By the numbers: Maine

- 1,535 geoscience employees (excludes self-employed)
- 85 million gallons/day: total groundwater withdrawal
- $104 million: value of nonfuel mineral production in 2017
- 55 total disaster declarations, including 21 severe storm, 13 flood, and 12 snow disasters (1953-2017)
- $6.97 million: NSF GEO grants awarded in 2017

Read more in this Geoscience in Your State Factsheet...

Agencies Working on Geoscience Issues in Maine

**Maine Department of Environmental Protection**
https://www.maine.gov/dep/
Legislative mandate directs the Maine Department of Environmental Protection to prevent, abate, and control the pollution of the air, water and land. The charge is to preserve, improve and prevent diminution of the natural environment of the State. The Department is also directed to protect and enhance the public’s right to use and enjoy the State's natural resources. The Department administers programs, educates and makes regulatory decisions that contribute to the achievement of this mission.

**Maine Division of Environmental Health**
https://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/environmental-health/
The purpose of the Maine Division of Environmental Health is to preserve, protect and promote the health and well being of the population through the organization and delivery of health engineering related services designed to reduce the risk of disease by (1) controlling environmental hazards to human health; and (2) promoting health and wellness through education and access to technical health engineering professionals.

**Maine Emergency Management Agency**
https://www.maine.gov/mema/
The Maine Emergency Management Agency works to lessen the effects of disaster on the lives and property of the people of the State through leadership, coordination and support in the four phases of emergency management.

**Maine Floodplain Management Program**
The Maine Floodplain Management Program works with individuals, communities and professionals to reduce the risk of flooding. Maine Floodplain Management Program staff provides technical information, floodplain maps and model ordinances to communities interested in joining the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), as well as to participating communities. Program staff also provides information and assistance to homeowners, businesses, lenders, realtors and others with questions regarding floodplain maps, insurance issues and NFIP.

**Maine Geological Survey**
https://www.maine.gov/dacf/mgs/
The Maine Geological Survey provides the people and businesses of Maine with essential geologic information about the land by collecting and summarizing information about groundwater, mineral resources, surface deposits and bedrock materials, stability of coastal properties, and natural hazards such as storms, floods, landslides, and earthquakes.

**Maine Governor's Energy Office**
https://www.maine.gov/energy/
The Maine Governor's Energy Office (GEO) mission is to create effective public and private partnerships that advance Maine's energy security and economic development in an environmentally responsible manner.

Maps & Visualizations

Interactive map of offshore sand and gravel resources of the United States
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management's Marine Minerals Information System (MMIS) provides an interactive map with information on offshore sand and gravel resources for 18 states on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States. The system includes: Sand and gravel resources Marine...

Case Studies & Factsheets

Dry well usage across the United States
Introduction Dry wells improve stormwater drainage and aquifer recharge by providing a fast, direct route for rainwater to drain deep into underlying sediment and rock. Dry wells are most common in the western U.S. where clay or caliche layers slow down the natural drainage of water into underlying...

Webinars & Forums

Ocean Acidification Impacts on Fisheries
This webinar addresses how geoscience helps us to understand ocean acidification, ocean acidification's impacts on marine life, and what states and municipalities can do to reduce the fishery-related economic impacts of ocean acidification.