

1. Universal issues

- should be able to capture a generic conflict structure among stakeholders
- i) ecological impact(marine ecosystem, wildlife habitat such as birds, plants etc. depending on the site) ii) aesthetic value(natural views) iii) economic benefits(tourism?, clean energy supply, job creation etc.) iv) economic cost(navigation, tourism? property value?) *modification is possible depending on off-shore or on land

2. Site

- Focus on one specific site which represents typical issues generated by wind farm siting, assuming it is chosen based on a scientific and economic investigation
- * Inclusion of two sites might shift the focus of the game to the relative preference between them, involve too much technical and scientific information(probably economic B/C analysis and environmental value) to compare their location and create regional conflicts between two areas complicating the conflict structure if we postulate two residential groups(pro and con) each area.

3. Use of JFF

- use JFF as a supplementary process and during other scientific investigation
 - general scientific data(domestic and international) are also provided
- > constraining conditions such as time and cost will allow the participants to take the game more seriously and might be able to highlight the benefits of JFF use at the earlier stage of the process.

4. Lessons of the Game

- finding mutual gains through the broad stakeholder involvement
- incorporating scientific knowledge and perceived uncertainty into decision-making
- understanding competing values among scientists, among stakeholders, and between scientists and stakeholders
- usefulness of JFF
- capacity building toward deliberative democracy

General Information

The federal government has launched its long-term energy plan in response to its growing energy demand as well as an increasing international pressure. The plan aims to increase the percentage of power generated by clean energy such as wind power instead of reducing its dependence on fossil fuels. The federal and state government

provide financial incentives (grant, tax cut, green buy program, etc.) with developers to encourage the investment.

Three months ago, ABC Wind Power Inc. submitted a proposal for a wind farm development along the southeastern coast and EIA is being reviewed for a permit. While the project is expected to generate power enough to meet the demand of local communities and to create jobs, opponents express deep concerns about its impact on the marine ecosystems and on the state listed threatened birds. Some landowners also complain that it might harm their aesthetic views and natural serenity of the shore. The fishermen are concerned about its effect on navigation but some residents support the project expecting the wind farm might revitalize local economy.

With debates growing, the Commission is convened by the state to see if a negotiated solution through a broad involvement of stakeholders is possible. The Commission will help the permitting agency make a final decision.

Confidential Information

Pros

- local agency : economic benefits, energy problem
- residential representative(Pro) : job creation, tourism
- developer : other successful cases of wind farms, economic benefits to the local community
- environmental group(Pro) : the pollution issues of fossil fuels including global warming, problems of energy policy

Cons

- residential representative (Con) : aesthetic value, potential harm to fishing industry and tourism
- environmental group (Con) : impact on the threatened birds and marine ecosystem scientific information
- local scientist : uncertainty of the potential impact on the ecosystem

Undecided

- federal agency : the energy policy, financial incentives, international pressure
- state agency : financial incentives, energy problems of the state
- scientist(USGS) : general scientific research data related to wind farm siting