







**S1: Alaska Development**

-  Global demand for energy drives technological innovation, expansion of offshore oil and gas development as well as increased pressure to exploit onshore resources
-  The competitiveness of the Arctic Alaska energy sector generates large economic benefits for boroughs and Alaska native corporations as well as the state and federal governments
-  Public-private partnerships and streamlined regulations with participation by local and tribal governments accelerate investment and economic benefits
-  Safety and sustainability are top priorities for the oil and gas industry, which helps to minimize environmental impacts
-  Economic development enables indigenous communities to pay for expensive remedial adaptation actions in response to climate change, but communities are divided regarding the costs and benefits of the oil and gas industry
-  Generally, adaptive capacity of many communities expands with regional economic success, yet some actors worry about long-term sustainability

**S2: Alaska Inequality**

-  Growth in the global demand for fossil fuels stimulates significant private investment in Alaskan energy development and the opening of the Arctic Natural Wildlife Refuge to development
-  Private industry benefits from state and federal incentives with revenue from oil and gas leases flowing back to state and federal government
-  The state of Alaska and native corporations scramble to entice private industry to continue development on their land rather than taking advantage of federal leases
-  Environmental protections are eroded over the objections from Alaskans, indigenous communities, and environmental organisations
-  Native communities voice strong opposition to development trends that are perceived to offer little in the way of economic benefits that can assist with adapting to the impacts of extractive industries and climate change impacts
-  Although the energy boom enhances capacity of private firms and government institutions, that capacity is not consistently applied to the benefit of all, and natural ecosystems lose capacity

Global Energy Demand

Institutions







Governance

Economic Growth

**S3: Alaska Sustainability**

-  Global policies favoring greenhouse gas mitigation reduce the profitability of Arctic Alaskan resources and limit industry interest to Prudhoe Bay and areas with existing infrastructure
-  Declining revenues, outmigration, and the costs of climate change impacts force Alaska to explore other industries such as tourism and information technology
-  With the decline of the oil and gas industry, the U.S. government's interest in Alaska is confined to Arctic security. This catalyses a collaborative approach to governance among state, regional, indigenous, and local institutions
-  The reduced importance of oil and gas and the desire to conserve other natural resources incentivizes strong environmental protections
-  Indigenous communities establish a strong role in the energy regulatory process that generates new opportunities for renewable energy enterprises
-  Economic diversification increases opportunities for climate-resilient development pathways that integrate economic growth and environmental protection

**S4: Alaska Fragmentation**

-  With a waning global demand for fossil fuels, Alaska Arctic oil and gas development is no longer seen as a viable industry, with developments in the continental U.S. being cheaper to operate
-  Reduced oil revenues slow economic growth and adversely affect abilities to adapt to climate change. This leaves the state of Alaska and indigenous communities vulnerable to climate variability and change
-  Private industry seeks new opportunities in renewable energy with a focus on first serving highly populated urban areas where demand will likely generate the greatest return on investment
-  Increasing, but poorly regulated, marine shipping traffic adversely affects subsistence hunting
-  Indigenous communities are harmed by the slowing economy and their marginalization from the limited economic opportunities
-  Both native Alaskans and natural ecosystems and resources are increasingly vulnerable to climate change as well as socioeconomic trends that encourage opportunistic exploitation of resources and discourage cooperation

Collaborative / Rule-based

Competitive / Risk-based



Energy



Economy



Governance



Environment



Communities



Adaptive capacity