How People, Place, and Technology Fit: Participatory Methods to Support Community Resilience in Ocean Renewable Energy Siting

Background

- Maine's renewable energy targets depend on ocean renewable energy, especially the deployment of floating offshore wind.
- Relatively little is known about the potential ecological, economic and social impacts of floating wind in the Gulf of Maine.

Place-Technology Fit

Place-technology fit refers to the degree to which a given energy project is suited to a place. Suitability is determined by

- place-specific cultures, economies and ecologies,
- the beliefs people hold about land and seascapes,
- place as a locus of meaning and attachment,
- energy system knowledge and needs, and
- social and cultural identities.

Methods

- Coproduced method selection: surveys and participatory mapping eliminated based on feedback, interviews emphasized.
- 42 semi-structured interviews
- Interviews conducted in southern, midcoast, and Downeast Maine regions over the last year.

Acknowledgements

We thank all who contributed to this project, including Carla Guenther, Maine Center for Coastal Fisheries, Jocelyn Runnebaum, The Nature Conservancy of Maine, and participants. Financial support was provided by Northeast Sea Grant Consortium, R/22-24-NESGR-Leslie (HL, PI; JRM, co-PI).





Jessica Reilly-Moman^{1,2} & Heather Leslie^{1,3}

¹University of Maine Darling Marine Center, ²Klima Consulting, ³UMaine School of Marine Sciences

Key Takeaways:

- The wide spectrum of nuanced perspectives on offshore wind go unshared.
- Opposing sides (for or against wind) share many values.
- Influential values include responsibilities to past and future legacies, deep commitments to family, community and the state, & nested individualist and collectivist cultures.
- Distrust of process comes from inherent uncertainties, poor past communication, many key unanswered questions, faceless developers, & lack

of agency.

To Improve Engagement Processes, Communities Need:

Agency

Image courtesy Bella

David and TNC Maine

- Transparency
- Recognition of context
- Questions answered from expert witnesses
- Novel methods of engagement based in building long-term relationships
 - Shared personal stories that connect people to place, each other, and their work

Community Indicators of Fit:

- Living memory of industrial heritage;
- 2. New industry clearly meets a basic local need (jobs, housing) without harming community cohesion;
- 3. Fit with the community's vision as determined by deliberative process with strong leadership;
- 4. Community has resources to advocate for agency / justice; and
- Project supports wider portshed.

Broad Needs:

- Community visioning processes
- Structures to acknowledge grief and loss
- Basic (K-12) education in electric power systems
- Better methods for dealing with uncertainty in outcomes, clear boundaries for harm

Additional findings and strategies will be organized in a toolkit, available in 2025. For more information, contact Jessica.reillymoman@maine.edu