

Sun Ridge Arizona Solar Commission Simulation

Scenario Overview:

The community of Sun Ridge, Arizona—a rural, economically diverse area—is facing a crossroads. With extreme heat waves and rising utility costs, local leaders are exploring a large-scale solar energy project that could provide clean, low-cost power to the community. However, while a solar farm seems like a step forward, it comes with significant political, environmental, and logistical hurdles.

Sun Ridge sits in an ecologically sensitive desert area. Concerns include water use for cleaning panels, impacts on native species and tribal lands, and debates over land rights. Meanwhile, economic inequality persists: many low-income residents can't currently afford home solar installations or electric vehicle transitions.

The newly elected State Energy Commissioner has convened a Solar Development Commission to decide how to proceed with public investment. Should the community move forward with a partnership that would get the project up and running on an expedited timeline? Or should the plan shift to one that includes local tribes and tribal land? How should jobs, land use, and power distribution be handled to ensure equity and sustainability?

The Decision at Hand:

The Commissioner has called this five-party commission to decide the path forward for a \$30 million fund and establish a roadmap for building a large-scale solar farm outside Sun Ridge. It was tentatively decided to move forward with the project in partnership with a local real estate developer, Mesa Real Estate, to site the project on land they already own. Concerns were raised about how this project was decided and the lack of community input has been criticized in the local media and by many in the community.

The real estate developer, Mesa Real Estate, has been excluded from this commission due to the concerns about how their role in the project was decided and their potential outsized influence in the community. The Commissioner will act as facilitator but is also a voting stakeholder. The group must come to a consensus or strong majority agreement by the end of the simulation to secure funding from the state legislature.

Options include:

- 1. Real Estate Developer Solar Farm Partnership**
- 2. Tribal-Led Solar Development Zone**

3. **Environmental Mitigation and Land Study**
4. **Local Job Training and Transition Program**
5. **Energy Credit Subsidies for Low-Income Residents**

Stakeholder Teams:

Each team receives private goals and concerns. Stakeholders may include:

- **State Energy Commissioner** (Facilitator and key swing vote)
- **Tribal Land Representative**
- **Renewable Energy Company Executive**
- **Environmental Advocacy Group Director**
- **Local Business and Resident Coalition Leader**

Proposed Initiatives:

1. **Real Estate Developer Solar Farm Partnership (\$18M–\$24M)**
Partner with a local real estate developer, Mesa Real Estate, to develop a 150 MW solar farm. Offers clean power to 30,000 homes, but needs major environmental review. Water-intensive cleaning may be restricted.
2. **Tribal-Led Solar Development Zone (\$15M–\$20M)**
A regional solar initiative led by tribal nations. Empowers local communities and respects sovereign land. Could create lasting local jobs and infrastructure. Legal and political hurdles exist. Water-intensive cleaning may be less restricted as laws on tribal lands are technically less restrictive.
3. **Environmental Study & Mitigation Fund (\$4M–\$8M)**
Addresses habitat preservation for desert tortoises and other endangered species. Studies stormwater runoff, glare impact, and long-term soil degradation. Required for permitting process.

4. Job Training and Energy Sector Transition Program (\$4M–\$6M)

Creates solar technician and maintenance training in partnership with state colleges. Priority given to local residents and coal industry workers transitioning from shuttered plants.

5. Low-Income Energy Subsidy Program (\$2M–\$4M)

Offers monthly credits to low-income households for solar-sourced electricity. Addresses energy equity but limited in scope without widespread infrastructure.

Simulation Logistics:

- Five parties must negotiate how to allocate the \$30 million budget to get this project over the finish line in a way that satisfies all the major community stakeholders who need to sign off on the project.
- Any three-party agreement is binding if it includes the Commissioner.
- Unanimous agreement is preferable.
- Stakeholders may propose hybrid solutions or packages.

Debrief Questions:

1. What were the biggest challenges to consensus?
2. How did economic vs. environmental values show up in negotiation?
3. Were stakeholders able to identify win-win compromises?
4. What role did justice, sovereignty, and equity play in your strategy?
5. Which solutions seemed most scalable or politically feasible?

ROLE A - State Energy Commissioner – Confidential Instructions

You are the recently elected Arizona State Energy Commissioner, tasked with delivering fast, visible progress on clean energy. You campaigned on "clean, cheap power for all," and you know that getting this solar farm off the ground could define your political future. The media is watching. So are the legislature and environmental justice groups.

You need this commission to succeed—but more importantly, you need it to **look like a success** for multiple constituencies. You can afford to make small compromises, but you can't walk away with no agreement.

Your jurisdiction covers the entire state of Arizona but you're also from Sun Ridge so this project is somewhat personal to you. You want to see it move forward quickly but also genuinely respect the wishes of people in the community where you're from.

Your Priorities:

1. **Tribal-Led Solar Development Zone** – A political win. Shows respect for sovereignty and equity. Strong support from your base. You will push hard for this unless it stalls completely.
2. **Real Estate Developer Solar Partnership** – Fastest path to results and media headlines. May be necessary for scale, but you'll need environmental and tribal concessions to back it.
3. **Job Training Program** – Easy to sell, but not splashy on its own. You might use this as a sweetener in any final deal.
4. **Environmental Mitigation** – Publicly support it, but privately you see it as red tape unless required to win stakeholder support.
5. **Low-Income Subsidies** – Politically favorable, but low visibility. Can be used to buy support from resident groups.

You Must:

- Broker a deal involving **at least three interests**. Deadlock = failure.
- Show **measurable results** within two years.
- Avoid being perceived as favoring corporate over tribal or environmental voices.

Confidential Tips: Be assertive but neutral. You win politically by getting something passed that involves multiple interests. Steer them toward hybrid solutions if tempers flare.

Consider starting the negotiation by attempting to get a grasp on costs and timeline for the various options from the group.