State of Maine
Drought Task Force
Report on Current Drought Conditions
October 2, 2025

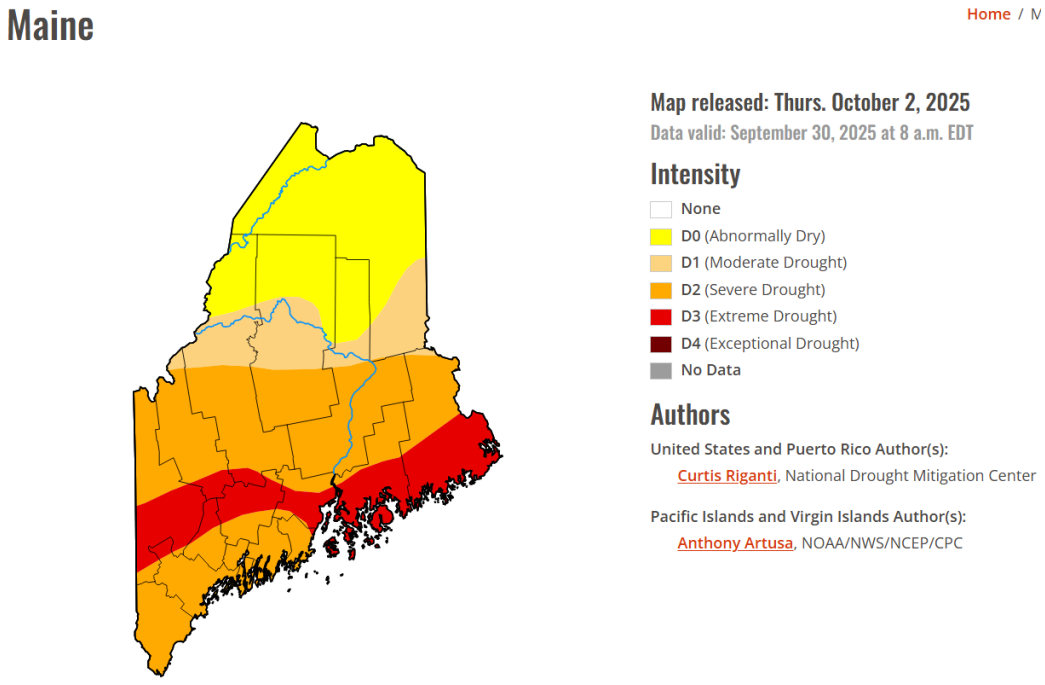
Drought conditions have worsened across all of Maine from June to September 2025. This report serves to inform Drought Task Force members and the public of current drought conditions, reservoir levels, precipitation, temperature forecasts, drinking water impacts, wildfire risk, environmental and agricultural impacts, and the online resources used to monitor these conditions.

Overview

- The **U.S. Drought Monitor** reports 28% of the state is Abnormally Dry (D0), 12.4% is in Moderate Drought (D1), 43% is in Severe Drought (D2), and 16.6% is in Extreme Drought (D3) by area.
- All of Maine's population resides in at least abnormally dry regions.
- Extended 8-14 day and fall outlook forecasts do not show strong signals for precipitation.
- Some streamflows and groundwater wells saw brief improvement this week due to recent rains, but many streamgages report below to much below normal discharge for this time of year.
- Wildfire occurrence is above average and there is concern with the dry fall forecast, Maine Forest Service notes that some of the most destructive wildfires in Maine have occurred in fall.

***Access Drought Task Force reports here*: www.maine.gov/mema/hazards/drought-task-force**. This report summarizes information presented by Task Force members on current hydrologic and drought conditions as of this date. Task Force partners will report any drought-related impacts for which they are notified.

U.S. Drought Monitor Brief



The US Drought Monitor is a tool sustained by the National Weather Service with the data/modeling support services of the Environmental Prediction Center and the Climate Prediction Center (all housed under NOAA). The US Drought Monitor is a tool that offers an overview of broad scale conditions across every state and territory in the US, with categories of drought and their corresponding historically impacts laid out from D0 (abnormally dry) to D4 (exceptional drought). This map is updated

weekly, every Thursday morning with the latest conditions exemplified on the screen. This map and the associated statistics are what USGS and the state of Maine reference in determining if thresholds for the activation of the Drought Task Force have been met.

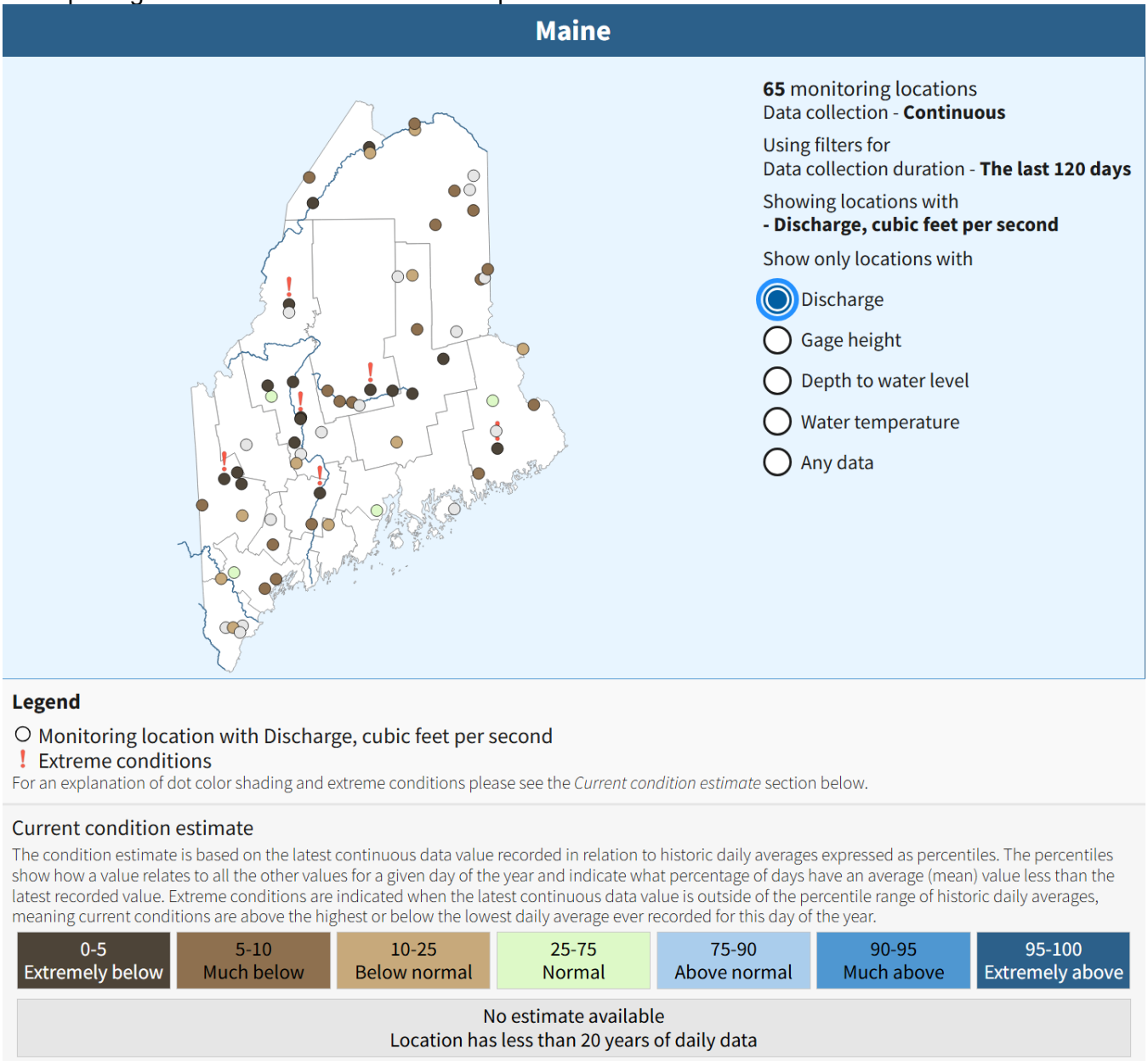
Maine experienced a rapid onset of drought through July and into August with many drought impacts apparent by early August. MEMA and USGS determined that the increased drought impact reports and rapid increase in Drought Monitor D1 and D2 areas met the “Warning” trigger level of the State’s Incident Annex, requiring activation of the Drought Task Force. The Drought Task Force ensures unified situational awareness and messaging across all members.

Current Hydrologic Conditions

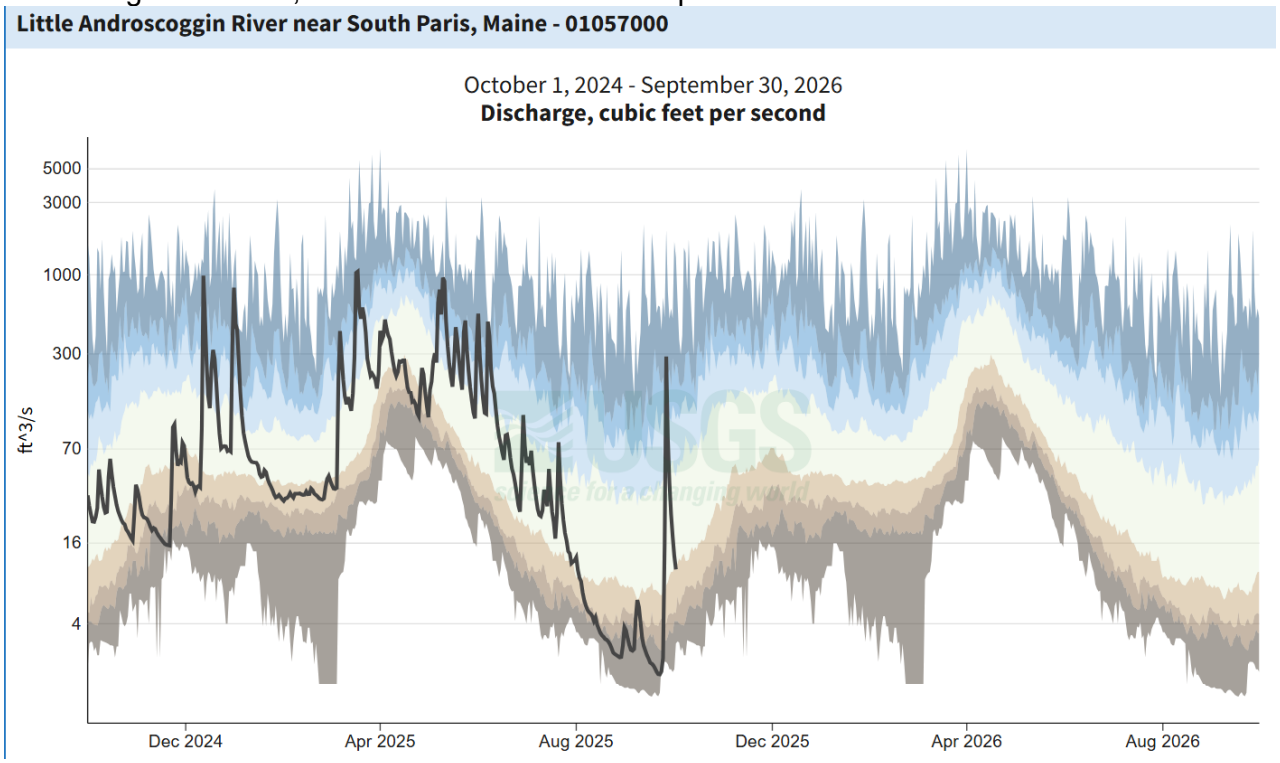
Stream Flows

---Interpretation of USGS streamgages is limited during the 2025 Federal Government Shutdown---

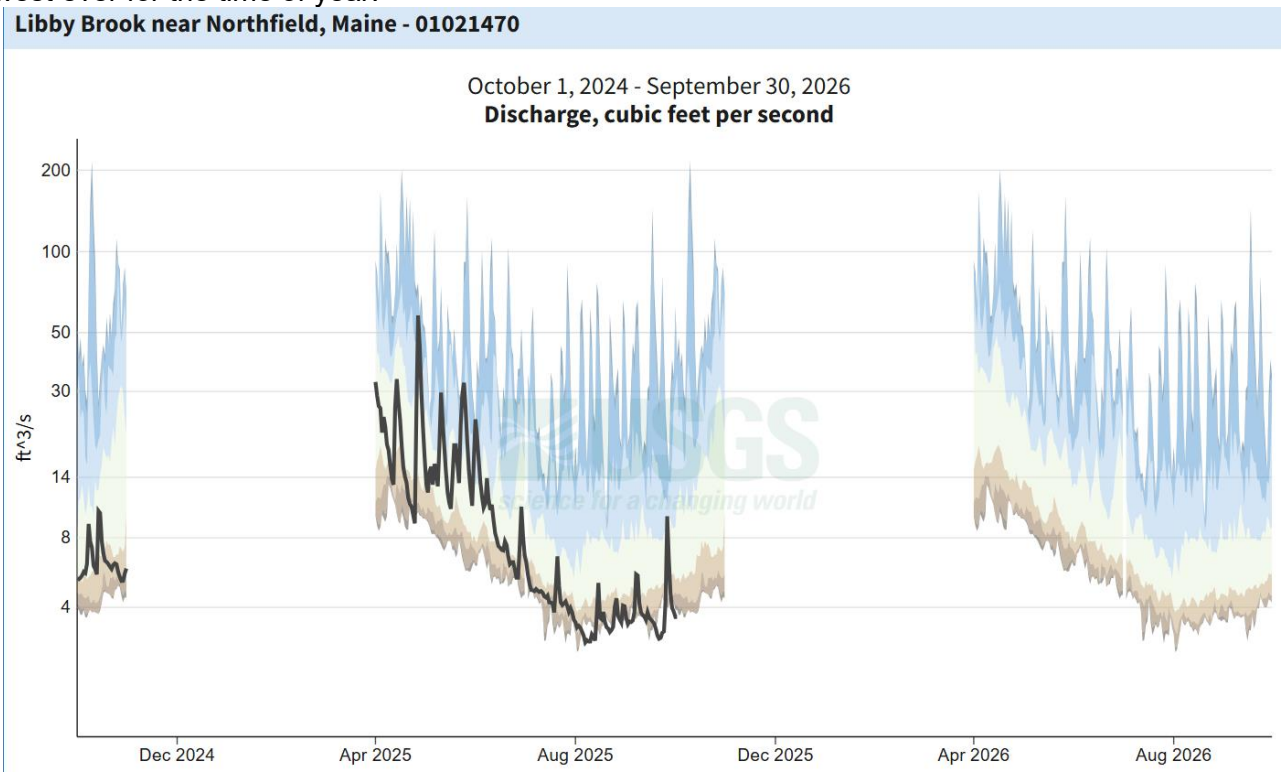
Six streamgage sites are at their lowest ever recorded discharge for the time of year, and a further eleven are much below (lowest 5th percentile) average flows for the time of year. Only four streamgages are reporting normal flows. Low flow trends span the entire state.



The hydrograph for Little Androscoggin River near South Paris, Maine – 01057000 confirms an uptrend in runoff coincident with rain from last week, but discharge has experienced a sharp decline over the past week. This trend suggests that the rainfall had benefits for surface flows at least for stabilizing the current drought condition, but it was not sufficient to improve conditions.



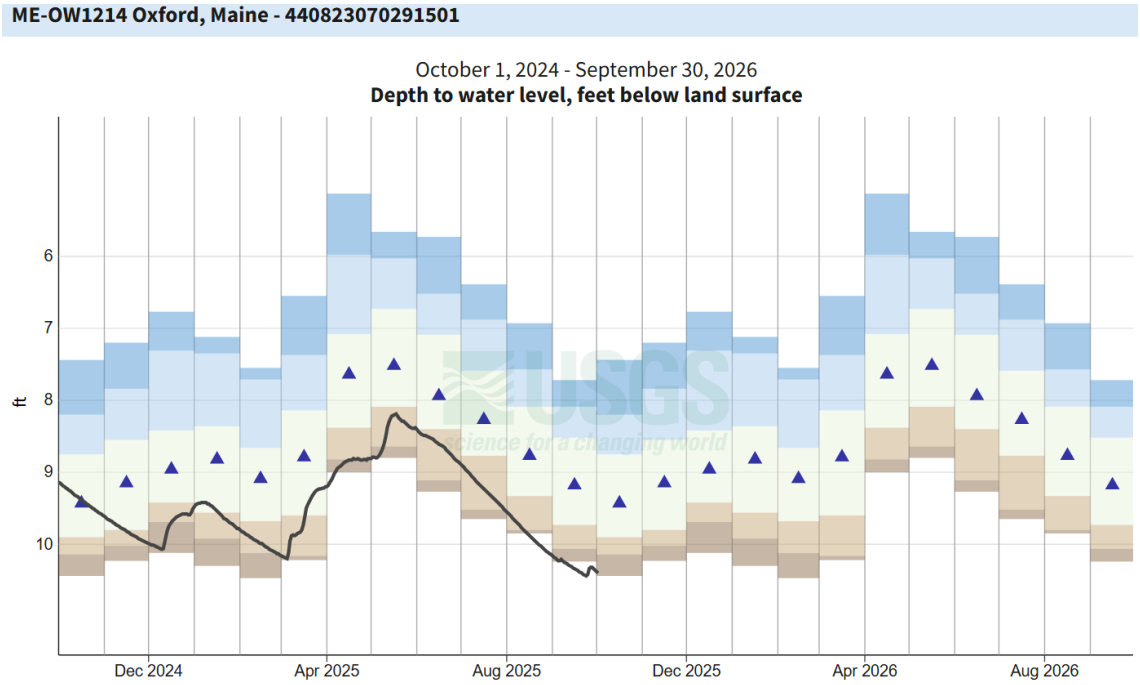
Libby Brook near Northfield, Maine – 01021470 is located near an area in Downeast maine the recently experienced an increase in drought category to Extreme Drought (D3). Though the region also received beneficial rainfall, the effect was short-term and flow conditions have once again returned to their lowest ever for the time of year.



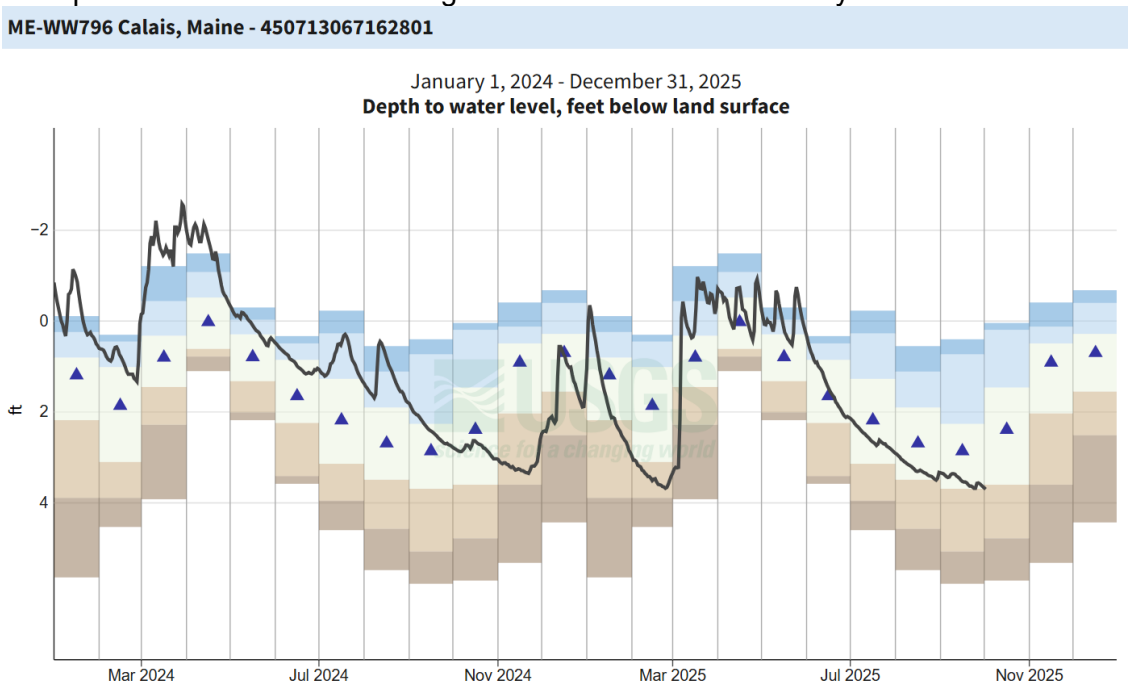
Ground Water

One groundwater well station has the lowest water level ever for the time of year, and a further five stations are experiencing below normal (below 25th percentile) levels for the time of year. Five stations report normal water levels for the time of year.

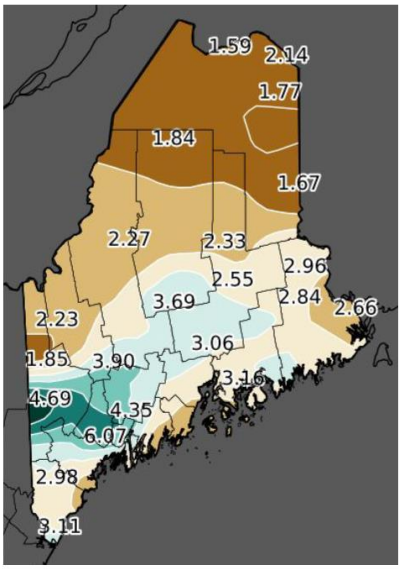
For station ME-OW1214 Oxford, Maine – 440823070291501, there was a slight increase in water level following rain from last week, but the level is once again declining at the time this report was published. Much like streamflows, this trend indicates that recent rainfalls provided temporary benefits and stabilized drought conditions locally, but overall there has been insufficient precipitation to relieve drought.



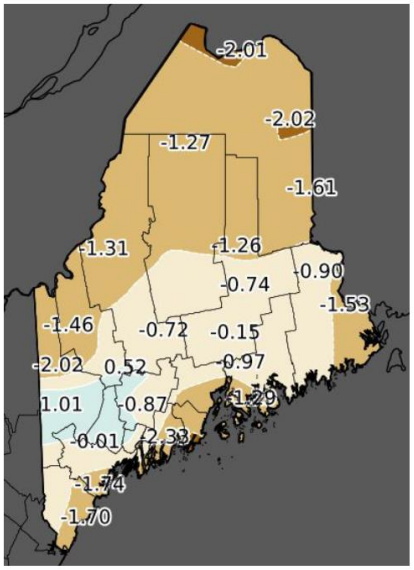
The gage ME-WW796 Calais, Maine – 450713067162801 is located in an area of expending Extreme Drought. This well shows the general trend for the summer: Maine experienced ample rainfall in spring and early summer, leading to sufficient water levels, but conditions dried quickly during the flash drought. This particular well is now trending below normal for the time of year.



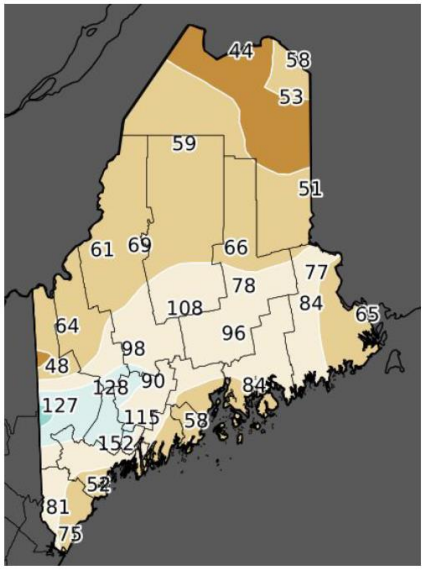
Weather Review and Outlook



September Total Precipitation (in)



September Rainfall Deficits (in)



September % of Normal

Summary: A soaking rain event in late September helped end a long dry spell, and brought the heaviest rainfall to hardest hit drought areas. The rainfall was enough to keep drought conditions **status-quo**, but was insufficient to improve categories. The main benefit was temporary improvements to soil moisture and streamflows, but without more recharge these will continue to decline. Water demand is declining as the growing season comes to an end and shorter days mean less evaporation.

Maine experienced the sixth driest summer (June, July, August) on record in 2025. Maine needs approximately 6 to 12” additional rainfall, roughly 150% of normal, between now and when the ground freezes to improve drought conditions, otherwise drought is likely to linger through the winter. Longer range outlooks favor limited opportunities for widespread rain events. Drought-reducing rainfall is not in the forecast at this time, however shorter days and cooler temperatures will lessen evaporation compared to the past few months.

Summer Overview:

Maine summers are normally characterized by rainfall variability caused by the hit and miss nature of shower activity. Coastal areas typically average 6-10” of rainfall, Inland 8-12”, and locally higher in the mountains. Summer of 2025 fell well shy of these values for all but northern Maine, with most of the state receiving less than half of normal rainfall. For central and southern Maine, it was one of the top 10 driest summers, and the 3rd driest summer in Bangor and 6th driest in Portland. Overall temperatures were only slightly above average for the season (June, July, and August saw +1-2 F more than normal).

Snowmelt and wet conditions in May helped alleviate drought conditions lingering from the fall, and saturating soil moisture levels for green-up. Rainfall in June was below normal for much of the state (~50-75%), but residual soil moisture from May kept drought at bay. Rainfall in July ranged from above normal in north Maine with 7”, to well-below normal in the south with only 1”. The southern half of the state experienced 25-50% of normal precipitation.

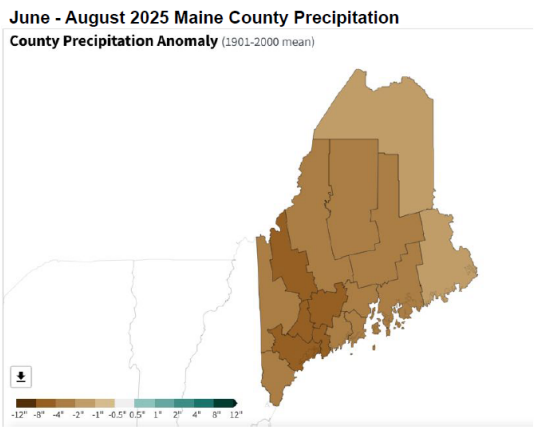
August was *exceptionally dry* with 25-50% of normal precipitation. Much of the state received less than 2” rainfall. Meanwhile temperatures were well above normal for the first 3 weeks of August. An unusually high evaporative demand can lead to moisture stress on the land surface, and ultimately to drought—even if precipitation had been near-normal.

June - August 2025 County Precipitation

October 2, 2025
10:00 AM

County	Value	Anomaly	Rank (131 Years)	1901-2000 Mean
Androscoggin County	6.30in	-4.36in	3	10.66in
Aroostook County	9.78in	-1.46in	33*	11.24in
Cumberland County	5.95in	-4.50in	3	10.45in
Franklin County	8.11in	-4.21in	4	12.32in
Hancock County	6.94in	-2.94in	14	9.88in
Kennebec County	6.08in	-4.09in	3	10.17in
Knox County	7.15in	-2.47in	14	9.62in
Lincoln County	5.85in	-3.80in	4	9.65in
Oxford County	7.85in	-3.96in	3	11.81in
Penobscot County	7.45in	-3.22in	5	10.67in
Piscataquis County	8.90in	-2.79in	12	11.69in
Sagadahoc County	5.76in	-4.12in	4*	9.88in
Somerset County	8.31in	-3.47in	4	11.78in
Waldo County	6.94in	-3.03in	9	9.97in
Washington County	8.04in	-1.75in	36	9.79in
York County	6.79in	-3.59in	9	10.38in

*Signifies a tie



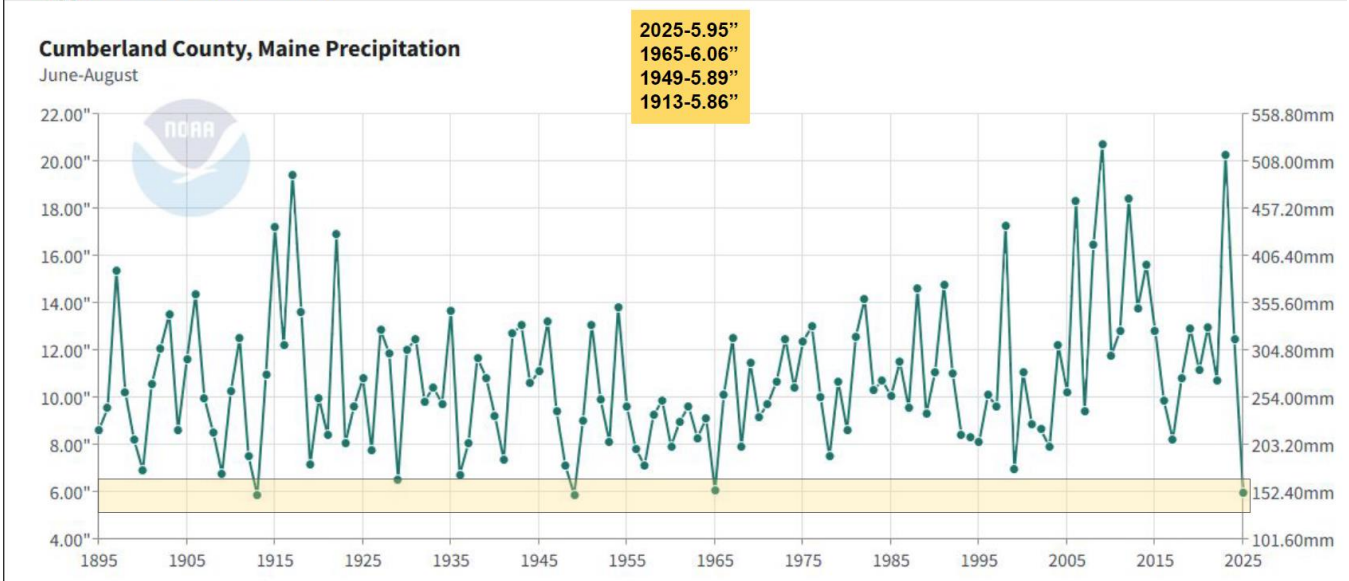
Source: NOAA NCEI
https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/county/mapping/17/pcp/202508/3/anomaly

National Weather Service
Gray-Portland, ME

Comparable Summers (JJA)

October 2, 2025
10:00 AM

Cumberland County

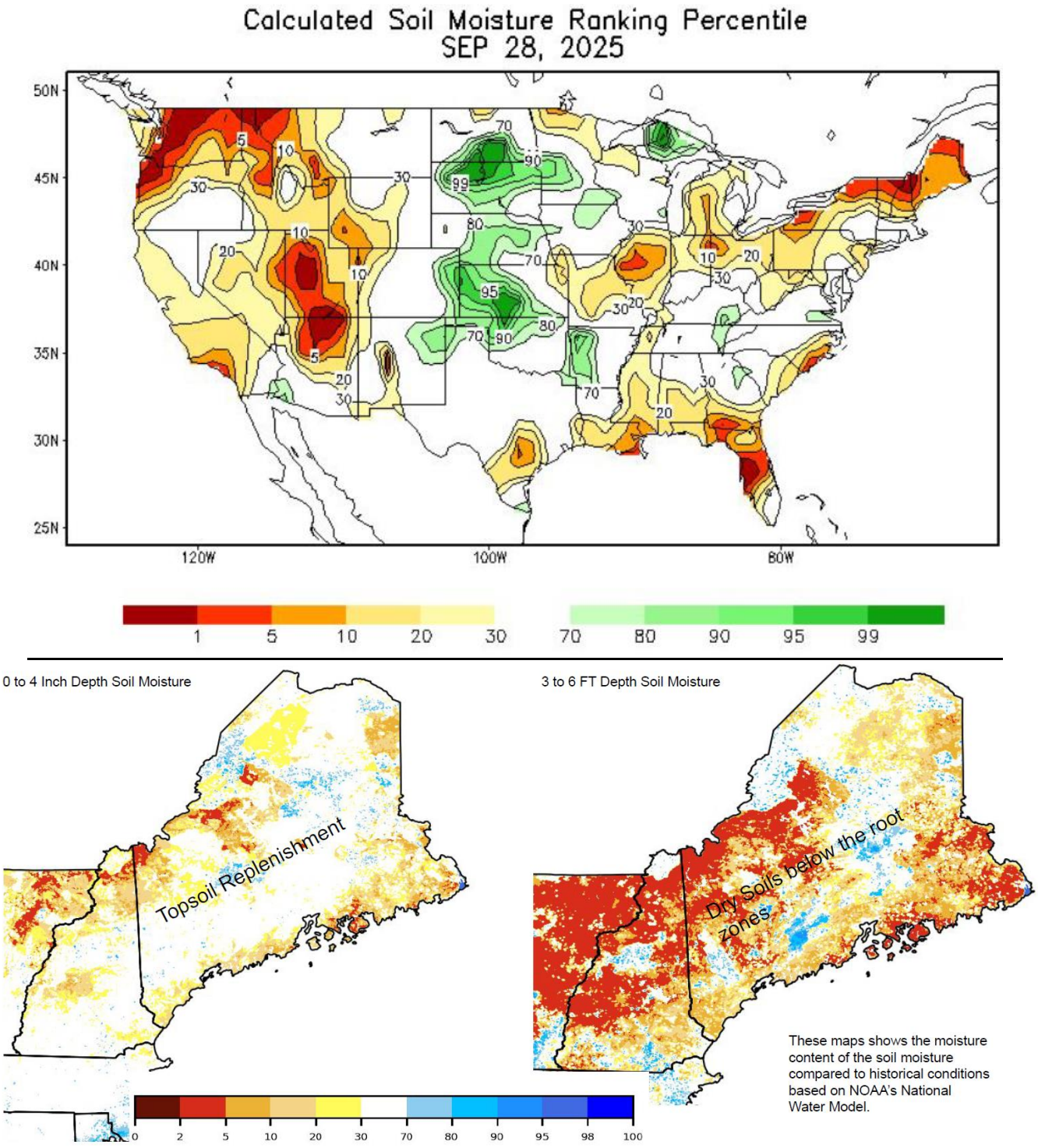


National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Department of Commerce

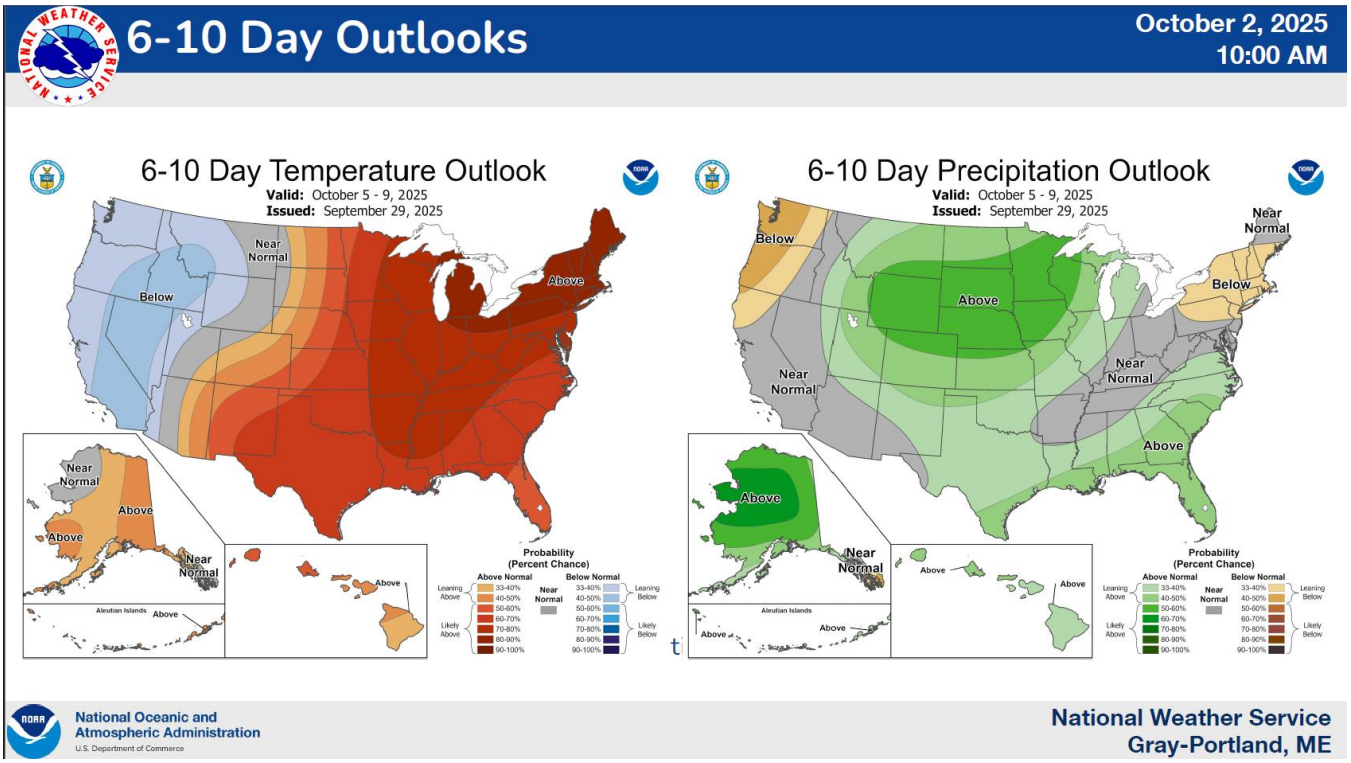
www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/climate-at-a-glance/statewide/rankings

National Weather Service
Gray-Portland, ME

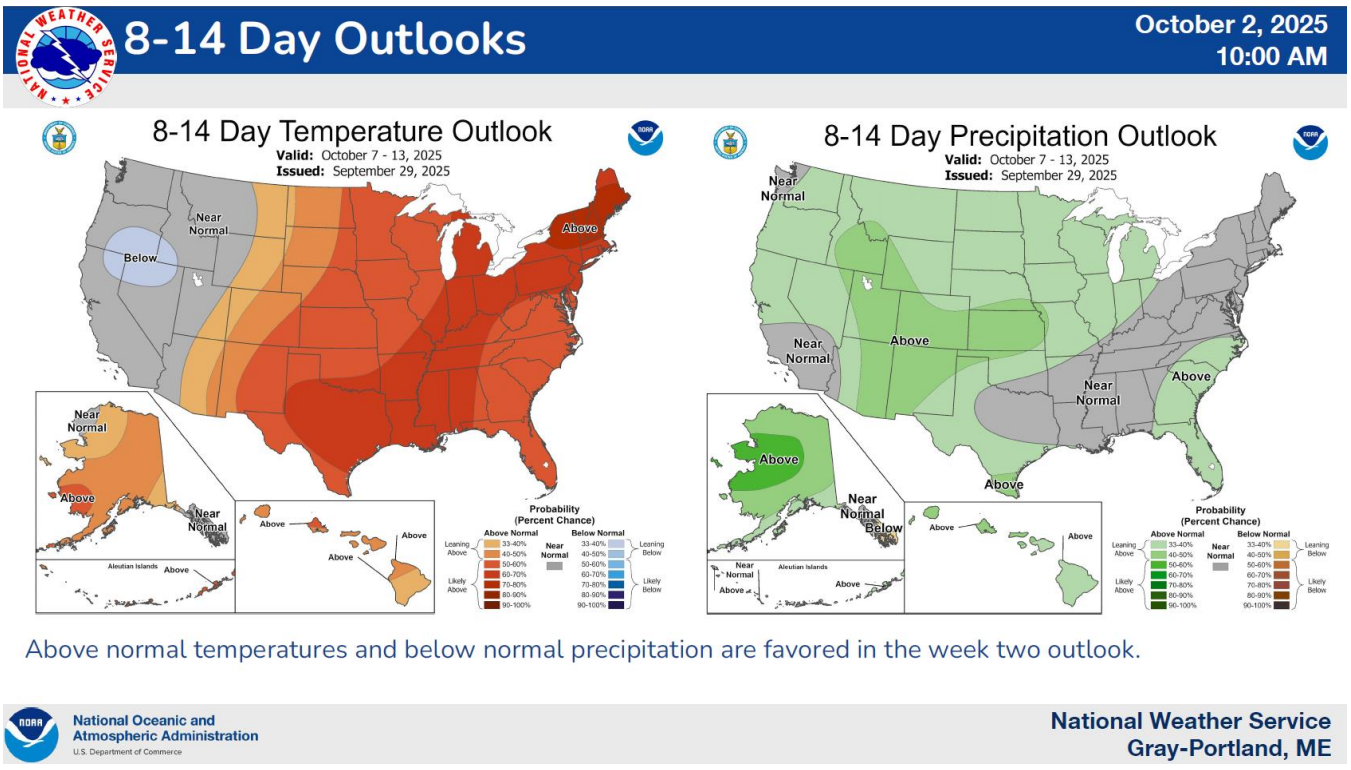
Climate Prediction Center Soil Moisture Products show rapidly drying topsoils resulting in deteriorating pasture conditions and increased watering needs. The drought is expected to have negative consequences for crop yields (see ag sector impacts below). Soil moisture percentiles already take into account seasonality and fall is already the driest time of year, so being dry at the driest time of year is exceptional.



One week outlook: High pressure is expected to bring another extended dry spell for the next several Days and little to no rain is expected. A strong cold front mid-next week is likely to bring the next opportunity for widespread rainfall.



Two week outlook: Above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation are favored in the week two outlook.



Seasonal Outlook: The Climate Prediction Center outlook for Fall (OND) indicates strong signals favoring above normal temperatures but does not show any strong climate signals for precipitation. Conditions are similar to last fall.

Rainfall needed to "end the drought": As little as 6" above normal rainfall could be sufficient for some locations to relieve drought, but harder hit areas may need as much as 12" of rainfall spread out over months to see full recovery. Generally speaking, much of drought-stricken Maine needs 150% of normal precipitation over the next few months to ameliorate drought conditions before the ground freezes. Steady, light rain events with high absorption rates are ideal.

Once the ground freezes the drought conditions are "capped". Once frozen, precipitation that would normally replenish groundwater won't soak in, leaving wells and aquifers with little recovery until the spring thaw. Soils often freeze in November in higher terrain and in the north country. Warmer temperatures in early winter could keep the recharge window "open" longer.

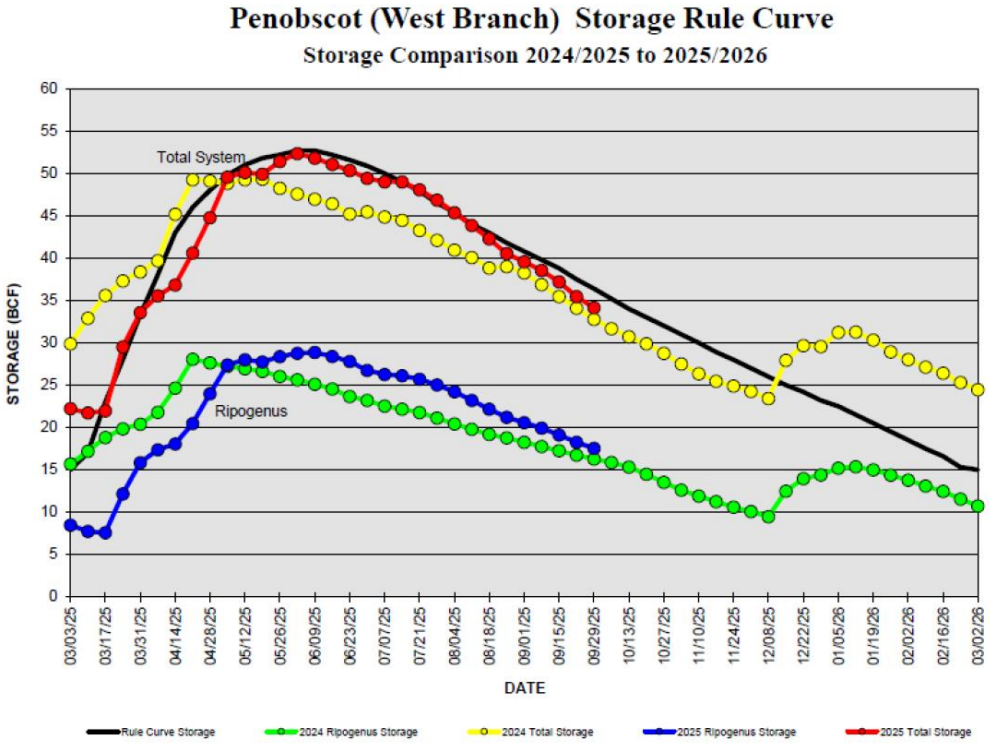
Headwater Storage Levels

- **Presumpscot River** – Sebago Lake's Water Quality Certification requires a target water level range of 262.0-266.65 feet, and the lake currently reads at 263.4 feet. Total outflow from Sebago Lake is 270+ cfs with 125+ cfs allocated to the bypass reach.

- **Androscoggin River** – storage is 59.7% full, 5.5% below the long-term average. Rangeley Lake is down 1.6 feet with an outflow of 20 cfs; Mooselookmeguntic is down 6 feet with an outflow of 900 cfs; Richardson is down 5 feet with an outflow of 800 cfs; Azizcohos is down 13.5 feet with an outflow of 350 cfs; and Errol is down 3 feet with an outflow of 1000 cfs. River flows remain stable while discharging 1,200 cfs at Gorham, 1,400 cfs at Rumford, and 2,000 cfs at Auburn.

- **Kennebec River** – Kennebec River Storage is 69.8% full, 5.9% above the long term average. River flow at Solon is set at 1,300 cfs, Madison is at 1,400 cfs, and Weston is at 1,500 cfs. Brassua Lake is down 6.4 feet and has an outflow of 300 cfs. Moosehead Lake is down 2.4 feet and has an outflow of 1,400 cfs. Flagstaff Lake is down 4 feet and has an outflow of 300 cfs

- **Penobscot River** – storage is 60.8% full, which is 4% below the long-term average.



- **Union River** – Storage is 30% full, which is 12.6% below the long-term average and is ranked as a D3-Extreme Drought

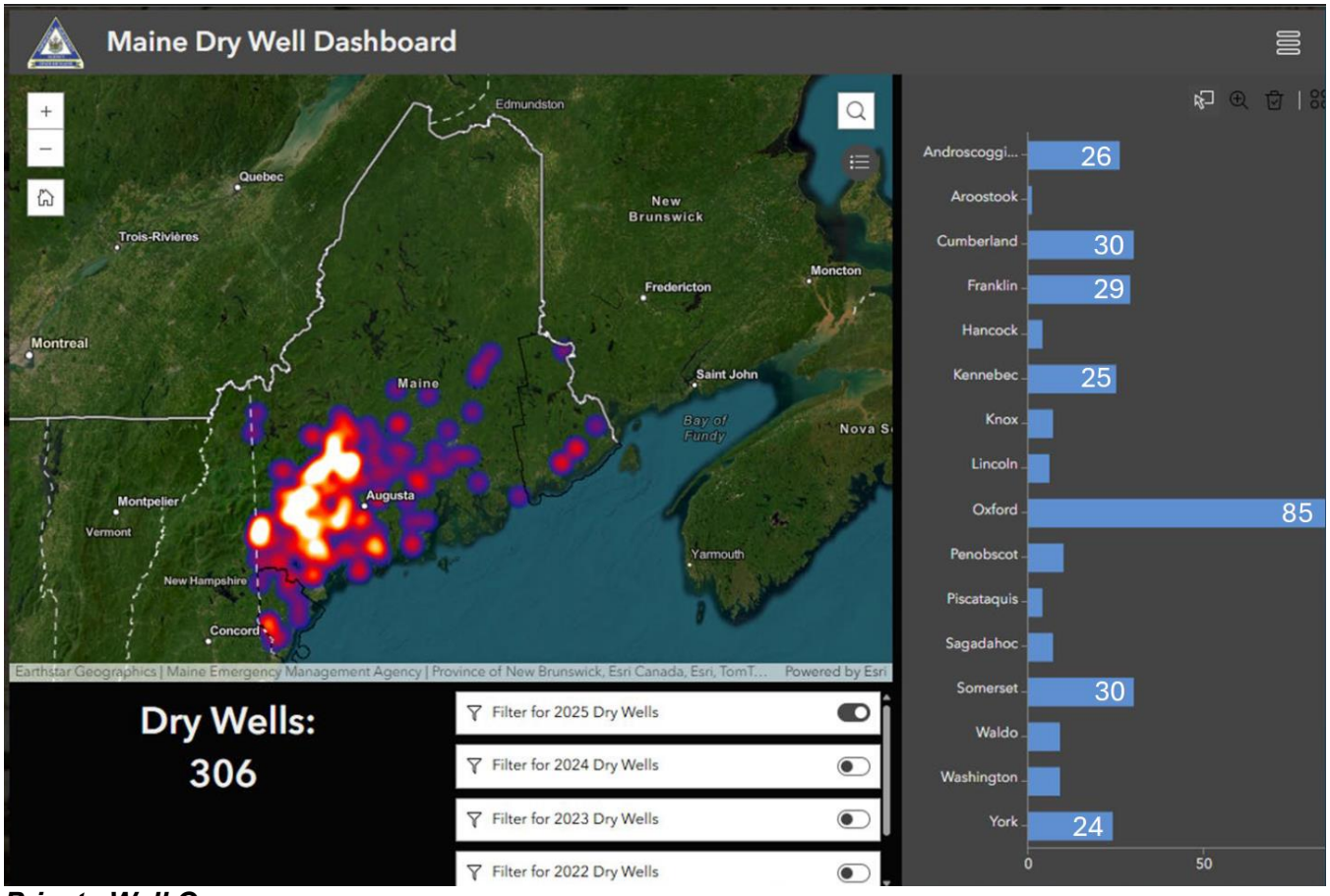
- **St. Croix River** – East Grand Lake, West Grand Lake, Grand Falls, and Vanceboro are all reported to be between 53 and 62% full. Currently, dam gates at Vanceboro are now set at the minimum opening required for eel passage, slightly over the required minimum flow. There is only 1.5 feet remaining before hitting the minimum lake level elevation. Big, Long, and Lewey Lakes, and the Grand Falls flowage are all very low. All of which are controlled by the Grand Falls Dam. Water is being released over the dam to maintain minimum flow requirements downstream.

- **Overview** – Complaints of low water levels coming in from waterfront property owners are still coming in. Dam operators are still experiencing difficulties maintaining minimum flow and water level requirements. Some lakes with Water Level Orders are already close to their fall drawdown levels.

Drought Impact Sectors

Public Water Suppliers

The Maine CDC Drinking Water Program (DWP) is reporting relatively few drought-related water quantity and quality issues, despite most of the state experiencing moderate drought conditions or worse, including in highly populated areas. Public Water Systems (PWSs) have made capital improvements over time to improve drought resilience, which has contributed to the ability to better withstand drought conditions. Recently, the DWP has been notified of drought-related water quantity challenges affecting operations in Cumberland, Franklin, Oxford, Somerset, Washington, and York Counties.



Private Well Owners

MEMA reports as of 10/2/2025, there are 306 dry wells reported in all 16 Counties. Of these, 206 are reported as dug wells, 68 as drilled wells, four are spring wells and the remainder are reported as unknown. For use type, 272 reports are specifically tied to residential wells and the remaining 34 are

tied to a mix of residential, livestock, or irrigation use. There is one dry well reported in Aroostook. Oxford County reported the greatest amount at 85, followed by Somerset and Cumberland with 30 each. All reports indicated residential with some agricultural impacts.

The Dry Well Survey is completely voluntary and therefore not a complete representation of every dry well across the state. This survey offers decision makers an opportunity to better understand the magnitude and scope of the dry well situation, but any increase in dry well numbers is less a reflection of rapidly changing conditions and more so a reflection of more people becoming aware of the survey and using it to report their own conditions. The survey does not provide information on when dry well issues may be mitigated or no longer remain.

Survey information is shared with the Governor's Office and county partners, who in turn may share it with their municipalities, but anyone who has called or emailed has been directed to their municipal office for emergency assistance. There are towns across the state who have stood up sites for distribution of bottled water or water pickup, but MEMA does not have full visibility of what each town is or is not doing, so those in need are encouraged to reach out to their town office.

The Drinking Water Program Private Well Coordinator offers technical assistance to private well owners and refers them to MEMA's Dry Well Survey. Questions pertaining to technical assistance associated with needing a new well or what to do after water returns to a dry well should be directed to the Maine CDC Drinking Water Program. The Private Well Coordinator has received reports of some private wells with water quantity issues, as well as water quality concerns possibly related to drought.

Maine Geological Survey has received more calls from the public in September regarding dry wells. Many callers do not seem aware of the dry well survey or the Drought Task Force, so there is a recommendation to improve communication of these resources. Recommended methods include reaching out to news media contacts and using social media to promote these resources.

Poland Springs has reported several calls related to residential wells running dry.

Maine homeowners with dry wells are encouraged to report this information to the Dry Well Survey and review assistance programs: **https://maine-dry-well-survey-maine.hub.arcgis.com/**.

MEMA has activated 211 Maine to assist with capturing dry well information. Mainers can dial 211 or 1-877-463-6207, or they can text a Maine zip code to 898-211 for assistance with filling out this survey.

For low income homeowners requiring assistance with dry private wells (including drilling a well deeper, drilling a new well, laying pipes to the home, associated labor costs, etc.) please refer to the **USDA Single Family Housing Repair Program** or the **Maine State Housing Authority Home Repair Program**.

Agricultural Conditions

Maine's economy sees approximately $900M in market value of agricultural products sold on a yearly basis. Around 445K acres are dedicated to cropland but only 33K are irrigated, indicating a large amount of vulnerability during drought conditions.

Timing of rainfall is everything for agriculture – consistent rainfall is essential, and this has not been the case for 2025. Conditions have been variable early in spring, summer, and fall with late starts for some seedings and early crop impacts to berries. Current yields have dropped based on persistent drought, at least for operations lacking irrigation. Crops typically require about 1" of water per week and this has not happened during June through September. Second hay crops show poor quality or are nonexistent in some locations which will impact the need to purchase hay and feed, potentially driving prices and availability of local agricultural products over winter. Growers for other shoulder season crops such as sweet corn cannot keep up with water needs. Berry and fruit tree growers also note the importance of

consistent rainfall in summer and fall for productivity. Northern Maine potato crops look reasonably healthy and have not seen as many drought impacts. Potatoes require late-summer water to bulk up and improve quality and profitability.

Maine Legislature passed the Farmers Drought Relief Fund, a program providing financial and technical assistance to farmers for water management planning, ag well drilling, and farm pond installation. DACF has awarded $75K devoted to ten farms for water needs planning, $194K for well drilling at ten farms, and $163K invested for water storage ponds at four farms. The water storage farms are located in Aroostook, Penobscot, and Washington counties. All of these projects are using the full $300,000 FY26 appropriation, and approximately $60-75k of a $1 million non-lapsing fund approved by the Legislature. The Farmers Drought Relief Fund is intended for use by Maine farms of all sizes, but primarily those with over $10,000 in annual sales. The DACF commissioner may approve exceptions in some cases.

The goal for 2026 is to commit approximately $900,000 from the Farmers Drought Relief Fund to support ag water source development on 40 or more farms. The Maine Legislature may consider an agricultural development bond in the next legislative session. In the early 2000's voters approved 4 water bonds which resulted in over $5 million for irrigation projects. Approximately 85% of the farms that benefitted from that funding are still operating 15-20 years later.

DACF has also updated and redistributed the Maine Irrigation Guide in collaboration with the Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation District. The original Guide was completed in collaboration with Central Aroostook Soil and Water Conservation District. An on-line copy of the Maine Irrigation Guide is available at https://www.maine.gov/dacf/ard/resources/water-management/docs/maine-irrigation-guide-2024.pdf

Farmers should also contact their local USDA Farm Service Center to review possible federal sources of technical and financial assistance. USDA is keeping track of counties impacted by drought conditions as certain assistance programs may be issued through Secretarial Disaster Designation after an 8-week period of D2 conditions or any instance of D3 conditions. Emergency Assistance Programs include assistance for drought-related damages to livestock (LFP, LIP), croplands (NAP, TAP), and well service (ECP).

- USDA - Disaster Assistance Programs: https://www.farmers.gov/protection-recovery
- USDA offices: https://www.farmers.gov/working-with-us/USDA-service-centers
- FSA Service Center Locator: USDA FSA Service Center Locator
- Stay Connected to USDA FSA: Signup for Email and Text Alerts

Environmental Conditions

DMR update: Fall juvenile Atlantic salmon surveys in Downeast Maine indicate very dry conditions in Baker Brook and at Cherryfield Dam on the Narraguagus River. Conditions are unfavorable for parr scattered in small pools and susceptible to predation, with limited or no fish passage or access to more favorable habitat.

MDIFW update: Overall, many smaller stream systems are lacking water. However, managed lakes and larger river systems controlled by dams are currently maintaining their required levels. In some parts of the state, brook trout and landlocked salmon may likely be experiencing limited access to upstream habitat however both species are very resilient and can persist within deeper pools or within lake environments until rain events arrive. The fishing season closes on October first for most wild salmon and brook trout fisheries to reduce fall angling pressure during their spawning season. Habitat connectivity for fish remains an important management strategy to ensure fish can find refuge habitats during warm water. and or low flow periods.

DEP update: DEP's Northern Maine Regional Office has been monitoring irrigation and river flows. While irrigation is currently happening, little impacts are being seen, and no calls or concerns are coming to the Department.

Baker Brook during severe drought for Washington County – photo credit: Ernie Atkinson, DMR

Wildfire Conditions

For the month of September, Maine Forest Service (MFS) had shut down burn permit systems in drought-stricken areas. Permitting has reopened after substantial rainfall and overall reduction in fire danger in late September, but conditions are once again starting to dry up. This fire season has seen a high proportion of wildfires caused by debris and open burning, recreation, and equipment and vehicle use. MFS has increased ranger staffing through August and September but has recently been able to grant time off as conditions temporarily improved with recent rainfall. Task forces, including ranger, fire engine, and water tanker teams are stationed across Maine. The MFS helicopter team is positioned for quick response. The MFS incident management team holds daily briefings as needed with National Weather Service and partners and is ready to manage wildfire response efforts.

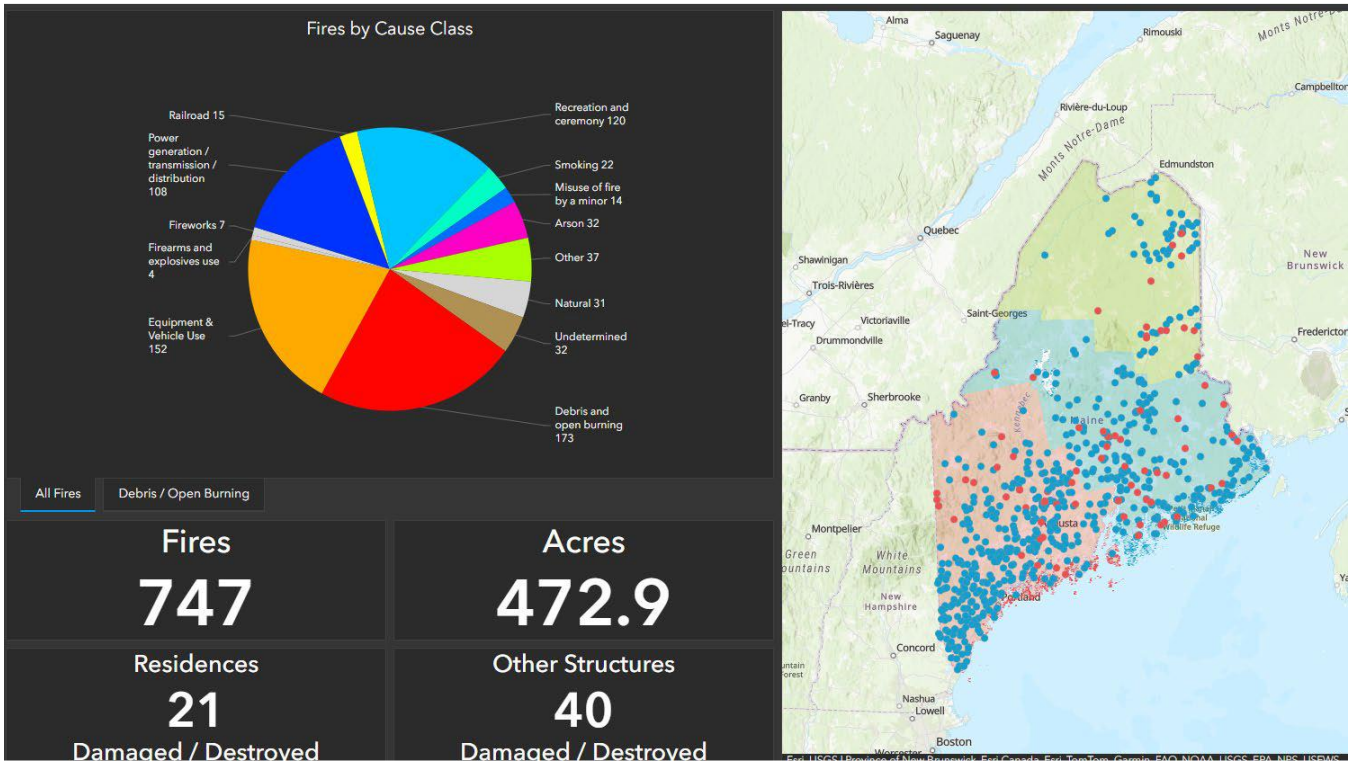
Technology such as NASA heat signature and lightning detection maps are being used to improve responsiveness. MFS has reached out to landowners to determine their availability to assist with response with the availability of relevant equipment. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has sent an additional fire engine and crew to support wildfire response as well as on tribal lands. The Northeast Compact partners communicate on a weekly basis to gauge the need and availability of additional resources. MFS has reached out to Quebec Province to determine the availability of Canadair CL-215 and CL-415 "scooper" planes capable of delivering water for fire suppression.

A Type I contract helicopter has been pre-positioned in Lebanon NH for USFS Region 9 (Maine to Delaware to Missouri to Minnesota) Wildfire Response. Type 1 helicopters are the largest, fastest flying and the most expensive helicopters used on wildland fires. They can typically carry 700 gallons of water or retardant via a bucket or a snorkel that fills an internal tank. These helicopters can strategically drop thousands of gallons of water or retardant with pinpoint accuracy, while working closely with ground personnel and other firefighting aircraft.

Current conditions up to this point are comparable to conditions during the historic 1947 wildfires season in Maine. If on going dryness, premature loss of foliage from drought-stressed trees, and the potential for early frosts may lead to an active fall wildfire season. Greater sunlight and wind exposure following leaf-off can increase soil dryness and increase the risk and persistence of wildfire. These conditions themselves do not cause wildfires. If a wildfire occurs due to an ignition source, the dry conditions will increase difficulty of suppression efforts. With the recent rainfall, fine fuels (i.e., kindling) have become less available to burn, thus lowering probabilities of ignition. However, with the continued effects of seasonal drought on heavier, ground fuels, wildfires that do get established may burn persistently and require greater efforts to control and suppress. Under these conditions, higher intensity ignition sources such as unextinguished campfires and lightning strikes, may increase the chances of wildfire occurrence.

Comparison to previous years:

- 2025: 747 wildfires as of 10/2/2025 burning a total of 473 acres. 227 wildfires burned in August alone, and September saw a reduction with 87 wildfires.
- 2024: 652 wildfires fires burning 296 acres for the year
- 2023: 496 wildfires for the year.
- 2022: 624 wildfires for the year.
- 2021: 650 wildfires for the year.
- 2020: 1,154 wildfires for the year. Record high wildfire occurrence. Maine experienced drought conditions during this year. More people were at home due to COVID utilizing wildland fire to work around the home.



Please visit the Maine Forest Service Wildfire Danger Report https://mainefireweather.org/
Posted everyday during the fire season after 0900 hours. The Maine Forest Service works with the National Weather Service in posting Elevated Wildfire Danger and Red Flag Day Watch/Warnings

Please visit the Maine Forest Service Maine Burn Permit System for burning permit https://apps1.web.maine.gov/burnpermit/public/index.html or contact your Town Warden/Fire Chief for current burning conditions.

Please contact your local ranger for wildfire conditions.
https://www.maine.gov/dacf/mfs/forest_protection/offices.html.

Hazard Mitigation Grants

Nothing reported. Hazard Mitigation grant questions can be directed to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at HMAgrant@maine.gov.

Drought News

- Climate experts say drought, dry wells could be a sign of what's to come | Vermont Public (10/1/25)

- Prolonged drought stunts the renowned wild blueberry crop in the Maritimes - Pique Newsmagazine (9/31/25)
- Maine's longer, hotter summers are reshaping our natural world | Maine Public (9/28/25)
- As drought spreads across Maine, some wells are running dry | Maine Public (9/26/25)
- What do ever-hotter summers mean for Maine's economy? | Maine Public (9/23/25)
- Maine has historically dry summer; NH has driest summer on record (9/23/25)
- What Led to Maine Having Its Worst August for Wildfires in 20 Years? (9/22/25)
- Crispy blueberries, flash drought: Maine farmers seek support with extreme growing conditions • Maine Morning Star (9/22/25)
- 'Dependent on Mother Nature': Drought dries up wells across Maine (9/22/25)
- Could the drought impact apple orchards? (9/14/25)
- Castine residents tackle wildfire risk amid severe drought in Maine | newscentermaine.com (9/13/25)
- Flash drought brings hay shortage for Maine dairy, livestock farmers | Maine Public (9/12/25)
- Pollinators' jobs get harder amid drought conditions | Maine Public (9/11/25)
- Maine sees little change in drought conditions | newscentermaine.com (9/11/25)

About this Report

Current information represents a "snapshot" of conditions throughout the state for the date of reporting. This report provides information on the preliminary effects of the drought and more monitoring must be done to assess potential impacts if the situation worsens. These conditions will be monitored, and the Drought Task Force will monitor the situation until warning indicators subside.

Information Resources

Please refer to these sources for more information on current water conditions:

- Maine Drought Task Force website, with links to other reports and drought monitoring resources: https://www.maine.gov/mema/hazards/drought-task-force
- Drought.gov site for the State of Maine: https://www.drought.gov/states/maine
- Northeast DEWS: http://nedews.nrcc.cornell.edu/
- National Integrated Drought Information System: https://www.drought.gov/current-conditions
- U.S. Drought Monitor: https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/CurrentMap/StateDroughtMonitor.aspx?ME
- Well monitor data: https://newengland.water.usgs.gov/web_app/GWW/GWW.html
- Streamflow data: https://waterwatch.usgs.gov/?m=real&r=me
- Streamflow data aggregated by watershed: https://waterwatch.usgs.gov/index.php?m=dryw&r=me
- Maine Cooperative Snow Survey: https://www.maine.gov/dacf/mgs/hazards/snow_survey/
- NWS Gray short- and long-term forecasts: https://forecast.weather.gov/product.php?site=NWS&issuedby=GYX&product=AFD&format=CI&version=1&glossary=1&highlight=off
- NWS Caribou short- and long-term forecasts: https://forecast.weather.gov/product.php?site=NWS&issuedby=CAR&product=AFD&format=CI&version=1&glossary=1&highlight=off
- USDA farm assistance and loan programs: https://www.farmers.gov/protection-recovery/drought
- CoCoRaHS local volunteer weather condition monitoring: https://www.cocorahs.org/maps/conditionmonitoring/index.html

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

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Tommy Higgins, USDA Farm Service Agency, Maine State Office	USDA Secretarial Disaster Designation updates	sherry.hamel@usda.gov
George Harris, Regional Forest Ranger, Maine Forest Service	Wildfire conditions	George.harris@maine.gov
Nathan Robbins, Maine Dept. of Environmental Protection	Environmental conditions	Nathan.p.robbins@maine.gov
Ryan Gordon, State Geologist, Maine Geological Survey	Hydrologic conditions, Maine Cooperative Snow Survey	Ryan.gordon@maine.gov
Crystal Stiles, National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS)	Regional/National drought conditions	crystal.stiles@noaa.gov