

**State of Maine
Drought Task Force
Report on Current Drought Conditions
September 3, 2026**

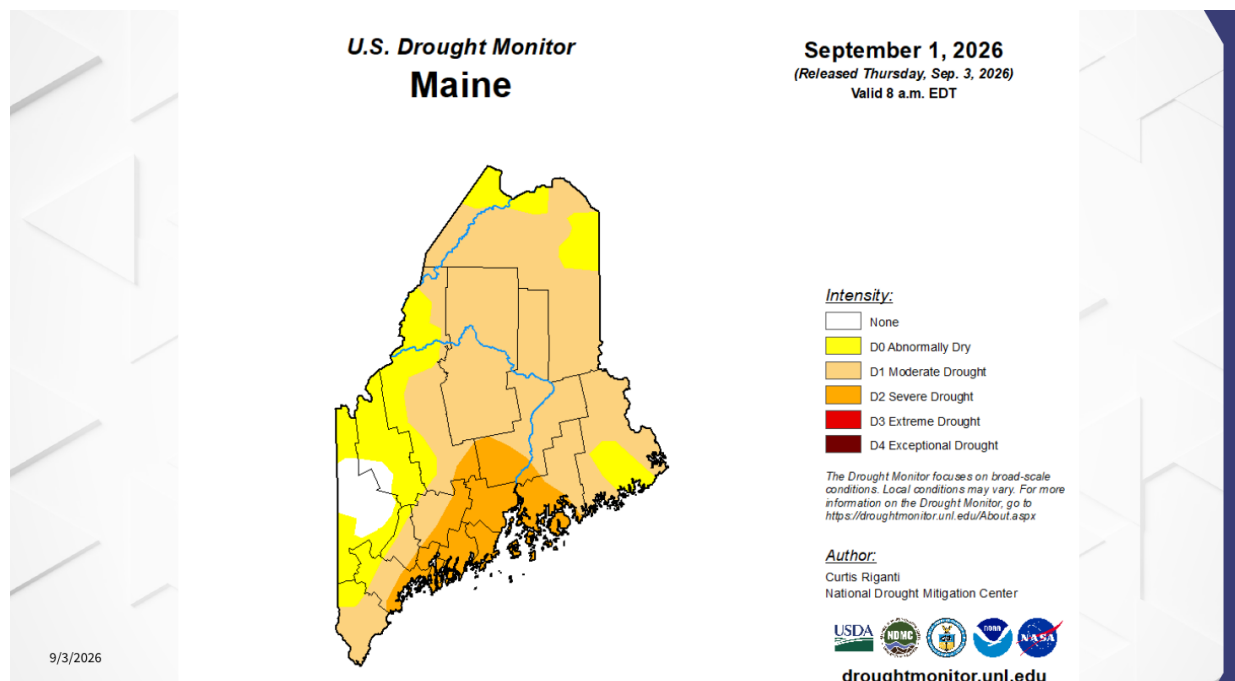
This report serves to inform Drought Task Force members and the public of current drought conditions, reservoir levels, precipitation, temperature forecasts, drinking water impacts, wildfire risk, environmental and agricultural impacts, and the online resources used to monitor these conditions.

Overview

- The [U.S. Drought Monitor](#) reports 22% of the state is Abnormally Dry (D0), 60% is in Moderate Drought (D1), and 14% is in Severe Drought (D2) by area. No Extreme (D3) or Exceptional (D4) drought is present.
- While this week's rain will bring short-term improvement to streamflows, groundwater levels along the I-95/I-295 corridor never recovered from last fall's record lows and have been below normal for roughly a year. For water resources in Maine, groundwater remains the biggest concern.
- Summer 2026 was the second warmest on record at Portland and the 13th warmest at Caribou. Precipitation over the past twelve months is 9 to 17 inches below normal across most of southern, coastal, and eastern Maine.
- The fall outlook slightly favors below normal precipitation and above normal temperatures. A very strong El Niño is likely this winter, which historically brings warmer and slightly wetter conditions to Maine.
- Maine Forest Service reported 608 wildfires burning 314.1 acres in 2026 to date, with an uptick in deep-burning fires in August.
- MEMA's Dry Well Survey has received 40 reports spanning 15 counties, the vast majority within the past three weeks.
- The Maine CDC Drinking Water Program has received drought-related notifications from public water systems in York, Washington, and Hancock Counties.
- The co-chairs indicated a follow-up Task Force meeting will be scheduled in October.

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 produced jointly by the National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Meteorologists and climatologists from the NDMC, NOAA and USDA take turns as the lead author of the map, usually two weeks a time. 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 historical impacts laid out from D0 (abnormally dry) to D4 (exceptional drought). 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.

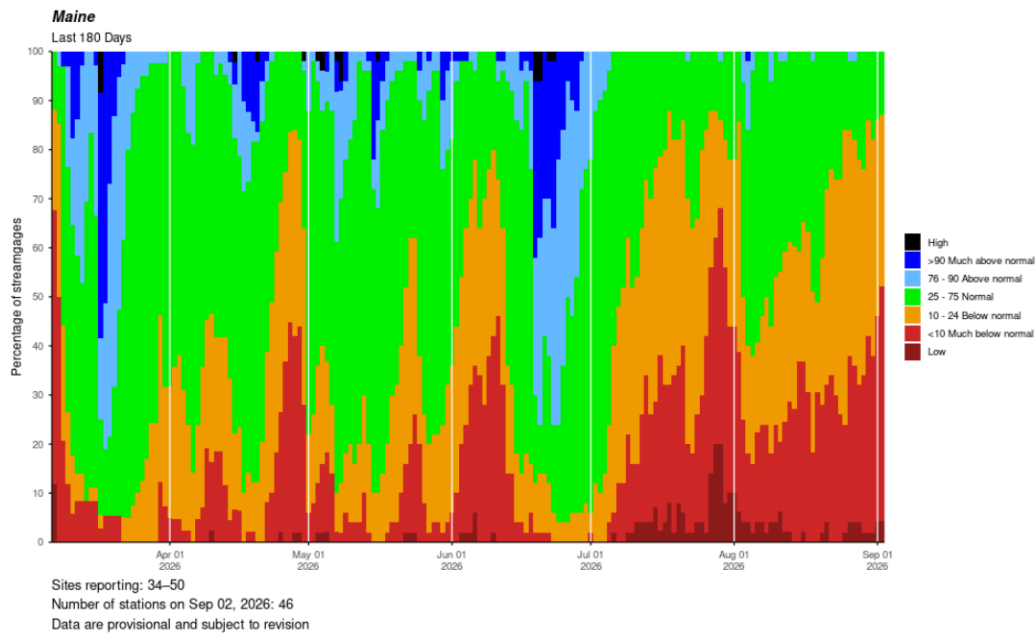
Following a period of improvement in the spring, drought has been progressively worsening along most of the Maine coast during the late summer, with newly expanding drought across northern and interior Maine over the past four weeks. The four-week class-change map shows degradation across most of the state. Statewide, the extent of drought in late August 2026 is broadly similar to late August 2025.

Hydrological Concerns

Streamflows

Real-time streamflow data as of the morning of September 3 showed half of Maine's monitoring stations with ten or more years of record in the below normal or much below normal categories. Four stations are at an all-time low for this day of the year; USGS notes that the significance of a record varies with the length of the station's record. Among the state's 34 long-term gages, over 80% are in a below normal condition, and the share of gages in below normal categories has grown steadily since early July.

The September 3 rain event is likely to improve conditions on several smaller watersheds, though USGS expects the improvement to be short term and insufficient to raise streamflows consistently to normal levels.



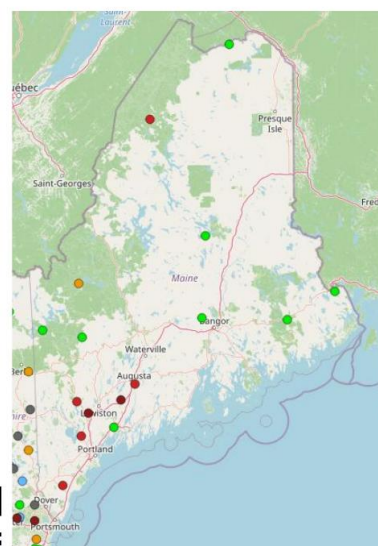
Percentage of Maine's long-term streamgages in each flow category over the past 180 days (USGS, data provisional).

Ground Water

With few exceptions, groundwater conditions remain below normal along the I-95/I-295 corridor, with several wells below normal continuously since last fall's drought. For water resources in Maine, groundwater remains the biggest concern. The period of record for many wells in Maine spans 30-40 years. Most wells outside the corridor showed some recovery from spring recharge but are struggling to maintain normal levels; corridor wells generally did not recover from last fall's record lows, and recharge from a low snowpack was insufficient. Without improvement this fall, groundwater will remain a major concern heading into winter.

Current Real-Time Groundwater

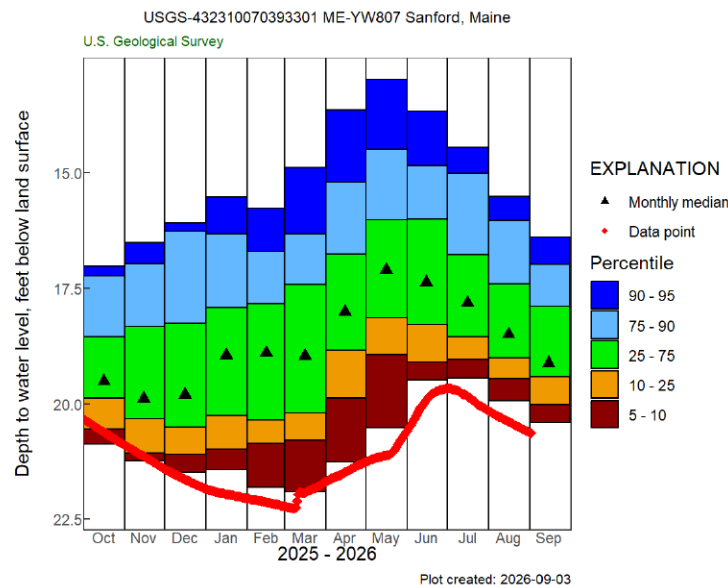
- GW levels remain critically low along the 295/I95 corridor
- For water resources in Maine, this remains the biggest concern
- Period of record in Maine is 30-40 years for many wells



Explanation - Percentile classes						
Low	<10	10-24	25-75	76-90	>90	High
	Much below normal	Below normal	Normal	Above normal	Much above normal	



Real-time groundwater conditions, September 3, 2026 (USGS).



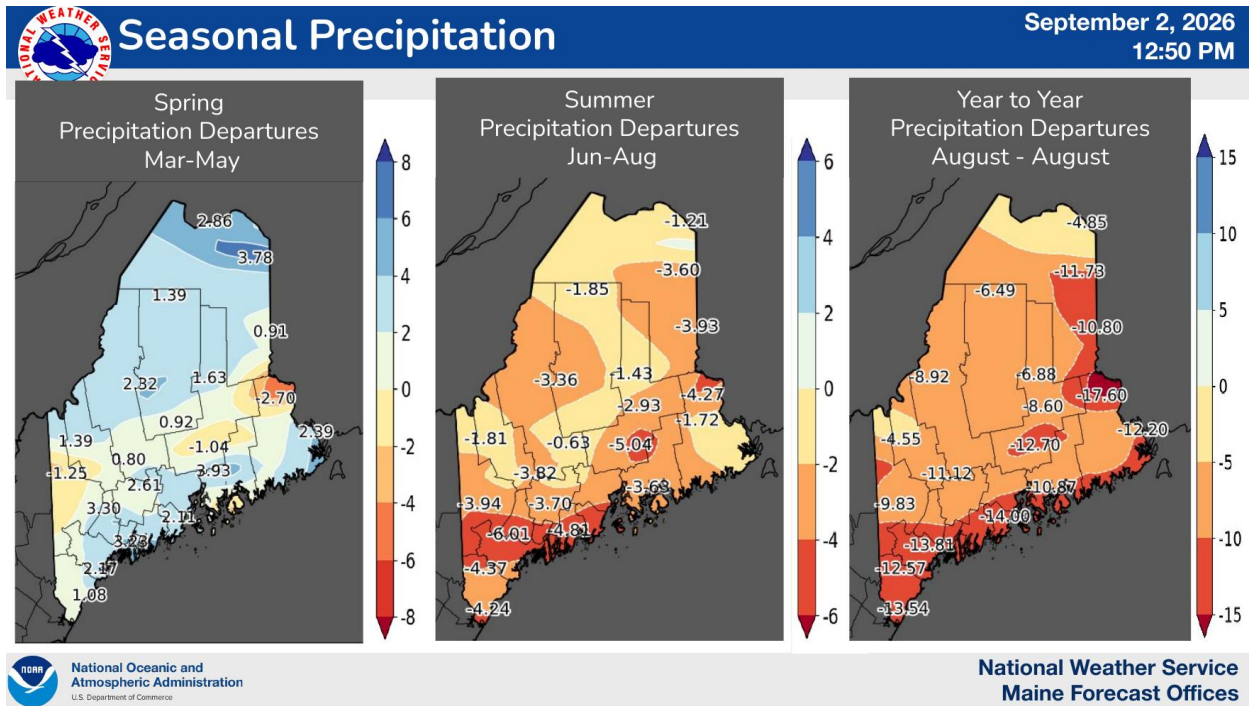
Sanford, Maine monitoring well (ME-YW807), October 2025 through September 2026, plotted against historical monthly percentiles (USGS).

Weather Review and Outlook

Summer 2026 Summary

Spring brought a precipitation surplus across most of the state, and a wet May and relatively wet June helped Maine climb out of the drought classifications carried through the winter. Conditions turned drier in July and August. Summer departures were three to six inches below normal across much of southern, central, and coastal Maine, with the largest deficits along the southern coast (about six inches below normal near Portland).

Over the past twelve months, deficits ranged from roughly 4.5 to 7 inches below normal in far northern and western Maine, to 9 to 14 inches across most of southern, coastal, and eastern Maine, and as much as 17.60 inches below normal Down East. NWS emphasized that the long-term, twelve-month picture, not the short-term summer picture alone, explains why groundwater recharge was so poor.



Precipitation departures from normal for spring, summer, and the past twelve months (NWS, September 2, 2026).

Summer temperatures were well above normal statewide. It was the second warmest summer on record at Portland (records since 1871) and the 13th warmest at Caribou. Higher temperatures increase evaporation, producing moisture deficits greater than precipitation departures alone indicate.

Station rankings underscore the pattern: Bangor recorded its 4th driest summer on record (5.44 inches, 4.65 below normal) and Houlton its 7th driest (7.26 inches, 5.70 below normal). Augusta ranked 11th driest for the summer. Portland recorded its 2nd driest July on record (0.63 inches). For the water year to date (October 1 through August 31), Houlton ranks 5th driest and Bangor approximately 7th. Water-year totals for Augusta are unavailable due to equipment issues.

Climate Station	August		July		June		Summer (Jun - August)		Water Year to Date October 1st - Aug 31st	
	Precipitation and Departure (Inches)	Driest Ranking	Precipitation and Departure (Inches)	Driest Ranking	Precipitation and Departure (Inches)	Driest Ranking	Precipitation and Departure (Inches)	Driest Ranking	Total (Inches)	Driest Ranking
Caribou Period 1939-Today	3.74 +0.13		3.83 -0.40		4.73 +0.84		12.3 +0.57	66th	37.54 -	58th
Houlton Period 1939-Today	2.49 -1.03	21st	1.62 -2.01	6th	3.15 -0.89		7.26 -5.70	7th	26.90 -	5th
Millinocket Period 1944-Today	2.72 -1.08		2.84 -1.32		5.17 +0.97		12.30 +0.14	66th	33.61 -	~32th
Bangor Period 1925-Today	1.25 -1.81	9th	1.24 -1.92	10th	2.95 -0.92		5.44 -4.65	4th	26.48 -	~7th
Augusta Period 1948-Today	2.21 -1.20	19th	1.28 -1.92	8th	3.43 -0.58		6.92 -3.7	11th	M	
Portland Period 1871-Today	2.71 -0.86		0.63 -2.80	2nd	5.31 +1.16		8.65 -2.50	63rd	36.78 -	49th

Monthly, seasonal, and water-year precipitation and rankings at six Maine climate stations (NWS).

Soil Moisture

Topsoil moisture (0 to 10 cm) remains well below normal for most of the state, especially in higher-population areas of the south and coast. Deficits extend into deeper soils, with dryness evident at the four-foot depth. NWS noted that rainfall this summer was not nearly as scarce as last summer, especially August 2025, when virtually no rain fell all month.

Recent Rainfall

Rain overnight September 2 into September 3 was a beneficial wetting rain for much of the state but underperformed where it was needed most. Areas in Severe Drought (D2) generally received 0.10 to 0.25 inches. Scattered daytime showers continue Friday into Saturday with spotty light accumulations, followed by a return to dry weather through the middle of next week. Ensemble guidance shows no moderate or stronger signal (greater than 50% probability) for more than 0.10 inch of rain next week, with slightly higher chances midweek. The short-term relief is limited to topsoil moisture.

Looking Ahead

The week-two temperature and precipitation outlooks show equal chances, reflecting low confidence in the pattern evolution between warm high pressure over the Mid-Atlantic and a trough over Quebec. The Climate Prediction Center's fall (September through November) outlook slightly favors below-normal precipitation and above-normal temperatures, with roughly a 36% probability for each; strong El Niño falls historically lean toward below-normal precipitation in Maine, though the correlation is weak.

El Niño is strengthening, with a greater than 90% chance of a very strong event during fall and winter 2026-27 and a 69% chance of a historic event exceeding any since 1950. In Maine, strong to very strong El Niño winters historically bring above-normal temperatures and slightly above-normal precipitation, with a higher proportion of rain, sleet, and freezing rain rather than snow, particularly in coastal and southern valleys, and repeated mid-winter snowpack melt. Frequent runoff events favor surface-water replenishment, and shallow ground frost aids deep groundwater recharge, so the net hydrologic effect could be favorable for reducing drought, particularly along the coast and in central Maine. A deficient snowpack, however, could hurt western and northern watersheds in the spring runoff season if the drought persists through the fall.

River Basin Storage Conditions

Summary: most areas are experiencing dry conditions similar to the 2025 season, and some projects have had to cancel recreational flow releases due to low inflow.

- **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 263.76 feet, compared to 263.92 feet at this time last year.
- **Androscoggin River:** Storage is 70.2% full, 3.6% below the long-term average, compared to 70.4% full and 5.2% below average in 2025. Storage tracked the long-term average curve until July, when it dropped below the curve as it did in 2025.
 - Rangeley Lake is down 0.78 feet with an outflow of 20 cfs
 - Mooselookmeguntic is down 3.59 feet with an outflow of 600 cfs
 - Richardson is down 6.04 feet with an outflow of 600 cfs
 - Azizcohos is down 9.27 feet with an outflow of 350 cfs
 - Errol is down about 2 feet with an outflow of 1,000 cfs
 - River flow is stable, reading 1,100 cfs at Gorham, 1,400 cfs at Rumford, and 1,600 cfs at Auburn.
- **Kennebec River:** Kennebec River Storage is 78.4% full, 3.4% above the long-term average. This time last year, the Kennebec River was 78.1% full. River flows are slightly higher this year, and lakes are averaging nearly the same levels and flows as this time last year.
 - River flow at Solon is set at 1,500 cfs
 - River flow at Madison is at 1,600 cfs
 - River flow at Weston is at 1,800 cfs

- Brassua Lake is down 4.42 feet and has an outflow of 250 cfs
- Moosehead Lake is down 1.68 feet and has an outflow of 1,400 cfs
- Flagstaff Lake is down 2.81 feet and has an outflow of 300 cfs
- **Penobscot River:** The Penobscot River is 68.3% full, 5% below the long-term average, trending with last year. In August, flows in the North Branch dropped below 40 cfs, and low water in the Canada Falls impoundment on the South Branch forced cancellation of the August 15 scheduled recreation release.
- **Union River:** The Union River is 35.9% full, 17.8% below the long-term average. Graham Lake is down 1.92 feet from the long-term average.
- **St. Croix River:** West Grand Lake is 57% full with an outflow of 289 cfs, East Grand Lake is 67% full with an outflow of 116 cfs, Vanceboro is 66% full with an outflow of 668 cfs, and Grand Falls is 75% full with an outflow of 1,068 cfs. Fall target drawdown levels, aimed for mid-October, are 65% at Vanceboro and 50% at West Grand and East Grand; Vanceboro is already within 1% of its target, about a month and a half early. Compared to 2025, East Grand is 6% more full, West Grand 9% less full, Vanceboro 3% less full, and Grand Falls 13% more full.

Drought Impact Sectors

Public Water Supplies

The Department of Health and Human Services' Maine CDC Drinking Water Program (DWP) has received drought-related notifications from several Public Water Systems in York County, Washington County, and Hancock County as of the end of August 2026. The DWP continues to monitor drought conditions and requests that any PWS experiencing drought-related impacts notify the DWP.

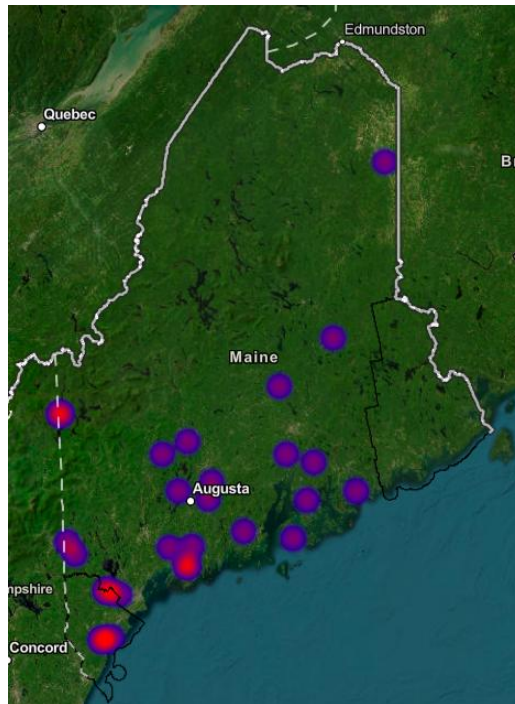
Private Wells

The Maine CDC's DWP Private Well Coordinator offers technical assistance to private well owners. The DWP discourages consumption of water from a spring as springs are more susceptible to microbial contamination than water from a properly installed and maintained drilled well. Even if the water looks clean, bacteria, chemicals, parasites, and/or other contaminants may be present.

Per [38 MRS §570-M](#), there are very few circumstances in which adding water to a private well in Maine is legally allowed, and the DWP almost never recommends doing so. That's because delivered water is unlikely to solve the problem of a dry well and could damage the well and/or well pump. Particularly during a drought, water delivered into a dry well is likely to dissipate into the aquifer and may also introduce new bacteria or other pathogens into the aquifer. As an example, once iron bacteria is introduced into a well it is difficult (if not impossible) to remove, clogs the well screen and/or the pump, and turns the water reddish-brown.

Dry Well Survey

The DWP and MEMA encourage private well owners to report dry wells to the Maine Emergency Management Agency (MEMA) Dry Well Survey: <https://maine-dry-well-survey-maine.hub.arcgis.com/>. 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.



As of 9/3/2026, there are 40 dry wells reported spanning 15 Maine Counties. Of these, 17 are reported as dug wells, 18 as drilled wells, 1 is a spring well and the remainder are reported as unknown. For use type, 35 reports are specifically tied to residential wells and the remaining 4 are tied to a mix of residential, livestock, or irrigation use. York County reported the greatest amount at 7 dry well reports, followed by Oxford and Hancock Counties.

All available resources (financial, technical assistance, and monitoring tools) to individuals and farmers are regularly updated on the Drought Task Force webpage as information becomes available:

<https://www.maine.gov/mema/hazards/drought-task-force>.

Agricultural Conditions

Drought impacts on Maine agriculture in 2026 have varied by crop and season. Early-season crops, berries, and first-cut hay did well under wet late-spring conditions, but conditions have grown progressively drier since. Second-cut hay has been poor, and hay shortages for livestock may affect farmers through the winter. The wild blueberry crop was moderate, not as disastrous as 2025. Farms are actively irrigating to maintain crops, which are most drought-sensitive in the two to three weeks prior to harvest and at harvest; about 85% of Maine cropland is not irrigated. DACF notes that this year's rainfall has been sporadic and localized, and that a single two- or three-inch storm does not substitute for the roughly one inch per week crops need during the growing season.

DACF manages the Farmers Drought Resilience Fund, a program providing financial and technical assistance to farmers for water management planning, well drilling, and farm pond installation. Grants cover 90% of costs with a 10% match: drilled bedrock wells up to \$25,000, water storage ponds up to \$50,000, gravel-packed wells up to \$50,000, and Soil and Water Conservation District water management plans up to \$7,500. Funding consists of a \$1 million one-time nonlapsing fund and a \$300,000 annual appropriation.

For 2026-27, DACF expects to issue a Round 3 request for applications in late fall 2026, with grant awards in late winter 2027. With \$300,000 available, the round can support roughly 6 to 15 farms. DACF stated that additional funding is needed and plans to raise the need with the Legislature in January. After the 1999-2003 drought, with estimated crop losses of \$32 million, voters approved four bonds totaling \$5.3 million that funded irrigation projects on approximately 179 farms between 2003

and 2011; an estimated 85% of those farms are still operating in 2026. Contact: Tom Gordon, Tom.Gordon@maine.gov, 207-592-3584.

Agricultural Resources

Farmers should contact their local USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) county office to review possible federal sources of technical and financial assistance. The following disaster programs and triggers were reviewed by the FSA Maine State Office:

- **Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish (ELAP):** producers who graze livestock are currently eligible in all 16 Maine counties. ELAP provides financial assistance for the additional cost of transporting water and/or supplemental feed to grazed livestock due to drought. Producers must document gallons of water or tons of feed hauled and mileage per load.
- **Livestock Forage Disaster Program (LFP):** becomes available to producers with grazed livestock when any portion of a county is in D2 for four consecutive weeks (reduced from eight weeks in prior years), or when any portion of a county reaches D3. Payments for grazing losses are based on number of cattle, acres grazed, and drought severity; producers report grazing acres to their county office. As of September 3, producers in Cumberland and York counties are eligible.
- **Emergency Conservation Program (ECP):** provides cost share of up to 75% of actual costs for emergency water during severe drought, including constructing or deepening wells and installing pipelines or other facilities for livestock water or irrigation of existing orchards and vineyards. FSA implemented ECP in all Maine counties in 2025. The program is triggered automatically when a county reaches D3, and FSA can request implementation when county average precipitation has been 40% or more below normal for three consecutive months.
- **Emergency Farm Loans (EM Loans):** a USDA Secretarial Disaster Designation immediately makes low-interest FSA loans available to eligible producers in primary and contiguous counties. A designation is automatic when a county reaches D3 and can be requested when producers in a county experience a 30% or greater crop loss. Loan funds may be used to restore or replace essential property, pay production costs for the disaster year, pay essential family living expenses, reorganize the operation, or refinance certain debts.
- **Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program (NAP):** producers with NAP coverage must file a Notice of Loss (form CCC-576, Part B) with their FSA office within 15 calendar days of the disaster occurrence, the final planting date if planting was prevented, the date damage becomes apparent, or the normal harvest date, whichever is earliest. Producers of hand-harvested and certain perishable crops must notify FSA within 72 hours of a loss becoming apparent. Applications for payment (CCC-576, Parts D through G) are due within 60 days of the last day of coverage for the crop year.
- **Tree Assistance Program (TAP):** available to orchardists and nursery growers who have experienced tree or vine losses due to natural disasters.

Producers should reach out to their county FSA office for intake and eligibility determination. A list of county offices is available at <https://www.farmers.gov/working-with-us/USDA-service-centers>.

- USDA - Disaster Assistance Programs: <https://www.farmers.gov/protection-recovery>
- USDA offices: <https://www.farmers.gov/working-with-us/USDA-service-centers>

Environmental Conditions

Maine Department of Marine Resources

Drought conditions continue to affect habitat availability for Atlantic salmon. Baker Brook, the groundwater-fed stream featured in DMR's 2025 reporting, is dry again and is likely losing another

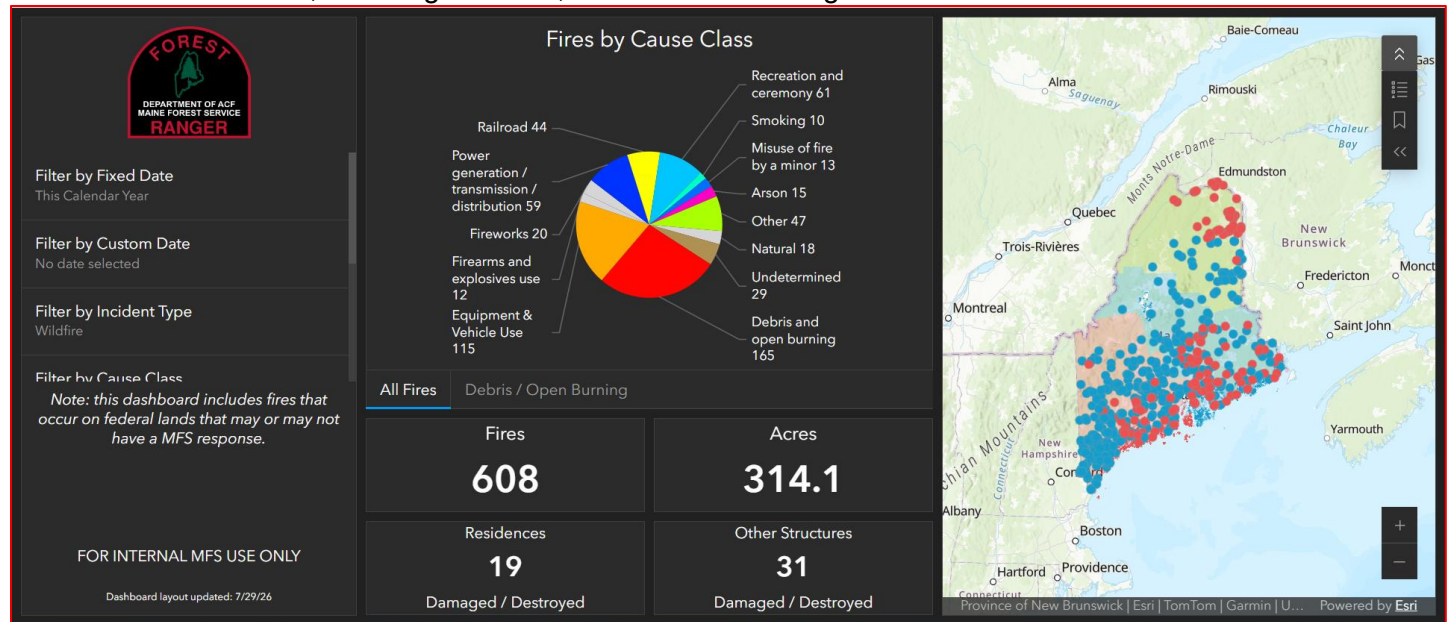
cohort of juvenile salmon, and many other groundwater-fed streams are completely dry. Fall juvenile salmon assessments are showing the effects of last year's drought: a cohort appears to have been lost in 2025, so second-year river fish are largely absent from this year's sampling. River herring (alewife) are also affected, as juveniles attempting their outmigration to the sea are being stranded where fishways and spillways at dams are not spilling. DMR observed that streams with beaver dam complexes are notably still holding water. Overall, DMR characterizes conditions as a repeat of last fall and, given the rainfall data presented, arguably slightly worse.

Wildfire Conditions

With 608 fires burning a total of 314.1 acres (ytd) in 2026, Maine has been experiencing normal to slightly elevated fire activity levels across the state. The lingering effects of the 2025 drought translated into slightly increased fire activity in the early spring due to residual fuel moisture deficits. Mid-Spring rains provided notable relief and decreased fire activity throughout much of May, June and July. Seasonal drying, evaporative demand and precipitation deficits resulted in an uptick in fire activity in August and up until as recently as this week. Fires during this recent period have been deep burning with the involvement of heavy and ground fuels, requiring extended attack efforts and significant mop-up time to ensure total extinguishment.

With recent and the forecasted precipitation, cooler temperatures, and good overnight relative humidity recoveries, fuel availability and fire activity are predicted to decline as we continue into the fall. The Maine Forest Service will be monitoring fuel and weather conditions as we head into leaf-off and cured fine fuel conditions in the coming weeks.

Maine currently stands at **Preparedness Level 1** and is currently supporting national fire efforts with resources in Oklahoma, Washington State, Minnesota and Oregon.



Comparison to previous years:

- 2026: Year to date – 608 wildland fires burning 314.1 acres.
- 2025: 853 wildland fires burning 515.8 acres for the year.
- 2024: 653 wildland fires burning 296.5 acres for the year.
- 2023: 497 wildland fires burning 313.0 acres for the year.
- 2022: 750 wildland fires burning 435.6 acres for the year.
- 2021: 651 wildland fires burning 373.7 acres for the year.
- 2020: 1,154 wildland fires burning 1,046.9 acres for the year.

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.

Other News

Sam Roy, Geospatial Data Science Manager with the State Resilience Office at the Maine Office of Community Affairs, presented a first-of-its-kind study of U.S. Drought Monitor classifications for Maine, covering 1,387 weekly maps from 2000 through August 2026. Findings included:

- The 2001-2002 drought was the most expansive D3 event, affecting all counties simultaneously; the 2016 and 2020 droughts had the fastest onset, reaching D0 by May and D1 by June
- Towns in York County see the greatest occurrence of all drought classes (Wells has been at least Abnormally Dry more than one-third of the time since 2000), while Aroostook County towns see the least and 166 northern towns have never been classified in Extreme Drought.
- Despite this variability, the number of USDA-designatable drought events (a county at D2 for eight weeks or any time at D3) has been fairly even across counties, at five to six per county.

The study concludes that the USDM is a useful combined measure but the record is too short to estimate drought recurrence intervals, that the ambiguity of when droughts begin and end complicates disaster designations, and that the spatial differences warrant further study. Contact: Samuel.g.roy@maine.gov.

Discussion following the presentations focused on how well the weekly Drought Monitor reflects on-the-ground impacts in agriculture, wildfire, and fisheries, and on ensuring that Maine partners are feeding impact observations to the Drought Monitor authors, including through the Condition Monitoring Observer Reports (CMOR) system.

Hazard Mitigation Grants

Hazard Mitigation grant questions can be directed to the State Hazard Mitigation Officer at HMAgrants@maine.gov.

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://dashboard.waterdata.usgs.gov/>
- 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>

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.

Contacts

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

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Anne Fuchs, Director of Mitigation and Recovery Division, MEMA	State drought conditions, drought mitigation	Anne.p.fuchs@maine.gov
Nick Stasulis, Monitoring Operations Section Chief, USGS New England Water Science Center	Streamflow, groundwater levels	nstasuli@usgs.gov
Sarah Jamison/Donald Dumont, National Weather Service, Gray, Maine	Weather forecasting for southern and western Maine	gyx.hydro@noaa.gov
James Sinko, Lead Meteorologist / Hydrology Program Manager, National Weather Service, Caribou, Maine	Weather forecasting for northern and eastern Maine	james.sinko@noaa.gov
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Rocky Bilotta, National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS)	Regional/National drought conditions	rocky.bilotta@noaa.gov