

**State of Maine
River Flow Advisory Commission
Report on Current Hydrologic Conditions
March 14, 2001**

“The three major causes of flooding in Maine are rain, rain and more rain”

Overview:

This report documents the findings of the River Flow Advisory Commission at their spring meeting which took place Monday, March 12, 2001. The Commission meets annually in late winter to share information, examine potential for spring flooding and to renew operational protocols. Such factors as stream flow, long-term weather forecasts, snowpack, river ice conditions and reservoir levels are reviewed. This report summarizes the information presented on current hydrologic conditions.

Throughout this report, Internet addresses are listed for each category of information. The River Flow Advisory Commission web site provides a portal to all these different sites. That web site address is **www.state.me.us/rfac**. This Internet site will provide a connection to the ever-changing information critical to monitoring flood potential in the state.

At the end of the report, additional sources are provided for further information.

An updated report will be issued following the scheduled March 28 follow-up meeting of the Commission, or sooner if conditions warrant.

Current Conditions and Flood Potential:

Stream Flow and Headwater Storage Levels:

River flows throughout the state are generally normal or below normal. Snowpack is normal or above normal throughout most of the state. Very little snowmelt has occurred up to this point in the season.

River basin managers report headwater storage levels at or below normal pre-spring drawdown levels. This means that more storage is available to retain spring runoff.

For further information on stream flow:

USGS Water Resources of Maine	me.water.usgs.gov (Hydrologic Conditions Section)
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Ice Conditions:

Ice conditions in mainstem rivers across the state are normal or above normal. Below normal temperature in late winter delayed normal ice erosion and in some areas may have added to the ice cover.

Known freeze-up ice jams exist on several rivers, including the Piscataquis, Kennebec, Androscoggin and Little Ossipee. Although the current presence of ice jams does not mean that spring flooding will occur, the potential for ice jam flooding remains a concern in these and other areas. Ice jams, particularly during spring runoff, can produce locally severe flooding.

To monitor ice conditions on the Kennebec and Piscataquis Rivers, the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory of the Army Corps of Engineers (CRREL) has placed ice motion detectors in some areas where

freeze-up jams are in place. These devices trigger when ice movement occurs and place telephone calls to National Weather Service and public safety agencies. This alerts local officials to begin on-site observation of the movement of the ice and to be alert for any sudden changes in water level caused by ice jams.

In addition, the USGS has placed a live web camera on the Kennebec River in Augusta and will soon place one on the Piscataquis River in Abbot to provide remote “eyewitness” observation of ice and water movement. The web cam images are accessible on the Internet at me.water.usgs.gov. The Augusta camera is currently online; the Piscataquis camera is scheduled for installation the week of March 12.

For more information on ice conditions:

CRREL	www.crrel.usace.army.mil
Northeast River Forecast Center	www.nws.noaa.gov/er/nerfc
USGS	me.water.usgs.gov

Snowpack:

The Maine Cooperative Snow Survey conducts surveys at sites across Maine from mid-February until the snowpack is gone from the headwaters of our major rivers. Cooperators measure snow depth and water content at specific sites. A critical measurement is the “snow water equivalent” which quantifies the amount of water that could potentially run off into the river basins.

A full statewide survey was last conducted February 26 through 28; weather conditions have forced cancellation of the March 6th survey, and rescheduling of the March 13th survey to March 15. .

As of February 28, water content throughout the state was in the normal range across the state except for small pockets in central and western Maine, where levels were above normal. However, data collected from surveys in the Saco River Basin after the snow storms of March 5-6 and 9-10 indicate snow water equivalents over 6 inches, above normal for the area and time of year. It is expected that the complete survey data on the 15th will show possibly the entire state but certainly the southern half of the state with snow water equivalent levels at or above normal.

Contributors to the Maine Cooperative Snow Survey include Federal and State agencies, hydroelectric power and paper companies and Canadian and New Hampshire environmental agencies.

For more information on snow survey data, updated with every survey through the spring:

Maine Cooperative Snow Survey	www.state.me.us/mema/weather/snow.htm
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Flood Potential:

2.5 to 3.5 inches of combined rainfall and snowmelt over a 12-hour period would be sufficient to cause flooding in small streams and adjacent lowlands in Maine. A very active weather pattern over the next 10 days may increase water equivalent in the snowpack in many areas of the state. For the remainder of March, below normal temperatures and above normal precipitation are expected.

The most important single factor in determining the severity of flooding is rainfall, how much and in how short a period of time. Major flooding on Maine rivers does not generally occur from snowmelt alone.

The National Weather Service Forecast Offices in Caribou and Gray will issue Flood Potential Statements every two weeks throughout the spring. The next scheduled report for both offices is Friday, March 16. These reports will examine all current hydrologic factors and give an overall assessment of flood potential.

For more information on flood potential and for flood watches and warning should they arise:

NWS Gray	www.nws.noaa.gov/er/gyx/hydrology.htm
NWS Caribou	www.nws.noaa.gov/er/car/hydro.htm
NWS Flood Forecasts/MEMA site	www.state.me.us/mema/weather/flood.htm

Preparedness and Mitigation:

Flood Insurance and Floodplain Management:

In a recent press release, the State Floodplain Management Program states:

“With winter’s ice and with the expected spring rains, spring flooding is always a threat to those properties that are in the floodplain. One very important item that property owners and renters should consider is the purchase of flood insurance. Unfortunately, many individuals think that their homeowner’s or business owners insurance policy will cover any losses. These insurance policies typically do NOT cover damages from flooding. Flood Insurance must be purchased separately. ***There is a 30 day waiting period*** before the policy goes into effect. Some estimates indicate that only 21% of those structures in the floodplain in Maine are covered by flood insurance.

The State’s Floodplain Management Program strongly recommends that all individuals and business owners check with their insurance agents and determine if their flood insurance coverage is adequate.

The State Planning Office and the Maine Emergency Management Agency, in partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) have ongoing programs stressing “mitigation”, or the reduction of risk from disasters. Flood mitigation can be as simple as moving perishable items out of a basement, elevating a furnace or improving drainage for a road that always floods. It can be as far-reaching as moving entire neighborhoods out of the floodplain.

Flooding is Maine’s most costly hazard, affecting some community in the state every year, sometimes with disastrous results. Mitigation measures can not only save repair dollars in the long term, but may even make a community more attractive to development and business investment.

For more information on floodplain management and mitigation:

State Planning Office, Floodplain Management Program	janus.state.me.us/spo/flood/flood.htm
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Preparedness and Safety:

Preparedness is key to minimizing the impact of flooding or any emergency. Individuals and families, businesses, schools and communities benefit from reviewing their vulnerability to flooding and ensuring that they have workable plans for dealing with the event. Everyone should stay aware of National Weather Service forecasts as the spring progresses, and talk to local officials and County Emergency Management Agencies if they have questions about flood preparedness in their communities, or how to build an emergency plan for family, business or school.

It is also critical during a flood event that all citizens heed all official warnings. In particular, the Maine Department of Transportation stresses that during a flood no one should drive on submerged roads, as the stability of the road may have been severely damaged by flood waters. Highway crews will place signs and barricades to warn of flooded sections of road. Motorists who ignore these warnings and drive through flooded areas are gambling with their own safety and that of their passengers. Motorists should always seek an alternate

route around flooded areas and avoid taking unnecessary chances by driving through flooded areas. A flooded road may be damaged to the point that it will not support a vehicle.

According to the National Weather Service, even 6 inches of fast-moving flood water can knock you off your feet, and a depth of two feet will float your car. In the southern Maine flood of October, 1996, a life was lost as a result of a vehicle being trapped in flood water.

The National Weather Service Forecast Offices in Caribou and Gray conducted a Flood Awareness Day on Thursday, March 8. Both offices put out special flood preparedness and safety information. The text of their messages is available at:

For more information on flood preparedness and safety:

MEMA Flood Preparedness Page	www.state.me.us/mema (follow link to Flood Preparedness)
NWS Caribou	www.nws.noaa.gov/er/car/hydro.htm
NWS Gray	www.nws.noaa.gov/er/gyx
County Emergency Management Agencies	www.state.me.us/mema/county.htm

Important Factors for Springtime Floods (in order of relative importance):

- 1) **RAINFALL:** This is the most important factor in determining the magnitude of significant floods in Maine. If precipitation during April and May are normal and evenly distributed, then streamflow will be in the normal range. However, if significant rainfall occurs over a short period of time, flooding could result.
- 2) **SNOW COVER:** This is a secondary factor and can add to rainfall events. As the snow pack becomes more "ripe" (nearly saturated), it can melt quickly and significantly add to a flood peak. The most accurate measurement of snow cover is "snow water equivalent". Snow water equivalent is the amount of liquid water contained in the snow. Snowmelt alone should not produce major floods.
- 3) **RIVER ICE:** Ice jams can cause increased damage by temporarily blocking rivers and streams and causing higher water levels behind the jam. Peak flows downstream increase when jams break up and quickly release stored water.
- 4) **TEMPERATURE:** Warm days with freezing night temperatures allow a gradual melting and runoff of the snowpack. A sudden warm up, especially when coupled with significant rainfall, can send large amounts of runoff into rivers and streams.
- 5) **RESERVOIR STORAGE:** Maine's headwater storage reservoirs typically reach their annual low water levels in March. These reservoirs can moderate downstream flood peaks if rainfall occurs above the storage dams while the reservoir's water levels are down. The reservoir systems have limited ability to moderate flood peaks in the lower parts of the river basins if large amounts of rain fall or if heavy rains fall downstream of the storage dams.

Conclusion:

The River Flow Advisory Commission found that as of March 12, flood potential in the state was above normal. The current conditions information in this report represents a "snapshot" of conditions throughout the state as of March 12, 2001. However, many new factors will influence the flood potential in Maine as the spring progresses.

National Weather Service and emergency management reports should be watched throughout the spring, and local officials should monitor the flood-prone areas for each community. Property owners, business owners and renters in flood-prone areas should check their insurance coverage to be sure that they are protected against flooding damages.

Because of the elevated flood potential, the Commission will meet again on March 28, 2001 to reexamine conditions.

The Maine River Flow Advisory Commission is composed of representatives from major river basin management operations, state agencies, federal agencies and the University of Maine. The Commission was originally formed after the spring floods of 1983 to improve the exchange of hydrologic information collected by the members, to review the data, and to provide information to emergency action agencies and the public. It was created in statute by the Legislature in 1997.

Additional Information:

For additional information on particular aspects of this report, please contact:

Art Cleaves , Department of Defense, Veterans and Emergency Management	Flood preparedness and mitigation	207-626-4503
Bob Lent , U.S. Geological Survey	Stream flow, ice conditions, snow survey	207-622-8202
Tom Hawley , National Weather Service, Gray, Maine	Flood potential for central and southern Maine; flood forecasting	207-688-3216
Hendricus Lulofs , National Weather Service, Caribou, Maine	Flood potential for northern and eastern Maine; flood forecasting	207-496-8931
Marc Loiselle , Maine Department of Conservation	Snow survey	207-287-2801
Lou Sidell , State Planning Office, Floodplain Management Program	Floodplain management, flood insurance and mitigation	207-287-8063

Links to further information on all sections of the report, updated as conditions change:

www.state.me.us/rfac