

State of Maine
River Flow Advisory Commission
Report on Current Hydrologic Conditions
March 5, 2026

1. Overview

Major river flooding driven by snowmelt alone is at below-normal risk this spring, primarily due to below-normal snowpack in headwaters regions, unusually high wetland storage capacity currently available to absorb runoff, and record low to near-record low river and stream levels throughout much of the state. However, ice jam flooding risk is above normal due to the most widespread and thickest river ice observed since 2015.

The spring meeting of the River Flow Advisory Commission (RFAC) took place Thursday, March 5, 2026. The Commission meets annually in late winter to share information, examine potential for spring flooding and to renew operational protocols. Such factors as streamflow, long-term weather forecasts, snowpack, river ice conditions, and reservoir levels are reviewed. This report summarizes the information presented on current hydrologic conditions as of this date.

At the end of the report, additional sources are provided for further information. This report and reports from previous years will remain available for reference at the RFAC website, along with a list of useful online monitoring resources: <https://www.maine.gov/mema/hazards/river-flow-advisory-commission>

2. Current Conditions and Flood Potential

Streamflow

Maine entered the fall and early winter of 2025 in drought conditions. The combination of prolonged dry conditions and record cold temperatures led to significant ice formation on rivers and streams throughout the state.

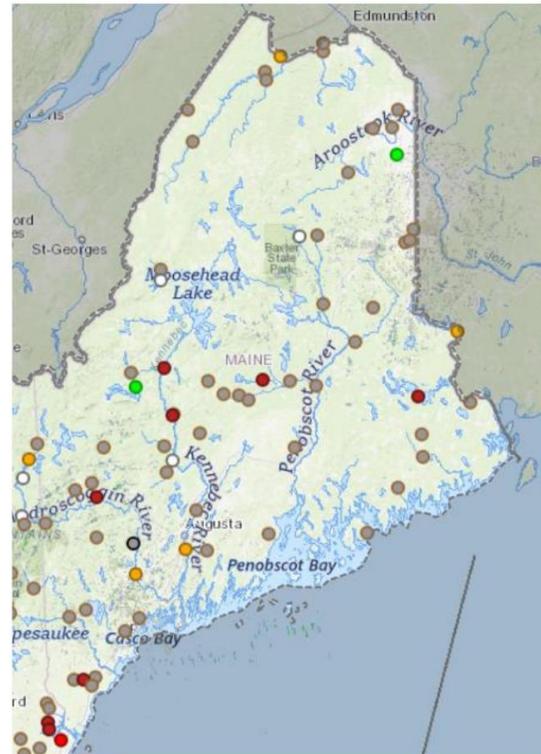
Across Maine, streamflow at unregulated stations is currently below normal, with several regulated stations reporting record low flows for early March. A large number of gaged sites are affected by ice, preventing reliable discharge calculations at this time. The stations reporting real-time data, primarily regulated stations that remain clear of ice, are nearly all below normal, with several recording the lowest flow for this date in their period of record.

Northern Maine rivers, including the St. John, had some recovery events in the fall, while coastal and western rivers such as the Narraguagus and Swift River experienced early spring peaks last year followed by dry summer and fall conditions with only modest recovery.

Streamflow Conditions

Current Conditions (map)

- Many stations (brown/red dots) are impacted by ice
- Regulated stations remain clear-nearly all are below normal – several are a record low for early March



Explanation - Percentile classes						
lowest-10th percentile	5	10-24	25-75	76-90	95	90th percentile-highest
Much below Normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal	Flow	

Map of current streamflow conditions.

Groundwater

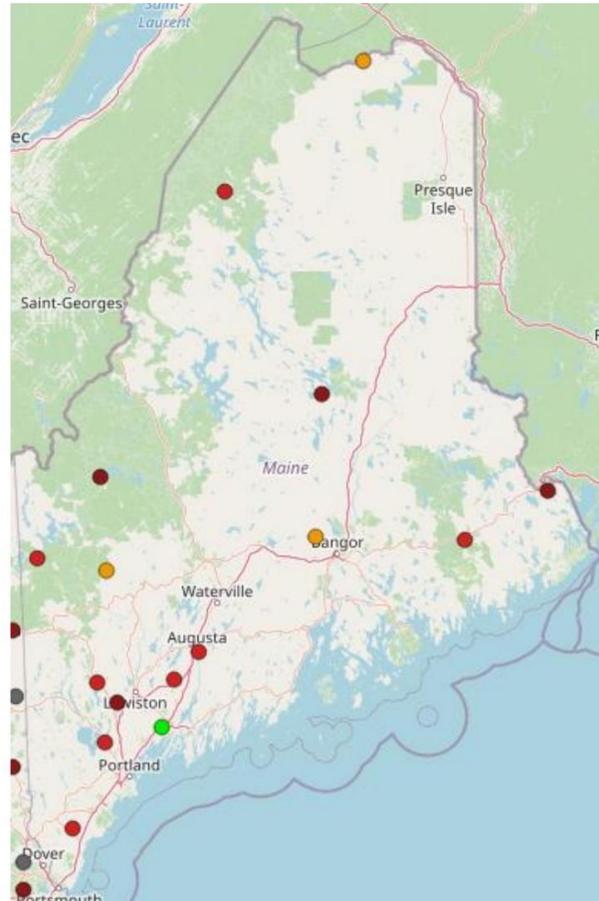
Groundwater conditions across Maine are critically low and represent a significant hydrological concern heading into spring. Almost every USGS real-time monitoring well in the state is below normal, with the lone exception being a large, high-production well in Brunswick that does not reflect regional conditions. Several sites in southern and central Maine have reached period-of-record lows, surpassing even the severe drought of the early 2000s, which has historically served as the benchmark for extreme dry conditions in the region.

Many wells have shown essentially no recharge since last May. While the approaching snowmelt offers some potential for groundwater recovery beginning in southern Maine, the heavy frost depths present across the state - ranging from 9 inches in Hollis to 26 inches at the NWS Caribou office - will delay soil absorption in northern and central areas until the ground thaws.

Groundwater Conditions

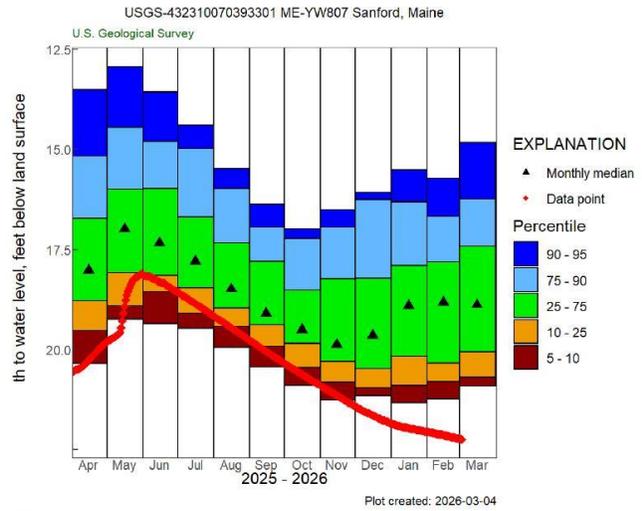
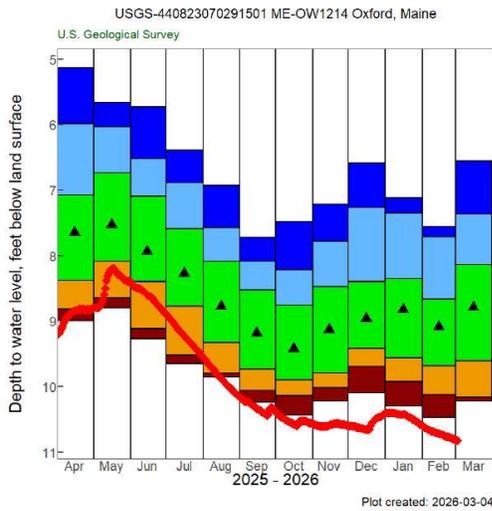
Current Conditions

- Groundwater levels are at or approaching period of record lows in southern/central Maine
- Every well in the state (except a large, high production well in Brunswick) is below normal
- Some sites have shown little to no recharge since last May



Map of current groundwater conditions relative to monthly normals. Darker red dots indicate sites at or approaching period-of-record lows.

Groundwater Conditions



Timeseries of groundwater levels (red line) relative to monthly percentiles (colored bars) at ME-YW807 Sanford (upper) and ME-OW1214 Oxford (lower). Both wells show sustained decline since spring 2025, reaching period-of-record lows in early 2026.



Most of Maine's major floods were due to rain on snow, or extreme rain events – rain is the common denominator



Snowmelt is another important factor

Many other factors play a role in flood risk

- Existing flow conditions, soil moisture, river ice, air temperature, wind, etc



Larger basins – usually requires rain on top of snow to drive major flooding



Smaller basins – many annual peaks are in the fall or late spring when snow was not a contributing factor



Primary factors of flooding. Rain is the common denominator in Maine's major flood events, with snowmelt and other hydrologic conditions playing supporting roles.

Ice Conditions

River ice conditions across Maine are the most widespread and thickest observed in at least a decade, driven by the combination of very low water levels entering the winter and prolonged cold temperatures. Northern rivers, including the St. John, Allagash, and Aroostook, reported ice up to 22 inches thick in mid-February, with additional ice growth likely since those measurements were taken. Smaller streams in the northern region also reported approximately one foot of ice broadly. Western and central rivers, including the Swift River and Kennebec River tributaries, showed about a foot of ice as of mid-February.

USGS staff were able to make ice measurements at stations where ice monitoring has not been necessary in many years, including the Mousam River in Sanford, underscoring the unusual extent of this ice season. USGS field observations at the Kennebec River near Gardiner in early March found 8 to 14 inches of ice depending on location in the channel, with two distinct ice layers noted. Conditions at Augusta are expected to be similar or greater.

River ice is expected to begin degrading with the mid-March warm-up beginning around March 7, but given current thickness, the ice is unlikely to move on main stem rivers with this initial

event alone. National Weather Service analysis suggests ice in the Kennebec at Augusta may not break until well into April. **Ice jam flood risk remains above normal through the spring thaw period and should be closely monitored, particularly on the Kennebec, St. John, and smaller tributaries.**

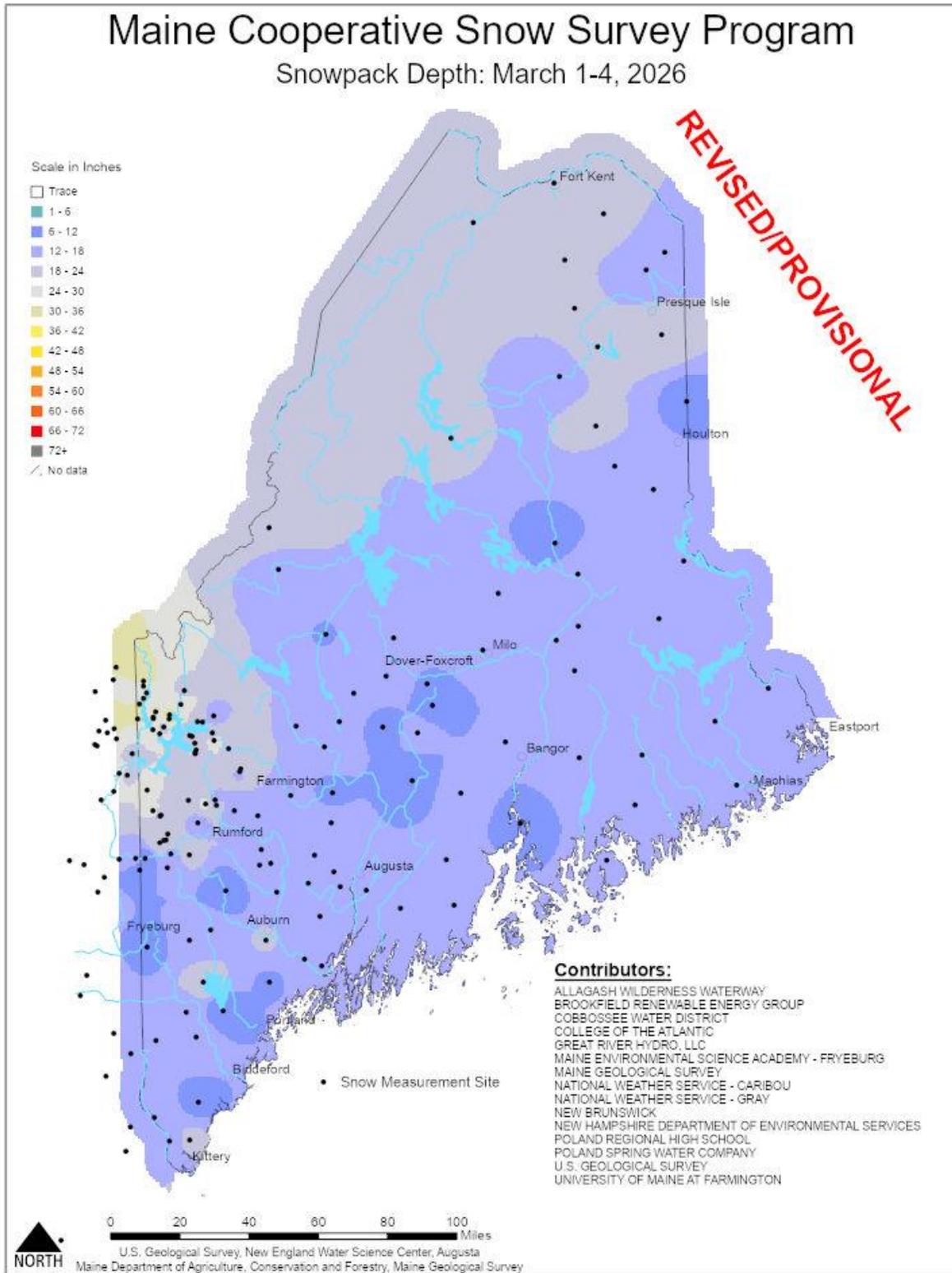
3. Snow Survey Data

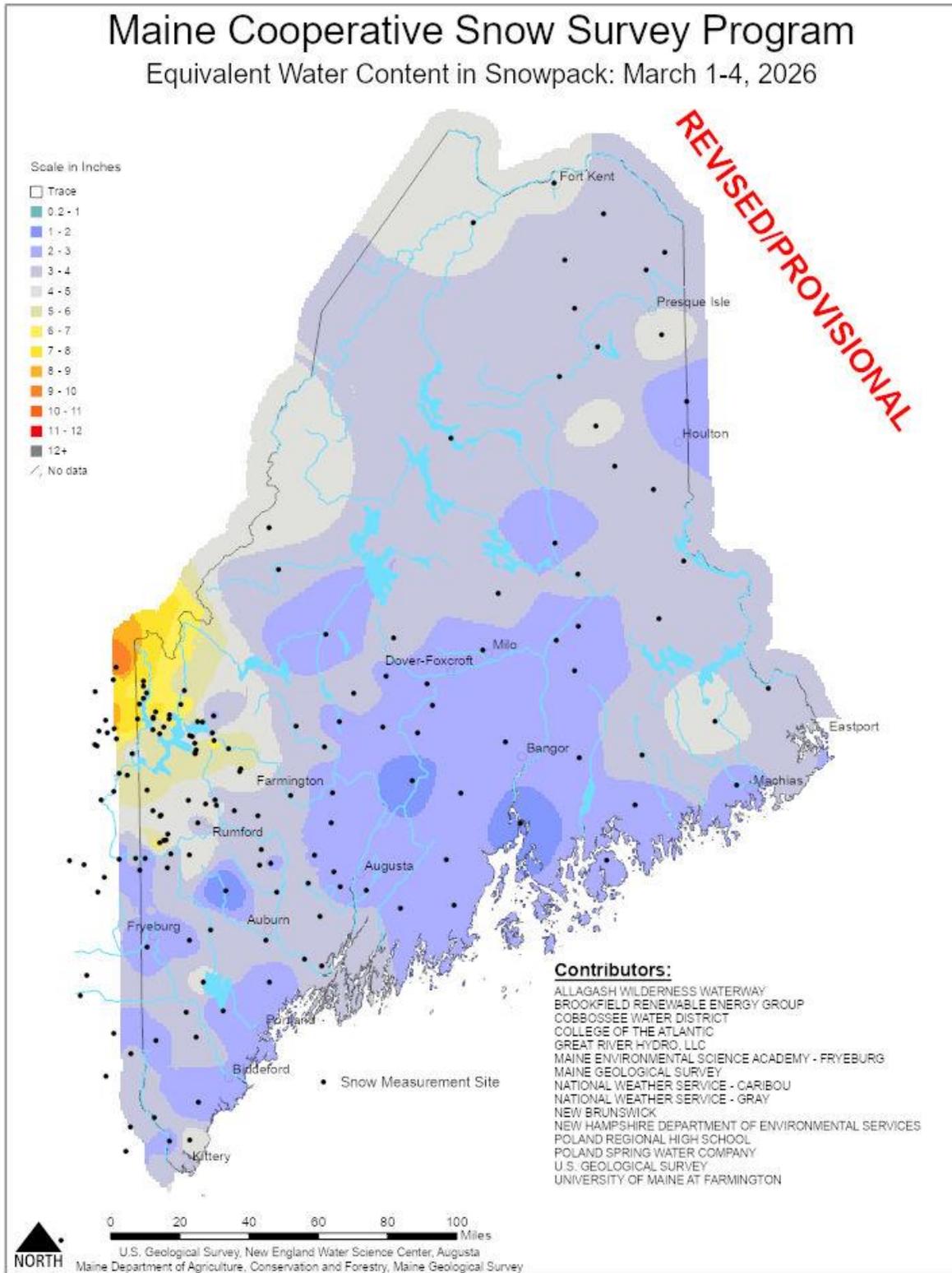
The Maine Cooperative Snow Survey Program conducted its largest survey of the year during the first week of March 2026, covering observation sites across Maine as well as neighboring New Hampshire and New Brunswick.

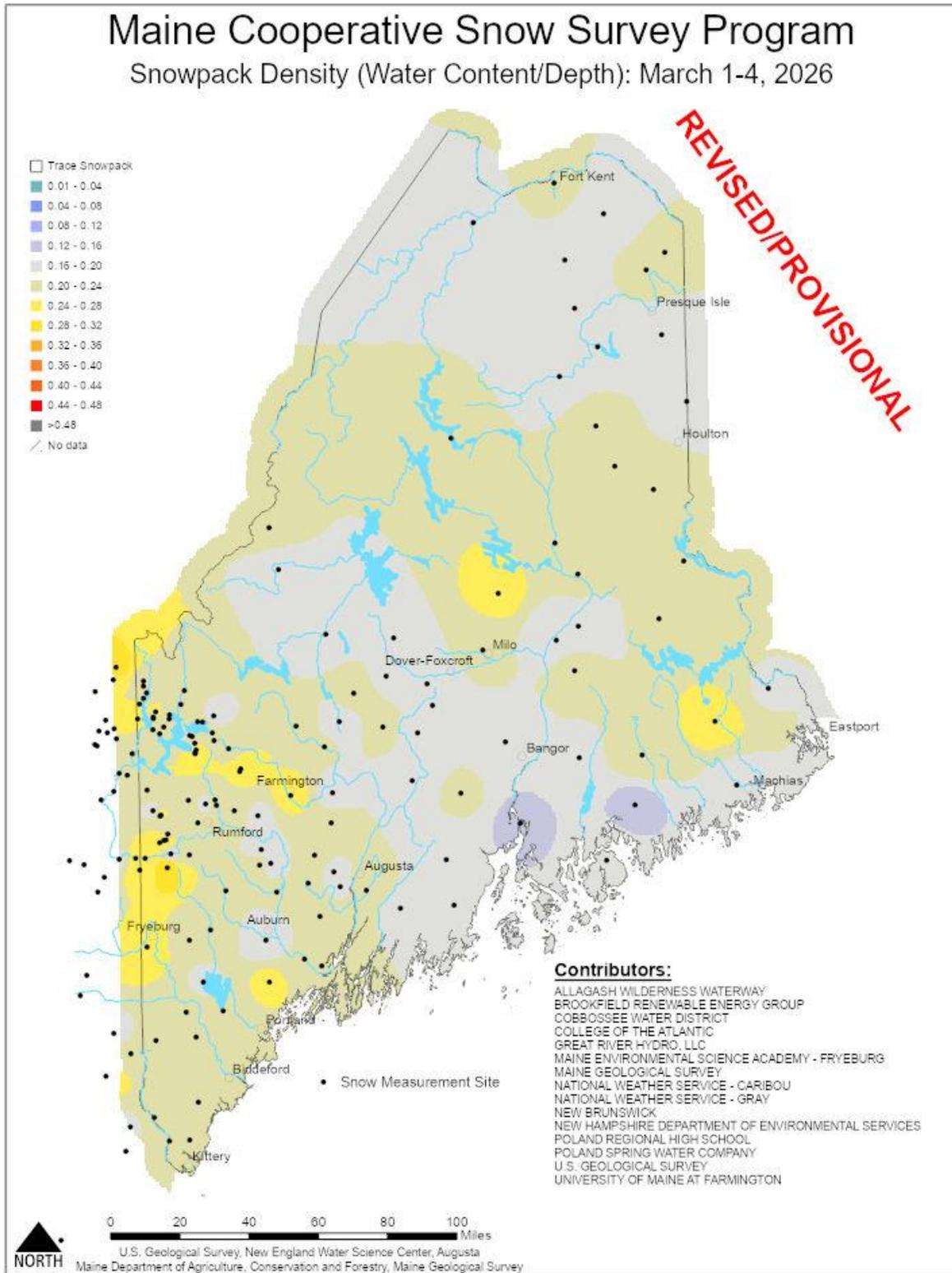
Snowpack depth is fairly consistent across Maine, with most of the state in the one to two foot range. Coastal areas carry slightly less than one foot, while interior regions are generally in the one to two foot range, increasing to around two feet in northern Maine and somewhat higher in the Western Mountains at the higher elevations near the New Hampshire border.

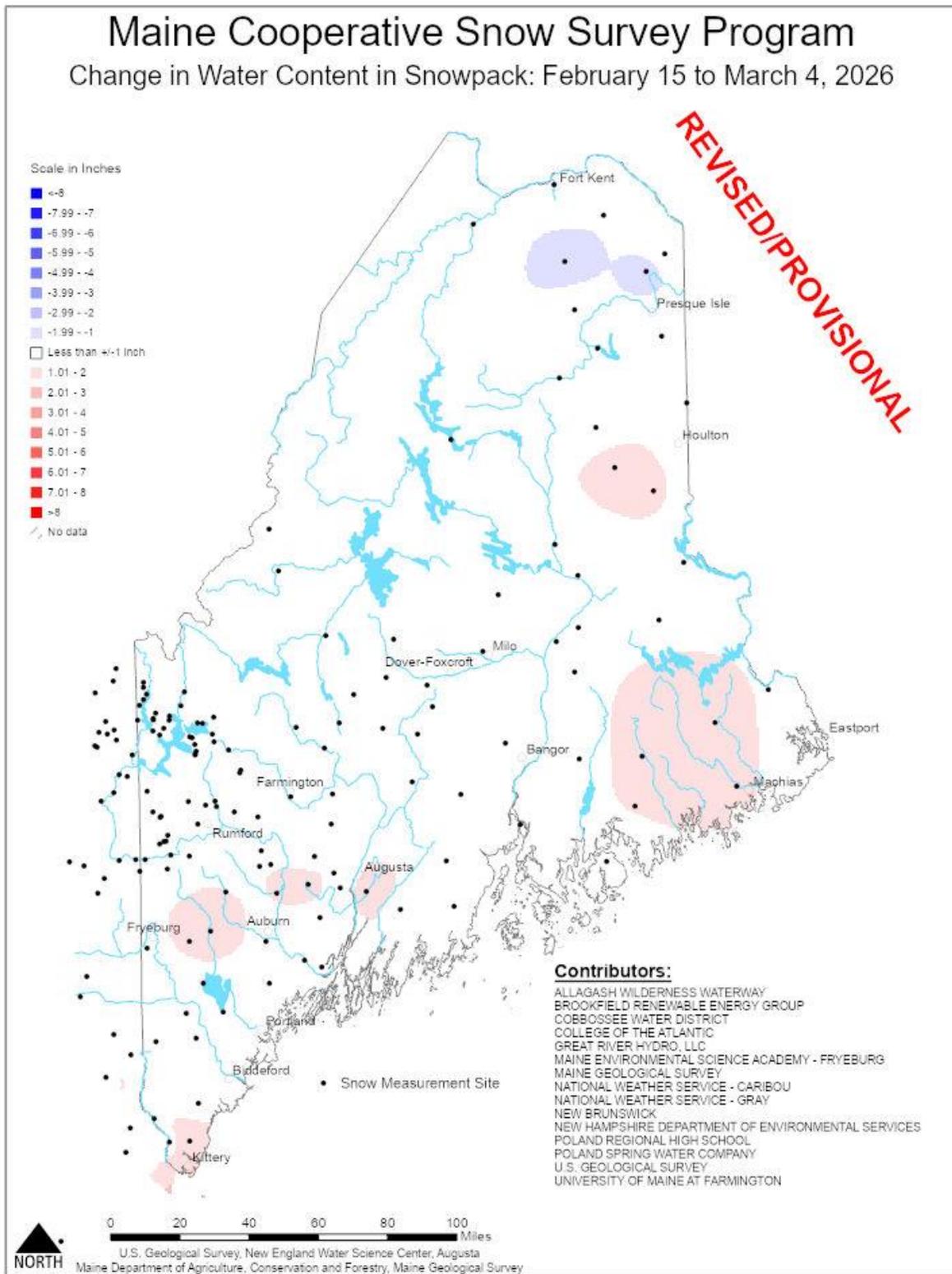
Snow water equivalent (SWE), the depth of water that would result from melting the snowpack, ranges from less than two inches along the immediate coast to two to four inches across most inland areas, with values over seven inches in the higher mountain terrain. Water content by basin averages approximately two to three inches in central Maine and three to four inches in Downeast, mountain, and northern Maine areas.

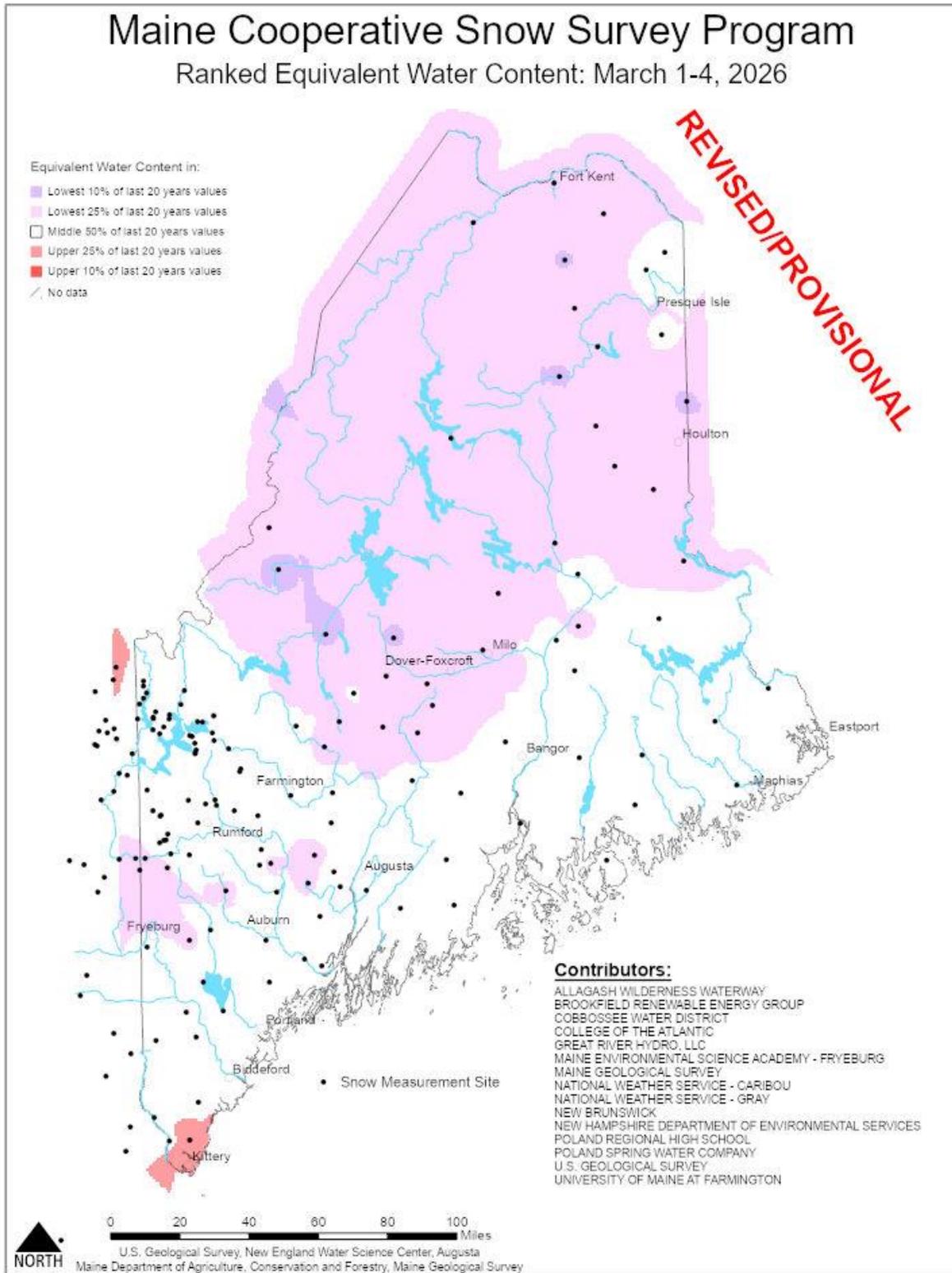
Snowpack density is currently at or near 20% across most of the state, which is relatively low. As the season advances, density will increase toward 30 to 50%, at which point melt can accelerate significantly. There remains room for compaction and density increase before rapid melting occurs. Overall, the snowpack is below normal, particularly across central Maine and the mountains. Coastal areas are at or slightly above normal.











4. Basin Storage Conditions

Reservoir storage conditions across Maine's major regulated watersheds are generally below or near the long-term average for this time of year, reflecting the prolonged drought and dry winter that preceded the current season.

As is typical practice, dam operators draw down storage levels this time of year to create capacity for capturing spring rains and snowmelt runoff, which moderates downstream river levels during flood events. This year, several basins have already reached their drawdown targets or are below the long-term average without further drawdown needed.

Watershed	% Reservoir Filled	% Long-Term Average
Androscoggin	32%	6% Below
Kennebec	42%	0.8% Below
Penobscot	31.6%	4.8% Above
Union	33.2%	2.7% Above
St. Croix (East Branch)	40%	-
St. Croix (West Branch)	46%	-

Presumpscot River: Sebago Lake, regulated under a water quality certification, has a required target level elevation range of 262.0 to 266.65 feet. The current lake level reads 263.32 feet, with a total outflow of 493 cfs, including 75 or more cfs allocated to the bypass reach. Sebago Lake levels are slightly higher than March 2025, with a higher outflow.

Androscoggin River: Storage conditions are at approximately 32% of capacity, compared to roughly 50% in March 2025. Lake levels throughout the basin have decreased significantly since December 2025: Rangeley Lake is down 2.74 feet, Mooselookmeguntic Lake is down 9.33 feet, Richardson Lake is down 9.91 feet, Aziscohos Lake is down 24.13 feet, and Errol Reservoir is down 6.19 feet. River flow conditions vary along the river's length, with icing at Gorham, stable readings at Rumford, and rising conditions at Auburn. Storage is following the long-term average drawdown curve and the drawdown target is expected to be reached earlier than in past years.

Kennebec River: Storage is currently 42% of capacity, approximately 1% below the long-term average, a decrease of 14 percentage points from March 2025 when storage stood at 56.3%. Lake levels within the basin have decreased further from December 2025 readings: Brassua Lake is down 16.74 feet, Moosehead Lake is down 3.59 feet, and Flagstaff Lake is down 13.35 feet. Current regulated outflows are set at Solon (2,000 cfs), Madison (2,500 cfs), and Weston (2,700 cfs). Storage is just below the long-term average for this time of year and flows remain lower than March 2025.

Penobscot River: The Penobscot River is currently 31.6% full, which is 4.8% above the long-term average. The Union River is currently 33.2% full, 2.7% above the long-term average, recovering sharply from 23.5% full and 45.9% below the long-term average in December. Graham Lake has

similarly improved, now running 0.29 feet above the long-term average after sitting 4.92 feet below in December.

Union River: The Union River system is 33.2% full, which is 2.9% above the long-term average for this time of year.

St. Croix River: West Grand Lake is 46% full with an outflow of 297 cfs, and East Grand Lake is 43% full with an outflow of 131 cfs. The Vanceboro impoundment reads 39% full and Grand Falls is 45% full, with comparatively higher outflows. The East Branch of the St. Croix is 40% full and the West Branch 46% full.

5. Weather Summary and Outlook

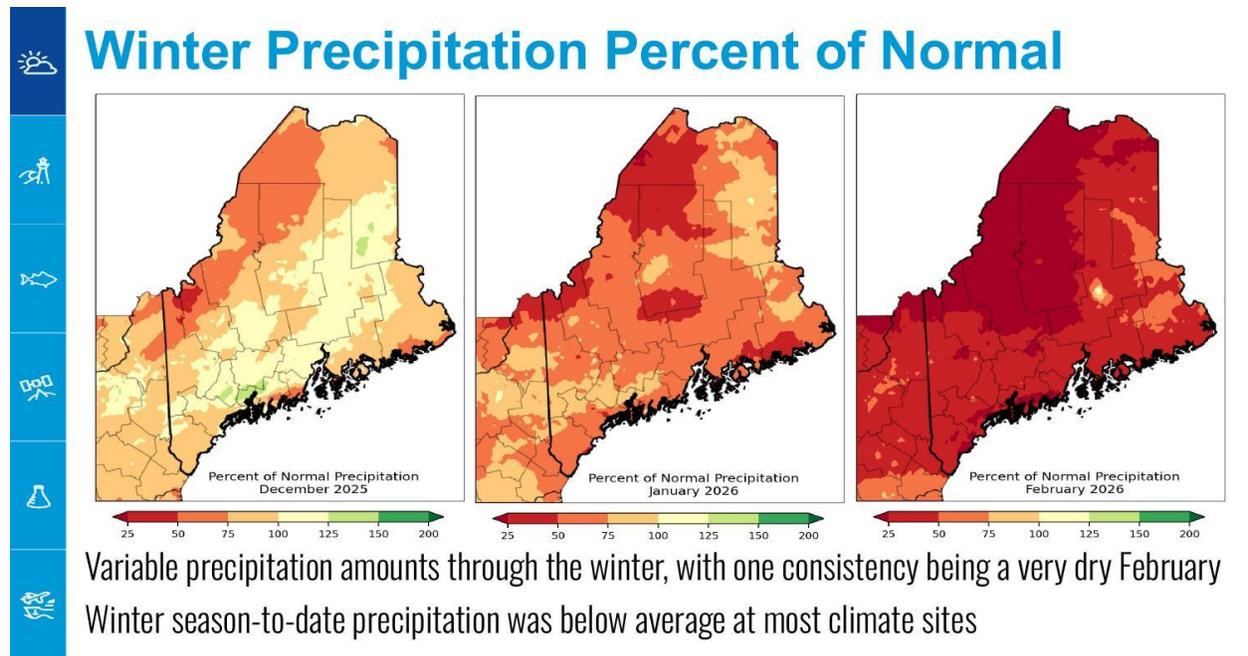
The following weather update was presented by James Sinko, Lead Meteorologist and Hydrology Program Manager at NWS Caribou, and Sarah Jamison, Senior Service Hydrologist at NWS Gray.

Winter 2025-2026 Summary

The meteorological winter of 2025-2026 (December through February) was colder and drier than normal across Maine, following an extremely dry fall. The season extended a prolonged dry period that began in summer 2025. The winter was also notable for widespread cold snaps in December, January, and February, which drove the significant ice formation discussed elsewhere in this report.

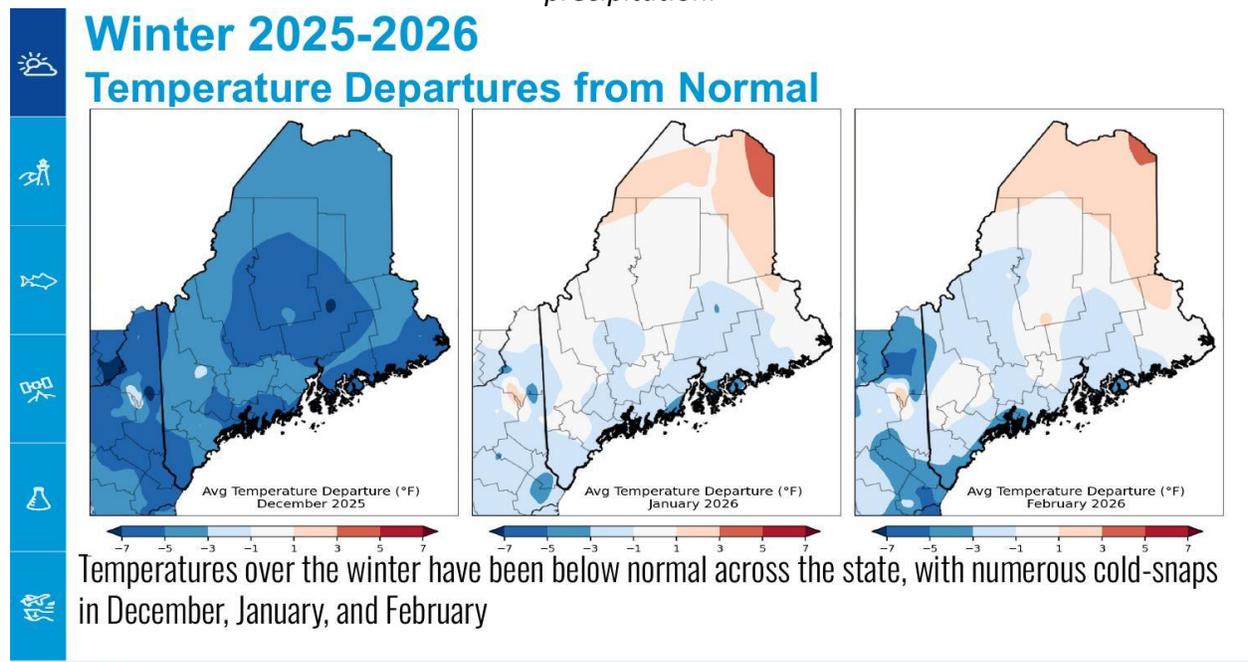
Temperatures were below normal across the southern two-thirds of the state throughout much of the winter, and near-normal across the north. Precipitation was below normal at most climate sites across the state. While December was the closest to normal precipitation-wise, with some near-normal areas in the Central Highlands and Kennebec Valley, January and February were both well below normal. February was especially notable, with some climate sites recording top-five driest February values on record.

Snowfall was below normal in the mountains and northern Maine, with Jackman down 28.5 inches from normal, Rangeley down 29.8 inches, and Caribou down 16.5 inches. Portland and Bangor performed better, with Portland near normal and Bangor above normal by approximately 6.6 inches, but those regions do not provide headwater snowpack critical to spring river recharge.



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Winter precipitation as percent of normal for December 2025, January 2026, and February 2026. February was the driest month, with much of the state recording less than 25% of normal precipitation.



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Temperature departures from normal for December 2025, January 2026, and February 2026. Temperatures were consistently below normal across the state with numerous cold snaps.

Spring Flood Outlook: Below Normal

The spring flood outlook is below normal for open-water flooding on Maine's main stem rivers. This assessment is based on four converging factors: snowpack in headwater regions is in the lowest 25% of the historical record; wetlands and low-lying areas that are normally full this time of year are currently very dry, providing abundant storage capacity for runoff; river and stream levels are at or near record lows at many locations; and no significant rain-on-snow events are expected over the next few weeks based on current forecasts.

Long-range probabilistic flood forecasts for major river gages confirm the below-normal assessment. Under current conditions, the probability of minor flooding at major forecast points is significantly reduced compared to historical baselines. For example, the Androscoggin at Rumford has an 8% probability of reaching minor flood stage this spring, compared to a historical average of approximately 24%. The Kennebec at North Sidney is at 10% versus a 20% historical average. The Piscataquis at Dover-Foxcroft shows 10% versus 33% historically. The St. John at Fort Kent is at below 1% versus 8% historically. The Penobscot at West Enfield is at 2% versus 10% historically. The Saco at Conway, NH is at 25% versus 45% historically. These forecasts do not account for ice jam flooding, which is treated separately.

River flooding in smaller basins and flashier mountain tributaries remains possible, particularly if the forthcoming mid-March warm-up produces higher-than-expected precipitation or warmer temperatures than currently forecast. However, the abundant wetland storage and deeply dry soils beneath the frost layer are expected to absorb considerable runoff before it reaches rivers.

Ice Jam Flood Risk: Above Normal

Ice jam flooding risk is above normal for the spring season, driven by the most widespread and thickest river ice observed since at least 2015. Average ice thickness statewide is one to two feet, with northern rivers up to 22 inches in mid-February. Ice jams occur when rising water lifts and moves ice sheets that then pile up against obstructions. Given the thickness of current ice, it will require either significant mechanical forcing or sustained thermal melting to move major ice masses on rivers like the Kennebec at Augusta or Bangor, where current conditions suggest ice could persist into April.

Ice jams are sudden, localized, and not captured in standard long-range flood forecasts. All communities along ice-prone river segments should maintain heightened vigilance through the spring thaw. Communities and emergency managers are encouraged to report ice movement to NWS offices and the appropriate county emergency management agency.

Short-Term Forecast: March 7-13

The first significant snow ablation event of the 2026 spring season is expected beginning around March 7-8. Temperatures will climb into the 40s to 50s°F, with dewpoints reaching the mid-to-upper 40s and potentially higher. Overnight temperatures may remain above freezing in southern Maine. A mixed precipitation event is expected Saturday, with additional rain arriving Tuesday-Wednesday. Total liquid precipitation for the event is forecast at 0.25 to 0.75 inches.

Frost depths ranging from 9 to 11 inches in southern Maine and up to 26 inches in northern Maine may limit soil absorption in northern areas during this initial melt event, potentially

routing some additional runoff directly to streams rather than into the ground. In southern Maine, where frost is shallower, meaningful groundwater recharge is expected to begin following this event.

Extended Outlook

Following the mid-March thaw, a cooldown is expected in the latter half of March as deep cold air builds across northern Canada and periodically influences Maine. The pattern is expected to trend toward more seasonable temperatures with around-average precipitation in the three-to-four-week timeframe, representing a shift from the well-below-normal precipitation that characterized the winter. The March-April-May seasonal outlook from NOAA's Climate Prediction Center shows equal chances of above-normal, normal, or below-normal temperatures and precipitation for Maine, indicating no strong seasonal signal for spring. The summer season (June-July-August) outlook leans above normal in temperatures with no strong precipitation signal, which is consistent with continued drought conditions into the warm season. This is discussed further in the Drought Update section.

6. Ice Breaking Operations

The Coast Guard Reliable Energy Northeast Winters (RENEW) Operation maintains public health and safety for states within the Northeast District through domestic icebreaking.

The US Coast Guard Sector Northern New England is equipped with one 140-foot Bay Class Tug Boat (WTGB) CGC Thunder Bay homeported in Rockland, capable of breaking 27-inch ice plus one foot of snow using a bubbler system; three 65-foot Harbor Tugs (WYTLs): CGC Shackle (South Portland), CGC Tackle (Rockland), and CGC Bridle (Southwest Harbor), each capable of breaking 12-inch flat ice; and two 49-foot Buoy Utility Stern Loading (BUSL) boats capable of breaking 2 to 5 inches of plate ice, primarily used for SAR support.

The CGC Tackle (65-foot, Rockland) is currently temporarily out of service due to a halon fixed firefighting system issue. The CGC Shackle remains operational and is the primary asset available for Kennebec River icebreaking.

Kennebec River icebreaking is anticipated, tentatively during the second-to-last week of March, pending weather developments and ice condition reports. USGS ice thickness data from the Kennebec near Gardiner measured 8 to 14 inches, with two ice layers noted. At current ice thickness of 12 inches or greater, the icebreaking team will wait for some natural thinning before committing assets.



Homeland
Security

District-wide Ice-Breaking Assets and Locations



U.S. Coast Guard Sector Northern New England

- 5 - 65' WYTL (light ice breakers)
- 3 - 140' WTGB (medium ice breakers)
- 2 - 225' WLB (medium ice breakers)

*** Assets will be shared throughout the district based on established priorities/greatest need**



District-wide Coast Guard icebreaking assets and locations across the Northeast. Assets are shared across the district based on established mission priorities.

For non-emergency reporting, contact the Waterways Management Division at 207-808-9137 or D01-SMB-SecNNE-Waterways@uscg.mil. For urgent or emergency situations, contact the Coast Guard Command Center at 833-449-2407, which is monitored 24 hours a day. Do not delay reporting worsening ice conditions, as early notice allows more time for asset coordination and planning.

7. State Floodplain Coordinator Update

The Floodplain Management Program has moved to the Maine Office of Community Affairs (MOCA) as of September 2025. The program's contact information, email addresses, and phone numbers have not changed. Website access currently redirects from DACF while the program updates its web presence.

- Home and business insurance does NOT cover flood losses.
- There is a 30-day waiting period before flood insurance coverage goes into effect, unless issued in conjunction with a mortgage loan.
- Flood insurance is available to most building owners and renters (contents coverage) within NFIP-participating communities, which includes approximately 98% of the state.
- Disaster assistance is only available if there is a Presidentially declared disaster, and it will not make someone whole again.
- For more information, visit www.floodsmart.gov
- Note: As of 2024, Maine now has a mandatory flood hazard disclosure law. Property sellers are required to disclose known flood hazards to prospective buyers—a long-sought protection for property purchasers.

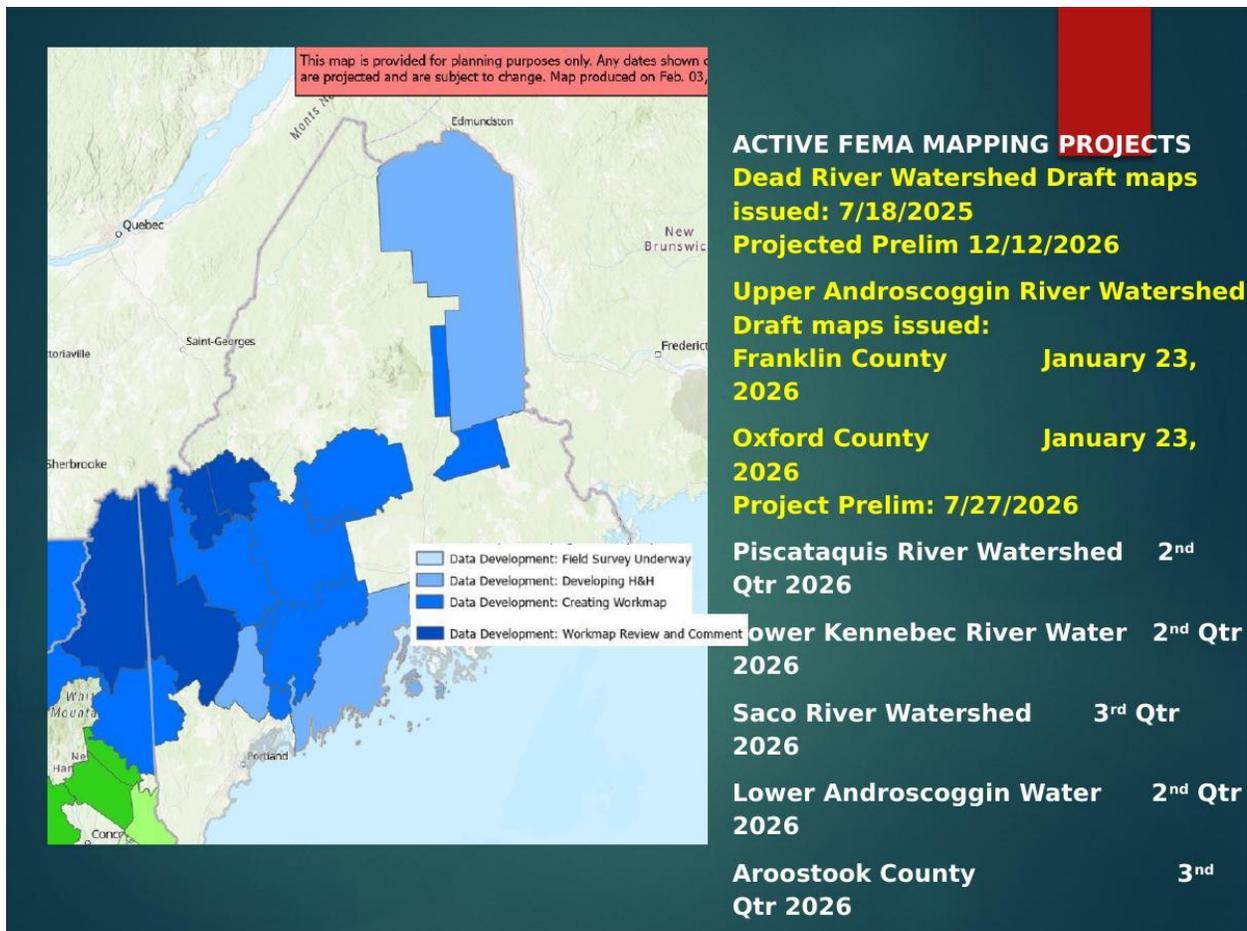
Since 2009, NFIP flood insurance policy counts in Maine have declined significantly. As of 2026, all 16 Maine counties have fewer policies than they did in 2009. The total decline statewide since 2009 is approximately 51%. This trend is concerning given the increasing frequency and severity of flood events.

Active FEMA Flood Mapping Projects

FEMA has active flood hazard mapping studies underway in multiple Maine watersheds. The most advanced projects are the Dead River Watershed and the Upper Androscoggin River Watershed. Draft maps for the Dead River Watershed were issued July 18, 2025, with preliminary maps projected for December 12, 2026. Draft maps for the Upper Androscoggin River Watershed covering Franklin and Oxford Counties were issued January 23, 2026, with preliminary maps projected for July 27, 2026.

Additional projects with projected preliminary dates in 2026 include the Piscataquis River Watershed (2nd Quarter), Lower Kennebec River Watershed (2nd Quarter), Saco River Watershed (3rd Quarter), Lower Androscoggin Watershed (2nd Quarter), Aroostook County (3rd Quarter), Androscoggin County (4th Quarter), and St. George River Watershed/Waldo County (4th Quarter). All projected dates are subject to change.

No new maps became effective in 2025 following the June and July 2024 effective dates for Cumberland and York Counties. The last watershed-level project to go effective was the Lower Penobscot River Watershed on July 19, 2023.

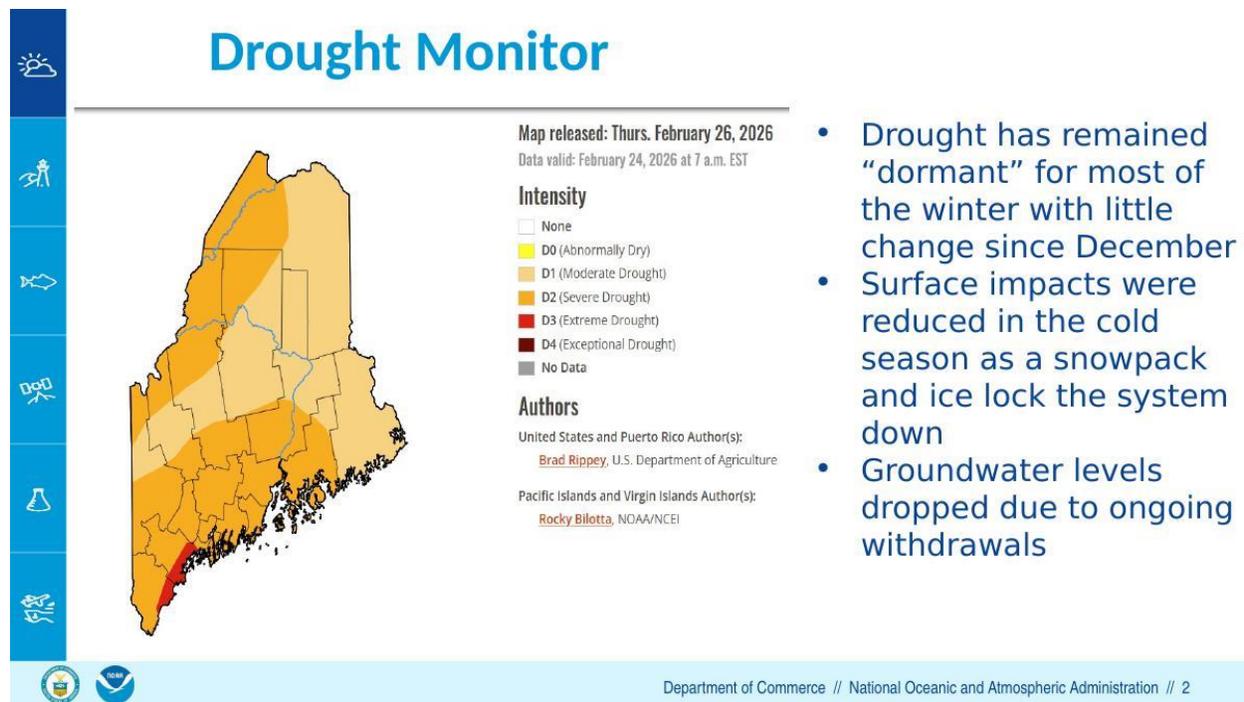


Active FEMA flood hazard mapping studies in Maine as of February 2026. Red shading indicates projects with draft maps issued; other shades reflect various stages of data development.

8. Drought Update

This section was added to the RFAC agenda this year given the severity and persistence of drought conditions across Maine, and the significant overlap between drought and flood risk management heading into spring 2026.

Groundwater levels have continued to drop during the winter due to ongoing withdrawals without recharge, producing the record-low groundwater conditions described in Section 2.



U.S. Drought Monitor for Maine as of February 24, 2026.

Soils beneath the frost layer are very dry for most of central and southern Maine. The top foot of soil retains relatively high moisture locked in by frost, but soils below the frost are in the 5th to 10th percentile for much of the state. Once the frost breaks, dry soils will absorb significant runoff, which benefits drought recovery but also means less water reaches rivers. The transition from frozen ground to mud season may be rapid, and could quickly give way to very dry conditions again without repeated wetting rains through green-up.

For drought recovery, Maine needs significant precipitation in the mountain headwaters and throughout the spring. Current snowpack is well below the levels needed to ensure drought recovery, particularly in the mountains and central Maine. The spring seasonal outlook provides no strong precipitation signal - equal chances of above, below, or normal precipitation for March-April-May - offering neither optimism nor additional concern at this time.

The summer (June-July-August) seasonal outlook leans toward above-normal temperatures with no strong precipitation signal, which is broadly suggestive of continued drought conditions into the warm season and growing season. ENSO conditions are transitioning from La Niña to neutral by spring 2026 (60% probability for February-April), with neutral conditions likely persisting through the Northern Hemisphere summer.

Drought recovery this spring is considered unlikely, though categorical improvements - such as a shift from D2 to D1 conditions in some areas - remain possible. Drought persistence into the warm season is considered very likely. This will have implications for agriculture, water supply, groundwater-dependent ecosystems, and fire weather as the season progresses.

9. Mitigation

The Maine Floodplain Management Program and the Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), in partnership with FEMA, have ongoing programs promoting sustained mitigation, or the reduction of risk from disasters. Flood mitigation can be as simple as elevating a furnace or improving drainage for a road that consistently floods. It can be as far-reaching as moving entire neighborhoods out of the floodplain.

Flooding is Maine's most costly hazard, sometimes with disastrous results as many Maine communities have experienced in recent years. Mitigation measures save repair dollars in the long term and may even make a community more attractive to development and business investment.

Description	URL
Maine Floodplain Management Program (DACF/MOCA)	https://www.maine.gov/dacf/flood
FEMA's "Floodsmart" website	http://www.floodsmart.gov
Mitigation planning and grant availability (MEMA)	https://www.maine.gov/mema/hazards/mitigation
Maine Community Resilience Partnership (MOCA)	https://www.maine.gov/MOCA

10. Preparedness and Safety

Preparedness is the 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 residents heed official warnings. The primary public safety concern during flood events is people driving through flooded roadways. 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.

Nationwide, most flooding deaths occur when vehicles are caught in flood water. According to the National Weather Service, even 6 inches of fast-moving flood water can knock a person off their feet, and a depth of two feet will float a car.

The National Weather Service Forecast Offices in Caribou and Gray will incorporate this information, along with other preparedness tips, in statements issued during the New England Flood Safety Awareness Week later in March.

11. Conclusion

The current conditions information in this report represents a "snapshot" of conditions throughout the state as of March 5, 2026. Many new factors will influence the flood potential in Maine as the spring progresses. These factors will be monitored.

Currently, flood potential is below normal. However, even with below normal conditions, flooding can still occur - particularly from ice jams, which remain an above-normal risk this season, and from any significant rain-on-snow events that may develop.

If current conditions continue without major changes, the River Flow Advisory Commission will not need to convene again until 2027. Members of the Commission will continue to monitor conditions and keep connected over the coming weeks. Snow surveys will be conducted each week from now until the snow cover is gone. 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.

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.

12. Information Resources

DEP Flood Reference Guide

The Maine Department of Environmental Protection has updated its Flood Reference Guide for March 2026. The guide is designed to assist municipalities and individuals in preparing for and responding to flooding events, providing short-term action items for the days before a flood and longer-term technical assistance guidance for response, recovery, and preparedness. The guide covers fuel storage and spill response, debris management and solid waste, emergency repairs to infrastructure, and stormwater, wastewater, and drinking water systems. It is available on the DEP website under DEP Highlights at:

<https://www.maine.gov/dep/> or directly at [Flood Reference Guide for Municipalities \(PDF\)](#).

Maine Flood Resources

[Maine Floodplain Management Program: https://www.maine.gov/dacf/flood](https://www.maine.gov/dacf/flood)

[RFAC and Flood Resources Hub: https://www.maine.gov/mema/hazards/river-flow-advisory-commission](https://www.maine.gov/mema/hazards/river-flow-advisory-commission)

[FEMA FloodSmart: http://www.floodsmart.gov](http://www.floodsmart.gov)

[U.S. Drought Monitor: https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu](https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu)

[USGS Water Resources — Maine: https://waterdata.usgs.gov/me/nwis](https://waterdata.usgs.gov/me/nwis)

[NOAA River Forecast Center — Northeast: https://www.weather.gov/nerfc/](https://www.weather.gov/nerfc/)

[USCG NAVCEN Local Notice to Mariners: https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/](https://www.navcen.uscg.gov/)

Presenter Contact Information

Name / Agency	Area	Contact
Paul Styslinger , Maine Emergency Management Agency	Flood preparedness and mitigation; RFAC coordination	paul.styslinger@maine.gov
Nick Stasulis , USGS	Streamflow, ice conditions, groundwater	nstasuli@usgs.gov
Ryan Gordon , Maine Geological Survey	Snow survey (Maine Cooperative Snow Survey Program)	ryan.gordon@maine.gov
James Sinko , NWS Caribou	Weather and flood outlook, northern/eastern Maine	james.sinko@noaa.gov
Sarah Jamison , NWS Gray	Weather and flood outlook, central/southern Maine; drought	sarah.jamison@noaa.gov
Claire Briggs , Maine DEP	River basin storage conditions	Claire.Briggs@maine.gov
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