify a range of intervention policies/programs/tools and technologies that could increase stability and delay, defer, or prevent failure.
- Identify stakeholders, including state and non-state actors, IGOs, NGOs, and their likely reactions to stabilization efforts, willingness to accept constructive roles in that process, or likelihood to oppose efforts at stabilization.
- Specify DoD roles and DoD partnership roles (interagency and international) in regional stabilization.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1a

Key Terms: failed states, failing states, regional instability, regional stabilization, RSAT (Regional Stabilization Assessment Team), non-state actor, IGO, NGO

3.2 Examine foreign perceptions of United States security policy/strategy.

- How do national and international perceptions affect US assurance, dissuasion, and deterrence strategies and their effectiveness?
- Assess the US military's influence on foreign perceptions of America.
- What should the military's role be in strategic communications in support of strategy?
- Does an opinion-shaping strategy require region or nation-specific modifications?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1a

Key terms: strategic culture, policy perception, strategic communication

3.3 What factors will impact future strategies for permanent, ad hoc, and contingency basing?

- Include base access, entry, and exit strategies in your assessment.
- Assess how political, cultural, economic, environmental, and military factors play in basing strategies today and into the future.
- Conduct a tsunami relief basing case study and assess lessons learned.

- Address the role of military assistance and other mil-mil programs, and of strategic communications and influence in basing strategies.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1a

Key Terms: overseas basing strategies, traditional allies, cooperative partners, interagency issues, strategic influence, strategic communications

3.4 Examine different approaches to transitions across post-conflict phases.

- Examine transitions both within and between post-conflict phases, with special emphasis on the transition from military to civilian control.
- Interagency operations: How can we better operationalize the concept and institutionalize ad hoc success from the field?
- Conduct case studies of civilian-military team models (such as CORDS in Vietnam, PRTs in Afghanistan, etc.)
- Evaluate how such transitions, and preparation for stability operations in general, have been incorporated into exercises, training, and education.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1a

Key terms: combat operations, stability operations, US force structure, troop density, counter-insurgency, post-war stabilization, conflict termination

3.5 Identify the strategic implications to military operations of existing or future international environmental conventions or more regionalized agreements.

- Explore in detail a specific multi-lateral environmental agreement – such as:
 - Climate change and greenhouse gases, e.g., Kyoto Protocol.
 - Protection of the marine environment, e.g., London Convention;
 - Regional regulation of ocean dumping , e.g., North East Atlantic regimes;
 - Protection of the ozone layer, e.g., Montreal Protocol;
 - Transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, e.g., Basel Convention;
 - Registration, evaluation, authorization and restrictions of chemicals, e.g., European Union legislation REACH impact to import of US products.
 - Public participation, access to environmental information, and adherence to environmental justice, e.g., Aarhus Convention.
 - Control of invasive species, e.g. Plant Protection Convention [note: US Executive Order 13112; issues with military vehicle wash downs]
- Assess implications of elevating global environmental threats/vulnerabilities to international security agendas, e.g., climate change.
- Examine the role of the US military in supporting international efforts to address environmental crime related to the illegal trade in commodities (e.g., ozone depleting substances, toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes, endangered species) that can seriously undermine multilateral environmental agreements.
- Examine the military, political, and legal implications posed by military systems required to preserve US strategic options, e.g., active military sonar; continued critical use of halons by the US military for force protection.
- What are the implications to US reputation for non-conformance with multi-lateral environmental agreements, to include relations with partner militaries?

- What are the constraints these agreements place on the regional COCOMs?
- What policies should be implemented to preserve US strategic options?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191 and Ms. Betsey Kimmerly, AEPI, 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300

Priority: 1a

Key terms: environmental agreements, climate change, Basel, Kyoto, Aarhus, REACH,, ozone depleting substances, hazardous wastes, toxic chemicals, invasive species, marine environment, sonar, environmental crime and justice

3.6 How might the US provide global leadership on climate change?

- Assess implications to the US military of planned efforts to elevate climate change to international security agendas, e.g., UN Security Council and US legislative proposals to place climate change on security agendas.
 - How should the national security consequences of climate change be addressed in national security and national defense strategies?
 - Assess the need for a Department of Defense “climate action plan”.
 - How can the US military enhance operational capability by improved business practices and innovative energy efficient technologies?
- Examine the likelihood of strategic partnerships (e.g., between the US and China, US and India) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 - What is the impact on the long-term sustainability of each nation?
 - How might this partnership impact developing nations, e.g., help build institutional capacity and resiliency to better manage climate impacts?
 - What are the security implications of such a relationship?
 - What are the likely roadblocks or obstacles to such a partnership?
 - What role would each country’s military play in such a partnership?
- What regions are likely to see the greatest catastrophes and/or conflict over critical resources with US interests should the earth continue to warm, and what strategies should the US consider in addressing such threats?
 - How can water resources be managed to prevent famine, conflict over arable land, and mass population migrations, e.g., Sub-Sahara Africa?
 - What regions are most vulnerable to conflict over glacial water, e.g., Asian agricultural productivity, and most impacted by sea level rise?
 - How can indigenous peoples be included in developing sustainable mitigation and adaptation strategies in areas prone to natural disasters and climate change effects, e.g., Arctic, Amazon, Africa, Himalayas?
 - How could changes in climate exacerbate or ameliorate stresses on agriculture, land and water resources, and biodiversity in the US?
 - What is the impact to US military installation?
 - How can the US military best prepare to respond to these challenges?

POC: Mr. Joe Vallone, AEPI, 703-607-0487, DSN 327-0487, Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191, and Kent Butts, US Army War College, 717-245-3728

Priority: 1a

Key terms: climate change, adaptation, global leadership, sustainability, national security and national defense strategies, China, India, Africa, Asia, partnership, capacity, resiliency, droughts, famine, indigenous peoples, installations

3.7 Examine the potential impact from climate change on the strategic importance of the Arctic and Antarctic, and examine the environmental consequences from increased use and access to these regions.

- What modifications to policy, doctrine, strategy are required to address the changing security situation while protecting the environment of both regions?
- What are the environmental risks associated with increased access and traffic?
- How can nations cooperate more closely to protect the environment, while ensuring greater freedom of access to new sources of natural resources?
- What is the potential impact on US and allied military readiness and security?
- What is the military role in minimizing the environmental impact from future operations, training, and exercises in these much more accessible regions?
- Are existing institutions sufficient to address national security and environmental issues in these regions, and, if not, what regional frameworks are required to provide for long-term sustainability of natural resources?
- What steps should be taken to protect or relocate coastal assets, e.g., critical infrastructure?

POC: Mr. John Fittipaldi, AEPI, 703-604-2307, DSN 664-2307, Mr. Joe Vallone, AEPI, 703-607-0487, DSN 327-0487, Kent Butts, US Army War College, 717-245-3728.

Priority: 1a

Key terms: Climate change, Arctic, Antarctic, environment, risk, access, transit, natural resources, sustainability, policy, doctrine, strategy, critical infrastructure.

3.8 How does reliance on non-renewable energies and natural resources dependencies influence US national security interests?

- Examine alternate strategies to reduce US dependency on foreign oil and implications to US energy strategy and implications to the US military
- Examine how renewable energy systems (RES) and technologies can promote increased energy security by decreasing dependency on imported energies.
- Identify institutional impediments to renewable energy systems use at military fixed installations and in deployments in support of operations and exercises.
- Examine regional dependencies (e.g., European Union-Russian, US-Venezuelan, Russian-Ukraine energy relationships) and the potential US response should an energy-rich nation use its resources to coerce other nations by restricting shipments, especially to an energy-poor nation.
- Examine the strategic importance of the Arctic and Antarctic regions with respect to greater access to oil reserves resulting from future climate change.
- Examine the full costs and benefits in vigorously pursuing domestic energy resources, and resulting impacts and risk to US national security of inaction.
- Explore security implications of dependence on the open market for strategic minerals or critical materials, e.g., China, India.

- Examine the role of new strategic minerals to US national security.
- Examine the strategic importance of ecosystem services, e.g., resources and processes supplied by natural ecosystems, to US national security.

POC: , Mr. Joe Vallone, AEPI, 703-607-0487, DSN 327-0487, Mr. John Fittipaldi, AEPI , 703-604-2307, DSN 664-2307 and Dr. Kent Butts, US Army War College, 717-245-3728

Priority: 1a

Key terms: renewable and non-renewable energies, strategic minerals and materials, Arctic, Atlantic, Russia, China, natural resources, ecosystem services

3.9 Assess the role of **emerging/resurgent diseases and pandemics** as a challenge to national security and to force protection efforts and considerations.

- Explore the impact of encroachment on increasing incidence of infectious disease and pandemics, e.g., the potential for previously undisturbed bio-diverse habitats and ecosystems to provide a bridge for the transmission of pathogens resulting from encroachment by human and domesticated animals.
- Explore the impact of the expansion of protected ecosystems from increased contact of wildlife on human and domesticated animal health, e.g., expansion of Transfrontier Conservation Areas in Southern Africa and concerns related to the spread of rabies to human populations already weakened by HIV/AIDs.
- Assess the impact of climate change to outbreaks of diseases and pandemics and the potential impact to the health of US military forces.
- Characterize the relationship between disease pandemics and demographics.
- What are the likely scenarios that have the potential to threaten US forces at home and abroad, and what are the broader implications to US national security and global health, well-being and security?
- Explore how military forces can carry out missions in high threat regions across a full spectrum of operations, exercises, and engagement activities?
- Examine the role and organization of the military and its relationship with other allied partners and international stakeholders in managing threats posed from infectious diseases and pandemics?
- Should military forces be involved in controlling and eliminating disease?

POC: Mr. Steve Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191 and Ms. Betsey Kimmerly, AEPI, 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300

Priority: 1a

Key terms: disease, pathogens, pandemics, force protection, encroachment, HIV, AIDS, ecosystems, domesticated animals, health, transfrontier conservation areas.

3.10 What are the **environmental security issues** (e.g., environmental resource degradation, depletion, scarcity) that, if left unchecked, may erode governmental legitimacy, contribute to increasing intrastate or broader regional instability, and foster conditions that **encourage terrorism**?

- How do environmental factors contribute to weak, failing, and failed states?

- How influential are these environmental factors in fostering terrorism, e.g., are their effects primarily direct or indirect, or do they work in some combination?
- How might resource abundance lead to inequitable access and unsustainable practices that can contribute to regional instability and potentially to conflict?
- How might addressing environmental security issues and sustainable practices be influential in discouraging underlying conditions that encourage terrorism?
- How can the US security cooperation plans of the Combatant Commands (COCOMs) and Services be used to address the underlying conditions?
- What is the role of the US and COCOMs in addressing the environmental legacy of formerly occupied territories, e.g., former Soviet Republics, Africa?
- How can COCOMs use environmental security and sustainability issues to help other militaries build legitimacy and reduce terrorist sanctuaries?
- How effective have the geographic COCOMs been in promoting the concepts and practice of environmental security and sustainability?
- How might US military doctrine and operational planning be modified to address the factors that may encourage increased insurgency and terrorism?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191, Dr. Kent Butts, US Army War College, 717-245-3728

Priority: 1a

Key terms: environmental security, environmental legacy, resource degradation, depletion, and scarcity, resource abundance, terrorism, insurgency, sustainability, weak, failing, and failed states, Former Soviet Republics, Africa, doctrine,

OTHER TOPICS FOR FY 09 GROUPED BY SUB-TOPIC AND PRIORITY (3.11-3.56):

Transregional Security Issues

3.11 How can the DoD enhance the process of building partner nation security relationships and enhance partner military capabilities?

- How does the US assure allies and friends of its commitment to their security?
- How does the US dissuade future military competition? What are some meaningful historical analogies of dissuasion?
- How can the effectiveness of various security assistance tools such as IMET, Subject Matter Expert Exchange, FMS, multilateral exercises, counterpart visits, etc., be measured?
- What roles can regional centers play to enhance partnering?
- Building partner capability: In what areas/activities do we need to be able to effectively partner?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1

Key terms: security relationships, IMET, Subject Matter Expert Exchange, FMS, multilateral, regional centers, JSETS, MEDCAPS

3.12 Analyze strategic learning in military organizations

- Compare and evaluate the utility of Service and other tactical and operational lessons-learned programs.
- Address how to extend these programs upward to the strategic level, and how to incorporate the essential civil-military dimension for strategic application.
- How can this process be institutionalized for these lessons to be translated into actionable DoD programs?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1

Key terms: lessons learned, organizational culture, organizational learning, strategic change, change management

3.13 Identify and analyze cultural schisms that could lead to future regional or trans-regional cultural conflicts.

- Assess the socioeconomic, religious, and demographic factors that contribute to the development of radical Islam, and to cultural radicalism more generally.
- Assess the compatibility of radical cultural interpretations and democracy in selected regions.
- What should be the primary cultural considerations for military planners?
- How can planners best incorporate cultural considerations into theater campaign and action plans?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1

Key terms: radicalism, culture clash, religion, democracy

3.14 Examine the roles of cross-cultural competence and cultural awareness/expertise in US military activities.

- Assess how cross-cultural competence or cultural awareness/expertise on the part of US military personnel has made or could have made a difference in US military mission effectiveness, drawing information from existing lessons-learned or interviews/debriefs conducted by the INSS project researcher.
- Assess selected unintended consequences for US military mission accomplishment of lack of cross-cultural competence or cultural awareness/expertise by military personnel, drawing information from existing lessons-learned or interviews/debriefs conducted by the INSS project researcher.
- Assess the differing needs for cross-cultural competence or cultural awareness/expertise by service members of different rank, service and specialization (suggest that this study offer 3-5 distinct categories as the basis for analysis and comparison).
- Determine categories of currently missing information in this domain that should have a high priority for further research.
- Identify limitations of existing US military data bases and processes of debriefing and compiling lessons-learned for identifying training deficiencies in cross-cultural competence and cultural awareness/expertise.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1

Key Terms: culture, cultural awareness, cultural expertise, cross-cultural competence, foreign area officers, international affairs specialists

3.15 Conduct a current inventory and preliminary comparative analysis of language and culture education and training programs across the US military.

- Compile a comprehensive listing of institutions, centers, researchers and contractors involved in militarily-relevant language and cross-cultural research, education and training in the United States military establishment.
- For the list above, provide a brief descriptive overview of the focus, objectives and achievements (to date) of each identified institution/center/program.
- To the extent possible, determine the degree to which each above institution/center/program has implemented an agenda (or has had its agenda implemented) in actual education or training programs, including the degree to which the program has been implemented and the time elapsed to date and any empirical or anecdotal results of the training, if available.
- Identify the deficiency or problems that each above institution/center/program sought to resolve in its culture and language programs. Describe the approach(es) actually used to resolve the perceived deficiency or problem. Describe the mechanisms employed to assess the results of the education or training. (Determine if the measurement of success is based on student performance/operational effectiveness or simply degree of student exposure to training material.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1

Key Terms: culture, language, education and training

3.16 Evaluate the DoD approach since 11 September 2001 to achievement of greater language proficiency and cross-cultural competence.

- Provide a brief historical overview of the evolution of DoD interest in language proficiency and cross-cultural competence, with particular attention to the difference prior to and after September 11, 2001.
- Provide a summary and assessment of the official DoD documents and pronouncements since September 11, 2001 that articulate a need for greater language proficiency and cross-cultural competence and summarize the objective(s) for any program or changes specified in these documents/pronouncements.
- Describe how DoD officials assess the problem that required solution (e.g. indicate how DoD obtained the evidence for the requirement and how the need for change was evaluated and conceptualized within DoD).
- Describe the ongoing efforts and resulting successes of OSD and Joint Staff actors in managing programs to increase language proficiency and cross-cultural competence.

- Provide an overall assessment of the impact to date of DoD efforts to manage and promote greater language proficiency and cross-cultural competence, assess opportunities to achieve greater coherence and efficiency.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1

Key Terms: culture, cross-cultural competence, language, foreign area officers, international affairs specialist

3.17 Examine the foundations and endurance of US military effectiveness.

- Identify the political, economic, technological, social, and operational foundations and trends that are affecting US military power.
- What is the set of evolving roles for the US military instrument in contributing to or detracting from international stability?
- How do other countries view US military power? Are those views changing?
- Identify and analyze potential rivals and threats to US military power.
- What impact would the loss of US military effectiveness have on the US world role?
- What strategies could the US pursue to enhance US military effectiveness?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key terms: military power, military capability, threat environment, US role in the world

3.18 Examine the effectiveness of global and regional security arrangements.

- Analyze the evolving role of the UN, NATO, and/or other regional security arrangements.
- Under what conditions and in what situations should the United States defer to regional security structures?
- Conduct a case study analysis of regional security conflict management (Sierra Leone? Sudan-Darfur?).

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key terms: UN, UN Security Council, NATO, bilateral security, multilateral security, OAU

3.19 Assess how the DOD can and should anticipate and adapt to increasing rates of change in key dimensions of the international security environment.

- Do current review and projection processes (DSB, QDR) provide adequate and timely projections and guidance?
- Do current planning and programming processes encourage productive innovation and adaptive evolution?
- What has the DoD's transformation experience taught us about change management in the US military?
- Examine the relative role of the services in force transformation.
- Recommend adjustments in vision, strategy, and policy.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key terms: transformation, innovation, strategy, change management

3.20 Evaluate the ability of the United States to effectively integrate national security policy and strategy across the necessary range of agencies.

- Assess the basis for the increasing requirements for interagency integration?
- Analyze how US national security agencies integrate global strategy and policy with one another.
- Analyze how key DoD agencies integrate strategy and policy with one another. Is this an appropriate model for interagency integration?
- Recommend education, training, and force development initiatives to enhance interagency integration.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key terms: integration, strategy, policy, interagency, PDD-56, multinational, joint

3.21 Evaluate the historical and/or potential effect of methods for advancing theater security cooperation beyond traditional Foreign Military Sales and International Military Education and Training programs. Possible topics of investigation include, but are not limited to:

- Post-terrorist event consequence management
- Disaster relief
- Accounting for POWs/MIAs from past conflicts
- Personnel recovery cooperation
- Civil search and rescue exercises
- Environmental monitoring and cleanup

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key Terms: IMET, FMS, TSCP, personnel accounting, personnel recovery, partnership, COCOMs, climate

3.22 Identify and analyze unprecedented cross-regional defense relationships, including cross-regional defense industry and military cooperation.

- Catalogue and assess past examples of similar cooperative arrangements (Russia-India, Russia-Peru).
- Conduct case analyses of ongoing developments (India-Brazil-South Africa defense cooperation; Chile-China).
- Propose policy options for US unilateral and multilateral responses to cross-regional defense cooperation.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key Terms: defense cooperation, defense industry cooperation, co-production

3.23 Examine the operational and strategic effectiveness of the “strategic pause.”

- Develop the concept of the strategic pause as a conflict strategy and as a conflict termination strategy.
- Conduct case analyses of past applications of the concept and conditions affecting the relative contributions of the strategic pause.
- Specify more general factors affecting the utility of the strategic pause, and develop situational factors that mark its utility in individual cases.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key Terms: strategic pause, conflict management, conflict termination

3.24 Evaluate opportunities and constraints posed by international law and multilateral regimes as they affect US national security policy and military operations.

- How have specific international laws or regimes (Geneva Conventions, law of war, ICC) affected US policy and operations?
- Can or should the United States use international law or regimes to enhance partnership, engagement, and international cooperation?
- How should future international agreements take into account the evolution of concepts of international law, to include non-Western approaches to law?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 3

Key Terms: international law, law of war, ICC, Geneva Conventions

3.25 Define “security” as it will apply in the future global system.

- Trace past effects on the concept from global change and instability.
- Relate the evolution of the concept of “national security” to developing conceptions of human security, energy security, environmental security and sustainability.
- Is there an emerging concept of “strategic security” as relevant to the US military?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 3

Key Terms: security, national security, energy security, environmental security, human security, strategic security

3.26 Develop and analyze security implications of post-Westphalian models of global organization.

- Examine concepts of sovereignty and security as they relate to states, various non-state actors, and individuals.
- What are the roles of traditional law and international norms?
- What are the primary emerging system dynamics, and how do these relate to traditional security practices and instruments?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 3

Key Terms: globalization, international governance

Regional Security Issues

Middle East

3.27 Assess US policy options, and their military implications, toward Iran.

- How might the United States productively engage Iran on regional security concerns and Iran's nuclear programs? What role can military strategy and force posture play in this engagement?
- How can US military strategy support public diplomacy toward Iran and its regional neighbors?
- Can Iran be dissuaded from completing its weapons program? Can it be deterred once that program is completed?
- Is there a military prevention or preemption option for the United States? For Israel? With what spillover effects/consequences?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1

Key terms: Iran, WMD, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, public diplomacy, preemptive strike

3.28 Assess the changing dynamics of Gulf security.

- What are the long-term security implications of US presence and operations in the region? Included a range of outcomes to current operations as planning scenarios.
- What are the long-term implications of any continued US force basing in the region?
- What are the trade-offs between energy security/supply stability and conflict management in the region?
- Under what conditions would other states follow Iran's nuclear ambitions?
- Assess the potential role of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) as a regional security framework.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1

Key terms: Persian Gulf, energy security, Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), US basing

3.29 Assess the potential for, and drivers behind, future instability across the Lavant.

- Define the regional and global implications of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and assess the capacity of the United States to exercise leverage in the conflict.
- Examine the significant role that Lebanon plays in the regional conflict, and suggest policy options toward both Lebanon and outside forces working through Lebanon to moderate that role.
- Examine the roles that Syria and Jordan play in the regional conflict.
- Are there distinct and positive roles that the US military can/should play in reducing conflict in this region?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key terms: Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Lavant, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan

3.30 Assess the potential for, and drivers behind, future instability and conflict across the Red Sea subregion.

- Identify United States security interests in the sub-region.
- Examine the primary sub-regional players and security dynamics in the region and their effects on those interests.
- Are there distinct and positive roles that the US military can/should play in reducing conflict and advancing US security interests in this region?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 3

Key terms: Red Sea

Europe

3.31 What is Russia's role in the emerging Eurasian security environment?

- How has Russia reacted to NATO enlargement and to the deployment of NATO forces to new members in Central and Eastern Europe? To BMD deployment plans?
- How will future Russian security policies affect NATO decision making?
- Evaluate Russia's relationship with the European Union; with China; with Central Asian states.
- Analyze Russia's cooperation in the US-led global war on terrorism.
- How do Russian domestic politics affect its national security policy?
- Has the US reduced its strategic interest in Russia? Evaluate Russia's relationship with the US.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1

Key terms: Russia, NATO, EU, NATO enlargement, US security interests, terrorism, Chechnya

3.32 Critically examine the current and future significance and roles of "NATO at 60."

- What is the mid- to long-term relevance and future of the Alliance from the United States perspective? From the perspectives of pivotal European states?
- What will the new NATO Strategic Plan emphasize? How will it differ from the current Strategic Plan? With what implications for the United States?
- Will NATO become a significant "out-of-area" factor in addressing global conflicts?
- Is there a continuing role for United States extended deterrence to NATO allies or to the Alliance?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key terms: NATO, Strategic Plan, out-of-area operations, extended deterrence

3.33 Analyze the role of Turkey in European, Middle East, and United States security calculations.

- Examine Turkey as a strategic asset. Under what conditions and to what extent could it become a strategic liability?
- What is Turkey's future status in NATO? With the EU? With what strategic implications?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key terms: Turkey

Asia

3.34 Analyze the changing security dynamics of Northeast Asia.

- How are key bilateral security relationships affected by the North Korea nuclear program and the Six-Party process? Can/should a formalized strategic dialogue evolve from this process? How and to what ends?
- Can historical strains and conflicts be overcome to move toward a regional security perspective and infrastructure?
- What can/should be the role of the United States in Northeast Asia regional security?
- How can/should US forward presence contribute to furthering regional stability?
- What is the emerging and long-term relationship between China and India? Between China and Central Asia? How does the United States factor into these developments?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1

Key terms: China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Six-Party Talks, Northeast Asia, India, Central Asia

3.35 Analyze the developing security dynamics of South Asia; of Southeast Asia.

- What are the trend lines in regional conflict over the next ten years? How can/should the United States productively influence these developments? What role for Australia or for United States/Australia security partnership efforts?
- Which internal conflicts will rise to threaten state stability toward failure, and with what potential consequences for broader regional stability and US security interests?
- How are important resources and lanes of communication impacted by these forecasts? How can the United States ensure regional security access and influence?
- Analyze alternative future security impacts of the “swing” states of Bangladesh and Myanmar.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key terms: South Asia, Southeast Asia, SLOCs, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Philippines, Australia

3.36 How has the U.S. civil nuclear energy agreement affected the strategic balance and regional stability in South Asia and Asia?

- Should the U.S. encourage a strategic build-up by India?
 - What are the advantages and disadvantages?
- How can the U.S. limit an arms race in Asia and South Asia?
- What type of conventional buildup should the U.S. encourage and assist India to pursue?
- What other forms of military cooperation should the U.S. seek with India?

POC: Dr. Bernadette Kilroy, (STATE, ISN\SPO, (202) 736-4235, kilroyba@state.gov)

Priority: 3

Key Terms: Regional stability, conventional weapons, military cooperation

3.37 Examine the changing security dynamics of Central Asia.

- What are the areas of potential conflict and cooperation between Russia, China, Iran, and the United States in Central Asia? Which country enjoys the strongest influence over the individual governments in the region? What factors account for this influence? How is this influence likely to change over the next 5 to 10 years?
- What are the potential security implications resulting from weak states in this region and how will these developments affect long-term US national security?
- How great is the terrorist threat and its potential to incite regional instability?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key terms: Central Asia, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, terrorism, China, US basing

Western Hemisphere

3.38 Assess potential fault lines and societal fractures that could affect national or regional security in the Americas.

- How can the United States best encourage security cooperation among Organization of American States (OAS) member states? How do NORTHCOM and SOUTHCOM adequately address these security challenges?
- What role, if any, does United States-Mexican military cooperation have in addressing homeland defense and homeland security issues? Consider a broad definition of security encompassing drug trafficking, human trafficking, armed gangs, insurgency, weapons proliferation, in addition to traditional security concerns.
- How should US regional strategy address the leftward tilt in some regional governments? What impact might a transition in Cuba and a shift in US-Cuba relations play in influencing governments region-wide?
- Comment on the role the OAS and other regional organizations can/should play in addressing regional security challenges.

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key terms: Western Hemisphere, hemispheric defense, OAS

Africa

3.39 Assess the changing security dynamics in Africa.

- What are the implications of security trend lines for African natural resources; for regional stability; for US security interests?
- What role can the African Union and other regional organizations play in African security and development initiatives? Are sub-regional organizations, such as ECOWAS, a more useful vehicle for addressing African security issues?
- How can/should the new US Africa Command best relate to regional players to shape the region's security future?
- How can the US shape efforts in and around the Horn of Africa to assist in the war on terrorism?
- How can environmental security issues, such as disaster response, be used to promote military support of civil authority and legitimacy in high terrorist threat areas?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 1

Key terms: African Union, energy, oil, West Africa, Horn of Africa, ECOWAS, terrorism, environmental security

3.40 Assess the security implications of pandemic threats in Africa.

- Which states/regions are most affected by pandemic threats?
- What is/should be the role of the United States and other international actors? Of the US military?

- How would a pandemic affect US military operations in the region?
- How can the United States use environmental responses as a productive domain of military engagement?

POC: INSS, 719-333-2717, DSN 333-2717

Priority: 2

Key terms: HIV, AIDS, Africa, pandemic diseases, refugee conditions

Environment and Security Issues

Note: The broader environmental, environmental health, and sustainability topics, subtopics, or questions presented below may be more fully developed and expanded upon by the researcher as case studies of one or more nation states or of an applicable region. Relevant policy gaps, potential solutions, and military implications should be identified.

3.41 Examine the relationship between water, regional conflict, and US national security interests and the potential role of the military in helping to diffuse tensions.

- How can water resources be used to promote multilateral cooperation and regional confidence building, or help diffuse potential conflict, e.g., Israeli-Palestinian cooperation, Egypt-Ethiopian hostility on upstream Nile dam?
- How can the international community effectively support a coordinated assessment of major river basins in less developed regions for multi-purpose use to create a platform for economic growth and sustainable development?
- What is the impact on the long-term sustainability of major river basins from foreign investments by the World Bank, China, India, e.g., Zambezi Basin?
- How can the military better participate through existing or new organizational frameworks, e.g., regional economic communities and water basins in Africa?
- What efforts are underway to better determine the true valuation of water as a critical resource impacting US national security and military readiness?
- What is the impact of the US moving away from a high water availability nation to an average water availability nation over the next decade and the impact from localized drought, e.g., recent conditions in South Eastern US?
- What is the impact to military facilities and installations in the US?
- What existing or new early warning systems are required to better monitor water scarcity and related impacts, e.g., to food security, US efforts in Africa?
- How might terrorists target water resources?

POC: Mr. David Sheets, AEPI, 703-604-2310, DSN 664-2310, Mr. Steven Hearne AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191, and Dr. Kent Butts, US Army War College, 717-245-3728

Priority: 1

Key terms: water resources and basins, multi-purpose use, Zambezi River Basin, cooperation, Africa, military installations, early warning systems, China, India

3.42 How might US military capability be strengthened across the full spectrum of operations through the incorporation of more sustainable practices?

- Examine how the concept and underlying principles of sustainability support the ongoing transformation of US military forces, e.g., focusing on increased modularity and survivability, reduced dependency on water and fuel, increased emphasis renewable energy systems (RES), and waste reduction.
- Assess the impact on overall logistics and mobility from employing more sustainable practices, e.g., use of more self-sufficient forces, use of self-contained systems, and smaller logistics tail for water and fuels supply.
- Evaluate military science and technology advancements in sustainable systems supportive of zero footprint base camps and forward operating bases.
- Summarize best practices from prior deployments for development of a risk-based framework to standardize sustainable practices in future operations.
- Examine how best to overcome existing institutional impediments to the use of RES in support of future military operations, training, and exercises.
- Assess existing joint doctrine, applicable national and defense security strategies, and other policies and terminology to incorporate the underlying principles of sustainability as they specifically apply to military operations.

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191, Ms. Betsey Kimmerly, AEPI, 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300, and Mr. John Fittipaldi, AEPI , 703-604-2307, DSN 664-2307

Priority: 1

Key terms: sustainability, national security, doctrine, strategy, renewable energy systems, zero footprint, base camps, forward operating bases, science, technology

3.43 How should environmental guidance, training, and command emphasis be modified to better promote theater readiness and war fighting capabilities?

- Evaluate and compare environmental guidance, e.g., environmental annexes and standard procedures for operations (e.g., Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo) in light of future contingencies across the full spectrum of military operations.
- Examine the relationship and relative importance of environmental annexes compared to others in the operational order, e.g., health, safety, intelligence .
- Review subordinate command directives, FRAGOs, and operational orders (e.g., Service component), to ensure environmental annex is complied with.
- Assess if hazardous materials and resulting wastes are handled pursuant to environmental annexes, doctrine, Service regulations by logistics function(s).
- Examine approaches to minimize operational waste, e.g., redesign of military systems, development of technologies supporting zero footprint base camps.
- Suggest changes to joint publications or other policy/guidance to improve outcomes, or justify why changes cannot be achieved or are not needed.
- Assess US Department of Agriculture vehicle re-entry requirements, e.g., for control of invasive species at redeployment and intermediary transit bases.
- Assess what Standard Operating Procedures are in place or are needed to better support environmental operations in a contingency operation.

- Examine if US military “trains as it fights”, e.g., examine how environmental training at home station reflect what troops will experience in the field.
- Examine the potential implications of not complying with environmental annexes, and other subordinate guidance, policies, doctrine, SOPs, e.g., what are the implications for the US reputation regionally or internationally?
- Examine how the concept of sustainability can serve a model for managing environmental considerations during operations, particularly post-conflict.

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191, and Ms. Betsey Kimmerly, AEPI, 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300.

Priority: 1

Key terms: environmental guidance, annex, policy, command emphasis, training, hazardous waste, waste minimization, zero footprint base camp

3.44 Assess the environmental security and sustainability challenges facing Africa and their relevance to US national security and US Africa Command.

- Examine how Africans view their security, e.g., from a non-traditional human and environmental security perspective and assess implications to US policy?
- How can all the elements of US national power be deployed most effectively in addressing regional environmental security and sustainability challenges?
 - Unsustainable development of critical regional water resources/basins.
 - Overexploitation of land and excessive harvesting of trees for charcoal.
 - Environmental degradation from foreign industrialization and mining.
 - Desertification exacerbated by climate change.
 - Conflict between pastoralists and farmers over available arable land.
 - Intensive deep sea mining exploitation of Gulf of Guinea.
 - Demographics, e.g., population growth rates and youth bulges.
 - Uncoordinated international support, e.g., aid, investment, technical.
- What challenges, if left unchecked, could erode government legitimacy and foster conditions that encourage insurgency and terrorism?
- Explore actions to address these challenges and obstacles to success.
 - Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa approach as a potential model for supporting sustainability initiatives elsewhere on the continent.
 - Expansion of ecotourism and Trans-Frontier Conservation Areas/Peace Parks, e.g., economic development in governed and ungoverned areas.
 - Expansion of the role of women in promoting sustainable development, e.g., Rwandan women restored local agriculture post-conflict/genocide.
- What is the appropriate role for US Africa Command?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191 and Ms. Betsey Kimmerly, AEPI, 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300

Priority: 1

Key terms: Environmental security, sustainability, non-traditional security, Africa, US Africa Command, climate changes, water resources, desertification, exploitation, demographics, ecotourism, peace parks, women, terrorism

3.45 Examine how cooperation on environmental and sustainability issues can support Regional Theater Security Cooperation Programs (TSCP) and related Campaign Plans.

- Examine how environmental cooperation and sustainability can be used to promote stability between parties in conflict, and the role of the US military, e.g., assess the advantages that such non-threatening cooperation offers in helping to bridge existing divides compared to more traditional programs.
- Examine Service support to the TSCP, e.g., Army International Activities Plan and possible indicators to better measure outcome - not just output – in assessing the success of past regional environmental engagement programs
- How can US national, defense, and military security and strategy documents better support future cooperation on environmental and sustainability issues in development of the TSCP and Service plans to achieve desired endstates?
- How can US military, US government, and other stakeholder engagement tools be more effectively coordinated to achieve the desired end states?
- Examine the Army Strategy for the Environment and the Strategic Plan for Army Sustainability to determine how its major goals, objectives, and critical tasks can support the TSCP and Service plans in promoting regional stability.
- How can environmental issues or sustainability be used to promote access, interoperability, and influence communication, cooperation and regional stability, (e.g., review success of bi- and multi-lateral programs/initiatives)?
- Examine how unsustainable practices may erode governmental legitimacy, promote instability, and foster conditions that encourage insurgency and terrorism, and how they can best be addressed within the TSCP.
- Examine how US military environmental engagement and sustainability activities can support stability, and post-conflict and reconstructions activities.

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191, Ms. Betsey Kimmerly, AEPI, 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300, and Dr. Kent Butts, AEPI, 717-245-3728

Priority: 1

Key terms: theater security cooperation, TSCP, multinational cooperation, terrorism, environmental cooperation, sustainability, stability, post-conflict, reconstruction, Army International Activities

3.46 Assess the opportunities for improving stability at the subnational, national and regional levels by linking climate change adaptation and poverty alleviation in a framework that is harmonized with US security interests.

- Identify areas of instability that are important in terms of US strategic interests and that are also experiencing or are likely to experience severe climate stress.
- Describe and assess climate change adaptation programs.
- Describe and assess poverty alleviation programs.
- Identify opportunities to link and support these through a framework that fosters stability and advances US interests.
- Examine the association of state and regional stability/weakness to poverty.

- Examine aid and investment approaches that more rapidly address instability and conflict resulting from economies devastated by drought, e.g., societies dependent upon income from rain-fed subsistence agriculture in Africa.
- Define explicit roles that regional opportunity hubs (e.g., State Department regional environmental hubs) and combatant commands can play in linking programs that have the potential to be forces of stabilization but in practice may have developed independently and potentially undermined each other.
- Examine the role of indigenous peoples in helping to develop sustainable mitigation and adaptation strategies in areas prone to natural disasters and climate change effects, e.g., Arctic, Amazon, Africa, Himalayas?

POC: Mr. Joe Vallone, AEPI, 703-607-0487, DSN 327-0487, Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191, and Kent Butts, US Army War College, 717-245-3728

Priority: 2

Key terms: climate change, poverty, national security, adaptation, stability, environmental hubs, combatant commands, subnational, indigenous peoples

3.47 Examine the relationship between the military and key civilian stakeholders in addressing environmental and related health issues in stability operations.

- How should key stakeholders interact with the military across the entire spectrum of operations from stable peace to general war to establish and maintain order in states and regions to achieve success and desired endstates?
- Identify key stakeholders in stability operations, e.g., International Government Organizations (IGOs); Non-Government Organizations (NGO's); indigenous governmental institutions, businesses, and local organizations.
- Examine the impact and constraints to the US military in assuming what are typically civilian core competencies until they can be properly transitioned?
- Explore the process of transition of responsibilities from the US military to US agencies, IGOs, NGOs, especially during post-conflict and reconstruction.
- How has the US military interacted with these stakeholders in the past?
- How might the effectiveness and coordination between stakeholders be improved, e.g., to ensure that basic environmental human needs, e.g., clear air, clean water, and sanitation, are provided to the indigenous population?
- What opportunities does the standup of the US Africa Command present, e.g., how can the US partner more effectively with the African Union, European Union, and United Nations on operations and what capabilities do they bring?
- How might environmental and sustainability engagement be used in peacetime stability operations to further US security interests?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191, and Ms. Betsey Kimmerly, AEPI, 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300.

Priority: 2

Key terms: Stability operations, spectrum of operations, post-conflict and reconstruction, environment, health, IGO, NGO, stakeholders, US Africa Command, African Union, European Union, United Nations, core competencies

3.48 Examine the effectiveness of environmental information and intelligence (E2I) systems in support of military operations.

- How has the US military used environmental and related health information and intelligence in recent operations at the Service and joint levels?
- How effective has communication been in planning for contingency operations between the intelligence, engineering, medical, and legal communities at the Service and joint, e.g., Combatant Command, levels?
- How successful has the current system been in tasking the intelligence community to provide this environmental and related health information?
- How effective has the application of environmental and related health information and intelligence been in properly locating base camps, protecting deployed forces, and minimizing damage to local populace resources/utilities?
- How effective are current military and civilian E2I systems, e.g., Service, joint, in support of contingency operations and what changes are needed?
- What are major open sources of US and foreign environmental information and intelligence that are currently available for use by military communities?
- What is the role of the US in making environmental and related health information and intelligence more available to other allied nations?

POC: Ms. Betsey Kimmerly, AEPI, 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300, and Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191.

Priority: 2

Key terms: environment, information, intelligence, health, open sources

3.49 How will future global environmental regulatory regimes likely impact on the ability of the US military to continue to operate and train overseas?

- Review existing and planned regional environmental (framework) proposals and compare with those being proposed by the US, e.g., European Union environmental framework directives
- Review existing emphasis and adherence by other nations with the principles of sustainable development and compare with those for the US.
- How will developing national (e.g., Japanese) or regional (e.g., EU) defense competency affect US operations and training?
- Examine how the recent accession of EU and future EU candidate countries, and the requirement to comply with stricter environmental EU legislation may affect US operations and training, e.g., in Bulgaria, Romania, and Turkey.
- Explore the legal, e.g., sovereignty, and funding considerations associated with compliance with more likely restrictive environmental legislation.
- Focus on a single regulatory issue to examine the impact on future US and partner military operations, e.g., continued need of halons in weapon systems

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191, Ms. Betsey Kimmerly, AEPI, 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300, and Dr. Kent Butts, US Army War College, 717-245-3728

Priority: 2

Key terms: environmental law, environmental regulations, environmental legislation, European Union, environmental regimes, sovereignty

3.50 Examine the inter-relationships between security, the environment, stability, and long-term sustainability.

- Can sustainable development be maintained without security, or vice-versa?
- How does sustainability impact stability, or vice-versa?
- What model or framework best describes these inter-relationships, e.g., the relationship between security, stability, sustainability, and environment?
- What current methodologies and indicators, e.g., institutional, social, economic, and environmental, best describe these relationships?
- How can US military capability support the transition from permanent crisis and instability to sustainable stability at the regional level?
- How is environmental security and sustainability addressed in US national security documents and how does this compare with other relevant national or regional security approaches documents, e.g., the European Security Strategy.
- How is environmental security and sustainability being addressed by the US and other nations relevant national defense and military strategies?
- How should environmental security be treated within the broader context of human security?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191

Priority: 2

Key terms: sustainability, security, sustainability, stability, national military strategy, national security strategy, crisis, environmental security, indicators

3.51 Examine how the US military can best implement the “triple bottom line” principles of sustainability - as reflected by the essential interdependencies that allow the military to meet its “mission” today and into the future, while importantly addressing the present and future health of the “environment” and needs of the “community”?

- How can a sustainability-based strategy improve and strengthen military capabilities?
- How can a sustainability ethic be better fostered within the military?
- How might current and future training, testing, and mission requirements be improved through application of the principles of sustainability?
- How might the principles of sustainability drive innovative technology to better anticipate future military needs?
- How might impacts and total ownership cost (e.g., military systems, facilities and operations) be minimized through application of the principles of sustainability?
- How might the well being of the military and civilian communities be strengthened through the application of the principles of sustainability?

POC: Mr. John Fittipaldi, AEPI, 703-604-2307, DSN 664-2307 and Ms. Betsey Kimmerly, AEPI, 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300

Priority: 2

Key terms: sustainability, mission, national security, triple bottom line, innovative technology, sustainable practices, well being, sustainability ethic, environment

3.52 Assess the environmental and health concerns associated with the military and/or terrorist use of nanotechnology and biotechnology.

- Examine the potential consequences of nanotechnology and biotechnology product dispersal from military operations and accidents.
- How could terrorist organizations use nanotechnology or biotechnology to threaten the US?
- Forecast concerns that might arise, supported by science or supposition.
- What countries appear active in nanotechnology and biotechnology research and which are unusually quiet about their research?
- What is the focus of other countries' research and what are the associated benefits to military application?

POC: Mr. David Sheets, AEPI, 703-604-2310, DSN 664-2310 .

Priority: 2

Key terms: nanotechnology, biotechnology, environmental health, dispersal, research, terrorist, environment

3.53 Examine how the US military might best apply green chemistry and green procurement principles and the resulting implications to national security..

- Examine the use of less toxic chemicals and reduced costs associated with hazardous waste management, e.g., treatment and disposal.
- Examine the use of lighter, more efficient and less hazardous batteries.
- Examine the use of flexible fuels for use in all military vehicles.
- Examine the use of more efficient field water filtration and disinfection.
- Examine use of structures and equipment designed for ease of disassembly and reuse of materials and components.
- Examine the environmental behavior and potential toxicity of future military compounds of interests, e.g., explosives.
- Examine the use of zero-emission industrial operations for metals and composite materials.

POC: Mr. David Sheets AEPI, 703-604-2310, DSN 664-2310 .

Priority: 2

Key terms: green chemistry, green procurement, toxicity, batteries, hazardous, flexible fuels, explosives, military compounds, metals, composite materials

3.54 Examine how the US military conducts environmental planning for bilateral and multilateral military exercises overseas.

- Evaluate and compare environmental guidance developed for recent exercises with existing joint doctrine and Service regulations and identify deficiencies.
- Compare and contrast Service component approaches to environmental planning for overseas exercises.

- Examine the relationship between environmental guidance provided in exercise planning and orders with that for health and safety, legal, intelligence, etc.
- Assess if hazardous materials and wastes are being appropriately handled.
- Suggest changes to joint publication or other policy/guidance to improve outcomes, or justify why changes cannot be achieved or are not needed.
- Assess what Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are in place to support environmental operations in military exercises overseas.
- Assess US Department of Agriculture vehicle re-entry requirements, e.g., for control of invasive species at redeployment and intermediary transit bases. s.
- Examine if US military “trains as it fights”, e.g., examine how environmental training practices at home station are being tested during overseas exercises.
- Examine the potential implications of not complying with established Combatant Command and other subordinate environmental guidance, policies, doctrine, SOPs, e.g., what are the implications for the US reputation regionally or internationally?

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191, and Ms. Betsey Kimmerly, AEPI, 703-604-2300, DSN 664-2300.

Priority: 2

Key terms: environmental guidance, overseas exercises, training, bilateral and multilateral exercises, joint publications

3.55 What are the implications of demographic changes on US national security interests?

- Examine the impact of cross-border population movement (e.g., legal, immigration, illegal immigration, uncontrolled population movement).
- Examine the relationship between demographic pressures and the ability of new democratic regimes to maintain their legitimacy.
- Examine the impacts from soaring border populations resulting from existing and proposed trade agreements (e.g., NAFTA and the maquiladores border plants).
- Examine the demographic roots of terrorism.
- Assess the security implications of [rapid] urbanization and population migration.
- Examine demographic changes in key powers and weak states and their effect on US national security.
- Characterize the relationship between disease pandemics and demographics.

POC: Mr. Steven Hearne, AEPI, 703-602-0191, DSN 332-0191, and Dr. Kent Butts, US Army War College, 717-245-3728

Priority: 2

Key terms: population movement, demographics, border issues, trafficking, migration, urbanization, disease, terrorism, pandemic, environment

3.56 What are the environmental factors in urban warfare?

- How could the provision or denial of environmental resources be used to influence mission success?
- Assess provisions of fresh water, sanitation services, electrical power, shelter, and transportation.
- Assess readiness of support services to locals and non-combatants.
- Explore how the environment might be used as a weapon and the resulting impacts on US military as occupying forces and to local population.
- Identify the information requirements to develop a picture of the operational environment.
- Use Balkans, Afghanistan, and Iraq for lessons learned.

POC: Mr. John Fittipaldi, AEPI, 703-604-2307, DSN 664-2307

Priority: 3

Key terms: environmental factors and resources, security, urban warfare