# Ripogenus Dam

Town/City, State

Dam owned by: Brookfield Renewables

## Highlights<sup>1</sup>

- Built in 1916, single development on the West Branch of the Penobscot River
- Privately owned
- Hydropower Capacity: 37.53 MW
- No fish passage facilities
- Not LIHI certified



## Ownership History

**1996: Great Northern Paper** is the owning/operating company listed in the renewed FERC license

# **Upcoming Decisions**

- ❖ FERC license expires in 2026
- ❖ FERC Pre-Application process begins 2021



http://maineanencyclopedia.com/ripogenus-dam.

## Technical specifics:

Dam Height: 83 ft

**Turbines:** 3 hydroelectric generating units

**Hydropower capacity:** 37.53 MW

**Annual electricity generation:** ~234,000

MWh

Fish passage facilities: None.

**Operations:** Store-and-release operations in tandem with the Penobscot Mills Project (series of 5 dams) downstream

#### **Additional Information:**

#### In 2015 Maine Hydropower Study

Kleinschmidt Associates estimate that a possible 7.47MW of capacity could be added to Ripogenus Dam with an additional turbine unit.

The impoundment above the dam is not listed as Essential Fish Habitat for any endangered species.

## Stakeholders<sup>1</sup>

Not a comprehensive list

- 1. Federal Energy Regulation Commission (FERC) Responsible for giving licenses to dams to be operational.
- 2. Brookfield Renewables Owner of the dam.
- 3. Penobscot Nation (PN) Sovereign Tribal Nation that depends on and uses the river.
- 4. U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)
- 5. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
- 6. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service
- 7. Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
- 8. Association in Support of a Sustainable Supply of Energy and Timber
- 9. Eastern Maine Development Corporation
- 10. Medway Chamber of Commerce
- 11. Green Lake Waterpower Company
- 12. Katahdin Regional Development Corporation
- 13. Katahdin Region Tourism Council
- 14. Maine Conservation Rights Institute
- 15. Maine Leaseholders Association
- 16. Maine Professional River Outfitters
- 17. Maine Sporting Camp Association
- 18. Millinocket Chamber of Commerce
- 19. Paper Industry Information Office
- 20. Town of East Millinocket/Town of Millinocket
- 21. United Paperworkers International Union
- 22. American Whitewater Affiliation
- 23. Appalachian Mountain Club
- 24. Conservation Law Foundation
- 25. Fin and Feather Club
- 26. American Rivers
- 27. Atlantic Salmon Federation
- 28. Maine Audubon
- 29. Natural Resource Council of Maine
- 30. Trout Unlimited
- 31. The Nature Conservancy



## Important Media Coverage

- "Divers Die while Repairing Dam" by an unknown author posted to UPI on January 12th, 1989 - This article explains the tragic death of two men working for and under water construction firm who were killed by water flowing through a gate while they were trying to do maintenance on the Ripogenus dam in 1989. https://www.upi.com/Archives/1989/01/12/Divers-die
  - while-repairing-dam/8719600584400
- "Flooding hitting sections of Golden Road and Millinocket" by Nick Sambides Jr. posted to Bangor Daily News on May 4th, 2017 - This article talks about flooding in Milliknocket in 2017 due to large amounts of snowmelt and Brookfield releasing large amounts of water through the Ripogenus dam. https://bangordailynews.com/2017/05/04/news/penobscot/f looding-hitting-sections-of-golden-road-and-millinocket/

## Important Events

December 1, 1994: the commissioned staff issued the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) analyzing the Penobscot Mills and Ripogenus relicensing applications and requesting public comment Staff held a public meeting for additional comments on the DEIS in Millinocket, Maine, on January 25, 1995.

1996: FERC issued a renewal of the license at Ripogenus Dam requiring "conditions that protect tribal resources, including requiring minimum flows for the fisheries, recreation opportunities, and other environmental conditions."



### References

<sup>1</sup>Ripogenus License