

**TOWN OF
LIVERMORE, MAINE
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**



“I love the town where I was born, and her interests are ever dear to my heart.” Silas Morse, 1928 (Brettuns Mills Livermore native)

Prepared by
Livermore Comprehensive Planning Committee with assistance from
Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments

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**LIVERMORE
COMPREHENSIVE
PLAN
SECTION I**

**Goals, Policies, Strategies
Future Land Use Plan
Regional Coordination Program
Capital Investment Plan**

I ntroduction

The most important elements of a Comprehensive Plan are the policies and strategies adopted by the community in accordance with the State Comprehensive Plan Criteria Rule (Chapter 208) consistent with the State Growth Management Law (30-A MRSA §4312 et. seq.). They present the direction Livermore will take to address issues identified in the Inventory and Analysis section of the Plan. Policies are statements of direction the community desires to take, and strategies to define actions the Town should undertake in order to carry out the policies. **Strategies are not meant to be mandatory actions, but steps that the town can take to achieve the broad goals and policies of this Plan.**

The Comprehensive Plan, presented in two sections -- Goals, Policies, & Strategies and the Inventory and Analysis -- serves as a guide for the community and town officials as they make decisions about the future of Livermore. The goals, policies and strategies are presented in a number of planning topics that correspond to the State of Maine planning goals. The Plan suggests general directions, recognizing that specific details will require further efforts. *The Plan should be considered a living document, meaning that it will require review and revision as Livermore changes over time.*

The Plan is intended to guide future changes in the town's land use regulations so that these will reflect the goals and polices of this Plan. Similarly, the discussions of capital needs and spending priorities are intended as general guides, not specific proposals.

Strategies or actions to carry out the Plan have been identified as ongoing-, short-, mid- or long-term. This refers to the time frame that the Plan recommends actions to occur. Short-term actions should occur within one to two years of Plan adoption, mid-term three to five years from Plan adoption and long-term six to ten years from Plan adoption. Those who should be responsible for undertaking the strategies are also identified.

The Livermore Comprehensive Plan Committee has thoroughly considered each and every one of the policies and strategies and assessed its implications during Plan development. In addition, it relied on what the citizens of Livermore told the committee at a visioning session held in the winter of 2007. The committee believes that the following plan should take into account private property rights and fee simple absolute.

Vision Statement/Public Participation Summary

“Visioning without planning risks being uninspired. Planning without visioning risks being irrelevant. Good visioning and good planning strengthen each other.”
(Maine State Planning Office, 2003)

Visioning is an important process in gaining insight into a community’s desired future character in terms of economic development, natural and cultural resource conservation, transportation systems, land use patterns and its role in the region. By holding a visioning session(s) it gives a Comprehensive Planning Committee an idea of what the residents of the town want, therefore, establishes direction and motivation for a Comprehensive Plan.

CHARACTER AND SPECIAL PLACES

Nestled within Androscoggin County lies the quaint community of Livermore which embodies a treasure trove of natural and unique beauties; cherished aspects are its many water resources, Norlands Living History Center, town library, various churches, and a plethora of magnificent views. Livermore also has a rich and diverse history based on agriculture and forestry; apples and dairy products have long held an important place in its market structure, as well as lumber and sawmills.

Although Livermore had its beginnings as a modest rural community involved in agriculture and logging, it realizes that change is constant.

LIVERMORE’S FUTURE

The town of Livermore wishes to keep its rural atmosphere, as well as preserving its natural environment while still remaining affordable and business friendly. Livermore will continue to attract development due to having good schools, beautiful surroundings, relatively low taxes, and a strong sense of community. It will be crucial for Livermore to carefully follow the development that takes places in Livermore; commercial development will be concentrated along the Route 4 corridor and single-family homes will continue to be located all throughout the community.

The Town of Livermore held a visioning session at the Livermore Elementary School on December 6th, 2007. The session was split into two parts; what residents like about the town and challenges that face the town. Listed below are the likes and challenges that the residents discussed at the visioning session:

RESIDENTS VISIONING SESSION

LIKES:

- 1) Rural flavor
 - a) Good people
- 2) Rural environment
 - a) Open space
 - b) Forest and pasturelands
 - c) Agricultural lands/activities
- 3) Fields
 - a) Recreation
 - b) Youth recreation
- 4) Lakes/Ponds (great resource)
- 5) Androscoggin River (great resource)
- 6) Discontinued roads available for possible recreational opportunities
- 7) Town Memorial Forest
- 8) Woodland/Forest Resources
- 9) Recreational opportunities
 - a) Close proximity to skiing
 - b) Lakes and Ponds
 - c) Fish Meadow Road
- 10) Good place to raise a family
- 11) Low crime
- 12) Clean air
- 13) Beautiful scenery
- 14) Low population
- 15) Norland's
- 16) Good ambulance service
- 17) Good schools
- 18) Close to higher education (continuing education) opportunities
- 19) Relatively low taxes
- 20) Availability of several churches
- 21) Active volunteer fire department
- 22) Good highway department
 - a) Run well
 - b) Employees
- 23) Evolving retail business
- 24) Convenient (central) location to:
 - a) Customer options
 - i) Retail stores (ex. Hannaford, Rite Aid)
 - b) Cultural diversity
 - c) Healthcare
 - d) Major ski and recreational opportunities within 1 hour away
 - e) Close to larger cities
- 25) Relatively affordable housing costs

CHALLENGES:

- 1) Small retail
 - a. Tough to compete with retail centers
 - i) Lewiston/Auburn
 - ii) Augusta
- 2) Attracting new businesses
 - a) Bank
 - b) Increasing local employment opportunities

- 3) Diversity in development
 - a) Commercial
 - b) Residential
- 4) Affordable taxes
- 5) Affordable housing
- 6) Housing patterns
 - a) Subdivisions
- 7) “Turner Creep”
 - a) Housing development pressure coming in from Turner town line
- 8) Maintaining agriculture against housing development pressures
 - a) South and eastern parts of Livermore especially
- 9) Brettuns Pond
 - a) Boat launch
 - i) Traffic volume
- 10) Gravel pit south Livermore
 - a) Next stage of development after gravel operations end
- 11) Route 4
 - a) Wetland areas
 - b) Access for businesses
- 12) Roads
 - a) Cost While trying to Maintain Low Taxes
- 13) School Consolidation
 - a) Taxes
- 14) State Mandates

Public Participation Summary

Livermore’s current Comprehensive Plan was adopted in March of 1988; since that time a considerable amount of change has occurred in Comprehensive Plan development. The State Comprehensive Plan Criteria Rule (Chapter 208) is to be consistent with the State Growth Management Law (30-A MRSA §4312 et. seq.). Considering the age of the plan and considerable changes that have taken place in Comprehensive Planning, the Town of Livermore submitted to the State for grant funding to update their current plan. The Town of Livermore was approved for grant funding and the town’s Board of Selectpersons established a ten-member Comprehensive Planning Committee made up of interested town residents. Members of the committee range in expertise from real estate, and farming, to running a business. The committee began meeting in February of 2007 and established the first Thursday of every month as the set meeting time. After attending upwards of 18 meetings and volunteering 40 hours, the Livermore Comprehensive Planning Committee developed their Inventory and Analysis based from the direction/feedback of municipal officials, residents, and various local groups (prior to Livermore’s Comprehensive Planning Grant submittal). During the town’s visioning session (held on December 6th, 2007), all items that were addressed have been presented throughout various policies and strategies of the plan. This plan is a depictive representation of the community’s current situation, as well as its future needs and desires throughout the next ten years.

P LANNING TOPIC

Historic, Archaeological & Cultural Resources

State of Maine goal that needs to be addressed:

To preserve the State's historic and archaeological resources.

Overview

Livermore has a rich history dating back to the late 1700's. There are currently two properties in Livermore listed on the National Register of Historic Places; they are The Norlands, and the Nelson Family Farm, Shackley Hill Road. Additionally, there are several notable historic properties of significance dating back to Livermore's beginnings. These historic properties have been, and will continue to be, pressured by destruction and incompatible development.

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission, as of April 2005, reports two known prehistoric archaeological sites in Livermore located on the banks of the Androscoggin River and two historic archaeological sites; the Learned-Pray American Farmstead and the Norlands Schoolhouse American School. There are uniquely distinct cultural resources in Livermore to serve local residents and visitors. To assure that future generations are enriched by our heritage, it is imperative that we take steps to protect these most valuable resources.

Town Goal

To protect and conserve the town's historical and archaeological resources.

Policies

Protect to the greatest extent practicable the significant historic and archaeological resources in the community.

Identify and document Livermore's above ground structures of potential historic significance.

Encourage preservation of historical and noteworthy sites/structures within Livermore, including stonewalls and foundations.

Maintain and further identify valuable archaeological resources.

Maintain and increase awareness to cultural resources within Livermore.

Continue to collect, maintain, and archive historic town records.

Strategies

For sites with identified potential for historical and archeological resources, through local land use ordinances require subdivision or non-residential developers to look for and identify any historical and archeological resources and to take appropriate measures to protect those resources, including but not limited to, modification of the proposed site design, construction timing, and/or extent of excavation.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short & Ongoing

Through local land use ordinances, require the planning board to incorporate maps and information provided by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission into their review process.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short & Ongoing

Conduct an above ground survey of historic properties/sites which exemplify atypical or extraordinary qualities or events in Livermore.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Historical Society/Short

Work with the local or county historical society and/or the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to assess the need for, and if necessary plan for, a comprehensive community survey of the community's historic and archeological resources.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board & Historical Societies/Short

Develop and deliver an educational program for owners of historically significant properties about options, techniques, and resources to maintain historic character.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Historical Society/Ongoing

Support, honor, and acknowledge public and private cultural activities.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen/Ongoing

Work with the local historical society, as needed, to identify and chronicle historic town documents to ensure protection from possible destruction.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Library & Historical Society/Short

Encourage resident participation and attendance to the historical society for documenting the oral history of Livermore.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Historical Society/Ongoing

P LANNING TOPIC

Housing/Affordable Housing

State of Maine goal that needs to be addressed:

To encourage and promote affordable, decent housing opportunities for all Maine citizens

Overview

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the total number of housing units in Livermore has increased by 147 or 16% between 1990 and 2000. From 2001-2006, there were 91 new housing starts, about 35 more than what occurred in the 10 years between 1990 and 2000. Housing starts can be attributed, in part to, historically low interest rates, land availability, affordability, movement out of larger cities, and the attractiveness of a community such as Livermore.

Information provided by the Maine State Housing Authority identifies 5 federally-assisted housing units in Livermore. This number represents approximately 1% of all housing units. In 2006 the Maine State Housing Authority estimated a need for 22 additional assisted family and senior (65 and over) units, down from 24 in 2005. Currently there is no plan to meet the need for any additional assisted living units.

Essential to community growth and development is the availability of affordable housing, both renter and owner-occupied. The median home price was \$88,900 in 2000. The annual number of homes sold remained constant over the five year period from 2000 and 2004. Between 2000 and 2004 the median sale price increased by 26%.

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has established guidelines for computing general income guidelines for determining housing affordability. The income levels which are a primary concern with respect to affordability are moderate, low, and very low. In 2000, the median household income in Livermore was \$38,850 (low income). By definition a household with an income of no more than \$24,873 is considered a very low income household, no more than \$39,797 a low, and no more than \$74,619 a moderate income household.

The State of Maine defines affordable housing, as an expense (mortgage, taxes, and insurance), as not exceeding 30% of a household's income. The data for cost of housing in Livermore reflects that for most people in the community, housing is affordable. Nonetheless, there is a growing number which are paying more than they can afford or

simply losing access to affordable housing as prices increase. Affordability of housing is declining in Livermore.

Town Goals

To assure that all of our residents have access to safe, decent, sanitary and affordable housing.

To promote orderly growth and development in appropriate areas of the community while protecting the rural character, and preventing development sprawl.

To attract and encourage a diversity of ages and incomes within the Town's population.

Policies

To encourage and promote adequate workforce housing to support the community's and region's economic development.

To ensure that land use controls encourage the development of quality affordable housing, including rental housing.

To seek to achieve at least 10% of all housing built or placed during the next decade be affordable.

Pursue programs and grants that can assist in ensuring that at least 10% of new residential development meets the definition of affordable housing.

To encourage and support the efforts of the regional housing coalitions in addressing affordable and workforce housing needs.

Develop land use controls which encourage growth and development in the community, protection of rural character and development sprawl.

Ensure that new construction and major renovations comply with minimum construction and safety standards.

Strategies

Enact or amend growth area land use regulations to increase density, decrease lot size, setbacks and road widths, or provide incentives such as density bonuses, to make housing less expensive to develop.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Allow the addition of at least one accessory apartment per dwelling unit in growth areas, subject to site suitability.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Create or continue to support a community affordable housing committee and/or regional affordable housing coalition.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen/Ongoing

Every two years, on or before April 1, prepare a report to the Planning Board and Selectmen on the number of units placed or constructed, in the previous two years, which meet the affordable housing definition.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Code Enforcement Officer/Ongoing

The town will welcome and encourage participation in programs, grants and projects for the construction of subsidized housing whether within the town or the region including: grants to homeowners for improvements to energy efficiency, and habitability; and sufficient affordable housing options for its elderly citizens

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen/Ongoing

Amend the Subdivision Ordinance to provide for density bonuses.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Adopt the Maine Model Building Code.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Amend the Building Ordinance to allow for back lot development.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

P LANNING TOPIC

Economic Development/Business Growth

State of Maine goals that need to be addressed:

Plan for, finance, and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services to accommodate anticipated growth and economic development.

Promote an economic climate that increases job opportunities and overall economic well being.

Overview

Livermore's economy has changed from historically agricultural to mainly service providing. Livermore has also become a housing market provider for the surrounding service areas of Lewiston/Auburn and areas south.

For many years the economy of Livermore was based on the agricultural production of goods such as apples and dairy products. Many Livermore residents have also been reliant on manufacturing jobs in the neighboring areas. Along with losses in the agricultural sector, there has been a significant drop throughout the past twenty years in manufacturing jobs. The number of workers employed in manufacturing decreased from 43% in 1980 to 25% in 2000. Those employed in service related jobs increased from approximately 16% in 1980 to 34% in 2000. This trend is not unique to Livermore but has occurred throughout much of the region and State.

In 2000, a little over a third of the workforce in Livermore (38%) lived in Livermore. This is significantly less than the approximate 50% that lived and worked in Livermore in 1980. Since 1980 more Livermore residents traveled to Androscoggin County (primary) for work than Oxford (secondary) or Franklin (thirdly) Counties. Over the past 20 years workers are traveling greater distances to reach their work location. These include locations within Cumberland, Piscataquis, and York Counties.

Between 2002 and 2006 consumer retail sales increased by \$3,758,100 or 77%. Assuming the data has no inconsistencies, the jump in consumer/total retail sales reported in 2004 may be attributable to business starts and/or business expansion of service. Calculations of the community's per capita sales divided by the state average per capita sales indicates how strong a retail draw it has. Regardless of the increases in consumer retail sales, Livermore lacks retail draw which should be further looked into.

Town Goal

To create a business climate conducive to retaining, expanding and attracting environmentally friendly economic growth.

Policies

To support the type of economic development activity the community desires, reflecting the community's role in the region.

Support economic development, including needed public improvements, where necessary and desirable.

To coordinate with regional development corporations and surrounding towns as necessary to support desired economic development.

Participate in regional economic development efforts which benefit the Town's economy while at the same time protecting its environment and character.

Encourage diverse small business development that does not negatively affect the Town's environment and character.

Allow and encourage existing land resource based industries to thrive in their current locations.

Allow appropriate home occupations and cottage industries.

Work to obtain information on programs that provide support for roads, parks, or other infrastructure and activities which would significantly aid Livermore's economy.

Utilize information technology to market Livermore.

Support increased tourism towards economic development.

Strategies

If appropriate, assign responsibility and provide financial support for economic development activities to the proper entity (e.g., a local economic development committee, a local representative to a regional economic development organization, the community's economic development director, a regional economic development initiative, or other).

Responsibility/Timeframe: Town Meeting/Ongoing

Designate one individual as the community development director for inquiries regarding business start-ups and expansions.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Short

Enact or amend local ordinances, as appropriate, to reflect the desired scale, design, intensity, and location of future economic development.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Mid

Develop and adopt incentives suitable for the types and locations of economic development desired in the community.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Designate in land use ordinances the areas most suitable for future commercial and industrial development.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

If public investments are foreseen as required, identify the mechanisms to be considered to finance them (local tax dollars, creating a tax increment financing district, a Community Development Block Grant or other grants, bonding, impact fees, etc.).

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen & Town Meeting/Ongoing

Continue to participate in any regional economic development efforts.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

Participate with the local (Jay/Livermore/Livermore Falls) Chamber of Commerce to develop an economic development strategy and carry out its implementation.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

Participate in regional economic/business development organizations so that the economic development priorities of Livermore are addressed.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

Preserve/maintain large rural areas for agricultural and forestry uses.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen & Planning Board/Short

Seek funding from the Maine Department of Transportation to undertake a Route 4 Corridor Study to assess options and costs for additional/potential business entrance/exits, and improve traffic flow.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Short

Take advantage of and seek aid from, as needed, regional, state and federal programs to the maximum extent possible to provide land, buildings and services in suitable areas for new businesses.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

Develop and maintain a Town of Livermore website to attract, communicate, and inform the public and potential business interests of the various opportunities in Livermore.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Town Office/Ongoing

P LANNING TOPIC

P ublic Facilities/Services

State of Maine goal that needs to be addressed:

To plan for, finance and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services to accommodate anticipated growth and economic development.

Overview

Livermore was incorporated as a town on February 28, 1795. Present town services include administration, fire protection, general assistance, assessing, animal control, plumbing inspection, building inspection, and code enforcement. Several municipal services are performed collaboratively or by other entities to which the town or its citizens contribute financially. These are: solid waste management, education (School Administrative District #36), ambulance (NorthStar Paramedic Service), and library services (Livermore Public Library). Future demands upon the Town's services must be assessed based upon projected growth in population and the need for new or expanded municipal services.

Town Goal

Provide necessary municipal services which are responsive to local needs in a manner that will not overburden the community's fiscal resources.

Policies

To efficiently meet identified public facility and services needed.

Anticipate major capital needs through capital improvement planning.

Maintain a level of public safety services (police and fire) of sufficient manpower, resources, and equipment to provide adequate coverage.

To provide public facilities and services in a manner that promotes and supports growth and development in identified growth areas.

Maintain and improve town owned public recreational facilities.

Ensure that new growth and development does not exceed municipal services and facilities capacities.

Assess opportunities for additional/expanded regional municipal service delivery.

Provide an education system responsive to changing education demands.

Strategies

Identify any capital improvements (ex. Fire Department) needed to maintain or upgrade public services to accommodate the community's anticipated growth and changing demographics, and if necessary, recommend cost effective courses of action, where appropriate.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Short

Locate new public facilities comprising at least 75% of new municipal growth-related capital investments in designated growth areas.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

Participate in regional discussions and analysis of joint municipal service delivery (ex. joint purchase of goods and services).

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

Explore options for regional delivery of local services.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

P LANNING TOPIC

T ransportation System

State of Maine goals that need to be addressed:

To plan for, finance and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services to accommodate anticipated growth and economic development.

Sensible Transportation Policy Act (The Sensible Transportation Policy Act (23 MRSA §73) requires that the State Planning Office and the Maine Department of Transportation establish linkage between the Act and the Growth Management Act).

Overview

Livermore's transportation system includes highways, bridges, and public transit. The transportation system is extremely important to community development. Expenditures for road maintenance and reconstruction are commonly the second greatest to education in town budgets.

There are approximately 61 miles of public roads and unknown miles of private roads in Livermore. Although the physical condition of the majority of public roads in Livermore are in acceptable condition, to maintain them an ongoing program is required. Because construction costs have been escalating over the past couple of years, it is becoming harder for the town to maintain its road reconstruction program at current funding levels.

A relatively new issue facing the town is demand from property owners to have the town assume maintenance responsibilities on private roads. As seasonal camps are converted to year-round residences, there is greater desire on the part of these homeowners to receive municipal services on their roads as do residents who live on public roads. Currently, the town has easements from the owners of six (6) private roads to allow for maintenance on these roads (1.6 miles).

Town Goal

Maintain and improve our transportation system to support future growth and economic development.

Policies

To prioritize community and regional needs associated with safe, efficient, and optimal use of transportation systems.

To safely and efficiently preserve or improve the transportation system.

To promote public health, to protect natural and cultural resources, and enhance livability by managing land use in ways that maximize the efficiency of the transportation system and minimize increases in vehicle miles traveled.

To meet the diverse transportation needs of residents (including children, the elderly and disabled) and through travelers by providing a safe, efficient, and adequate transportation network for all types of users (motor vehicles, pedestrians, bicyclists, and animals-driven, ridden, or led).

Provide an adequate road network to support economic development and residential needs.

New development and redevelopment projects should not exceed existing public road and intersection capacities.

To promote fiscal prudence by maximizing the efficiency of the state or state-aid highway network.

Maintain the traffic-carrying functions of major highways (Routes 4 and 108).

Require new and reconstructed public and private roads to conform to acceptable construction standards that assure durability, safe access and movement of people and motor vehicles.

Strategies

Develop or continue to update a prioritized ten-year improvement, maintenance, and repair plan (Capital Improvement Plan) for local/regional transportation system facilities that reflects community, regional, and state objectives.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant &
Selectmen/Ongoing

Actively participate in regional and state transportation and land use planning efforts.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen/Ongoing

Participate in regional efforts to provide public transit services.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen/Ongoing

Enact or amend local ordinances as appropriate to be consistent with local, regional, and state transportation policies defined in this plan.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Ongoing

Enact or amend local ordinances as appropriate to address or avoid conflicts with:

- a. Policy objectives of the Sensible Transportation Policy Act (23 MRSA §73);
- b. State access management regulations pursuant to 23 MRSA §704; and
- c. State traffic permitting regulations for large developments pursuant to 23 MRSA §704-A.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Amend local ordinances to include the access management standards contained in the Maine Department of Transportation Driveway and Entrance Rules.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Review ordinances to ensure that developers are required to assist in improvements when new or redevelopment projects exceed acceptable road and/or intersection capacities.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Enact a road ordinance which establishes minimum standards for construction of public and private roads.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen & Planning Board/Short

Work with Maine DOT as appropriate to address deficiencies in the system or conflicts between local, regional, and state priorities for the local transportation system.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen/Ongoing

Encourage Maine DOT to update the Route 4 Corridor Safety Study and make any necessary infrastructure improvements.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen & MaineDOT/Short

Encourage MaineDOT to establish park and ride lots on Route 4, between Auburn and Wilton.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen & MaineDOT/Short

Encourage MaineDOT to evaluate High Crash Locations with regards to safety, traffic flow and crashes, and plan for and make improvements, where needed.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen & MaineDOT/Ongoing

Continue to work with county and state officials to enforce speed limits.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen/Ongoing

P LANNING TOPIC

O utdoor Recreation

State of Maine goal that needs to addressed:

To promote and protect the availability of outdoor recreation opportunities for all Maine citizens, including access to surface waters.

Overview

Recreation opportunities both organized and unstructured are important elements of Livermore's quality of life. Livermore provides quality outdoor recreation opportunities. There are a variety of recreation areas that range from private, and municipal owned. They include walking areas, sports fields/court, and nature preserve area.

Town Goal

To expand recreational opportunities for our citizens with minimal impact upon property taxes.

Policies

To maintain/upgrade existing recreational facilities as necessary to meet current and future needs.

To preserve open space for recreational uses as appropriate.

To seek to achieve and continue to maintain at least one major point of public access to major water bodies (Androscoggin River, and Bartlett, Brettuns, Long, and Round Ponds) for boating, fishing, and swimming, and work with nearby property owners to address concerns.

Encourage recreational opportunities for Livermore residents of all ages.

Recognize traditional outdoor recreation activities such as fishing, hunting and hiking and encourage education, safety and respect for private property.

Encourage large landowners to continue to allow the public to use their land for traditional uses such as hunting, or hiking.

Maintain, expand and promote trails for snowmobiling, ATVing, bicycling and walking.

Strategies

Create a list of recreation needs or develop a recreation plan (costs for maintaining, improving and expanding recreational opportunities) to meet current and future needs. Assign a committee or town official to explore ways of addressing the identified needs and/or implementing the policies and strategies outlined in the plan.

Responsibility/Timeframe Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Short

Include any capital needs identified for recreation facilities in the Capital Investment Plan.

Responsibility/Timeframe Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Short

Continue to rely on school facilities to meet some of the recreational needs of the citizens of Livermore.

Responsibility/Timeframe Selectmen/Ongoing

Continue to provide public access to surface waters.

Responsibility/Timeframe Selectmen/Ongoing

Continue to rely on recreational opportunities and facilities that are available in other communities throughout the surrounding region.

Responsibility/Timeframe Selectmen/Ongoing

Work with an existing local land trust or other conservation organization to pursue opportunities to protect important open space or recreational land.

Responsibility/Timeframe Administrative Assistant, Selectmen, Local
and Regional Organizations &
Land Owners/Ongoing

Work with public and private partners to extend and maintain a network of trails for motorized and non-motorized uses. Connect with regional trail systems where possible.

Responsibility/Timeframe Administrative Assistant, Selectmen, Local and Regional Organizations & Land Owners/Ongoing

Provide education regarding the benefits and protections for landowners allowing public recreational access on their property.

Responsibility/Timeframe Selectmen/Short

Publicize the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife's Land Owner Relations Program.

Responsibility/Timeframe Selectmen/Short

Seek easements, or purchase important access sites, to surface waters and other key recreation areas.

Responsibility/Timeframe Selectmen /Ongoing

Support efforts of the snowmobile and ATV clubs to maintain and expand trail systems and to carry out landowner relations.

Responsibility/Timeframe Selectmen/Ongoing

Encourage participation of improvements to river water quality and waterfronts.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Local Land Trusts & Conservation Commission/Ongoing

P LANNING TOPIC

W ater Resources (Groundwater/Surface Water Protection)

State of Maine goal that needs to be addressed:

To protect the quality and manage the quantity of the State's water resources, including lakes, aquifers, great ponds and rivers.

Overview

Groundwater in Livermore is one of our most important natural resources. In the rural areas our residents enjoy pure water drawn from their private dug and/or drilled wells. Our high yield sand and gravel aquifer (>50 gallons per minute) is that which borders the Ford Brook water system. There are other small pockets of low yield sand and gravel aquifers (10-50 gallons per minute) scattered throughout town. These are located along the Androscoggin River, and Brettuns Pond.

Over the past years there has been development along Federal Road near our high yield aquifer. Results from development may be potential non point sources of pollution to our surface and groundwater supplies. Sources of pollution can include effluent from business and industry as well as septic systems; home heating oil tanks; road salting; roadway spills; fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide application, cemeteries, and non-gated gravel pits. A prime consideration in our future land use planning must be the protection of the aquifer. We should make every effort to clean up known sources of pollution which could adversely affect water quality.

Livermore has three relatively good size ponds which are Round, Long, and Brettuns and two very small ponds, Nelson and Bartlett; all which collectively total 582 acres. Running through Livermore is the Androscoggin River, Beals, Ford, Keith, and Fish Meadow Brooks. These resources support local fish and wildlife and provide recreation for our citizens. It will be important now and in the future to monitor these water resources and overall watershed to protect them from contamination due to development activities, such as house and road construction, timber harvesting, and agricultural practices. Disturbed and developed land contributes pollutants and other substances to surface water quality which results in degrading of water resources.

Town Goals

Provide the maximum possible protection for the long term quality and quantity of groundwater.

To protect surface waters from pollution.

Policies

To protect current and potential drinking water sources.

To protect significant surface water resources from pollution and improve water quality where needed.

To protect water resources in growth areas while promoting more intensive development in those areas.

Encourage the use of "Best Management Practices" for control and containment of potentially harmful contaminants.

To cooperate with neighboring communities and regional/local advocacy groups to protect water resources.

Encourage municipal officials and planning board members to participate in the Nonpoint Education for Municipal Officials Program (NEMO).

Minimize phosphorus export to Bartlett, Brettuns, Long, Nelson, and Round Ponds.

Minimize non-point and point pollution to surface waters.

Amend and enforce shoreland zoning standards.

Strategies

Amend local land use ordinances as applicable to incorporate stormwater runoff performance standards consistent with:

- a. Maine Stormwater Management Law and Maine Stormwater regulations (Title 38 MRSA §420-D and 06-096 CMR 500 and 502).
- b. Maine Department of Environmental Protection's allocations for allowable levels of phosphorous in lake/pond watersheds.
- c. Maine Pollution Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Program.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Update the floodplain management ordinance to be consistent with state and federal standards.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Consider amending local land use ordinances, as applicable, to incorporate low impact development standards.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen & Planning Board/Short

Make water quality “best management practices” information available to farmers and loggers.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Maine Forest Service & Maine Department of Agriculture & Soil and Water Conservation District/Ongoing

Encourage agricultural land users to prepare and carry out a conservation plan.

Responsibility/Time Frame: Soil and Water Conservation District/Ongoing

Amend the Subdivision, Site Plan Review and Minimum Road Standards Ordinances to include erosion and sediment control plans.

Responsibility/Time Frame: Planning Board/Short

Amend the Site Plan Review Ordinance to require new and/or redeveloped commercial uses to employ “Best Management Practices” and “Low Impact Development Practices” to protect groundwater and surface waters.

Responsibility/Time Frame: Planning Board/Short

Adopt water quality protection practices and standards for construction and maintenance of public roads and properties and require their implementation by the community’s officials, employees, and contractors.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Provide educational materials at appropriate locations regarding aquatic invasive species.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Brettuns Pond Association, Maine Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program, Maine DEP/Ongoing

Participate in local and regional efforts to monitor, protect and, where warranted, improve water quality.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Maine Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program
& Maine Bureau of Land and Water
Quality/Ongoing

Continue to train fire fighters to respond to hazardous material spills.

Responsibility/Time Frame Fire Department/Ongoing

Amend the Subdivision and Site Plan Review Ordinances to include phosphorus export standards for Bartlett, Brettuns, Long, Nelson, and Round Ponds.

Responsibility/Time Frame Planning Board/Short

Update shoreland zoning standards to comply with, Guidelines for Municipal Shoreland Zoning Ordinances, for local amendment.

Responsibility/Time Frame Planning Board/Short

If necessary, seek grants to correct point and non-point pollution discharges to surface waters.

Responsibility/Time Frame Administrative Assistant Selectmen/
Ongoing

P LANNING TOPIC

Agricultural & Forest Resources

State of Maine goal that needs to be addressed:

To safeguard the State's agricultural and forest resources from development which threaten those resources.

Overview

Land used for agricultural purposes in Livermore includes pasture, hay, various row crops and orchards. Livestock raised include poultry, beef, dairy, goats, sheep, and horses. The use of land for active agriculture has declined in Livermore as it has throughout the region. Currently, there are no landowners participating in the farmland and open space property tax program; the general consensus being that assessed values don't justify the limitations.

As with the majority of communities in Maine, Livermore is covered primarily by forest land. Approximately 80% or 20,500 acres of the land area in Livermore is forestland. The forests of Livermore are mostly hardwood types with the softwood areas restricted to dry ridge tops and wet seeps and low lands with high water tables.

The greatest threat to the commercial forest land in Livermore is the breaking up of larger parcels for residential development. Once this occurs, these parcels are of insufficient size to be managed as commercial forest land.

Town Goal

Support the continued viability of agricultural and forestry businesses and land uses.

Policies

To safeguard lands identified as prime farmland or capable of supporting commercial forestry.

Conserve forest resources to maintain commercial values.

Encourage the continuation of agriculture.

To support farming and forestry and encourage their economic viability.

To promote the use of best management practices for timber harvesting and agricultural production.

Strategies

Consult with the Maine Forest Service district forester when developing any land use regulations pertaining to forest management practices.

Responsibility/Timeframe	Administrative Assistant, Selectmen & Planning Board/Ongoing
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Consult with Soil and Water Conservation District staff when developing any land use regulations pertaining to agricultural management practices.

Responsibility/Timeframe	Administrative Assistant, Selectmen & Planning Board/Ongoing
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Amend land use ordinances to require commercial or subdivision developments in *critical rural areas* to maintain areas with prime farm soils as open space to the greatest extent practicable.

Responsibility/Timeframe	Planning Board/Short
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Limit non-residential development in *critical rural areas* to natural resource-based businesses and services, nature tourism/outdoor recreation businesses, farmers' markets, and home occupations.

Responsibility/Timeframe	Selectmen/Ongoing
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Encourage owners of productive farm and forest land to enroll in the current use taxation programs (Maine Revenue Service).

Responsibility/Timeframe	Administrative Assistant, Selectmen/Ongoing
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Permit activities that support productive agriculture and forestry operations, such as roadside stands, greenhouses, and pick-your-own operations.

Responsibility/Timeframe	Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing
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Include agriculture and commercial forestry operations in local or regional economic development plans.

Responsibility/Timeframe	Administrative Assistant, Selectmen, & Planning Board/Ongoing
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Encourage forest landowners to work with licensed foresters and trained loggers to accomplish their goals in a responsible way.

Responsibility/Timeframe	Town Office & Department of Conservation/Ongoing
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Develop amendments to the subdivision ordinance which encourage an applicant to provide creative design subdivisions based on the land characteristics and the policies contained in the comprehensive plan.

Responsibility/Timeframe	Planning Board/Short
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P LANNING TOPIC

Critical Natural Resources

State of Maine goal that needs to be addressed:

To protect the States other critical natural resources, including without limitation, wetlands, wildlife and fisheries habitat, shorelands, scenic vistas and unique natural areas.

Overview

Wetlands are an extremely important natural resource helping to prevent erosion and flooding and provide habitats for wildlife and plants. Major wetland areas in Livermore are generally associated with Ford, Beals, and Keith Brooks. Smaller wetland areas are scattered across the town in lower flat locations. The majority of wetland areas within Livermore are forested wetland. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife has identified upwards of 11 wetland areas in Livermore that have significant waterfowl and wading bird habitat value.

Livermore and its surrounding communities support a large and varied wildlife population. Included are three big game species (white tailed deer, moose, and black bear); four upland small game species (snowshoe hare, woodcock, ruffed grouse, and turkey); several migratory waterfowl species (including black duck, wood duck, eider duck, and Canadian geese); and several furbearers (including beaver, fisher, fox, and raccoon).

Wildlife should be considered a natural resource similar to surface waters or forest land. Our wildlife species are a product of the land and, thus, are directly dependent on the land base for habitat. Wintering areas provide the food and cover necessary to sustain deer during the critical winter months. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife has mapped five deer wintering areas in Livermore.

One endangered animal species has been identified in Livermore. There are two locations in our community that offers essential habitat for bald eagle nest sites.

The hilly terrain of Livermore has given us spectacular views. In the fall, when our woods are at their peak of color, residents and visitors have the opportunity to view beautiful vistas spanning the north and west. We tend to take for granted the beauty which surrounds us here in western Maine. We must make provision to protect our scenic areas from incompatible growth which may deprive future generations of the joy

of looking out over a long vista. The Comprehensive Plan has identified a number scenic areas and views. While there are many scenic areas, those identified are believed to be the most noteworthy areas.

Town Goal

Protect and conserve Livermore's wildlife and fishery resources.

Policies

To conserve critical natural resources in the community.

To coordinate with neighboring communities and regional and state resource agencies to protect shared critical natural resources.

Maintain wildlife resources through habitat preservation and/or enhancement.

Protect deer wintering areas and wildlife travel corridors.

Encourage the preservation of forested areas.

Encourage the preservation of open space.

Strategies

Amend local shoreland zone standards to meet current state guidelines and enforce shoreland zone standards.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board & Code Enforcement
Officer/Short & Ongoing

Through local land use ordinances, require subdivision or non-residential property developers to look for and identify critical natural resources that may be on site and to take appropriate measures to protect those resources, including but not limited to, modification of the proposed site design, construction timing, and/or extent of excavation.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Through local land use ordinances, suggest the planning board to incorporate maps and information provided by the Maine Beginning with Habitat program into their review process.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Ongoing

Adopt natural resources protection practices and standards for construction and maintenance of public roads and properties and require their implementation by the community's officials, employees, and contractors.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Ongoing

Initiate and/or participate in interlocal and/or regional planning, management, and/or regulatory efforts around shared critical natural resources.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant, Selectmen, and Planning Board/Ongoing

Pursue public/private partnerships to protect critical natural resources such as through purchase of land or easements from willing sellers.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant, Selectmen, and Planning Board/Ongoing

Distribute or make available information to those living in or near critical natural resources about applicable local, state, or federal regulations.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Conservation Commission/Ongoing

Develop ordinance standards that conserve significant wildlife and fisheries habitats, including deer wintering areas and travel corridors and habitats for species of special concern that include consultation with the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife to minimize negative impacts on those habitats.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Provide information to forestland owners about land grants, the tree growth program and conservation easements.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Conservation Commission/Ongoing

Amend building ordinance to encourage the preservation of open space by lot configurations for developers willing to cluster buildings around the edge of fields, rather than with to allow continued use of fields for agricultural purposes.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Seek conservation easements, development rights or similar methods to maintain significant scenic areas.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Conservation Commission/Ongoing

PLANNING TOPIC

Existing Land Use

State of Maine goal that needs to be addressed:

To encourage orderly growth and development in appropriate areas of each community while protecting the State's rural character making efficient use of public services and preventing development sprawl.

Overview

A major element of a comprehensive plan is the analysis of the use of land and existing development patterns. Current land use patterns and expected future development trends are cornerstones in the development of recommendations and actions that will shape future land utilization characteristics.

Livermore contains a land area of approximately 40.1 square miles. Other than the valley associated with the Androscoggin River, the town's hilly landscape, where suitable, was primarily utilized for agriculture during the early to mid 1800's. The availability of the railroad through Livermore Falls in the late 1800s resulted in industrialization and commercialization in and around Livermore. Many of the early development patterns, mainly agricultural, are still evident today.

As with the majority of communities in Maine, Livermore is covered primarily by forest land. It has been estimated that there are some 20,500 acres of forest land. The forests of Livermore are mostly mixed hardwood/softwood types. There are 58 parcels equaling some 3,955 acres classified under the Tree Growth Tax Law. The use of land for active agriculture has declined in Livermore as it has throughout the region. Currently, there are no landowners participating in the farmland and open space property tax program; the general consensus being that assessed values don't justify the activity. Major areas of land use for agriculture are found along the entire west side stretch of the Androscoggin River east of town, and distinctly in the south and southeast portions of town.

Since 2000, 91 additional new dwelling units were added. Livermore's most significant concentration of traditional residential development is located in South Livermore. The earliest village and residential area is Brettuns Mill located southwest in town. Scattered residential development in rural areas is found along public roads. In more recent times subdivision development has been the new preference of residential housing. The

majority of new subdivisions have been located in southern areas of the town. Current land use ordinances require 40,000 square feet. This has allowed for some dense development to take place in rural locations.

The Route 4 corridor from the Turner town line to the Livermore Falls town line is the primary location of commercial land use. This commercial area is associated with restaurants, gasoline stations/convenience stores, automotive garages, construction/materials, agribusiness, child care, and other small business services. There is no distinct area for directed commercial/business development.

It is expected in the years ahead that the Route 4 corridor will see continued commercial development. Given the fact that Livermore is not considered a “destination” community but rather a “drive-through” community, Route 4 has been the most suitable location for commercial/business visibility and traffic volume.

Town Goal

To encourage land use and development that maintains community character.

Policies

Encourage residential development that conserves agricultural and commercial forest lands.

Promote Brettuns Mill Village area as the primary location, and focal point, of commercial activity.

Promote advertising features of commercial development that complements town character.

Encourage commercial development that does not conflict with predominantly residential neighborhoods.

Encourage the majority of new development over the 10-year planning period to locate in Growth Areas identified in the Future Land Use Plan.

Strategies

In January of each year, assess the location of new development in relation to growth and rural areas. Should the majority of new growth not take place in growth areas, review ordinances to encourage more development in growth areas.

Responsibility/Timeframe:	Code Enforcement Officer/Planning Board/Ongoing
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Review land use regulations for protection of residential neighborhoods when commercial type uses are proposed.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

P LANNING TOPIC

F uture Land Use Plan

State of Maine goal that needs to be addressed:

To encourage orderly growth and development in appropriate areas of each community, while protecting the state's rural character, making efficient use of public services, and preventing development sprawl.

Overview

One of the most significant purposes of the comprehensive plan is to establish a guide for future growth and development. The plan establishes the foundation for land use decisions, identifies various development areas within the community, and identifies future capital improvement needs. It is, therefore, important that the comprehensive plan sets forth a realistic development guide so that the community can prosper and at the same time maintain the various identified valued characteristics.

Areas identified in the Future Land Use Plan and Map offer generalizations of existing development, resources, and activities that currently define the town; along with recommended areas to continue encouraging certain types of development, resource use or protection, and activities to occur. The Future Land Use Plan is a guide for the town to use, not a means to restrict, prevent, or prohibit development from taking place throughout the community.

The Future Land Use Map synthesizes the statement of policies presented in the various policies contained in the comprehensive plan. **It must be realized that as demands dictate the Future Land Use Plan and Map will require revisions.** Principles which guided the development of the Future Land Use Plan and Map include the following:

1. The desire to encourage but not limit economic development including retail, commercial and industrial, that is suitable for the community.
2. The desire to provide residential development at varying densities.
3. The need and desire to protect ground water quality and quantity.
4. The desire to protect surface waters.

5. The desire to maintain agriculture, woodland, open space and wildlife habitats.
6. The type and density of development should be matched as closely as possible with the natural constraints of the land to absorb development. Water quality, soils, slope and the presence of unique natural features are key factors.

The following presents a description of the major land use categories included in the Future Land Use Plan and Map.

1. **Special Protection Areas:** Certain areas within Livermore warrant special protection due to the likelihood of degradation as the result of various land use and development activities. Land use activities within these areas require stricter regulations than in other locations.

Ground Water/Sand and Gravel Aquifers: These areas, because of the potential for degradation and/or contamination, require development or redevelopment to take safeguards to minimize the potential of degradation. In addition the land use ordinances would be amended to contain generally accepted practices known to protect ground water resources.

100-year Floodplains. These areas should prohibit structural development except in existing developed areas where flood protection measures contained in the Floodplain Management Ordinance should be enforced.

Wetlands: Open freshwater wetlands of 10 acres and more, as mapped by the United States Department of the Interior, and the areas within 250 feet of their upland edge that are identified as having high and moderate wildlife values would be designated as resource protection under shoreland zoning that prohibit most structure development. Areas within 250 feet of the upland edge of other freshwater wetlands of 10 acres and more and not identified as having high and moderate wildlife values would be designated limited recreational under shoreland zoning. Other wetlands, through standards contained in the land use ordinances, would be conserved to maintain their resource values and functions. Development in these areas should be regulated to protect wetlands values.

Steep Slopes: Development, including new roads that would serve structures should avoid areas of two or more contiguous acres with sustained slopes of 15 % or greater. Standards in land use ordinances would be added that requires such development to take place away from these steep slopes or undertake engineering to minimize negative results from development on these slopes.

Watersheds: Activities in watersheds can have a significant impact on water quality. This is particularly true in pond watersheds. Activities within the watersheds of Bartlett, Brettuns, Long, Nelson, and Round Ponds require management to minimize water quality degradation. Development and redevelopment will be required to meet phosphorous export standards.

Significant Wildlife Habitats: Wildlife, both game and non-game, are valued by

residents of Livermore. Suitable habitats are critical to their health and survival. Deer wintering areas, waterfowl habitat, riparian areas, travel corridors and large blocks of undeveloped land are critical habitats. These areas would be conserved through shoreland zoning and land use ordinance standards that conserve their resource values.

Scenic View Locations & Road Corridors: Scenic views and view locations help define the character of Livermore and the region. Their permanent loss would alter community character. Development standards in land use ordinances will seek to minimize the impact of development on these locations.

For the purposes of the Growth Management Law Special Protection Areas *may be located in both Growth and Rural Areas.*

1. **Growth Area:** The Growth Area includes those locations that the majority of new growth including commercial, industrial, public, and residential will be directed over the planning period (2007-2017). This area is where much of current development has been located and new growth is primarily taking place. The community intends to direct a minimum of 75% of its dollars for municipal growth related capital investments made during the planning period (Capital investments such as public buildings and equipment **NOT** to include road repair/maintenance). Land use ordinances will be revised to manage new development and redevelopment so that conflicts between incompatible land uses are minimized. These will include standards for commercial/industrial uses in and adjacent to residential locations. A wide mixture of land uses will be permitted including residential, multi-family, mobile home parks, public, and semi-public, commercial, and industrial. Densities for residential uses are a minimum of 40,000 square feet. Lot requirements for non residential development would be based on the characteristics of the use and the amount of the lot covered by buildings, parking and outdoor storage. Such lot coverage would not exceed 75% of the lot.

For the purposes of the Growth Management Law the Growth Area is a Growth Area.

2. **Rural Area:** Livermore contains areas of agricultural land and commercial forest land. These rural areas help define the character of Livermore. Within this area many of the roads are below road standards. For the planning period, these areas should be maintained primarily as rural and low density residential. Commercial uses related to agricultural, forestry and recreation products and home occupations are appropriate, as are public and semi-public uses. Residential subdivision development that occurs should be encouraged to be of cluster or open space design with the resulting open space permanently reserved as open space. The minimum lot size in the rural areas will remain a minimum of 40,000 square feet.

For the purposes of the Growth Management Law the Rural Area is a Rural Area.

3. **Critical Rural and/or Critical Resource Areas:** Livermore contains areas that are potentially vulnerable to impacts from development due to critical natural resources.

“Critical natural resources” means those areas in the community comprised of *one or more* of the following: Shoreland zone; Large habitat blocks; Multi-functioning wetlands; Essential Wildlife Habitats and Threatened, Endangered, and Special Concern Species; Significant wildlife habitat; or Flood plains as depicted on Federal Emergency Management Agency flood hazard identification maps.

"Critical rural area" means a rural area that is specifically identified and designated by a community's comprehensive plan as deserving consideration of protection from development so to preserve natural resources and/or related economic activities that may include, but are not limited to, significant farmland, forestland or mineral resources; high-value wildlife or fisheries habitat; scenic areas; scarce or especially vulnerable natural resources; and open lands functionally necessary to support a vibrant rural economy.

Any activity or development taking place, or proposed to take place, in critical rural or critical resource areas will be looked at more extensively to ensure the area is not being compromised.

Policies

To coordinate the community’s land use strategies with other local and regional land use planning efforts.

To support the locations, types, scales, and intensities of land uses the community desires as stated in its vision.

To support the level of financial commitment necessary to provide needed infrastructure in growth areas.

To establish efficient permitting procedures, especially in growth areas.

To protect critical resource areas from the impacts of development.

Strategies

Assign responsibility for implementing the Future Land Use Plan to the appropriate committee, board or municipal official.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Selectmen/Short

Using the descriptions provided in the Future Land Use Plan narrative, enact or amend local ordinances as appropriate to:

- a. Clearly define the desired scale, intensity, and location of future development;
- b. Establish fair and efficient permitting procedures and appropriate fees; and
- c. Clearly define protective measures for critical resource areas.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Ongoing

Include in the Capital Investment Plan anticipated municipal capital investments needed to support proposed land uses.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Budget Committee, Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

Meet with neighboring communities to coordinate land use designations and regulatory and non-regulatory strategies.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Planning Board/Short

Provide the code enforcement officer with the tools, training, and support necessary to enforce land use regulations, and ensure that the Code Enforcement Officer is certified in accordance with 30-A MRS §4451.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

Track new development in the community by type and location.

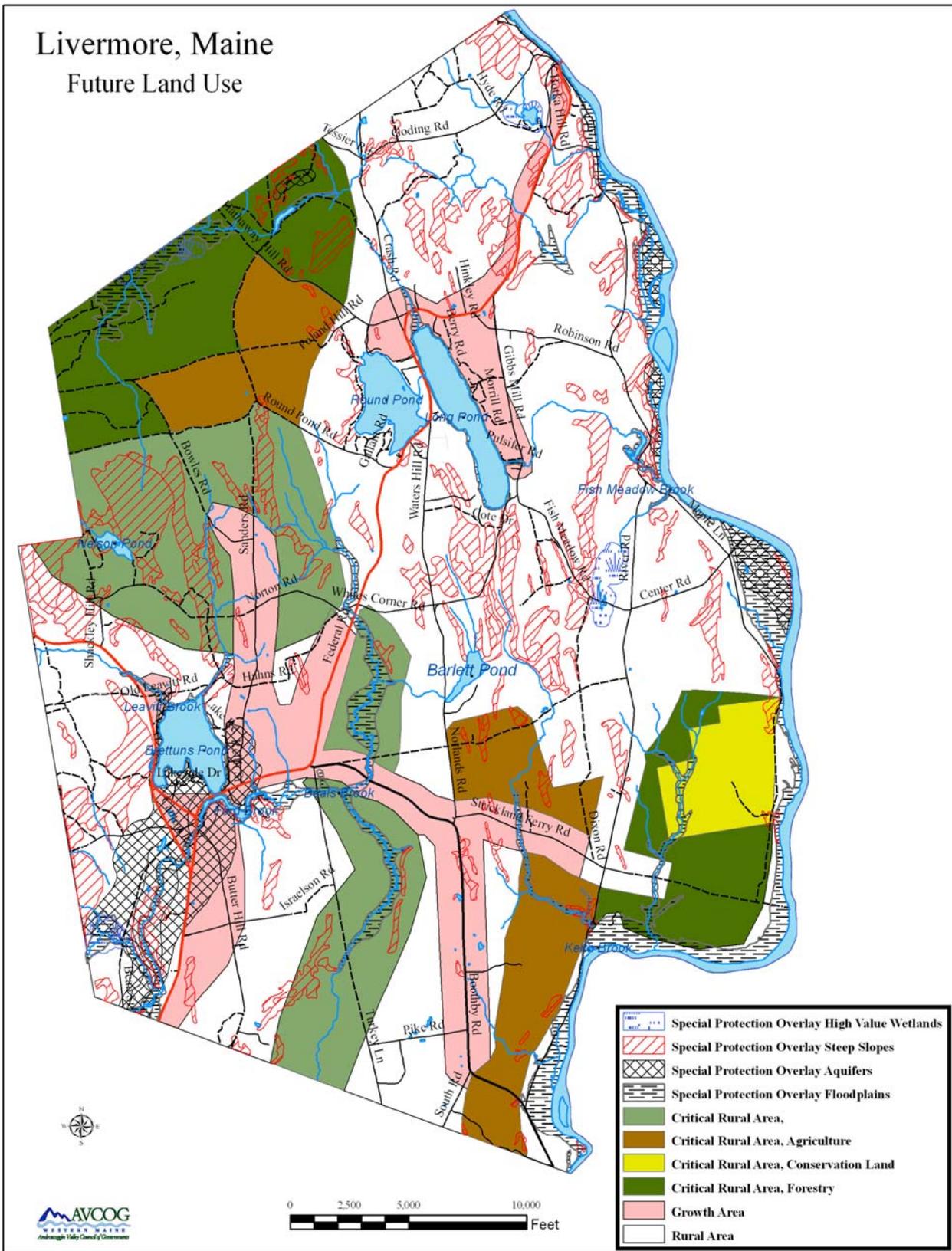
Responsibility/Timeframe: Code Enforcement Officer/Ongoing

Periodically (at least every five years) evaluate implementation of the plan.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

Livermore, Maine

Future Land Use



P LANNING TOPIC

Regional Coordination

Overview

Livermore shares several significant natural resources with adjacent and surrounding communities. It is recognized that to maintain the value of such natural resources, joint action and coordination is necessary. In addition to natural resources, other programs such as affordable housing, delivery of municipal services, and economic development may have inter-local approaches.

Based upon the inventory and analysis of the Comprehensive Plan, discussion with adjacent communities and policies contained in this Plan, the following regional issues are included in the Regional Coordination Program.

Surface Water Resources

- Androscoggin River
- Bartlett Pond
- Brettuns Pond
- Long Pond
- Nelson Pond
- Round Pond

Ground Water Resources

- Sand and Gravel Aquifer

Public Facilities Sources

- Transportation Corridors
- Recreation Facilities
- Shared Municipal Services/Education

Land Use/Development

- Affordable Housing Delivery
- Compatibility of land uses ordinances along municipal boundaries
- Economic Development

Town Goal

To develop and participate in regional programs to achieve common desires.

Policies

Support improvements to the Androscoggin River's water quality.

With adjacent communities, develop strategies for aquifer protection measures.

Seek improvements to the Route 4 corridor.

Assess the feasibility of sharing the acquisition, operation and maintenance of recreation facilities.

Assess the advantages of joint municipal service delivery.

Coordinate and/or work jointly with adjacent communities to provide affordable housing.

Coordinate with adjacent communities in land use district designations.

Participate with regional organizations and programs to retain existing businesses and attract appropriate new economic growth.

Strategies

Coordinate with other Androscoggin River corridor communities to assess ordinance provisions that impact water quality, including Low Impact Development Practices.

Responsibility/Time Frame	Planning Board/Mid
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Participate in corridor planning for Route 4.

Responsibility/Time Frame	Selectmen/Ongoing
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Coordinate with neighboring communities to assess common recreation deficiencies and discuss the potential to expand and/or develop joint facilities.

Responsibility/Time Frame	Recreation Department/Short & Ongoing
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Investigate with the neighboring communities the types of personnel, specialized equipment and programs that could be shared.

Responsibility/Time Frame Selectmen & Administrative
Assistant/Ongoing

Assess the level of interest with neighboring communities and regional housing agencies to develop a multi-community senior affordable housing delivery system.

Responsibility/Time Frame Selectmen/Mid

Prior to any public hearing on a proposed land use ordinance or any amendments thereto that abuts or is in proximity to an adjacent town's border, the Planning Board should provide a copy of the proposed ordinance or amendments to the appropriate community and request their analysis of impacts if adopted.

Responsibility/Time Frame Planning Board/Ongoing

Support local and regional economic development and examine joint efforts to maintain and attract businesses.

Responsibility/Time Frame Selectmen & Economic Development
Committee/Ongoing

P LANNING TOPIC

Fiscal Capacity and Capital Investment Plan

Introduction

Over the 10-year planning period public facilities and equipment will require replacement and upgrading. Capital investments as contained in the Capital Investment Plan are expenditures greater than **\$25,000** that do not recur annually, have a useful life of greater than three years, and result in fixed assets. They include new or expanded physical facilities, rehabilitation or replacement of existing facilities, major pieces of equipment which are expensive and have a relatively long period of usefulness. Capital investments or improvements usually require the expenditure of public funds, town, state, federal or some combination thereof. Funding limitations will make it impossible to pay for or implement all needed major public improvements at any one time or even over a multi-year period.

Listed below are the significant capital investments which are expected over the next ten years identified during the comprehensive planning process. Individual items represent necessary equipment replacement/upgrading, facility improvements and investments necessitated by projected growth. The amounts of the identified expenditures will likely change after further study and town meeting action.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT NEEDS FY 2009-2018

ITEM	YEAR	PRIORITY	ESTIMATED COST	PROBABLE FUNDING SOURCE
1-Ton Highway Truck	2009	1	\$60,000	LL
Norlands Road Reconstruction – 1	2009	1	\$180,000	CR
Minor Road Paving	2009	2	\$75,000	
Single-Axle Plow/Dump Truck	2010	1	\$120,000	LL
Norlands Road Reconstruction - 2	2010	1	\$150,000	CR
Minor Road Drainage/Paving	2010	2	\$125,000	CR
Round Pond Road Reconstruction	2011	1	\$275,000	CR
Norton Road Paving	2011	2	\$100,000	CR
Dual-Axle Plow/Dump Truck	2012	1	\$140,000	LL
Waters Hill Road Drainage	2012	1	\$200,000	CR
Minor Road Drainage/Paving	2012	2	\$75,000	CR

ITEM	YEAR	PRIORITY	ESTIMATED COST	PROBABLE FUNDING SOURCE
Waters Hill Road Paving	2013	1	\$150,000	CR
Minor Road Drainage/Paving	2013	2	\$125,000	CR
Backhoe/Loader	2013	1	\$95,000	LL
Single Axle Plow/Dump Truck	2014	1	\$140,000	LL
River Road Reconstruction	2014	1	\$150,000	CR
Robinson Road Reconstruction	2015	2	\$140,000	CR
River Road Repaving	2016	1	\$125,000	CR
1-Ton Highway Truck	2016	1	\$90,000	LL
Road Repaving (TBD)	2017	1	\$150,000	CR
Minor Road Reconstruction	2017	2	\$150,000	CR
Dual-Axle Plow/Dump Truck	2018	1	\$150,000	LL
Road Repaving (TBD)	2018	1	\$150,000	CR
Minor Road Reconstruction	2018	2	\$150,000	CR

NOTES:

CR: Current Revenues UF: User Fees TBD: To Be Determined
 B: Bonding G: Grants
 RF: Reserve Funds TP: Time Phased
 LL: Low Interest Loans D: Donations

Capital Improvements Financing

Capital improvements, as they are prioritized and scheduled for implementation through a multi-year Capital Improvement Program, require a funding source or means of financing. A variety of techniques for financing capital improvements exist and are outlined below. State laws usually govern which techniques are authorized and how they are to be carried out.

CURRENT REVENUES (Pay-As-You-Go) - The most fundamental and simplest means of paying for capital improvements is on a pay-as-you-go basis: funding capital improvements from current revenues. This has the advantage of avoiding bonding and its interest costs. Its disadvantage is that large scale capital improvements may require a similarly large amount of money to finance them. That would create an inordinate tax burden for the implementation period and extreme fluctuations in the tax rate. Spreading these costs over a longer period reduces such sudden impacts and rate swings.

BONDING- Borrowing against future taxes (general obligation bonds) or future service charges or fees (revenue bonds) to finance long-term public improvements is widely practiced and makes good sense from the standpoint of "paying-as-you-use." Bonding evens out the tax impact over time and allows the municipality to obtain vital improvements earlier in time than current revenue or reserve fund arrangements would permit. As a general rule, no improvement or equipment should be bonded beyond its service life and, thus, violate the pay-as-you-use rule. The chief disadvantage of bonding is the payment of interest on the borrowed money. The fact that purchasers of municipal

bonds are usually exempt from payment of taxes on interest received causes the interest rate on such bonds to fall below market rates.

RESERVE FUND- A reserve fund is analogous to a family savings account for a future big ticket purchase (car, appliance, etc.). Reserve funds are often used to replace equipment with a known service life whose cost and date of replacement are fairly accurately known and can be planned for. The full replacement cost thus becomes available at the time when replacement is necessary without the necessity of bonding or suffering a sudden impact on the tax rate. Other advantages are that reserve funds may be invested to collect interest on their principal, thus reducing the tax revenue contribution required. Reserve funds, like bonding, even out the flow of revenues required for capital improvements.

TIME-PHASED PROJECTS -Some very large scale projects can be broken up into time-phased increments, and thus, paid for over a period of several years through annual bonding or pay-as-you-go arrangements. This, again, avoids sudden tax increases.

GRANTS AND COST SHARING- A number of state and federal grant-in-aid programs exist to share the cost of certain categorical public improvements. Full advantage should be taken of these cost-sharing programs to maximize the benefits to the community, recapture an equitable share of locally generated taxes and secure vitally needed public improvements. Cost sharing grant programs exist in a wide variety of areas such as highways and streets, water quality, sewers, energy co-generation, parks, community development, conservation, school construction and bike paths.

LOW-INTEREST LOANS- In some cases, the federal and state governments have developed special low-interest loan programs to support certain categories of public improvements. These should be investigated as possible funding mechanisms for capital improvements falling within those categories.

Capital Investment Plan Implementation

To implement the Capital Investment Plan, the Town of Livermore should develop a formal Capital Improvement Program that will address roads, vehicles, and public facilities (including buildings and recreational sites).

The Capital Improvement Program provides a mechanism for estimating capital requirements; scheduling all projects over a fixed period with appropriate planning and implementation; budgeting high-priority projects and developing a project revenue policy for proposed improvements; coordinating the activities of various departments in meeting project schedules; monitoring and evaluating the progress of capital projects; and informing the public of projected capital improvements.

In its most basic form, the Capital Improvement Program is no more than a schedule listing capital improvements, in order of priority, together with cost estimates and the proposed method of financing. Each year, the Capital Improvement Program should be reviewed and updated to reflect changing community priorities, unexpected emergencies

or events, unique opportunities, cost changes or alternate financing strategies. The Capital Improvement Program consists of three elements:

- a) inventory and facility maintenance plan;
- b) capital improvements budget (first year); and
- c) long-term CIP (5 years).

Sate Goal

To plan for, finance and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services to accommodate anticipated growth and economic development.

Policies

To finance existing and future facilities and services in a cost effective manner.

To explore grants available to assist in the funding of capital investments within the community.

Direct a minimum of 75% of new municipal growth-related capital investments into designated growth areas in the Future Land Use Plan. (Capital investments such as public buildings and equipment **NOT** to include road repair/maintenance).

To reduce Maine's tax burden by staying within LD 1 spending limitations.
(An Act To Increase the State Share of Education Costs, Reduce Property Taxes and Reduce Government Spending at All Levels)

Strategies

Implement the capital investment plan (CInP) by developing a capital improvement program (CIP).

Responsibility/Timeframe: Budget Committee, Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

Review and/or update the capital improvement plan annually or biannually.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Budget Committee, Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

Explore opportunities to work with neighboring communities to plan for and finance shared or adjacent capital investments to increase cost savings and efficiencies.

Responsibility/Timeframe: Administrative Assistant & Selectmen/Ongoing

Plan Implementation

Implementation strategies have been addressed throughout each section of policies and strategies identifying responsible parties and appropriate timeframes.

Evaluation

At least every five years from adoption of the Comprehensive Plan the community (administrative assistant, select board, planning board) will evaluate the following:

1. The degree to which future land use plan strategies have been implemented;
 - a. Review and determine if one or more strategies were implemented.
 - b. If no strategies were implemented assess the reasons why.
 - c. Propose changes if needed.
2. Percent of municipal growth-related capital investments in growth areas;
 - a. Document the type and amount of growth related capital spent on growth areas versus rural areas.
3. Location and amount of new development in relation to community's designated growth areas, rural areas, and critical resource areas;
 - a. Map the location of new development.
 - b. Identify the location and amount of new development by growth, rural, and critical rural areas.
4. And the amount of critical resource areas protected through acquisition, easements, or other measures.
 - a. Map the location of critical resource areas protected.
 - b. Identify critical resource areas by type and size of resource.
 - c. Identify how the critical resource areas are protected.

Upon evaluation, if the community concludes that portions of the current plan and/or its implementation are not effective, the community will consider proposing changes in those areas.

**LIVERMORE
COMPREHENSIVE
PLAN
SECTION II**

INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Introduction

“I love the town where I was born, and her interests are ever dear to my heart.” Silas Morse, 1928 (Brettuns Mills Livermore native)

Our Comprehensive Plan is first a vision of the future we wish for our Town. It is a vision grounded in the history of our Town, defined in the Goals we’ve adopted for our Town, and shaped by the economic and geographic realities of our Town.

The comprehensive planning process needs be based on an accurate and comprehensive understanding of the community. In planning terms, the "community" means its people, infrastructure, services, and natural features. To provide that factual informational base, the Comprehensive Plan Committee, with assistance from Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments, collected, organized, and analyzed information about Livermore. Areas considered in the inventory and analysis include: historical and archeological resources, population, housing, economy, public facilities and services, transportation, fiscal capacity, outdoor recreation, critical natural resources, and land use and development patterns.

The information to prepare the inventory and analysis came from a number of local, state and federal sources. Committee members, town residents, and municipal government helped provide information on housing, historical resources, outdoor recreation, scenic vistas, public facilities and services, and fiscal capacity. The State Planning Office supplied a Comprehensive Planning Resource Package containing a broad array of data from Maine’s state agencies, regional councils, and the Maine Municipal Association. Additional reference was found from the United States Censuses.

Communities are dynamic places and thus the inventory and analysis may not reflect all community characteristics at the time of the adoption of the plan or five years from adoption. However, it provides a snapshot of Livermore and the necessary direction for the Comprehensive Plan Committee to identify issues and implications and formulate town goals and recommendations.

This plan identifies actions and policies we need to consider, discuss, and enact to enable our Town to become what we wish it to be. This plan should help us become aware of problems, or potential problems, that could interfere with our Goals for ourselves, and help us to determine methods of solving or avoiding these problems.

Our Comprehensive Plan does not create any new regulations or ordinances; rather it serves as the basis to guide the current and future growth of the Town. Ordinances and regulations can only be enacted by a vote of the Town, but our Comprehensive Plan serves as a foundation for deciding what we need to do.

Archeological Resources, Historical and Cultural Resources

Findings and Implications

- ❖ **The Town of Livermore has a rich history dating back to the late 1700's.**
- ❖ **There are two properties in Livermore listed on the National Register of Historic Places.**
- ❖ **A comprehensive survey of Livermore's historic above-ground resources needs to be conducted in order to identify other properties which may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.**
- ❖ **Areas along the Androscoggin River in Livermore hold Archeological significance which needs continued and further attention.**

Historic Background

Historically, British soldiers took part in a 1710 attack on Port Royal; now know as Annapolis, Nova Scotia. For the soldiers service to the Crown they were awarded land in the uninhabited areas of Massachusetts. A second land grant in the District of Maine in 1771 was awarded to Samuel Livermore and other proprietors. The township that was created was originally called Port Royal and in 1795 during incorporation was renamed as Livermore; most likely named after the principle proprietor Samuel Livermore. Samuel Livermore's son Elijah Livermore became the first settler in 1779 and gained most of his wealth through land purchases and sales (Androscoggin Historical Society, 2003).

By 1820, Livermore had the largest population in Oxford County. In the 1900's economic prosperity was found in farming and lumbering. Livermore was well known for its milk and apple products which were shipped out by rail in Livermore Falls, and later transported by truck. Throughout Livermore's early economic history, shoes and boots were made here. Each village within Livermore had its own shoe shop. After the Civil War shoe production increased and the Soule shoe shop opened in Brettuns Mills Village (Androscoggin Historical Society, 2003). Other industries in Livermore included an apple barrel factory, pill box factory, match factories, poultry farms, a scythe and sewing needle factory, hay rake factory, and saw and turning mills (Livermore Bicentennial Committee, 1994).

In 1994 the Livermore Bicentennial Committee designed a pictorial history of Livermore to celebrate the town's bicentennial, 1795-1995. Preparation of the photo tour was made possible through partial grant funding of the Maine Historical Society Albion K. P.

Meserve Fund Program. The picture tour of Livermore has corresponding maps of the community. These maps lead motorists to homes, farms, stores, and sites depicting Livermore throughout 200 years.

The Livermore-Livermore Falls Historical Society Museum is located at RR2 Box 2890 in Livermore Falls. The Historical Society started in 1975 with officers and trustees from both towns. In the past the Livermore-Livermore Falls Historical Society have actively worked with the Livermore Center Neighborhood Club in holding benefits to raise money for activities which support historical preservation of Livermore's history.

Historic Homes

Historically fires were a common occurrence in downtowns and village centers; Livermore is no exception to the rule. Throughout Livermore's history the noteworthy fires of 1918 and 1936 spread throughout the town leaving a trail of devastation.

Additionally, loss of building structures in Livermore has also occurred as older structures have been torn down to make way for developments within the community. Nonetheless, the majority of early structures in Livermore are still standing today to provide imagery of the towns farming past and industrial pursuits.

There are two specific properties in Livermore which are on the National register of Historic Places; they are The Norlands, and the Nelson Family Farm, Shackley Hill Road. A comprehensive survey of Livermore's historic above-ground resources needs to be conducted in order to identify other properties which may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

There are over 150 historic homes in Livermore and among those are a number of notable historic properties of significance throughout Livermore which include: (For approximate locations please refer to corresponding maps below. Please note that the following historic maps may indicate different road names).

BRETTUNS MILLS VILLAGE

1. Early 1800's home of Major Isaac Strickland located along the west side of Route 4 southerly in Brettuns Mills Village. (no.8)
2. House with gingerbread decoration located along the east side of Route 4 southerly in Brettuns Mills village. (no.9)
3. Butter Hill School late 1800's schoolhouse (no.19)
4. Prominent home of the Perley family corner of Bear Mountain Road and Route 4
5. Brettuns House with portions used for teaching singing lessons, and millinery work. Unique 2 ½ story building with a central fireplace supported by granite from the basement. (no.31)
6. Universalist Church erected in 1869 with intricate shingle detailing on the Steeple; located on the west side of old route 108 in Brettuns Mills Village. (no.35)

7. Livermore Public Library having been a one room schoolhouse in the late 1800's. It was moved in 1919 from the area of Lakeside Cemetery to the west side of old route 108 in Brettuns Village. (no.36)
8. Brettuns Village two room schoolhouse, built in 1915, was closed in 1974 and is used by the town as Livermore's Community Building. The building is located along the east side of old route 108 in Brettuns Village. (no.38)
9. Along the west side of Old Route 108 is site of the Livermore Creamery, started in 1887, where milk was skimmed and butter was processed and shipped throughout Maine and Massachusetts. (no.45)
10. Unique 1814 wood framed house finished in granite. This property is on the National Register of Historic Places, located off Nelson Road in Brettuns Village. (no.50)
11. Believed to be the oldest home in Livermore is a cape house called the Coolidge Home built by Thomas Coolidge Sr. in 1790. The home has a central chimney and various hearths in surrounding rooms. The Coolidge property was a working apple farm with apples shipped to Portland for sale. (no.71)
12. One of the oldest homes still standing in Livermore is a large 2 story farmhouse built by Daniel Coolidge in 1797 on Sanders Road. (no.72)

SOUTH LIVERMORE

13. Greek Revival House was the home of John Palmer who was a Representative in Augusta for 2 terms (1885 and 1889) Located along the east side of Route 108. (no.80)
14. Belted Galloway cattle farm, and site of the Livermore Blacksmith who shod horses for area farmers, located on the east side of Route 108. (no.85)
15. Advent Church Chapel was constructed in 1902 and is located at the corner of Pike Road and Route 108. (no.95)
16. Monroe's Tavern was an early and rather famous stop on the stagecoach line from Farmington to Portland. The building has been moved more than once and now is located at the Maple Lane Golf Club on Maple Lane. (no.126)
17. Norlands Church and meeting house is part of the historic Norlands Farm property located along the east side of Norlands Road. (no.130)
18. Norlands Buildings includes the Washburn mansion, farmer's cottage, barn, and carriage shed. This property is on the National Register of Historic Places, located along the east side of the Norlands Road. (no.131)
19. Washburn Library was made in memory of Patty and Israel Washburn Sr. in 1883, made of Hallowell Granite. The library now serves as a research center for the Washburn Humanities Center. (no.132)

NORTH LIVERMORE

20. North Livermore Baptist Church was constructed in 1848 with a bell and steeple in remembrance of Arad Thompson, Civil War veteran who donated a significant amount of money for the upkeep of the building. Located along the west side of Route 4. (no.152)
21. Jesse Stone's Inn of the 1790's is now a residence located on the west side of Route 4 near the corner of Hathaway Hill Road. (no.156)

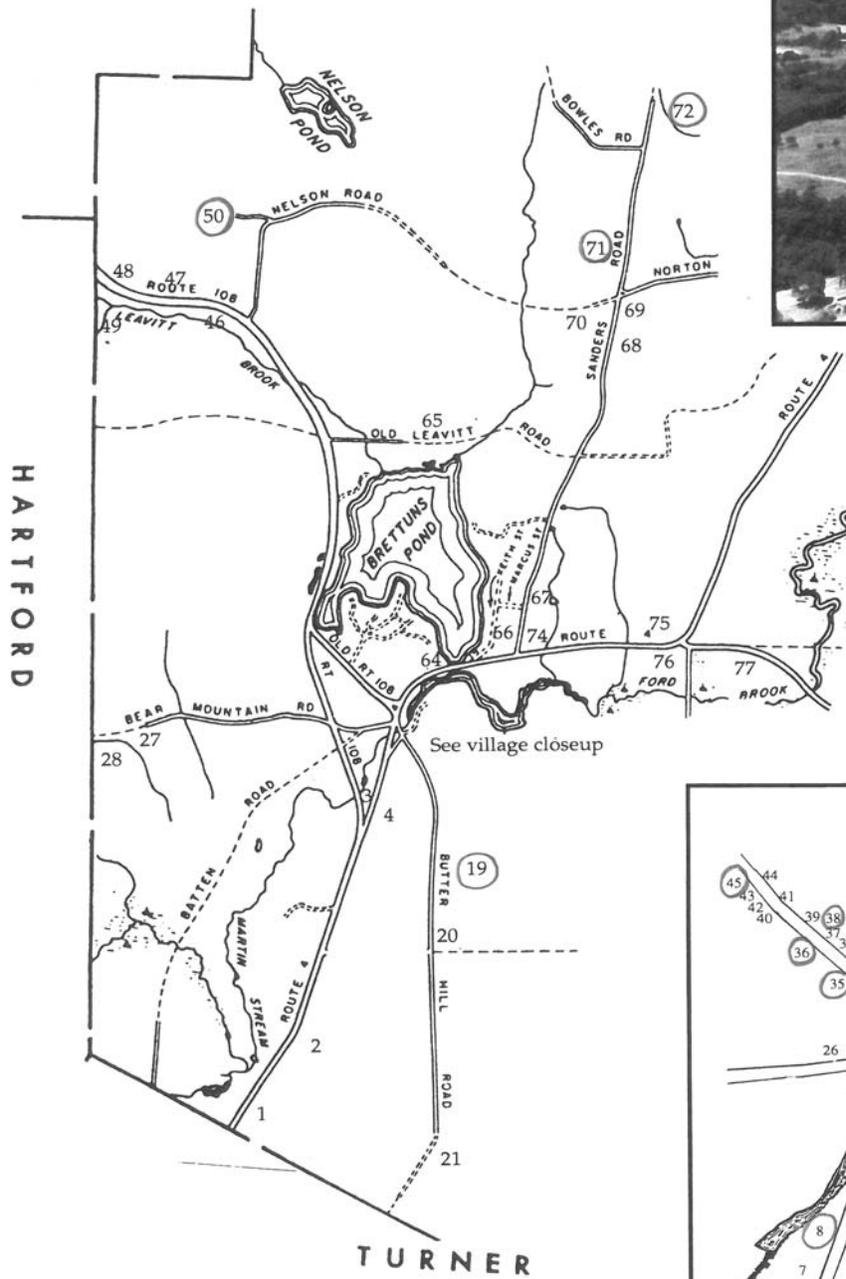
22. Pone Cone Villa country home built in the late 1800's by George A. Hanscom, a Boston businessman dealing in coffee imports. This home is located off Hathaway Hill Road. (no.163)
23. George Dana Boardman Home. Boardman was born in Livermore in 1801 and was famous for missionary work in Burma in 1830-1832. His father Reverend Sylvanus Boardman was also notable as Livermore's first settled minister and playing an instrumental role in establishing the Waterville Seminary which is now known as Colby College. The home is located along the east side of Hathaway Hill Road. (no.165)
24. Baptist Church Parsonage located on the west side of Berry Hill has been the parsonage since 1869. (no.180)
25. Berry Hill Homestead was an early farm owned by J.D. Thompson which operated as Berry Hill Orchard Company selling apples through the 1920's. The property is located on the north side of Hines Corner Road. (no.183)
26. Drake Farm operated as a working apple orchard starting in the late 1700's. The farm is located off the corner of Hinkley Road and Robinson Road. (no.186)

WEST SIDE

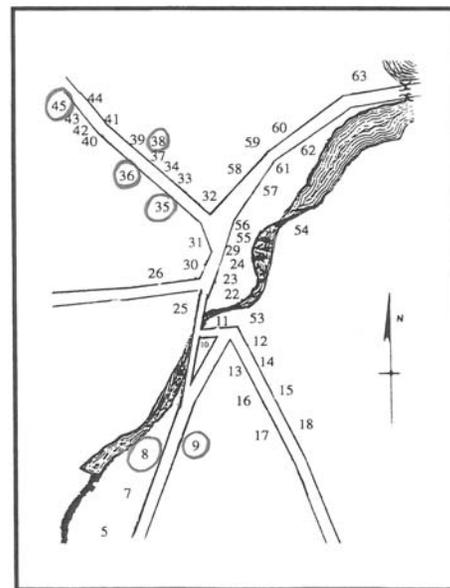
27. Riverside Stock Farm was originally a well known landmark on the west side of the River Road. Later the farm was also well known for raising race horses and sheep. (no.211a)

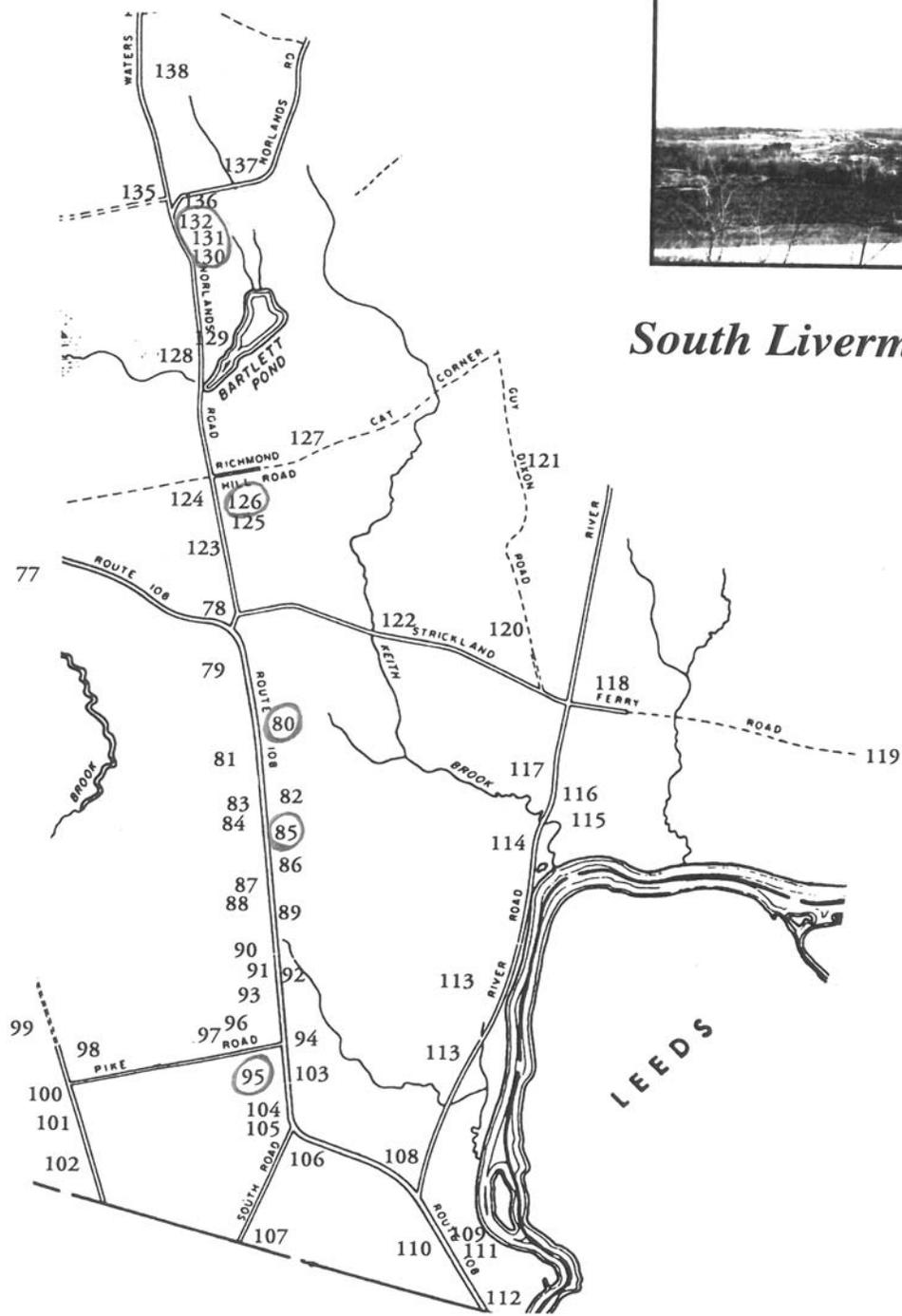
LIVERMORE CENTER

28. Early Livermore Center School along the west side of the River Road is now occupied as a summer residence. (no.232a)
29. Federal House is an early period home kept in beautiful condition located along the east side of the River Road. (no.237)
30. Landmark Bigelow House located along the south side of Center Road. The home was opened in the 1850's to Livermore High School student boarders traveling long distances. (no.242)



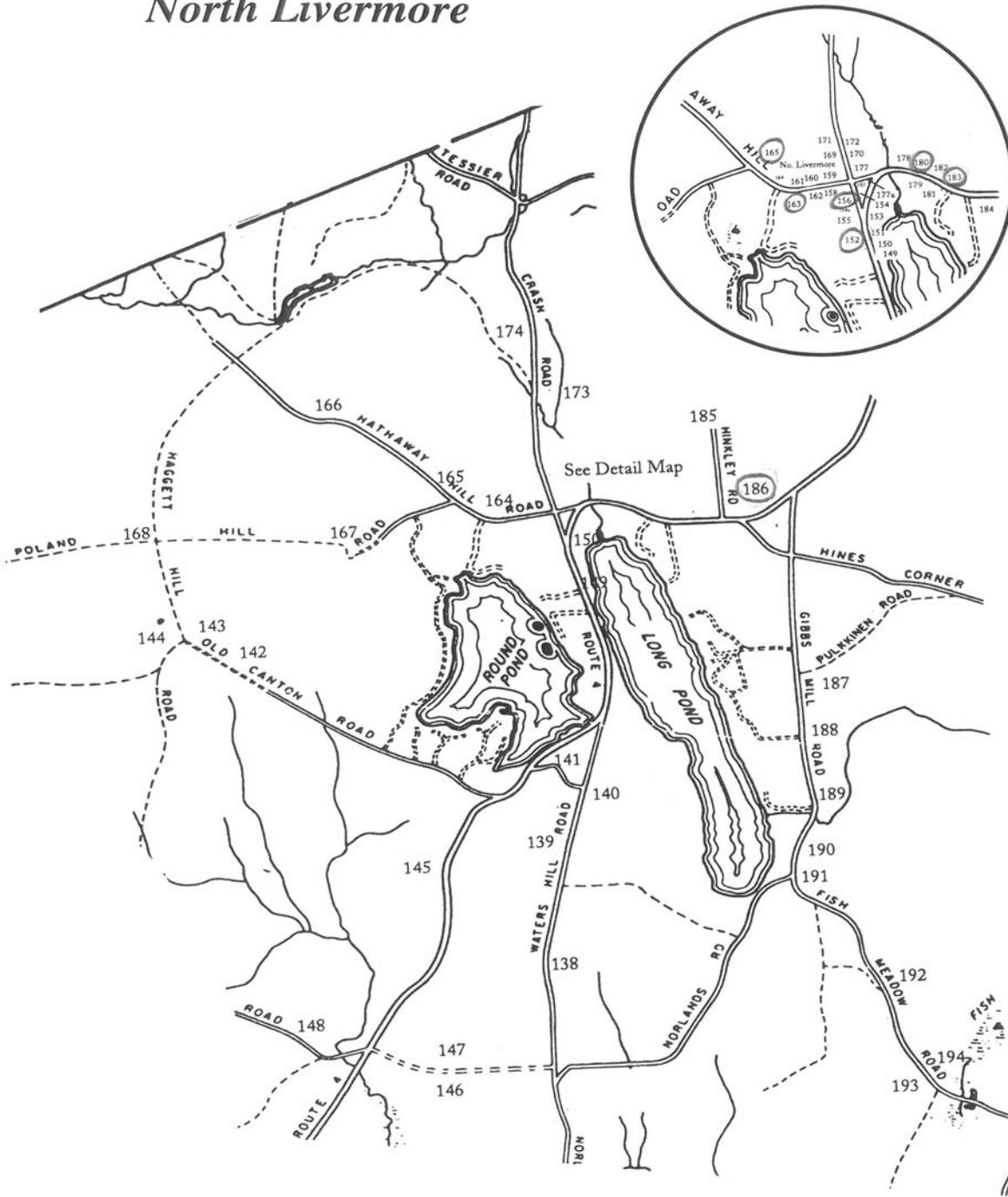
Brettuns Mills



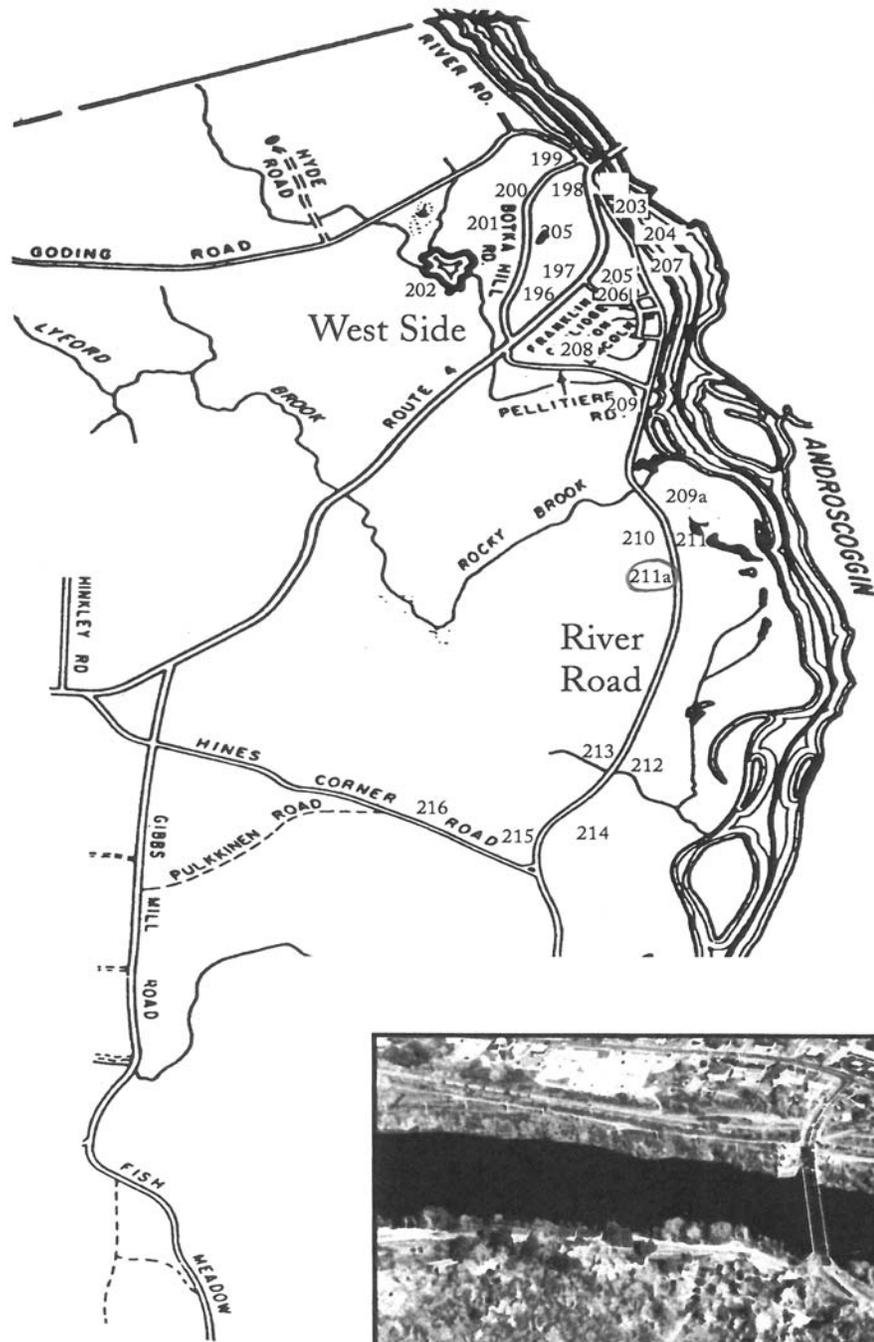


South Livermore

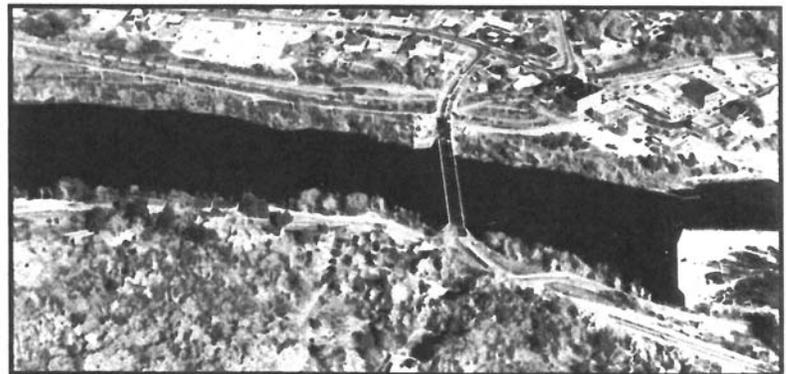
North Livermore

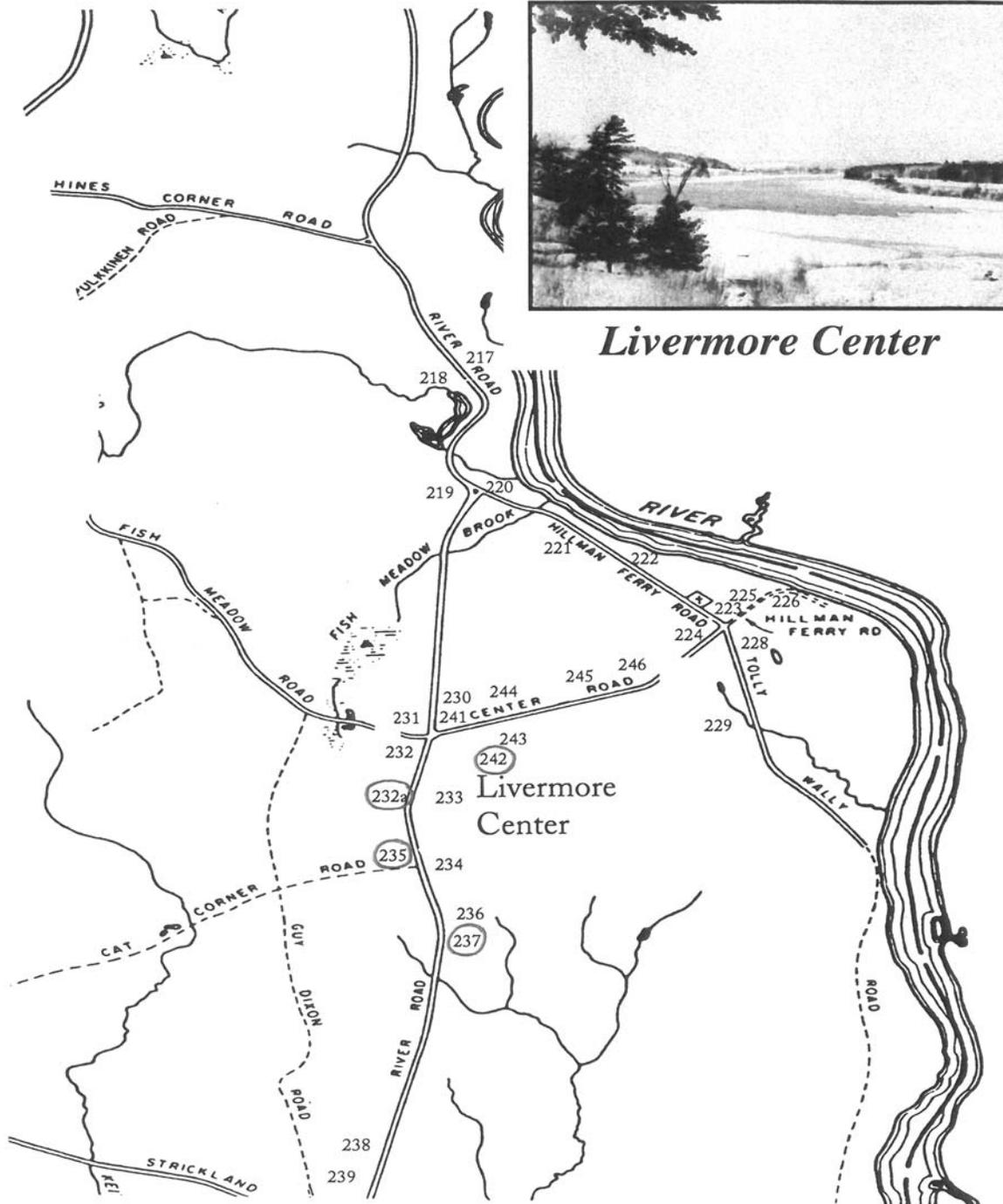


North Livermore • 53



West Side



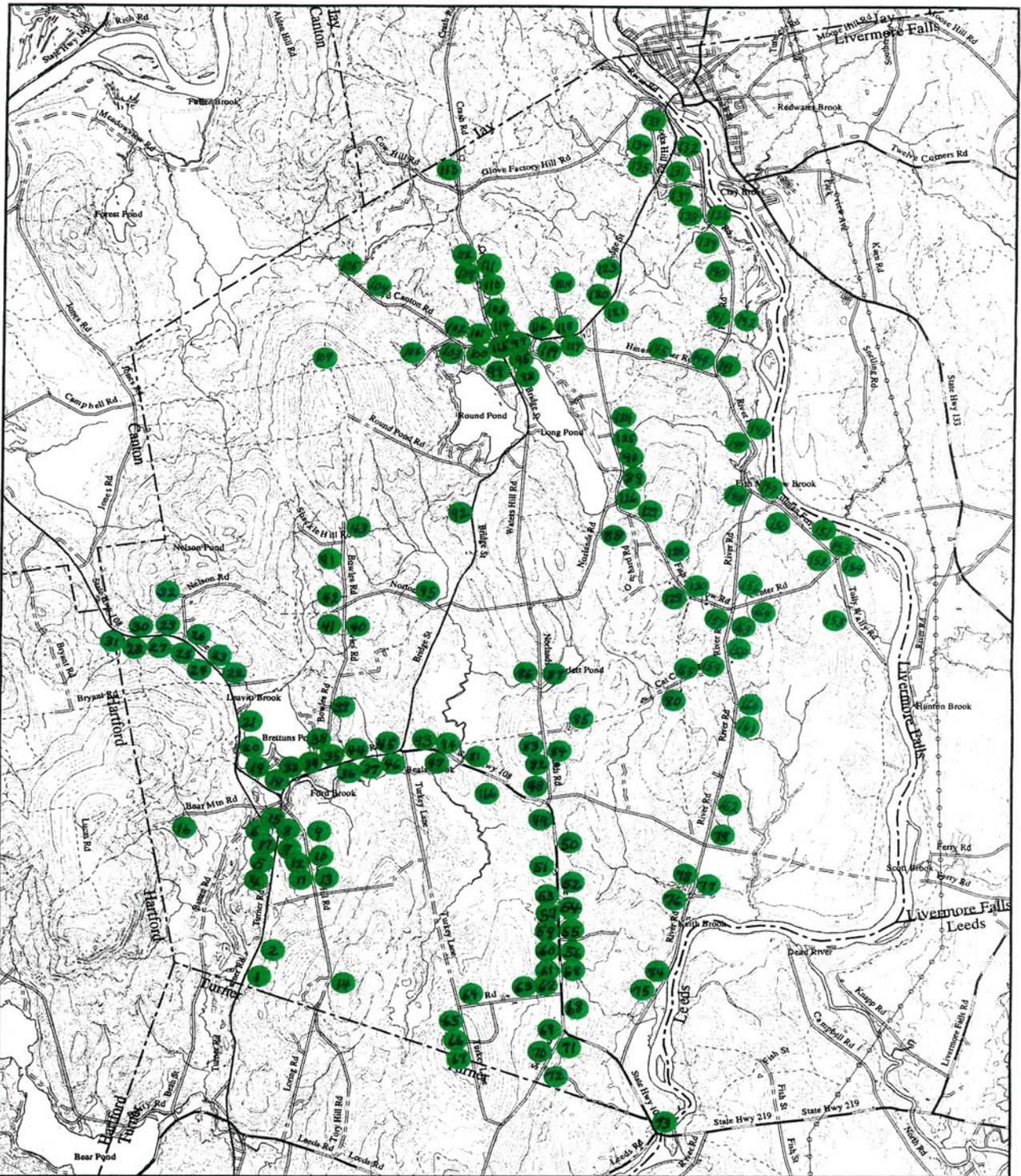


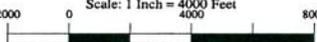
Livermore Center

LIVERMORE HISTORIC HOMES

1. Elwood Timberlake
2. Doctor Pollard
3. Ivory Page
4. Sidney Phillips
5. Ed Phillips
6. Major Isaac Strickland
7. John and Addie Gordon
8. John Doe
9. Stan Brown
10. John Fuller
11. Guy Briggs
12. Samuel Hobbs
13. G.B. Strickland
14. Bailey Morse
15. Springer
16. Ichabod Benson
17. Wm. Brettun, Jr.
18. Simeon Brown
19. Warren and Marguerite Varney
20. Casey
21. Haggett
22. Florence Nelson
23. Milo Denny
24. Homer Davenport
25. D.F. Gordon
26. Myrtle and Reuel Gordon
27. Wallace Day
28. Edward and Lovey Bryant
29. Harold Bryant
30. John Prince
31. Lindon and Gertrude Hayford
32. Alexander Nelson
33. Clanson Young
34. Dr. C.B. Bridgeham
35. Col. Lee Strickland
36. Lester Quimby
37. S. Furnald
38. Richard and Emeline Hilton
39. John Bowles
40. Isaac Noyes
41. Samuel Sawin Sr.
42. Thomas Coolidge
43. Daniel Coolidge
44. T. Russell
45. A.E.M. Thompson
46. A.H. Strickland
47. Capt. And Mrs. Orrison Rollins
48. Boothby
49. John Chase
50. John Palmer
51. Jonathan Morse
52. Bradford and Rebecka Boothby
53. Asa Hiscock
54. Will Seavey
55. James Timberlake
56. Dan True
57. Stanley Parker
58. Ed Hiscock
59. Liase and Meadie Johnson
60. Even Waite
61. Ora and Cora Gordon
62. Ichabod Boothby
63. Arthur Boothby
64. Frank Hiscock
65. Charles Pike
66. Eleanor Spencer
67. Waite and Eldridge Bryant
68. Wendell and Hildred Moore
69. Deacon Dennin
70. Everett and William Moore
71. Luther and Elmira Lovewell
72. Benjamin True
73. Eugene Dowle
74. S. Timberlake
75. Amasa Lovewell
76. Arthur Hewitt
77. Nellie Huntoon
78. Dave Berryman
79. Russell Parker
80. Major Fuller
81. Keith
82. Anti Pulkkinen
83. John Pulkkinen
84. Ted Russell
85. Richmond
86. David Learned
87. Nathaniel Dailey
88. Washburn Family

89. Dr. Benjamin Bradford
90. Childs
91. G. Hammond
92. Isaac Hamblin
93. Thomas Coolidge, Jr.
94. Kidder
95. George Chandler
96. Samuel Sawin, Jr.
97. Hanscom
98. Luke Bicknell
99. Jesse Stone
100. Jonathan Chenery
101. Ransom Norton
102. J.D. Steele
103. George A. Hanscom
104. George Dana Boardman
105. John Walker
106. Hodgkins
107. Ira Goding
108. Jethro Norton
109. Babb
110. George Dana Norton
111. G.W. Pierpont
112. G. Winslow
113. Jonas Goding
114. Edwin Boothby
115. Reuel Washburn
116. S. Jewett
117. J. Witney
118. West Robinson and Ira Thompson
119. Fred Green
120. J.D. Thompson
121. John Sinnett
122. Capt. David Hinkley
123. Sylvanus Norton
124. Zebedee Rosa
125. Elijah Livermore
126. James Chase
127. James and Alfred Parker
128. Peletiah Gibbs
129. Merrill
130. P. Gibbs
131. Coombs
132. Nelke
133. Smith, Rose, Dolloff
134. Everett Bernard
135. Whittemore
136. Amasa Aldren
137. Pelletier
138. Otho and Theo Farrington
139. Otho Farington
140. Chicoine
141. Wyman
142. T.M. Wyman
143. Ebenezer Hinds, Jr.
144. Hinds
145. Reuben Wing
146. Edmund and Ida Gibbs
147. Gilbert Tilton
148. Rev. Millett Cummings
149. Hinds
150. Rev. Joshua Soule
151. Smith
152. Holt
153. Isaac Livermore
154. Lewis Leavitt
155. Myron and Bess Eames
156. W.M. Poole
157. George Hinds
158. Dana Drake
159. Beckler
160. Noble
161. J.H. Bigelow
162. Bemis
163. John and Charles Bigelow
164. Job Hinds
165. N. and C. Soper
166. Adney Boothby



<p>LO Last Name _____</p> <p>LO First Name _____</p> <p>Prepared By: _____</p> <p>FON # _____</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>PLEASE RETURN ENTIRE MAP</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">  Area Scale 50 Acres  25 Acres  </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Livermore, Maine</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Department of Conservation Maine Forest Service 01/02/03</p> <p><small>DATA SOURCES: U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 Scale Digital Line Graphs U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographical map series) Maine State Planning Office Census Bureau Tiger Line Files Maine Department of Transportation NOT A LEGAL SURVEY MAP</small></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Scale: 1 inch = 4000 Feet </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Map Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Interstate Highways and Primary Roads  Secondary Roads  Improved Roads  Unimproved Roads  Trails  Electric or Telephone Lines  Pipelines  Railroads  Old Railroad Grades  Township Lines  Streams <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal & Marine </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Location Map</p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> Contact the MFS at 1-800-367-0223 for additional information. www.maineforestservice.org </p> 
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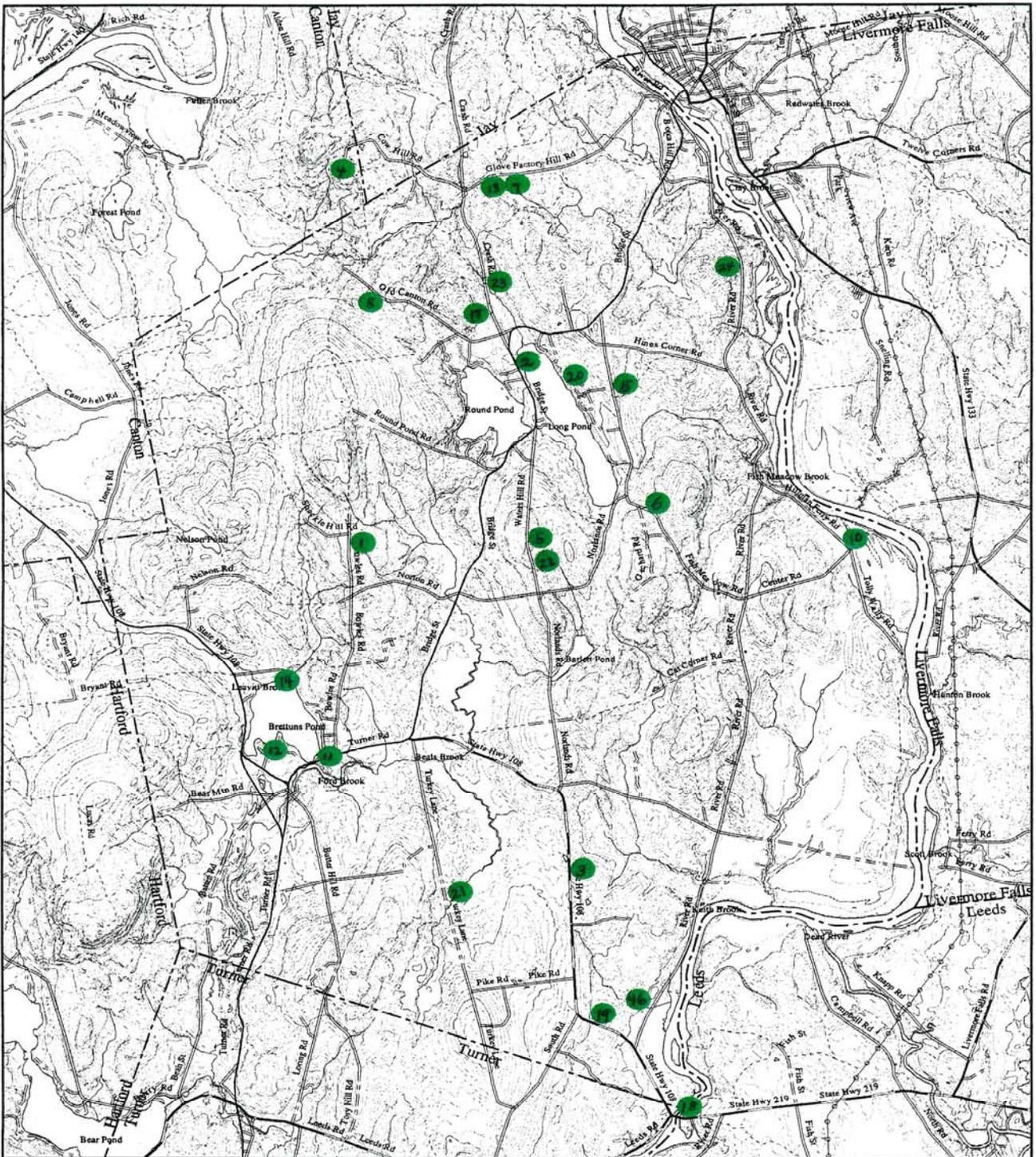
LIVERMORE HISTORIC HOMES

Cemeteries

There are 24 cemeteries scattered throughout the Town of Livermore. These areas provide a rich source of data to the historian interested in expanding upon our towns past.

Livermore Cemeteries Include: (For cemetery location refer to corresponding map below).

1. Alden Cemetery
2. Chenery Cemetery
3. Boothby Cemetery
4. Coolidge Cemetery *located in Town of Canton
5. Fuller Cemetery
6. Gibbs Cemetery
7. Goding Cemetery
8. Hathaway Cemetery
9. Hillman's Ferry Cemetery
10. Intervale Cemetery
11. Kilbreth Cemetery
12. Lakeside Cemetery
13. Lamb Cemetery
14. Leavitt Cemetery
15. Loney Cemetery
16. Lovewell Cemetery
17. North Livermore Cemetery
18. True Cemetery
19. Perley Cemetery
20. Pitts Cemetery
21. Timberlake Cemetery
22. Waters Hill Cemetery
23. Winslow Cemetery
24. Wyman Cemetery



<p>LO Last Name _____</p> <p>LO First Name _____</p> <p>Prepared By: _____</p> <p>FON # _____</p> <p>Date _____</p> <p>PLEASE RETURN ENTIRE MAP</p>	 <p>Area Scale</p> <p>50 Acres</p> <p>25 Acres</p>	<p>Livermore, Maine</p> <p>Department of Conservation Maine Forest Service 01/02/03</p> <p>DATA SOURCES: U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 Scale Digital Line Graphs (U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographical map series) Maine State Planning Office Census Bureau Tiger Line Files Maine Department of Transportation NOT A LEGAL SURVEY MAP</p> <p>Scale: 1 Inch = 4000 Feet</p> <p>2000 0 4000 8000 Feet</p>	<p>Map Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interstate Highways and Primary Roads Secondary Roads Improved Roads Unimproved Roads Trails Electric or Telephone Lines Pipelines Railroads Old Railroad Grades Township Lines Streams <p><input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Hydrography <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal & Marine Hydrography</p>	<p>Location Map</p>  <p>Contact the MFS at 1-800-367-0223 for additional information. www.maineforestservice.org</p> 
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LIVERMORE CEMETERIES

Archaeological Resources

Archeological resources are physical remains of the past, most commonly buried in the ground or very difficult to see on the surface. Archeological sites are defined as prehistoric or historic. Prehistoric sites are those areas where remains are found that were deposited thousands of years before written records began in the United States. These sites are the only source of information about prehistory. More recent archaeological sites are those sites which occurred after written records began. In Maine, archaeological sites are most commonly found within 25 yards of an existing or former shoreline and former and early roads.

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission, as of April, 2005, reports two known prehistoric archaeological sites in Livermore; map coordinates 36.39 and 36.64, located on the banks of the Androscoggin River. There is no systematic professional survey done yet. There is need for further survey, inventory and analysis; a professional archaeological survey of Androscoggin River valley is needed, and for round and Long Pond shorelines.

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission reports two historic archaeological sites; the Learned-Pray American Farmstead and the Norlands Schoolhouse American School. No professional survey for historic archaeological sites has been conducted to date in Livermore. Future such fieldwork could focus on agricultural, residential, and industrial sites relating to the earliest Euro-American settlement of the town beginning about 1780.

Population Characteristics

Findings and Implications

- ❖ From 2000 to 2004 Livermore has had an increase in population of 83 or 4%.
- ❖ The largest population group in Livermore, and most likely to have families, is between the ages of 18 to 44 at 34%, followed by the ages of 45 to 64 at 31%.
- ❖ Compared to both Androscoggin and Franklin Counties, Livermore has a comparative percentage of people seeking or having higher education.
- ❖ The production, transportation, and material moving occupations and management, professional, and related occupations sectors employs a large percentage (48%) of residents.
- ❖ Population is projected to reach approximately 2,452 by the year 2018.

Introduction

Population trends and forecasts provide the foundation for understanding the anticipated growth that will occur over the next 10-year planning period. By examining population characteristics, trends and forecasts, Livermore can plan for future demands on community services as the result of population change.

Population Trends

According to the U.S. Census, Livermore has had slow growth over the past three decades. From 1960 to 1970 there was an 18% population growth, whereas, from 1980 to 1990 only 7% growth followed by a slight increase to 8% during 1990 to 2000. The surrounding rural communities of Buckfield, Canton, Leeds, and Turner are growing faster than Livermore except for Jay and Livermore Falls which are exhibiting negative growth. Looking at the most recent population trends from 2000 to 2005 Livermore has had an increase in population of 5% which may be attributed to in-migration.

Population Change 1960-1970			
	1960	1970	1960-1970 % Change
Livermore	1363	1610	18%
Buckfield	982	929	-5%
Canton	728	742	2%
Jay	3247	3954	22%
Leeds	807	1031	28%
Livermore Falls	3343	3450	3%
Turner	1890	2426	28%
Androscoggin County	86,312	91,279	6%
Franklin County	20,069	22,444	12%
Oxford County	44,345	43,457	-2%
Maine	961,296	980,910	2%

Source: <http://www.maine.gov/spo/>

Population Change 1980-2000					
	1980	1990	2000	1980-1990 % Change	1990-2000 % Change
Livermore	1,826	1,950	2,106	7%	8%
Buckfield	1,333	1,566	1,723	18%	10%
Canton	831	951	1,121	14%	18%
Jay	5,080	5,080	4,985	0%	-2%
Leeds	1,463	1,669	2,001	14%	20%
Livermore Falls	3,368	3,455	3,227	3%	-7%
Turner	3,539	4,315	4,972	22%	15%
Androscoggin County	99,657	105,259	103,793	6%	-1%
Franklin County	27,098	29,008	29,467	7%	2%
Oxford County	48,968	52,602	54,755	7%	4%
Maine	1,125,043	1,227,928	1,274,923	9%	4%

<http://www.maine.gov/spo/>

Population Change 2000-2005				
	2000	2005	Numerical Change	% Change
Livermore	2,106	2,202	96	5%
Buckfield	1,723	1,891	168	10%
Canton	1,121	1,167	46	4%
Jay	4,985	4,857	-128	-3%
Leeds	2,001	2,163	162	8%
Livermore Falls	3,227	3,235	8	0%
Turner	4,972	5,469	497	10%
Androscoggin County	103,793	108,039	4,246	4%
Franklin County	29,467	29,704	237	1%
Oxford County	54,755	56,628	1,873	3%
Maine	1,274,923	1,321,505	46,582	4%

Source: <http://www.maine.gov/spo/>

From 2000 to 2005 the town of Livermore had a small yet positive natural increase (births vs. deaths). Since having a natural increase by 5 births in 2000, Livermore has fluctuated in and out of negative numbers. Although slight, Androscoggin and Franklin Counties both have exhibited a positive natural increase. Natural increase within Livermore from 2000-2005 indicates an older population and small family size.

Births and Deaths 1995-2000									
	Livermore			Androscoggin County			Franklin County		
Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1995	21	16	5	1,196	1,005	191	270	266	4
1996	22	11	11	1,208	982	226	301	247	54
1997	21	15	6	1,135	974	161	297	270	27
1998	3	1	2	1,177	1,064	113	291	258	33
1999	20	19	1	1,232	1,066	166	299	278	21
2000	21	16	5	1,136	1,002	134	281	277	4
Totals	108	78	30	7,084	6,093	991	1,739	1,596	143

Source: Office of Vital Records
Town of Livermore

Births and Deaths 2000-2005			
	Livermore		
Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
2000	21	16	5
2001	19	10	9
2002	24	23	1
2003	17	19	-2
2004	21	17	4
2005	14	18	-4
Totals	116	103	13

Source: Town of Livermore

Seasonal Population

Seasonal population is a measure of the number of people in a community who are not year round residents. This includes individuals staying for extended periods in second homes, and persons staying in transient accommodations such as motels and bed and breakfasts. To estimate seasonal population in Livermore two factors were considered; the number of seasonal residences/second homes, and transient accommodations. In 2000 the Census reported 167 seasonal homes and two lodging businesses in Livermore, one of which can accommodate up to 20 people. Based on this information, if each dwelling could accommodate at least 4 people added to the potential 20 people based on lodging establishments, seasonal population could reach at least 688. Seasonal population is a significant factor in the town's overall population characteristics and will be in the 10-year planning period.

Age Distribution

Based on the 2000 census, the largest population group in Livermore is between the ages of 18 to 44 at 34%, followed by the ages of 45 to 64 at 31%. Compared to Androscoggin and Franklin Counties their largest population group was between the ages of 18 to 44 in 2000 following a similar trend to Livermore. Overall, in Livermore and both Androscoggin and Franklin Counties there is an evident decrease in the number of school age children, and an increase in the population over 45.

Population Distribution by Age 2000-2006											
Livermore											
Year	Less than 5	% of Pop.	Ages 5-17	% of Pop.	Ages 18-44	% of Pop.	Ages 45-64	% of pop.	Ages 65+	% of Pop.	Total
2000	115	6	384	18	758	36	560	26	289	14	2,106
2003	111	5	371	17	768	35	633	29	299	14	2,182
2006	113	5	357	16	768	34	700	31	312	14	2,250
Oxford County											
Year	Less than 5	% of Pop.	Ages 5-17	% of Pop.	Ages 18-44	% of Pop.	Ages 45-64	% of Pop.	Ages 65+	% of Pop.	Total
2000	2,836	5	10,127	19	18,465	34	13,847	26	8,839	16	54,100
2003	2,707	5	9,679	18	18,439	33	15,502	28	8,965	16	55,288
2006	2,727	5	9,276	16	18,247	32	17,043	30	9,200	16	56,475
Androscoggin County											
Year	Less than 5	% of Pop.	Ages 5-17	% of Pop.	Ages 18-44	% of Pop.	Ages 45-64	% of Pop.	Ages 65+	% of Pop.	Total
2000	6,104	6	18,617	18	40,092	39	23,852	23	15,127	15	103,792
2003	5,882	6	17,763	17	40,112	38	26,938	25	15,319	14	106,014
2006	5,706	5	16,934	16	39,621	37	29,685	28	15,651	15	107,597
Franklin County											
Year	Less than 5	% of Pop.	Ages 5-17	% of Pop.	Ages 18-44	% of Pop.	Ages 45-64	% of Pop.	Ages 65+	% of Pop.	Total
2000	1,474	5	5,210	18	10,774	37	7,150	25	4,151	14	28,759
2003	1,383	5	4,875	17	10,608	37	7,883	27	4,165	14	28,914
2006	1,367	5	4,573	16	10,353	36	8,532	29	4,233	15	29,058

Source: <http://www.maine.gov/spo/>

Livermore Population Distribution by Age 1990			
Under 18	19-64	65 & Over	Total
549	1,180	221	1,950

Source: <http://www.maine.gov/spo/>

Livermore Population Distribution by Age 2000			
Under 18	19-64	65 & Over	Total
499	1,318	289	2,106

Source: <http://www.maine.gov/spo/>

Educational Attainment

Overall, Livermore is comparative to Androscoggin and Franklin Counties educational trends. There is a slightly higher percentage of people in Androscoggin County and an even greater percentage in Franklin County that have obtained a college degree when compared to Livermore. An explanation of Franklin County having a higher percentage of residents with a college degree may be attributed to the University of Maine at Farmington which houses students declaring Farmington as their residency. Overall, the percentage of difference in educational attainment between Livermore and Androscoggin County is not significant. There is also no significant difference in educational attainment compared at the State level.

Educational Attainment 1990 (persons 25 years and older)														
	Livermore		Buckfield		Canton		Jay		Leeds		Livermore Falls		Turner	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than 9th grade	101	8	68	7	105	16	281	9	98	10	304	14	167	6
9th to 12th grades no diploma	122	9	91	9	98	14	424	13	159	17	353	16	345	13
High School Graduate or Equivalency	602	47	430	45	311	46	1,435	45	448	47	983	44	1,167	44
Some College, no degree	237	18	150	16	79	12	367	12	97	10	306	14	391	15
College Degree	232	18	223	23	84	12	656	21	151	16	289	13	595	22
Total persons 25 years & older	1,294		962		677		3,163		953		2,235		2,665	

Source: <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

Educational Attainment 2000 (persons 25 years and older)								
	Androscoggin County		Franklin County		Oxford County		Maine	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than 9th grade	6,248	9	1,046	5	2,185	6	47,183	5
9th to 12th grades no diploma	7,775	11	1,799	9	4,508	12	80,105	9
High School Graduate or Equivalency	27,944	40	7,901	41	16,317	43	314,600	36
Some College, no degree	12,962	19	3,388	18	6,705	18	165,111	19
College Degree	14,631	22	5,126	27	8,214	22	262,894	30
Total persons 25 years & older	69,560		19,260		37,929		869,893	

Source: <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

Educational Attainment 2000 (persons 25 years and older)														
	Livermore		Buckfield		Canton		Jay		Leeds		Livermore Falls		Turner	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Less than 9th grade	69	5	55	5	60	8	158	5	68	5	121	6	94	3
9th to 12th grades no diploma	106	7	94	8	137	17	189	6	143	11	257	12	288	9
High School Graduate or Equivalency	712	48	510	45	388	49	1,625	48	566	43	1,049	51	1,360	43
Some College, no degree	330	22	209	18	126	16	634	19	254	20	407	20	617	19
College Degree	274	18	269	24	86	11	758	23	274	21	241	12	821	26
Total persons 25 years & older	1,491		1,137		797		3,364		1,305		2,075		3,180	

Source: <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

The 65 and older age group born in 1941 or earlier have the highest occurrence of people not completing a high school education. Consideration of these numbers can be explained through historic circumstances such as the depression era or the world wars. The 45-64 age group of those born between 1942-1961 is part of the baby boomer generation which explains the greatest population numbers. Livermore's population has high numbers of baby boomers that have obtained post high school degrees.

2000 Livermore Population Educational Attainment by Age Group					
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
less than 9th grade	0	0	4	28	37
9-12th, no diploma	17	22	25	20	39
High School graduate or equivalency	42	121	189	275	127
Some College, no degree	43	88	77	118	47
College Degree	14	48	71	123	32
Total	116	279	366	564	282

Source: <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

Occupation of Residents

Employment by occupation in 2000 indicates that the management and production sectors employ a large percentage (48%) of residents. While Livermore indicates a comparative trend to Androscoggin County in management, professional and related occupations, they differ with a higher percentage working in the production, transportation, and material moving occupation sector versus the County with a high percent in sales and office occupations.

Employment by Occupation 1990						
Occupation	Livermore		Androscoggin County		Franklin County	
	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force
Management, professional, and related occupations	208	23%	10,159	20%	2,846	21%
Service occupations	100	11%	7,036	14%	3,143	24%
Sales and office occupations	199	22%	15,178	30%	2,118	16%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	41	4%	882	2%	429	3%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	168	18%	7,352	15%	1,940	15%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	203	22%	9,981	20%	2,838	21%
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	919	100%	50,588	100%	13,314	100%
Employment by Occupation 2000						
Occupation	Livermore		Androscoggin County		Franklin County	
	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force
Management, professional, and related occupations	220	21%	13,418	26%	3,798	28%
Service occupations	141	14%	7,495	14%	2,353	17%
Sales and office occupations	186	18%	14,860	29%	3,324	24%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	41	4%	335	1%	272	2%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	164	16%	5,633	11%	1,513	11%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	279	27%	9,781	19%	2,477	18%
Employed civilian population 16 years and over	1,031	100%	51,522	100%	13,737	100%

Source: <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

Income

There has been a 42% growth in Livermore's household income since 1990. Based on the median household income in 2000, Livermore has a higher household income than over half of the surrounding communities as well as Androscoggin, Franklin, and Oxford Counties. Turner indicates the highest median household income followed by Livermore, and Leeds.

Livermore has the same trend as Androscoggin County in having the greatest percentage of households with income distribution between \$35,000-\$49,000, and \$50,000-\$74,999. Further inventory and analysis will be discussed in the upcoming housing chapter.

Median Household Income 1990	
Livermore	\$27,431
Buckfield	\$28,750
Canton	\$21,250
Jay	\$25,769
Leeds	\$29,777
Livermore Falls	\$22,446
Turner	\$29,989
Androscoggin County	\$26,979
Franklin County	\$24,432
Oxford County	\$24,535
Maine	\$27,854

Source: 1990 U.S. Census

Median Household Income 2000	
Livermore	\$38,850
Buckfield	\$36,821
Canton	\$36,625
Jay	\$36,746
Leeds	\$37,993
Livermore Falls	\$30,102
Turner	\$46,207
Androscoggin County	\$35,793
Franklin County	\$31,459
Oxford County	\$33,435
Maine	\$37,240

Source: <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

Distribution of Households by Income 2000						
	Count of Households	Livermore % of Households	Count of Households	Androscoggin County % of Households	Count of Households	Franklin County % of Households
Less than \$10,000	60	7%	4,703	11%	1,384	12%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	40	5%	3,087	7%	1,122	10%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	145	17%	6,718	16%	2,148	18%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	120	14%	6,112	14%	1,890	16%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	183	22%	7,627	18%	2,202	19%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	185	22%	8,351	20%	1,853	16%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	80	9%	3,228	8%	728	6%
\$100,000 to \$149,000	20	2%	1,467	3%	278	2%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	4	1%	324	1%	84	1%
\$200,000 or more	4	1%	478	1%	83	1%
Total Households	841	100%	42,095	100%	11,772	100%

Source: <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

Population Projections

Anticipating population change is an integral part of the comprehensive planning process. Depending on future population characteristics, various community needs and facilities can be identified as well as providing an indication of future housing demand. It should be understood, however, that predicting population with great accuracy at the single community level is difficult.

Year-round population change is the result of two primary factors, natural increase and migration. Natural increase is derived from the number of births minus the number of deaths over a specific period. Migration is the number of persons moving into or out of a community over a period of time

Population projections for Livermore indicate a 2018 population of approximately 2,452. This represents an 8% increase, which may be caused by in-migration. Based on the estimated population distribution for Livermore by 2018 the greatest age groups will be ages 18 to 44 and ages 45 to 64 both at 31%. Based on estimation there will be an increase in the aging population with an increase of ages 65 or more from 14% in 2000 to 19% in 2018. Estimates for Androscoggin and Franklin Counties in 2018 indicate a slightly different trend than Livermore with a greater population grouping from ages 18 to 44 followed by ages 45 to 64.

Regardless of population projection estimates, Livermore may experience a greater population increase than what is reflected in the estimates. Certain communities surrounding Livermore which are currently, and are projected to continually experience growth, will put added stress on available local services, such as Livermore Falls with an increase in school age children.

Livermore's neighboring town of Turner is an example of a growing community with a 10% population increase over the past 5 years. Compared to Turner, Livermore's slower growth population projection may be based on a variety of factors. Turner being closer in proximity to the Lewiston-Auburn job market may be a more attractive option for potential residents than Livermore located further north. Additionally, Livermore may not have available land for sale that would encourage housing developments and growth.

Population Distribution by Age 2007-2018											
Livermore											
Year	Less than 5	% of pop.	Ages 5-17	% of Pop.	Ages 18-44	% of Pop.	Ages 45-64	% of Pop.	Ages 65+	% of Pop.	Total
2007	114	5	353	16	767	34	717	32	320	14	2,271
2010	119	5	340	15	765	33	758	33	345	15	2,327
2013	123	5	338	14	765	32	770	32	384	16	2,380
2016	123	5	343	14	759	31	771	32	430	18	2,426

2018	122	5	346	14	760	31	762	31	462	19	2,452
Androscoggin County											
Year	Less than 5	% of Pop.	Ages 5-17	% of Pop.	Ages 18-44	% of Pop.	Ages 45-64	% of Pop.	Ages 65+	% of Pop.	Total
2007	5,920	5	16,670	15	39,398	36	30,346	28	15,874	15	108,208
2010	6,091	6	15,888	15	38,849	36	31,786	29	16,739	15	109,353
2013	6,192	6	15,639	14	38,366	35	31,843	29	18,236	17	110,276
2016	6,143	6	15,697	14	37,674	34	31,427	28	19,927	18	110,868
2018	6,046	5	15,768	14	37,384	34	30,723	28	21,134	19	111,055
Franklin County											
Year	Less than 5	% of Pop.	Ages 5-17	% of Pop.	Ages 18-44	% of Pop.	Ages 45-64	% of Pop.	Ages 65+	% of Pop.	Total
2007	1,366	5	4,483	15	10,266	35	8,687	30	4,291	15	29,093
2010	1,396	5	4,216	14	10,039	34	8,999	31	4,515	15	29,165
2013	1,407	5	4,094	14	9,831	34	8,936	31	4,902	17	29,170
2016	1,378	5	4,052	14	9,572	33	8,748	30	5,332	18	29,082
2018	1,343	5	4,034	14	9,445	33	8,511	29	5,635	19	28,968

Source: <http://www.maine.gov/spo/>

Population Projections 2018				
	2000	2018	2000-2018 # Change	2000-2018 % Change
Livermore	2,270	2,451	181	8%
Buckfield	1,723	2,166	443	26%
Canton	1,232	1,383	151	12%
Jay	4,983	4,871	-112	-2%
Leeds	2,249	2,572	323	14%
Livermore Falls	3,197	3,012	-185	-6%
Turner	5,670	6,606	936	17%

Source: <http://www.maine.gov/spo/>

Housing/Affordable Housing

Findings and Conclusions

- ❖ **The number of total housing units in Livermore between 1990 and 2000 increased by 147 or 16%.**
- ❖ **During the first half of the 2000-2010 decade, there were 91 new housing starts.**
- ❖ **There is an unmet need for low income housing opportunities.**
- ❖ **There will not be a demand for new housing units over the 10 year planning period (2007-2017).**

Introduction

Local housing characteristics are an essential part of a comprehensive plan. An understanding of housing supply, trends, availability, conditions, and affordability is important in the overall planning process.

The greater percentage (24%) of the dwelling units in Livermore were constructed from 1970-1979 as primarily owner occupied single family structures. Housing issues during the planning period will include location, structural conditions, affordability, and type.

Housing Trends

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the number of total housing units in Livermore between 1990 and 2000 increased by 147 or 16%. This rate of growth was different to most of the surrounding communities, being well above Buckfield, Canton, and Livermore Falls, and well below Turner. Similar growth although is occurring in Jay and Leeds.

New housing starts between 2001 and 2006 are trending above the rate of housing growth from what had occurred between the 1990 and 2000 Census. During the first half of the 2000-2010 decade, there were 91 new housing starts, about 35 more than what occurred in the 10 years between 1990 and 2000. Housing starts can be attributed, in part to, historically low interest rates, land availability, affordability, movement out of larger cities, and the attractiveness of a community such as Livermore.

Number of Housing Units 1990-2000				
	1990	2000	# Change 1990-2000	Percent Change
Livermore	919	1,066	147	16%
Buckfield	633	715	82	13%
Canton	384	476	92	24%
Jay	2,002	2,155	153	8%
Leeds	670	856	186	28%
Livermore Falls	1,474	1,502	28	2%
Turner	1,707	1,977	270	16%
Androscoggin County	43,815	45,960	2,145	5%
Franklin County	17,280	19,159	1,879	11%
Oxford County	29,689	32,295	2,606	9%

Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000

Livermore Housing Starts			
Year	Homes	Mobile Homes	Total
2001	5	6	11
2003	14	10	24
2004	15	7	22
2005	17	0	17
2006	10	7	17
Total	61	30	91

Source: Town of Livermore, 2007

Type of Dwelling Unit

Upwards of 80% of the total dwelling units in Livermore are single family structures. Dwellings in multi-family structures make up only 5% of the total dwelling units. Manufactured homes/mobile homes comprised 17% of the total housing stock.

The higher percentage of single family dwellings reflects a mainly residential community with residents traveling out of town to work.

While seasonal or second homes are not an important part of Androscoggin County's housing characteristics it is for Livermore and neighboring Franklin County. The 2000 Census reported Livermore has 167 units held for seasonal use.

Distribution of Housing Units by Type 2000								
	Livermore		Androscoggin County		Franklin County		Oxford County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,066		45,960		19,159		32,295	
Single-family	832	78%	24,677	54%	14,012	73%	23,481	73%
Multi-family	52	5%	16,360	36%	2,852	15%	4,688	15%
Mobile home	177	17%	4,888	11%	2,136	11%	4,009	12%
Boat, RV, Van	5	<1%	35	<1%	159	1%	117	<1%

Source: U.S. Census 2000

Owner/Renter Patterns

In 2000 the majority of occupied dwelling units (52%) in Livermore were owner occupied. The remainder of occupied dwelling units (10%) in Livermore was renter occupied.

Average Household Size

The number of persons per dwelling unit decreased slightly between 1990 and 2000 from 2.69 to 2.59. This reflects the trend of smaller household size in all surrounding communities.

Average Persons Per Dwelling Unit						
	1970	1980	1990	2000	% Change 90-00	% Change 70-00
Livermore	3.63	2.33	2.69	2.59	-0.04%	-0.29%
Buckfield	3.13	2.77	2.82	2.58	-0.09%	-0.18%
Canton	3.66	2.73	2.64	2.54	-0.04%	-0.31%
Jay	3.61	2.84	2.72	2.47	-0.09%	-0.32%
Leeds	3.06	2.72	2.96	2.72	-0.08%	-0.11%
Livermore Falls	3.16	2.47	2.52	2.39	-0.05%	-0.24%
Turner	3.48	2.54	2.92	2.81	-0.04%	-0.19%
Androscoggin County	3.11	2.60	2.55	2.38	-0.07%	-0.23%
Franklin County	3.24	1.95	2.6	2.40	-0.08%	-0.26%
Oxford County	3.21	2.06	2.58	2.42	-0.06%	-0.25%

Source: U.S. Census 1980, 1990, 2000

Vacancy Rates

While vacancy rates fluctuate, based on housing demand and economic conditions, vacant housing units are needed to provide housing opportunities within a community. Based on the 1990 Census Livermore had a rental vacancy rate of 10.2% and a homeowner vacancy of 1.4%. The 2000 Census for Livermore indicated 8.8% rental vacancy rate and 2.6% homeowner vacancy. Since the time of the 1990 Census vacancy rates for rentals increased slightly and homeowners have decreased slightly. The reduction in percentage for rental vacancy rates may indicate a need for availability of adequate unit vacancy whereas the higher percentage of homeowner vacancy may indicate homeowners trying to sell their homes, and/or there are issues of affordability of a potential buyers market.

Housing Conditions

The condition of a town's housing stock is an indicator of its economic vitality and importance to the perception of community character. Analysis of Census information, questionnaires, and physical inspections are all methods used to assess housing conditions. Each method has its advantages and disadvantages with physical inspection of each housing unit being the best.

The age of the town's housing stock is one indicator of housing conditions. General assumptions can be made that the older the structure, the more likely it is to have structural, electrical, or insulation deficiencies. Nearly three quarters of Livermore's housing stock (71%) was built before 1970 with 22% having been constructed in 1939 or earlier; some of these may require upgrades.

Age of Housing Stock/Year Structure Built								
	Livermore		Androscoggin County		Franklin County		Oxford County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1999- March 2000	4	1%	688	2%	524	3%	817	2%
1995-1998	76	7%	1,801	4%	1,005	5%	1,918	6%
1990-1994	74	7%	2,678	6%	1,488	8%	2,448	8%
1980-1989	149	14%	6,167	13%	3,232	17%	5,346	17%
1970-1979	261	24%	6,431	14%	3,546	19%	4,838	15%
1960-1969	106	10%	4,630	10%	1,821	9%	2,686	8%
1940-1959	158	15%	7,959	17%	2,239	12%	4,403	14%
1939 or earlier	238	22%	15,606	34%	5,304	28%	9,839	30%
Total	1,066		45,960		19,159		32,295	

Source: U.S. Census 2000

Housing Assistance Programs

Information provided by the Maine State Housing Authority identifies 5 federally-assisted housing units in Livermore. This number represents less than 1% of all housing units. In 2006 the Maine State Housing Authority estimated a need for 22 additional assisted family and senior (65 and over) units, down from 24 in 2005. Currently there is no plan to meet the need for any additional assisted living units.

Livermore Federally Assisted Housing Development 2006		
Sponsor	Total Units Assisted	Section 8 Vouchers
MSHA	5	5

MSHA=Maine State Housing Authority
Source: Maine State Housing Authority

Androscoggin County Federally Assisted Housing Development 2006		
Sponsor	Total Units Assisted	Section 8 Vouchers
LHA		1,355
MSHA		117
	1,472	

LHA=Local Housing Authorities
MSHA=Maine State Housing Authority
Source: Maine State Housing Authority

Franklin County Federally Assisted Housing Development 2006		
Sponsor	Total Units Assisted	Section 8 Vouchers
MSHA	140	140

MSHA=Maine State Housing Authority
Source: Maine State Housing Authority

Affordability of Housing

Essential to community growth and development is the availability of affordable housing both renter and owner-occupied. The 2000 Census provides information relating to gross rent paid for renter occupied dwelling units.

The majority of Livermore resident's (42%) paid less than \$500 per month for rent. In Androscoggin County, 44% of the residents paid less than \$500, and in Franklin County, 48% of the residents paid less than \$500. In 2000, Livermore's housing rental prices were comparable to that of Androscoggin and Franklin Counties.

Gross Rent Specified Renter Occupied Housing Units 2000								
	Livermore # Units	Livermore % Total	Androscoggin County # Units	Androscoggin County % Total	Franklin County # Units	Franklin County % Total	Oxford County # Units	Oxford County % Total
Less than \$299	16	19%	3,461	23%	699	26%	1,776	36%
\$300- \$499	35	42%	6,713	44%	1,290	48%	1,810	37%
\$500- \$749	24	29%	4,070	27%	583	22%	1,079	22%
More than \$750	9	11%	1,000	7%	121	5%	280	6%
Total	84		15,244		2,693		4,945	

Source: U.S. Census 2000

One bedroom rental rates in Livermore have largely remained in the less than \$500 per month range since the early 2000s.

The median home price was \$88,900 in 2000. The annual number of homes sold remained constant over the five year period from 2000 and 2004. Between 2000 and 2004 the median sale price increased by 26%.

Median Home Price (Dollars)					
	Livermore	Androscoggin County	Franklin County	Oxford County	Maine
2006	\$159,000	\$155,000	\$124,750	\$135,000	\$185,000

Source: Maine State Housing Authority; U.S. Census 2000

Median Home Sale Prices Livermore 2000-2005		
Year	Median Price	# of Sales
2000	\$88,900	15
2001	\$87,500	17
2002	\$77,000	13
2003	\$120,500	16
2004	\$120,250	12
2005	\$125,000	n/a
2006	\$159,000	n/a

Source: Maine State Housing Authority

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has established guidelines for computing general income guidelines for determining housing affordability. The income levels which are a primary concern with respect to affordability are moderate, low, and very low. In 2000, the median household income in Livermore was \$38,850 (low income). As shown in the table below, a household that earned no more than \$14,924 would be considered an extremely low income household, no more than \$24,873 a very low income household, no more than \$39,797 a low, and no more than \$74,619 a moderate income household.

Moderate, Low-Income, and Very Low-Income Households As A Proportion of Total Households Livermore, 2005			
Household Income Level	Income Amount	# of Households	Approximate Percentage of Total Households
Moderate	\$74,619	694	75%
Low	\$39,797	353	38%
Very Low	\$24,873	173	19%
Extremely Low	\$14,924	79	9%

Source: Maine State Housing Authority

Affordability of Housing in Livermore					
Year	Index	Median Home Price	Median Income	Income Needed to Afford Median Home Price	Home Price Affordable to Median Income
2000	1.19	\$88,900	\$38,850	\$32,642	\$105,807
2001	1.34	\$87,500	\$43,650	\$32,531	\$117,408
2002	1.63	\$77,000	\$44,865	\$27,506	\$125,596
2003	1.00	\$120,500	\$42,344	\$42,242	\$120,791
2004	1.11	\$120,250	\$46,409	\$41,685	\$133,879
2005	1.12	\$125,000	\$47,460	\$42,360	\$140,048
2006	0.96	\$159,000	\$49,746	\$51,864	\$152,508

Source: Maine State Housing Authority

2006 Affordability Index of Housing					
Location	Index	Median Home Price	Median Income	Income Needed to Afford Median Home Price	Home Price Affordable to Median Income
Livermore	0.96	\$159,000	\$49,746	\$51,864	\$152,508
Androscoggin County	0.77	\$155,000	\$42,126	\$54,473	\$119,865
Franklin County	0.89	124750	\$36,766	\$41,465	\$110,614
Lewiston-Auburn Housing Market	0.79	\$153,600	\$41,720	\$53,055	\$120,786
Farmington Housing Market	0.90	\$123,800	\$37,138	\$41,396	\$111,068
Maine	0.73	\$185,000	\$44,488	\$61,270	\$134,329

Source: Maine State Housing Authority

Based upon an income index of over one for affordability, affordable housing opportunities fall slightly short in Livermore. The affordability index in the above table

indicates that affordability of housing is declining along with the median income while the median home price is increasing. The gap between median income and necessary income will create a need for an available housing stock that is affordable and potentially not burdened with needed electrical and/or insulation upgrading.

Livermore numbers indicate an increasing median income, and an increasing median home price. Regardless of the increase in median income, figures in 2006 indicate that median income is not sufficient and therefore creates concern over affordability.

Future Housing Demand

Future population and the characteristics of the existing housing stock are major factors in identifying future housing demands. Adequate housing is very important in supporting economic growth. This element of the comprehensive plan identifies the need for additional housing over the next ten years. As with any forecast, unforeseen influences can greatly impact its validity.

Livermore's housing trends indicate a continuation in housing growth. Most of the housing stock is being purchased as single family owner-occupied dwellings. Although Livermore has a relatively low housing vacancy rate, the fact that new housing starts are available indicates no substantial need for housing.

The State Planning Office has developed a forecast of a demand for approximately 1,000 dwelling units in Livermore in 2015. Based on information from the 2000 Census and housing starts from 2001 through 2006 there are more than 1,000 dwelling units today. Based on housing start trends over the past six years and assumption that housing starts will slow over the next 10 years the plan projects that there will be no demand for new housing units over the planning period.

Economy

Findings and Conclusions

- ❖ **The regional economy has changed from goods producing to service providing.**
- ❖ **Since 2002, Livermore's labor force has increased by 23%**
- ❖ **In 2006 there were total retail sales in excess of \$8,815,600 in Livermore and total consumer sales in excess of \$8,662,600.**

Regional Economy

Based on 2000 census data concerning workforce commuting patterns, Livermore has been redefined as part of the Lewiston-Auburn Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) rather than the Farmington Labor Market Area (LMA). For comparison purposes, the non-farm wage and salary employment data for both the Lewiston-Auburn MSA and Farmington LMA are presented. Unemployment information also is presented on both economic areas and Livermore individually.

The US Bureau of Labor Statistics describes a LMA as an economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change employment without changing their place of residence. Whereas, the general concept of a metropolitan area, is that of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of social and economic integration with that core. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for purposes of collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal data.

The Lewiston-Auburn area of Androscoggin County experienced great successes during the mid to late 1800's with its textile production. Livermore on the other hand experienced its notable economic growth through intensive farming activities. Goods ranging from lumber, milk products, and apples were shipped out of Livermore Falls via rail and later by automobile. A number of Livermore residents worked from the mills in Lewiston-Auburn or from the mills in Jay or Livermore Falls. Regardless, since the areas initial success due to industrial and agricultural activities there has been a growing shift in development. A service based economy has emerged throughout Androscoggin County. The table below reports the employment by industry sector breakdown for the Lewiston-Auburn MSA and Farmington LMA in 2002.

- * Total employment for 2005 in the MSA was 46,700 up about 0.37% from 46,530 in 2005, **19%** were goods producing jobs, **69%** service providing jobs and **12%** government jobs.
- * Manufacturing in the MSA accounts for 14% of jobs.
- * Total employment for 2005 in the LMA was 13,050 down about 6% from 13,810 in 2005, **24%** were goods producing jobs, **58%** service producing jobs and **18%** government jobs.
- * Manufacturing in the LMA accounts for 16% of jobs.
- * Retail trade made up 14% of all service producing jobs in both the MSA and LMA.
- * Transportation and utilities in the MSA make up 20% of service jobs, education and health services 21%, information jobs 2%, leisure and hospitality 7%, professional and business services 10% and finance, insurance and real estate 7%. (*Totals do not equal 100% because some categories are subcategories of a larger sector.)
- * Transportation and utilities in the LMA make up 17% of service jobs, education and health services 16%, information jobs less than 1%, leisure and hospitality 15%, professional and business services 4% and finance, insurance and real estate 4%. (*Totals do not equal 100% because some categories are subcategories of a larger sector.)

Lewiston-Auburn MSA Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment					
	2002	2003	2004	2005*	%Change 02-05
Total All Industries	46,530	46,270	47,750	46,700	0.37%
Goods Producing	8,810	8,880	8,880	9,000	2.16%
Construction	2,240	2,610	2,610	2,610	16.52%
Manufacturing	6,560	6,260	6,260	6,380	-2.74%
Service Providing	32,280	33,140	33,140	32,300	0.06%
Transportation/Utilities	9,790	9,830	9,830	9,490	-3.06 %
- Wholesale Trade	1,270	1,400	1,400	1,390	9.45 %
- Retail Trade	7,000	7,010	7,010	6,660	-4.86 %
Information	690	750	750	760	10.14 %
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	2,910	2,560	2,560	3,110	6.87 %
Professional and Business	5,710	4,810	4,810	4,840	-15.24 %
Education and Health Services	8,310	9,700	9,700	9,630	15.88 %
Leisure and Hospitality	3,200	3,400	3,400	3,390	5.94 %
Other Services	1,670	1,620	1,600	1,070	-35.93 %
Government	5,440	5,320	5,740	5,400	-0.74 %

*includes the following communities based on revised MSA definition:
Auburn, Buckfield, Greene, Hartford, Hebron, Leeds, Lewiston, Lisbon, Livermore, Mechanic Falls,
Minot, Poland, Sabattus, Sumner, Turner, Wales.

Farmington LMA Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment					
	2002	2003	2004	2005*	%Change 02-05
Total All Industries	13,810	13,790	13,730	13,050	-5.50%
Goods Producing	3,300	3,170	3,210	3,160	-4.24%
Construction	690	750	820	800	15.94%
Manufacturing	2,390	2,240	2,200	2,140	-10.46%
Service Providing	7,790	7,850	8,130	7,580	-2.70%
Transportation/Utilities	2,360	2,380	2,310	2,190	-7.20%
- Wholesale Trade	140	190	180	180	28.57%
- Retail Trade	1,880	1,870	1,870	1,850	-1.60%
Information	80	90	90	90	12.50%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	620	600	580	560	-9.68%
Professional and Business	410	440	470	500	21.95%
Education and Health Services	1,950	1,910	2,100	2,060	5.64%
Leisure and Hospitality	1,790	1,810	1,770	1,930	7.82%
Other Services	590	620	820	250	-57.63%
Government	2,720	2,770	2,390	2,300	-15.44%

*includes the following additional communities based on revised LMA definition: all of Franklin County minus Carthage, plus Livermore Falls, Central Somerset Unorganized, Fayette, New Portland and Vienna. Livermore and Canton are no longer included in the Farmington LMA.

The Lewiston-Auburn MSA includes the communities of Buckfield, Hartford, Hebron, Livermore, Minot, and Sumner. Both the Lewiston-Auburn MSA and Farmington LMA unemployment rate reporting from 2006 indicates a slight fluctuation increase since 2002. The Lewiston-Auburn MSA and the State closely compare in unemployment trends. Whereas Livermore, included in the Lewiston-Auburn MSA, had a slight reduction in its unemployment rating from 2002 to 2006.

Livermore's Economy

For many years Livermore's economy was largely based on agricultural activities. Today, agricultural production no longer drives Livermore's economic base; there has been a significant shift overall from goods producing towards service providing. In the 20 years from 1980 to 2000, the percentage of workers employed in manufacturing alone, decreased from 43% to 25%. This trend is not unique to Livermore, but has occurred throughout much of the region and State.

Businesses in Livermore April 6, 2007			
Adam's Small Engine Repair	Adam Pike	134 Pike Road	897-4304
Alec Castonguay Construction	Alec Castonguay	31 Stonewall Drive	897-6111
Apple Orchard Day Care	Jessica Kachnovich	450 Federal Road	897-2438
Auto Repair Shop	Diane Brown	1875 Federal Road	897-9430
B&W Typography	Lisa York	27 Bass Point Drive	897-2003
Barnyard Mud Run	David Lovewell	Boothby Road	897-2110
Barry Richards Electric	Barry Richards	664 Boothby Road	897-5024

Businesses in Livermore April 6, 2007			
Bear Mountain Repair	Bernie Langlin	21 Bear Mountain Road	897-4768
Berry Hill Fuel	Steve Berry	501 Federal Road	897-3482
Bob Durrell's Custom Floors	Bob Durrell	8 White's Corner Road	897-4237
Boothby's Greenhouse	Ernest & Dale Boothby	16 South Road	897-4665
Brettun's Variety	Wanda MacDonald	1743 Federal Road	897-2151
Bright Ideas Day Care	Christine Theriault	1854 Federal Road	897-4332
Broktdown Smoke Shop		1515 Federal Road	
C & D Baskets	Chuck Greeley	170 Turkey Lane Road	897-6043
C. Damon Motors	Cliff Damon	8 Butter Hill Road	897-5679
Carriage House Café	Mike Weaver	1523 Federal Road	897-5880
Castonguay Farm	Ed, Ruth, Mary & Peter	39 Richmond Road	897-3724
Castonguay Meats Inc.	Don Castonguay	252 Gibbs Mill Road	897-4989
Castonguay Truck/Log/Orchard	Johnny Castonguay	140 Shackley Hill Road	897-5945
CC Service Inc.	Neal Nelson	11 Israelson Road	897-6655
Central Maine Concrete Pumping	David & Warren Small	1518 Federal Road	897-4471
Central Maine Rebuilders, Inc.	Ron Whetzel	341 Goding Road	897-3681
Century Elm Farm Inc.	Robert Boothby	366 Boothby Road	754-3500
Charles Keene Excavation	Charlie Keene	139 Maple Lane	897-5425
Checkered Flag Auto	Mark Richards	1900 Federal Road	897-9311
Chretien Construction	Mark Chretien	19 Robinson Road	897-6714
Collins Auto Repair	Mike & Florice Collins	53 Gibbs Mills Road	897-2074
Compubet LLC	Steven Mancine	7 Mountain View Drive	224-7862
Coombs Enterprises Inc.	Doug Coombs	328 Federal Road	897-5605
D&D Enterprises/Furniture World	Doug Wiggins	301 Gibbs Mill Road	897-4080
Dave's Paving	Dave Parlin	138 Bear Mtn. Road	897-3570
David Moore Construction	David Moore	550 River Road	897-6886
Denny Blais Floor Installation	Denny Blais	962 River Road	897-4477
Don's Chimney Care/Stove Shop	Don & Teresa Oakes	113 River Road	897-4200
Floatplane Fuel Building	VERSO Paper	624 Federal Road	897-3431
Gibbs Mill Baptist Church	Boyd Ladd	97 Gibbs Mill Road	491-9415/9416
Gina's Hair Salon	Gina St.Pierre	150 Hathaway Hill	897-5682
Gordon Excavating	Doug Gordon	360 Sanders Road	897-3753
Grondin's Studio	Rene & Sandi Grondin	178 Gibbs Mills Road	897-5501
Gross Landscaping/Snowplowing	Scott Gross	43 Bowles Road	897-5171
Guild's Hardware	Rocky Guild	1739 Federal Road	897-4617
Harmony Ridge Day Care	Sherry Harmon	71 Bear Mtn. Road	897-2505
Jordan's Elmridge Farm	Donald Jordan	57 White's Corner Road	897-3584
Jorvac Construction	Shawn Castner	479 or 465 Norlands Road	897-6893
Kachnovich Land Surveying Inc.	Jim & Tim Kachnovich	292 Goding Road	897-2748
Ken Keene Builders	Ken Keene	42 Puddle Dock Road	897-5421
Kenneth Judd Excavation	Ken Judd	25 Boy Scout Road	897-4823
Korhonen Enterprises	Brian Korhonen	909 Federal Road	897-4900
Lamontagne Trucking	Dennis Lamontagne	1193 River Road	897-4722
Langlin Building & Remodeling	Jim Langlin	1169 Federal Road	897-5409
Litalien Construction	Paul Litalien	177 Boothby Road	897-2883
Livermore Concrete Foundations	Jason Gibbs	564 River Road	897-5813
Livermore Elementary School		107 Gibbs Mill Road	897-3355/6722

Businesses in Livermore April 6, 2007			
Livermore Historical Society	Lew Lyman	Crash Road	897-3165
Livermore Historical Society	Muriel Bowerman	120 Center Road	897-4695
Livermore Public Library	Penny Brown	22 Church Street	897-7173/3037
Livermore Self Storage	College Storage Solutions	8 Robinson Road	1-888-888-5250
Long Green Variety	Norm Berry	1714 Federal Road	897-6234
Lovewell Farm	Ray Lovewell	1749 River Road	897-2429
Lovewell Logging & Construction	David Lovewell	1151 River Road	897-2110
Mainely Fiberglass	Randall Clark	1622 Federal Road	897-6376
Maple Lane Inn & Golf Course	in foreclosure	295 Maple Lane	
Mark Dubord Electric	Mark Dubord	105 Round Pond Road	897-6809
Miller Farm	George & Duncan Miller	1289 River Road	897-6954
Motel 4-for sale	Rob Boothby - realtor	1506 Federal Road	754-3500
Newman's Discount Oil	Rod Newman	9 Newman Road	897-5119
North Livermore Baptist Church	Rev. Rick Messana	619 Federal Road	897-5377/4266
NorthStar Emergency Med. Ser.	Franklin CHN	119 Federal Road	897-3611
Outdoor Solutions	Brian Shink	68 Hinkley Road	897-5752
Pampered Pets Grooming	Norma Rowe	141 Waters Hill Road	897-2551
Patchwork Place (Mall)	Meredith & Meg Bonney	1472 Federal Road	897-5124
ProChek Home Inspection Services	David Israelson	Turkey Lane	1-800-338-5050
Puroclean	Roger Soucy, Jr.	513 Boothby Road	897-3737
R.S. Pidacks, Inc.	Robert Pidack	1801 Federal Road	897-4622
RB's Meats	Roger & Bonnie Roy	1551 Federal Road	897-3371
Ralph Wright Memorial Building/Rebekah's Building	Fran Berry (897-5247)	284 Federal Road	897-0983/7043
Riverside Hair Design	Carrie Moore	550 River Road	897-6886/5415
Robert's Excavating	Bob Eames	775 River Road	897-4214
Rocky Lake P,H& Water Systems	Rocky Lake	197 Boothby Road	897-6779
Ro-Lin Hills Campground-for sale	Roland & Linda St.Pierre	189 Hathaway Hill Road	897-6394
Simoneau Construction	Wayne Simoneau	1224 Federal Road	897-5952
Sit-n-Bull Windows	Arthur & Mary Hall	1456 Federal Road	897-9402
Southpaw, Inc.	Peter Theriault	1854 Federal Road	897-3272
Spruce Mountain Ski Club/Slope		120 Spruce Mountain Rd.	897-4090
St. Rose Catholic Church Camp		24 Boy Scout Road	897-2173
St.Pierre Construction	Roger St. Pierre	269 River Road	897-3343
T & T Landscape Maintenance	Tim Kachnovich	450 Federal Road	897-2438
Teakie Pet Grooming	Larry & Nancy Asselin	1591 River Road	897-5018/1043
Ted Berry Company	Matthew Timberlake	521 Federal Road	897-3360
Ted Flagg – Handyman	Ted Flagg	68 Lake Road	897-5212
Terry Turcotte Accounting	Terry Turcotte	134 Gibbs Mill Road	897-5581
Test of Time Electric	David Damon	849 Boothby Road	897-3709
The Center Shop	Bonnie Perkins	47 Center Road	897-3545
The Sassy Fox	Christine Fournier	309 Federal Road	491-8081
Tibbetts Logging	Darrell Tibbetts	115 Hathaway Hill Road	897-4932
Town of Liv.-Community Building	Kurt Schaub	31 Church Street	897-3207
Town of Liv.-Fire Dept.	Don Castonguay	10 Crash Road	897-4989/3207
Town of Live.-Garage	Moe Laverdiere	35 Church Street	897-3207
Town of Liv.-Town Office	Kurt Schaub	10 Crash Road	897-3207
Town of Liv.-Transfer Station	Kurt Schaub	1787 Federal Road	897-2215/3207

Businesses in Livermore April 6, 2007			
Tri-Town Auto	Patty Bubier	1885 Federal Road	897-2244
True Door Service	Reggie True, Jr.	900 Boothby Road	897-6694
United Methodist Church	Myrtle Gordon	60 Church Street	897-3063/3278
Universalist Church	Emily Pike	14 Church Street	897-3215
Victory Christian Church	Pastor Fred Loewe	1680 Federal Road	897-4897
Walton Mountain Crushing	Ralph & Monique Walton	66 Canton Road	897-5472
Walton's Box Company	Delbert Walton	1957 Federal Road	897-3561
Washburn-Norlands-Church	Mary Castonguay	302 Norlands Road	931-8161
Washburn-Norlands-Estate	Mary Castonguay	290 Norlands Road	931-8161
Washburn-Norlands-Library	Mary Castonguay	278 Norlands Road	931-8161
Washburn-Norlands-Pond Side	Mary Castonguay	396 Pond Side Road	931-8161
Washburn-Norlands-Schoolhouse	Mary Castonguay	267 Norlands Road	931-8161
Wayne Timberlake – Logger	Wayne Timberlake	Robinson Road	897-4796
Wayside Baptist Church	Pastor Dan Corff	1724 Federal Road	897-2598
Western Maine Propane	Ashley O'Brien	70 Bartlett Pond Road	897-6790
White Birch Farm	Mark Emmons	427 River Road	897-3726

Labor Force

Since 2002, Livermore's labor force has increased by 23% (consideration must be given that the reported labor percentage may be incorrect; laborers that work in the neighboring town of Livermore Falls may incorrectly state they work in Livermore). This rate of growth in labor force has been above that of Lewiston-Auburn MSA (6%) and Farmington LMA (3%). The annual average unemployment rates in Livermore have been declining since 2002. This may be in part to the seasonal nature of jobs in the area. Additionally, there is an increase in service related employment opportunities, and businesses which are developing as goods producing industries are being replaced.

Average Annual Labor Force 2002-2006						
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Livermore	Labor Force	980	1,064	1,154	1,176	1,209
	Employed	920	988	1,090	1,109	1,143
	Unemployed	60	76	64	67	66
	Unemployment Rate	6.1	7.1	5.5	5.7	5.5
Lew/Aub MSA*	Labor Force	54,437	54,911	56,115	57,006	57,703
	Employed	52,189	52,314	53,628	54,213	55,001
	Unemployed	2,248	2,597	2,487	2,793	2,702
	Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.9	4.7
Farmington LMA	Labor Force	17,027	17,180	17,315	17,605	17,578
	Employed	16,039	16,032	16,315	16,566	16,558
	Unemployed	988	1,148	1,000	1,039	1,020
	Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.7	5.8	5.9	6.0
State	Unemployment Rate	4.4	5.5	4.6	4.8	n/a

* Lew/Aub MSA stands for Lewiston Auburn Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Source: Maine Department of Labor

In 2000, the greatest percentages of workers in Livermore were employed in manufacturing (25%) followed by educational, health and social services (22%) and retail trade (11%). Comparing employment types over the past 20 years, importance of jobs in manufacturing has remained the top industry for Androscoggin County, including the town of Livermore, as well as Franklin County. The percentage of jobs in manufacturing in Androscoggin County has declined from 35% to 19%, Livermore 43% to 25%, and Franklin County from 45% to 18%. Livermore had a relatively high percentage of jobs in agriculture, forestry, and fishing at 15% in 1980 with a significant decline throughout the past two decades. Overall, the leading industries in Androscoggin and Franklin Counties have remained the same; the reduction in percentage may be attributable to a diversifying market economy.

In comparison to Androscoggin County as a whole, in 2000 the greatest percentage of workers were employed in educational, health and human services (22%) followed by manufacturing (20%) and retail trade (19%). In respects to Franklin County, in 2000 the greatest percentage of workers were also employed in educational, health and human services (26%) followed by manufacturing (18%) and retail trade (13%). Overall, the town of Livermore and both Androscoggin and Franklin Counties exhibit similar percentages of people working in certain employment industries. While Livermore has its greatest number of people working in manufacturing the difference between the Counties data is slight. Regardless, both Counties and the town of Livermore share the same three predominant employment industries.

Distribution of Labor Force by Industry 1980						
Industry	Livermore		Androscoggin County		Franklin County	
	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining	121	15%	1,157	3%	321	3%
Construction	65	8%	2,357	5%	540	5%
Manufacturing Durable and Nondurable Goods	345	43%	15,109	35%	5,013	45%
Transportation	5	<1%	903	2%	243	2%
Communications and Other Public Utilities	3	<1%	856	2%	127	1%
Wholesale Trade	15	2%	2,009	5%	150	1%
Retail Trade	67	8%	6,874	16%	1,379	12%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	17	2%	1,662	4%	332	3%
Business and Repair Services	5	<1%	927	2%	223	2%
Personal, Entertainment, and Recreation Services.	30	4%	1,291	3%	497	4%
Health Services	53	7%	4,144	9%	580	5%

Distribution of Labor Force by Industry 1980						
	Livermore		Androscoggin County		Franklin County	
Educational Services	42	5%	3,381	8%	1,211	11%
Other Professional and Related Services	6	<1%	1,366	3%	274	2%
Public Administration	27	3%	1,682	4%	374	3%
Total	801		43,718		11,264	

Source: U.S. Census 1980

Distribution of Labor Force by Industry 1990						
Industry	Livermore		Androscoggin County		Franklin County	
	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	49	5%	856	2%	329	2%
Mining	0	0%	22	<1%	17	<1%
Construction	92	10%	3,501	7%	985	7%
Manufacturing durable and nondurable goods	233	25%	12,826	25%	3,609	27%
Transportation	23	3%	1,421	3%	272	2%
Communications and other Public Utilities	15	2%	1,054	2%	189	1%
Wholesale Trade	27	3%	1,941	4%	281	2%
Retail Trade	166	18%	9,418	19%	2,465	19%
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	25	3%	3,185	6%	519	4%
Business and Repair Services	20	2%	1,680	3%	307	2%
Personal Services	16	2%	1,166	2%	504	4%
Entertainment and Recreation Services	6	<1%	314	<1%	149	1%
Health services	99	11%	4,905	10%	996	7%
Educational services	86	9%	3,914	8%	1,523	11%
Other Professional and Related Services	46	5%	2,833	6%	692	5%
Public Administration	16	2%	1,552	3%	477	4%
Total	919		50,588		13,314	

Source: U.S. Census 1990

Distribution of Labor Force by Industry 2000						
Industry	Livermore		Androscoggin County		Franklin County	
	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force	# of workers	% of Total Employed Labor Force
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, and Mining	60	6%	597	1%	444	3%
Construction	96	9%	3,289	6%	896	7%
Manufacturing	261	25%	9,925	19%	2,478	18%
Wholesale Trade	30	3 %	2,010	4%	262	2%
Retail Trade	110	11%	7,628	15%	1,779	13%
Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities	44	4%	1,932	4%	454	3%
Information	4	<1%	1,073	2%	141	1%
Finance, Insurance and Rental and Leasing	47	5%	3,097	6%	724	5%
Professional, Scientific, Management, Administrative, and Waste Management Services	43	4 %	3,738	7%	539	4%
Educational, Health and Social Services	230	22%	11,372	22%	3,519	26%
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation, Accommodation, and Food Services	34	3%	3,082	6%	1,379	10%
Other Services	50	5%	1,925	4%	666	5%
Public Administration	22	2%	1,854	4%	456	3 %
Total	1,031		51,522		13,737	

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Work Location: Livermore Residents

In 2000 over half (55%) of Livermore residents worked amongst the towns of Jay (16%), Lewiston (14%), Livermore (13%), and Auburn (12%). The number of Livermore residents working in Livermore dropped slightly (6%) from 1980 to 2000. A greater percentage of workers from Livermore are traveling to work among Androscoggin County (55%) than Franklin County (23%) or Oxford County (8%). Over the past two decades there has been an increase in Livermore residents traveling to work in Androscoggin County and a decrease in those headed to work in Franklin County. The 2000 census indicates that Livermore residents are commuting south to work in Cumberland and York Counties rather than prior patterns towards central or eastern counties. The change in commuting patterns may be attributable to the shift that has taken place with losses in manufacturing jobs into more that are service providing. Given the high number of Livermore residents working and living in Livermore, there is the possibility that Livermore Falls may have incorrectly been reported and averaged into the data and is skewing an actual total and percentage.

Livermore RESIDENT Work Locations 1980-2000				
Where Livermore Residents Worked	# of Livermore Residents Working at the Location-1980	Percentage of Total Resident Workers-1980	# of Livermore Residents Working at the Location-2000	Percentage of Total Resident Workers-2000
Livermore	126	16%	134	13%
Androscoggin County	416	53%	559	55%
Auburn	12	2%	122	12%
Greene	15	2%	3	<1%
Leeds	-	-	19	2%
Lewiston	12	2%	141	14%
Lisbon	-	-	10	1%
Livermore Falls	159	20%	78	8%
MCD not reported	18	2%	-	-
Poland	-	-	2	<1%
Sabattus	-	-	4	<1%
Turner	74	10%	46	5%
Cumberland County	-	-	47	5%
Brunswick	-	-	3	<1%
Falmouth	-	-	6	<1%
Portland	-	-	5	<1%
Scarborough	-	-	5	<1%
South Portland	-	-	12	1%
Westbrook	-	-	11	1%
Windham	-	-	5	<1%
Franklin County	216	28%	238	23%
Eustis	-	-	6	<1%
Farmington	12	2%	55	5%
Jay	163	21%	166	16%
Kingfield	-	-	5	<1%
Wilton	41	5%	6	<1%
Kennebec County	55	7%	49	5%
Augusta	32	4%	27	3%
Farmingdale	-	-	3	<1%
Hallowell	-	-	4	<1%
Monmouth	12	2%	-	-
Oakland	3	<1%	-	-
Winslow	4	1%	-	-
Winthrop	4	1%	15	1%
Lincoln County	4	1%	-	-
Wiscasset	4	1%	-	-
Oxford County	42	5%	81	8%
Buckfield	-	-	7	1%
Canton	10	1%	9	1%
Dixfield	-	-	6	<1%
Fryeburg	-	-	3	<1%
Greenwood	-	-	5	<1%

Livermore RESIDENT Work Locations 1980-2000				
Where Livermore Residents Worked	# of Livermore Residents Working at the Location-1980	Percentage of Total Resident Workers-1980	# of Livermore Residents Working at the Location-2000	Percentage of Total Resident Workers-2000
Mexico	10	1%	3	<1%
Norway	-	-	6	<1%
Oxford	4	1%	-	-
Rumford	18	2%	42	4%
Piscataquis County	-	-	12	1%
Greenville	-	-	6	<1%
Wellington	-	-	6	<1%
Sagadahoc County	3	<1%	-	-
Bath	3	<1%	-	-
Somerset County	-	-	3	<1%
Madison	-	-	3	<1%
Waldo County	3	<1%	-	-
Belfast	3	<1%	-	-
York County	-	-	16	2%
Biddeford	-	-	4	<1%
Hollis	-	-	5	<1%
Saco	-	-	7	1%
Madison Co. KY	-	-	7	1%
Wicomico Co. MD	-	-	4	<1%
Not reported	39	5%	-	-
Reported place of work	739	95%	-	-
All workers	778		1020	

Source: 1980 & 2000 U.S. Census

Commuting Patterns: Entire Livermore Workforce

According to the 2000 Census, 352 persons worked in Livermore (a combination of residents and non-residents). This was a 37% increase in the number that worked in Livermore in 1980. In 2000, approximately 38% of the people working in Livermore lived in Livermore. Of those who commuted to Livermore, most came from the neighboring communities of Livermore Falls, Auburn, and Lewiston.

Livermore WORKFORCE 1980-2000					
Location Where Livermore Workforce Lived	Number of Livermore Residents Residing at the Location 1980	Percentage of Total Number Working in Livermore	Location Where Livermore Workforce Lived	Number of Livermore Residents Residing at the Location 2000	Percentage of Total Number Working in Livermore
Livermore	126	49%	Livermore	134	38%
Auburn	-	-	Auburn	19	5%
Durham	-	-	Durham	7	2%
Leeds	16	6%	Leeds	9	3%
Lewiston	-	-	Lewiston	51	14%
Lisbon	-	-	Lisbon	13	4%
Livermore Falls	9	4%	Livermore Falls	22	6%
Mechanic Falls	-	-	Mechanic Falls	3	1%
Minot		-	Minot	2	1%
Poland		-	Poland	5	1%
Turner	19	7%	Turner	11	3%
East Central Franklin UT	-	-	East Central Franklin UT	3	1%
Jay	27	11%	Jay	6	2%
New Sharon	-	-	New Sharon	2	1%
Wilton	30	12%	Wilton	11	3%
Castine	-	-	Castine	13	4%
Albion	-	-	Albion	3	1%
Fayette	4	2%	Fayette	8	2%
Monmouth	-	-	Monmouth	6	1%
Mount Vernon	-	-	Mount Vernon	3	1%
Dresden	-	-	Dresden	2	1%
Canton	-	-	Canton	4	1%
Hartford	-	-	Hartford	5	1%
Rumford	10	4%	Rumford	7	2%
West Paris		-	West Paris	3	1%
Readfield	4	2%	Readfield	-	
Dixfield	7	3%	Dixfield	-	
Orono	5	2%	Orono	-	
Total	257		Total	352	

Source: 1980 & 2000 Census

Retail Sales

The Maine State Planning Office tracks data on taxable retail sales derived from sales tax collections. Consumer retail sales data do not include business operating purchases (such as utility sales, and heating oil sold to commercial and industrial establishments) and thus provide a reasonably accurate picture of retail store sales.

Between 2002 and 2006 consumer retail sales increased by \$3,758,100 or 77% and total retail sales by \$3,646,900 or 71%. Assuming the data has no inconsistencies, the jump in consumer/total retail sales reported in 2004 may be attributable to business starts and/or business expansion of service.

Livermore Consumer Retail Sales 2000-2006		
Year	Consumer Sales	Percent Change
2000	4,904,500	
2001	5,585,700	14%
2002	5,916,000	6%
2003	6,460,900	9%
2004	7,920,700	23%
2005	8,583,700	8%
2006	8,662,600	1%

*Consumer Retail Sales **includes**: building supply, food stores, general merchandise, other retail, auto transportation, restaurant, and lodging. Food intended for home consumption is not taxed, the food store typically represents about 25% of actual total sales in food stores.

Does not include business operating expense.

Source: Maine Revenue Services

Livermore Total Retail Sales 2000-2006		
Year	Total Retail Sales*	Percent Change
2000	5,168,700	
2001	5,669,500	10%
2002	6,003,000	6%
2003	6,560,300	9%
2004	8,039,800	23%
2005	8,721,700	8%
2006	8,815,600	1%

* Total retail sales **includes business operating**, building supply, food stores, general merchandise, other retail, auto transportation, restaurant, and lodging. Food intended for home consumption is not taxed, the food store typically represents about 25% of actual total sales in food stores.

Source: Maine Revenue Services

Livermore Economic Summary Area (ESA) Consumer Retail Sales 2002-2006		
Year	Consumer Sales	Percent Change
2002	38,164,000	
2003	35,787,000	-6%
2004	38,722,000	8%
2005	39,538,000	2%
2006	41,369,000	5%

*Livermore ESA includes: Canton, Chisolm, East Livermore, Fayette, Jay, Livermore, and Livermore Falls

Source: Maine Revenue Services

Livermore Economic Summary Area (ESA) Total Retail Sales 2002-2006		
Year	Total Retail Sales*	Percent Change
2002	49,506,000	
2003	47,494,000	-4%
2004	51,373,000	8%
2005	52,191,000	2%
2006	54,323,000	4%

*Livermore ESA includes: Canton, Chisolm, East Livermore, Fayette, Jay, Livermore, and Livermore Falls
Source: Maine Revenue Services

Assessing total consumer sales data is not enough to form the basis of an area's economic performance. To further evaluate economic activity, it is important to assess other trends. One of the best ways to identify retail sales trends is by analyzing the "pull factor." This is calculated by dividing a community's per capita sales (retail sales divided by the population) by the state average per capita sales. This factor provides a measurement of purchases by residents and nonresidents. As the name suggests, the pull factor measures the retail drawing power of a community.

The magnitude of the pull factor indicates whether a community is attracting business or losing it to other communities. A pull factor less than 1.00 suggests the community is losing retail business. A pull factor of 1.00 indicates there is a balance of sales equal to the average for the state. A pull factor greater than 1.00 indicates the community is attracting business from other areas.

Consumer retail sales and year round population was used for the year 2006. The following indicates that in 2006 Livermore did not have a positive pull factor for consumer sales for the State, and is losing retail business.

Pull Factor for Consumer Retail Sales 2006				
	Sales in \$000	Year Round Population	Per Capita Sales	Pull Factor
Livermore	\$8,662,600	2,200	\$3,937	0.34
Maine	\$14,909,727,000	1,274,923	\$11,694	

P ublic Facilities and Services

F indings and Implications

- ❖ **Fire departments have to rely on mutual aid towns for manpower.**
- ❖ **Police protection is a mutual aid rural patrol with the County Sheriff and State Police on monthly rotations.**
- ❖ **Livermore and Livermore Falls comprise School Administrative District #36.**

I ntroduction

Livermore was incorporated as a town on February 28, 1795. Present town services include administration, fire protection, general assistance, assessing, animal control, plumbing inspection, building inspection, and code enforcement. Several municipal services are performed collaboratively or by other entities to which the town or its citizens contribute financially. These are: solid waste management, education (School Administrative District #36), ambulance (NorthStar Paramedic Service), and library services (Livermore Public Library).

PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Services	Personnel	Equipment	Facilities
Administration General Assistance Code Enforcement Assessing Maintenance/Safety	3 full time 2 part time	Office Equipment: 3 pc's, 2 typewriters, 1 fax machine, 1 laptop, 1 copier (leased), 1 voter registration pc (state owned), 1 fax phone (state owned used for voting)	Town Office 36'x42.5' or 1,530 square feet Property (1.6 acres) Town owned
Fire Protection	2 part time, stipend on call, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 16-25 volunteers, 4 Mutual Aid communities	3 Trucks (1 tanker, 1 tanker/pumper, 1 forestry pickup), 1 rescue boat (shared resource with other area departments)	Fire Station Town owned 42'x 55' or 2,310 square feet
Police Protection	Mutual Aid: County Sheriff Rural Patrol on a monthly rotation with State Police		

Source: Town of Livermore, 2007.

Town Government

Form of Government

Livermore town government is organized according to the general laws of the State of Maine as contained in Title 30-A of the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated. The town is governed by its citizens assembled at the annual Town Meeting and periodically at Special Town Meetings. These meetings provide the citizens the opportunity to elect all necessary Town Officials, to discuss local issues, and vote on items of town business such as the budget, ordinances, and bylaws.

Selectpersons

The Board of Selectpersons is comprised of five elected members serving two- or three-year terms. They meet every other Monday to enact policies, approve payments, review town services, and give direction to the Town Administrative Assistant. The Selectpersons are responsible for all municipal employment, appointive offices, and town boards and committees. These include the Administrative Assistant, Tax Collector, Administrative Clerk, Deputy Tax Collector, Fire Chief and Assistant Fire Chief (following departmental elections), Building Inspector/Code Enforcement Officer, Plumbing Inspector, Registrar of Voters, Planning Board members, Board of Appeals members, Sealer of Wood and Bark, General Assistance Director, Transfer Station Supervisor, Emergency Management Director, Health Officer, and Animal Control Officer.

Town Administrative Assistant

The Town Administrative Assistant is hired by the Board of Selectpersons. The Administrative Assistant performs duties as specified in Title 30-A M.R.S.A., Section 2631-2639. The Administrative Assistant is an appointed employee who administers the day-to-day operations of town government. At present, the Administrative Assistant also serves as the town's elected Treasurer, and is appointed Tax Collector. The Administrative Assistant is responsible for personnel and fiscal matters of the town, represents the town on outside boards and committees, provides staff support for town committees, maintains the records of and carries out the directives of the Board of Selectpersons, and responds to the concerns and inquiries of citizens.

Planning Board

The Planning Board consists of seven members appointed by the Selectpersons. The Planning Board is responsible for a variety of applications, subdivision plans, review of ordinances and ordinance amendments. The board meets once a month for regular meetings as well as any additional special meetings and public hearings.

Code Enforcement Officer/Building Inspector

The Code Enforcement Officer is appointed by the Selectpersons and is a part-time hourly employee. The CEO functions in the role of Building Inspector and acts as an alternate Plumbing Inspector. This employee is charged with enforcing and administering local land use ordinances and related state laws, including Shoreland Zoning.

Plumbing Inspector

The Plumbing Inspector (PI) is appointed by the Selectpersons and is a part-time employee. The PI is charged with permitting, inspection, and enforcement provisions contained in the Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules.

Board of Appeals

The Board of Appeals is appointed by the Selectpersons. It consists of five regular members and one alternate member, though two alternates are permitted. The Chairman of the Appeals Board is elected annually. The town Administrative Assistant serves as Secretary for the Appeals Board. The board hears and rules on appeals of the decisions of the Code Enforcement Officer and the Planning Board. It also reviews and rules on requests for variances from local land use ordinances. Citizens who wish to appeal decisions or request variances may do so by making written application. This board meets on an as-needed basis. Citizens not satisfied by the ruling of this board may file further appeals in Superior Court.

Administration

The administrative functions housed in the municipal office include tax collection, accounting, general administration, licensing, vital records, voter registration, and motor vehicle registration. The staff of the office includes three full-time employees. The records of the assessors, code enforcement officer, planning board, and appeals board are found in the municipal offices.

Community Building

The town maintains a Community Building in the former Brettuns School on Church Street. The 1,352 square foot building was constructed as a 2-room schoolhouse in 1915, and used in that capacity until 1974. Since then, it has been used as a function hall and meeting space for family gatherings, weddings and local organizations. It has also been the site of town meetings and local elections, but can no longer be used in that capacity as it fails to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Fire Protection

Livermore is served by two part-time stipend Chiefs, 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, and between 16-25 additional volunteers that are available on call. While the bulk of its funding comes from the town's operating budget, fundraising and grants constitute an important component to capital costs. Currently, the department operates out of the shared municipal building/fire station located on 10 Crash Road in Livermore. The department is presently dispatched by the Livermore Falls dispatch center and has mutual aid agreements with the neighboring communities of Livermore Falls, Turner, Jay, and Canton.

The fire station/municipal office was constructed in 1983 on the town owned, 1.6 acre lot (128' x 438'). The fire station portion is a single story facility with four drive-in apparatus bays. The station is heated, although the available heating is insufficient for winter time. Once the station doors are opened it has slow heat recovery time. It is important to have good heating in the station to ensure that the trucks stay dry and equipment does not freeze up.

The Town of Livermore Fire Department meets the current National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Insurance Services Office (ISO) standards and guidelines for the type and amount of vehicles needed to provide proper fire protection for the Town of Livermore. The ISO conduct evaluations and ratings of the fire protection provided to communities and then apply a grade on a scale of 1-10, of the Public Protection Classification (PPC) based on the ISO Fire Suppression Rating.

The current fire-fighting fleet is listed in the following table. The department owns a jaws of life that was given to them by the Jay fire department. The Livermore fire department does not have air bags, and they are currently looking for stabilizing bars to assist in the removal of persons trapped in motor vehicles as the result of traffic accidents. They have been relying on Livermore Falls to provide extrication. For water rescue and emergencies the department has a 2007, 18' Zodiac Boat, Model G380FB, that is a shared resource between Turner, Leeds, Jay, Livermore Falls, Livermore, Wilton, and Farmington.

LIVERMORE FIRE DEPARTMENT VEHICLES				
Year	Make	Model	Type	Condition
2007	Zodiac	G380FB	18' Boat	Excellent
2006	Sterling	LT9500	Tanker/Pumper Fire Truck	Excellent
2002	Freightliner	E1	Tanker Fire Truck	Good
1999	Ford	F-350	Forestry Truck	Good

Source: Town of Livermore, 2007.

Staffing of the department has remained the same since the 1980s with the exception of a fluctuating decrease in the number of volunteers. In addition to the firefighters, the department has a supportive community. Concerned citizens bring food and drinks to the fire fighters during a fire. There is a local women's group that gives money and clothing

to families that have been burned out. Fundraising is performed by the fire department in the form of bottle drives and benefit dances to raise money to purchase such things as thermal imaging cameras, a winch for the 4x4, and any other additional rescue equipment.

LIVERMORE FIRE DEPARTMENT STAFFING			
1980 - 2007			
	1980	1990	2007
Fire Chief	1	1	1
Assistant Chief	1	1	1
Captains	2	2	2
Lieutenants	2	2	2
Volunteer Firefighters	20-25	20-25	16-18
Total	26-31	26-31	22-24

Source: Livermore Fire Department, 2007.

A problem facing the department, and other volunteer departments in the region, is the ability to attract new volunteers. While the number of volunteers appears to have only decreased slightly, it should be noted that since most volunteer firefighters work outside the immediate area, the number who can answer a daytime call is limited. Departments have to rely on mutual aid towns for manpower during the daytime.

Police Protection

Currently, police protection is a mutual aid service provided by the Androscoggin County Sheriff Department rural patrol. Protection is not contractual and is paid through County taxes. Coverage is provided on a monthly rotation between the Androscoggin County Sheriff's department and the Maine State Police.

Highway Department

The Town's streets, roads, and bridges are maintained by the Livermore Highway Department.

The department is headquartered at 35 Church Street. The garage is a 72'x36' wooden structure (2,592 sq. ft.), with 4 bays and concrete flooring. Interior space is adequate to store the equipment currently used by the department, though it is not possible to walk around the dump trucks when plows are attached. The building has 2 heated bays, used for workshop space, an office and bathroom, and 2 unheated bays for storage. The department has an additional 2 bay wood tractor house at 41 Hathaway Hill Road which is used for storage.

There is also a shared use building with the transfer station for the storage of the departments winter sand/salt; the building is split into 1 bay for salt storage and the other bay for the transfer station's backhoe storage. That building is in poor condition. The

town is currently ranked Priority 3 for funding a salt and sand storage building, which means that it will be required to construct a building when state funding (33.9 percent) becomes available.

The Town has a road crew of 3 full-time employees and from of 1-3 part-time, depending on need. The full-time foreman of the department supervises departmental operations, such as road maintenance, road repair, and equipment maintenance, and is appointed by the Board of Selectpersons.

Over the years, the Town has periodically replaced major equipment.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT 2007		
2006 Econoline Lowbed Equipment Trailer	Vin#00050	Excellent Condition
1999 Chevrolet Dump Truck with Plow - H	Vin#07429	Good Condition
2001 Ford F550 Dump Truck with Plow	Vin#58516	Fair Condition
2007 International PW-w Plow and Sander	Vin#39027	Excellent Condition
2004 Sterling S-LT850 Dump Truck	Vin#5700	Good Condition
2005 JCB Tractor/Loader/Backhoe		Good Condition

Source: Town of Livermore, 2007.

Solid Waste

The site where Livermore operates their solid waste transfer station, located off of Federal Road in Livermore, was once the site of the Livermore Landfill which participated in open-pit burning. The landfill closed in 1994 and was capped in 1995. The town opened a transfer station between 1987 and 1988, which enabled an easier transition when the property no longer functioned as a landfill. Residential and commercial waste collected at the transfer station is hauled for disposal at the Norridgewock Landfill. Household recyclables are collected at the facility and processed by Oxford County Regional Solid Waste Corporation.

Residents are responsible for bringing their waste into the transfer station for free disposal, although private haulers are available on a fee-for-service basis. Private contract haulers in the area include Archie’s and Reclaim Salvage. Commercial waste is accepted at the transfer facility on a limited basis and is hauled with the Municipal solid waste to be landfilled. Bulky waste and demolition debris are accepted at the Jay Transfer Station, the disposal costs for which are paid by residents. The town has an annual contract with the Town of Jay for this service, which costs \$4,800.00.

Operating costs at the facility include tipping fees, transportation costs, landfill maintenance, overall repair/maintenance, labor, and administrative costs. For FY 2007, the operating expense for the facility was \$83,000. Livermore covers the budget expense through taxes, though it also sells recyclable metals and charges fees for the disposal of certain items, such as mercury containing devices and tires. Municipal revenue from the

Transfer Station totaled \$5,220.00 in FY 2007. Municipal recycling in calendar 2006 totaled more than 200 tons.

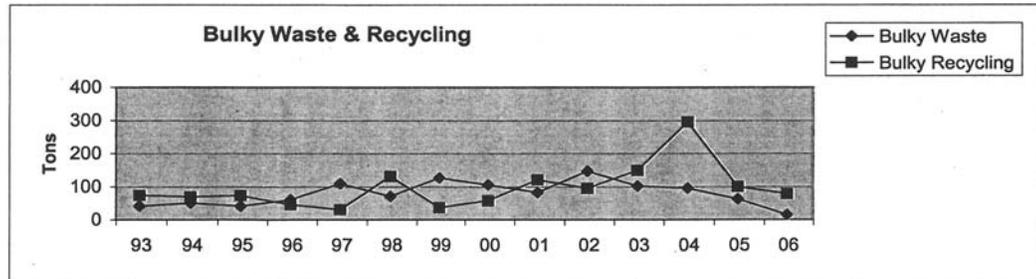
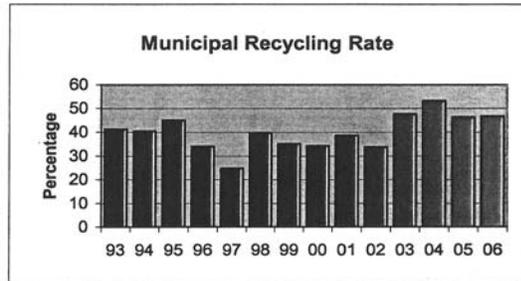
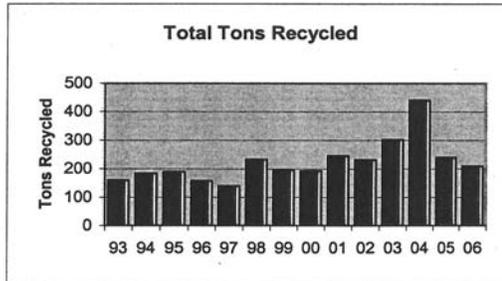
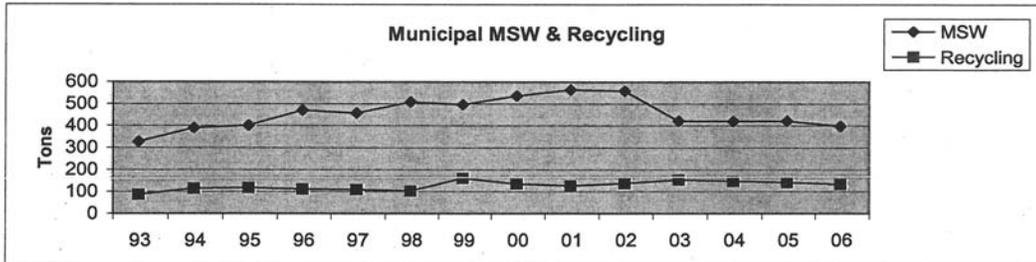
In addition to municipal solid waste and household recyclables, certain items are separated from the waste stream for recycling. This reduces the volume of material that is landfilled, thus avoiding higher disposal costs and using unnecessary landfill space. At the transfer station, tires are stockpiled for recycling, appliances and other metals are collected and recycled via commercial metal vendors. The town also operates a universal waste collection shed for the safe disposal of fluorescent bulbs, other mercury containing items and PCB ballasts, and participates in an annual Household Hazardous Waste day for the proper disposal of flammable paints, pesticides, herbicides and other toxic household chemicals.

Livermore has a mandatory residential recycling program to reduce the amount of solid waste which must be land filled as well as to reduce cost. The transfer station has a 1993 Case Loader/Backhoe for general use and maintenance at the facility. Residents sort their recyclables into individual containers which are collected by Oxford County Regional Solid Waste. Currently, cardboard, #2 plastic, tin, aluminum, newspapers, non-corrugated cardboard, office paper and glass are recycled, along with televisions, computer monitors and universal wastes.

LIVERMORE MAINE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING 1993-2006

Livermore, Maine

Year	Municipal MSW	Municipal Recycling	Bulky Waste	Bulky Recycling	Total Recycled	Total MSW	Base Recy Rate %	Adj. Recy Rate %	Municipal Expenses
93	328.3	86.9	41.6	73.3	160.1	530.0	30.2	41.2	
94	390.8	114.8	50.7	69.0	183.8	625.3	29.4	40.4	
95	402.4	117.0	41.5	72.3	189.3	633.2	29.9	44.9	
96	470.9	111.5	60.2	45.9	157.4	688.4	22.9	33.9	
97	457.7	109.2	109.0	30.4	139.6	706.3	19.8	24.8	
98	508.0	102.7	70.2	130.5	233.2	811.4	28.7	39.7	
99	496.2	159.6	125.7	36.4	196.0	817.9	24.0	35.0	
00	535.4	135.0	104.7	57.1	192.1	832.2	23.1	34.1	\$72,000
01	563.5	126.0	82.0	119.6	245.5	891.0	27.6	38.6	\$61,906
02	558.9	137.1	146.2	94.3	231.4	936.5	24.7	33.7	\$76,253
03	421.3	153.0	101.3	148.3	301.4	824.0	36.6	47.6	\$107,540
04	420.6	146.3	94.7	293.8	440.0	955.4	46.1	53.1	\$86,081
05	421.3	140.9	62.0	99.1	240.0	723.3	33.2	46.2	\$82,268
06	398.6	131.9	15.2	77.5	209.4	623.2	33.6	46.6	\$91,534



This information was produced by the Maine State Planning Office based upon data submitted by the municipality.

Education

Livermore is one of two towns that comprise School Administrative District #36. The other town in the district is Livermore Falls. The school district is a major employer, employing approximately 150 staff, district wide.

Students in grades K - 5 attend the Livermore Elementary School located at 107 Gibbs Mills Road in Livermore. All middle school (grades 6, 7 and 8) students attend Livermore Falls Middle School located at 1 Highland Avenue, in Livermore Falls, and all of the high school students attend Livermore Falls High School at 25 Cedar Street in Livermore Falls. The Superintendent’s Office and District Administration Offices are housed at 9 Cedar Street in Livermore Falls.

School enrollment of Livermore students remained consistent throughout the 10 year time span from 1995-2000. The enrollment projections for Livermore over the 10 year time frame from 2007-2017 shows a declining school age population. As was indicated in the population chapter, Livermore has and will continue to have a growing aging population, therefore, fewer young families having children. As the current students move through the system it is expected that incoming enrollment will decline. Additionally, consideration should be made to any potential families that are deciding to opt for at-home schooling, which may lower enrollment.

The school enrollment projection may be an exaggeration of the declines expected to occur in Livermore resident enrollment given the current increases in MSAD #36 attendance.

LIVERMORE STUDENT ENROLLMENTS KINDERGARTEN THROUGH GRADE 12			
Year	K-8	9-12	TOTAL
1995	266	125	391
1996	254	133	387
1997	263	122	385
1998	279	125	404
1999	255	126	381
2000	269	118	387
2001	235	132	367
2002	238	119	357
2003	246	112	358
2004	250	131	381
2005	247	114	361
2006	n/a	n/a	n/a
2007	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: MSAD #36

LIVERMORE STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS					
Year	K-5	6-8	K-8	9-12	TOTAL
2007	92	84	176	119	295
2008	85	82	167	116	283
2009	78	81	159	112	271
2010	71	80	151	108	259
2011	65	79	144	105	249
2012	60	77	137	103	240
2013	55	75	130	102	232
2014	50	74	124	100	224
2015	44	76	120	97	217
2016	39	78	117	95	212
2017	33	80	113	93	206

Source: Maine State Planning Office, 2003.

Ambulance/Medical

NorthStar Emergency Medical Service is a full service, regional emergency ambulance service associated with Franklin Community Health Network and Franklin Memorial Hospital, located in Farmington. A licensed paramedic service is on call 24 hours a day to respond to emergency calls from auto accidents, snowmobile or ATV rescue, nursing home transfers, to boating accidents. Franklin Memorial Hospital is a full-service community hospital with a 24-hour-a-day emergency room.

Livermore # of Emergency Incidents		
2005	2006	1st 7 months, 2007
192	140	89 (1)

() indicates # of life flight transport
Source: NorthStar Emergency, 2007.

Libraries

The town of Livermore is served by one public library. The Livermore Public Library Association was incorporated on May 25, 1917. The library is privately owned and supported by the community, as well as volunteer staff. Staff consists of a Librarian, Assistant Librarian, President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary. The operating hours are Tuesdays 1:00-7:00 pm and Thursdays 2:30-5:30 pm.

The library offers a variety of resources and services. There are 4 Gateway computers with internet access as well as wireless connection for laptop computers. The Livermore Public Library has over 10,000 books, ranging from fiction and non-fiction, children's books, reference materials, large print books, and audio books. Additionally, there is a wide variety of genealogical records, and historical maps of the area.

T ransportation Inventory

F indings

- ❖ There is a marked increase in road construction costs impacting Livermore's municipal budget, therefore impacting reconstruction schedules.
- ❖ As seasonal camps become year round the town is being requested to maintain private roads.

I ntroduction

The location of transportation routes is important to a community's development pattern and its overall economic well-being. Expenditures for roads are generally the second highest expenditure in town budgets, second to education. These two issues demonstrate the importance of inventorying and analyzing transportation facilities for a community. This section examines the transportation systems in Livermore.

A town's transportation system typically consists of its roadway, bridge and sidewalk network, rail and transit systems. The transportation system is extremely important to existing and future development characteristics of the town.

H ighway Classification

There are approximately 61 miles of public roads and unknown miles of private roads in Livermore. The breakdown of road mileage, by ownership and pavement status is detailed in the following chart.

Road Ownership	Mileage
Paved Local Roads	40.5
Unpaved Local Roads	1.4
<i>Total Local Road Miles</i>	<i>41.9</i>
Paved State Roads	19.1
<i>Total Public Roads</i>	<i>61.0</i>

The Maine Department of Transportation (MDOT) has classified public highways based on functions within Livermore as Arterial, Major Collector, Minor Collector or local. Brief definitions of the highway functional classifications, as used by MDOT, are as follows:

Arterial Highways: The most important travel routes in the state. These roads carry high speed, long distance traffic and attract a significant amount of federal funding. The state is responsible for road repair, resurfacing and winter maintenance on arterial highways. They usually carry interstate or U.S. Route number designations. Routes 4, 108 (west of Route 4) and the Route 108 Spur are the arterial highways in Livermore.

Major Collector Highways serve as important intra-county travel corridors which connect nearby larger towns or arterial highways. Typically the state is responsible for road repair, resurfacing and winter maintenance on these roads. Crash Road, Hathaway Road and Route 108 (east of Route 4) are the major collector highways in Livermore.

Minor Collector Highways distribute traffic to local roads and neighborhoods. The town shares the cost of road repairs with the MDOT and is responsible for winter maintenance on these roads. There are no minor collector highways in Livermore.

Local Roads: Local roads are designed primarily to serve adjacent land areas and usually carry low volumes of traffic. The town is responsible for both summer and winter maintenance of local roads.

Private Roads: There is an unknown amount of private road miles in Livermore. Owners of property fronting private roads are responsible for the road's maintenance. Typically, public services such as school bus pickup, mail deliver, municipal snowplowing and road maintenance are not available to residents on private roads.

Road Conditions

Examination of local highway conditions is important for several reasons. Road conditions can help direct future development and suggest the need for capital expenditures for reconstruction. The town has established a multi-year (2003-2010) road improvement program that establishes reconstruction (drainage, culvert, base and pavement improvements) priorities for public roads.

Typically the town requests \$200,000 annually from taxpayers and allocates those funds, plus the annual allocation from the Maine Department of Transportation through its Urban Rural Initiative Program, for the town's capital road improvements. Because construction costs have been escalating over the past couple of years, it is becoming harder for the town to maintain its road reconstruction program at current funding levels. According to the MDOT, road construction costs throughout the state have increased by an inflation rate 35% from the 2004-2005 (7/1/03-6/30/05) biennium to the 2006-2007 biennium (7/1/05-6/30/07). MDOT estimates that there will be another 10% increase into the 2008-2009 biennium (7/1/07-6/30/09).

Town roads scheduled for reconstruction in years 2003-2006 have been completed, with the exception of two segments of River Road which either have been delayed or removed from the list because of the high project costs. The town has scheduled the following roads for reconstruction in 2007-2010:

<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length</i>
<i>2007</i>		
Richmond Hill Road	Entire length	0.2 miles
Round Pond Road	Beginning at the intersection of Route 4, west to the end of Castonguay's	0.8 miles
Turkey Lane	North end to Route 108	0.3 miles
Total Miles		3.0 miles
<i>2008</i>		
Waters Hill Road	Beginning at the intersection of Norland Road, north to Route 4	1.5 miles
Stonewall Drive		0.3 miles
Norlands Road	Beginning at the intersection of the Waters Hill Road, east to the Gibbs Mill Road intersection	1.2 miles
Total Miles		3.0 miles
<i>2009</i>		
Whites Corner Road	Beginning at the intersection of Route 4, to the end	0.3 miles
Hinkley Road	Beginning at the intersection with Route 4, to the end	0.4 miles
Coolidge/Lincoln Street	Loop off River Road	0.3 miles
School House Hill	Beginning at the intersection of River Road, to Route 4	0.4 miles
Botka Road	Beginning at the intersection with Route 4, to the top of hill	0.5 miles
Total Miles		1.9 miles
<i>2010</i>		
Bear Mountain Road	Beginning at Post Office to Route 108	0.2 miles
Route 108	intersection west to the end	0.6 miles
Leavitt Road	Beginning at the intersection of Route 108, east to the end	0.7 miles
Fish Meadow Road	Beginning at the intersection of Gibbs Mill Road, to the end	1.0 miles
Total Miles		3.0 miles

A relatively new issue facing the town is demand from property owners to have the town assume maintenance responsibilities on private roads. As seasonal camps are converted to year-round residences, there is greater desire on the part of these homeowners to receive municipal services on their roads as do residents who live on public roads. Currently, the town has easements from the owners of six (6) private roads to allow for maintenance on these roads (1.6 miles). In order for the town to consider accepting maintenance responsibilities on a private road, the road must meet the minimum construction standards outlined in the Town of Livermore Subdivision Ordinance.

No highway projects have been identified in the MDOT 2004-2009 Six-Year Plan in Livermore. Currently, it is MDOT policy to draw from the list of projects in the Six-Year Plan for development and preparation of each biennial Capital Work Program. Substantial investment has been made in the recent past to reconstruct and upgrade all of Route 4 through town. The Biennial Capital Work Plan for Fiscal Years 2008-2009 identifies two projects in Livermore: Highway Resurfacing of 0.85 miles of Canton Road and Highway Resurfacing of 4.39 miles of Crash Road in Livermore and Jay. No reconstruction is anticipated on state highways in Livermore in the next biennium.

Motor Vehicle Crash Data

The Maine Department of Transportation (MDOT) maintains records of all reportable crashes involving at least \$1,000 damage or personal injury. A report entitled “Maine Accident Report Summary” provides information relating to the location and nature of motor vehicle crashes. One element of the summary report is the identification of “Critical Rate Factor” (CRF), which is a statistical comparison to similar locations in the state. Locations with CRFs of 1.0 or greater and with more than eight crashes within a three-year period are classified as “High Crash Locations” (HCLs).

Based upon information provided by MDOT for the period January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2005, there were two locations in Livermore with a CRF greater than 1.00 and eight or more crashes.

MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH SUMMARY DATA – 1/1/03 through 12/31/05		
HIGH CRASH LOCATION		
Crash Location	# of Crashes	CRF
Route 4, Bridge #2103 at Brettuns Pond	8	1.45
Route 108, between Shackley Hill Road and Canton townline	8	1.00

Route 4 Corridor Safety Study

At the request of the Androscoggin County Sheriff’s Department, the Maine Department of Transportation published the *Route 4 Corridor Safety Study* in 1999. The study analyzed crash characteristics on Route 4, between Lake Shore Drive in Auburn and the Livermore/Livermore Falls town line, for the three-year time period of January 1, 1995-December 31, 1997. The study compared crash characteristics found on Route 4 with crash characteristics found on similar sections of roadway in the general area of Route 4 and with the statewide averages for all road types.

Results from the study revealed that the Route 4 study section experienced a lower than expected crash rate when compared to similar arterials and statewide average rates. However, the severity of the crashes on Route 4 were significantly greater than expected. The fatal crash ration (fatal crashes/total crashes) was nearly four times that of the statewide average. The percentage of crashes that involved a personal injury was 9% higher than the statewide average and was higher than any other roadway section studied.

The 1999 study was updated in 2001 and included a comparable review of crash data for the time period of January 1, 1998-December 31, 2000. While the vast majority of the fatal crashes occurred in Turner during this six-year time period, there was one fatal crash on Route 4 between 1995-1997 and no fatal crashes between 1998-2000 in Livermore. One-quarter of the crashes involving incapacitating injuries in the corridor between 1995-2000 occurred in Livermore.

The 1999 study included eight recommendations that can be made to enhance the safety of the Route 4 corridor. One of these recommendations is to “establish access control guidelines to prevent the installation of drives at improper locations, and consider relocating existing drives where practical”.

Although the state legislature adopted access management standards for rural state and state-aid roads in 2001, subsequent amendments have resulted in the granting of waivers for many different situations which may result in reduced effectiveness of these standards. It may be useful in protecting the safety and mobility of travelers on all of Livermore’s roads for the town to consider adopting the state’s access management regulations locally, without allowing for the full range of waivers allowable by the state. Doing so could result in well planned, safe siting of new driveways and intersections in Livermore.

Highway Capacities

MDOT maintains traffic volume data for several roadways in Livermore. MDOT has conducted annual average daily traffic (AADT) counts for a select number of locations in Livermore. The following table presents this information for selected locations:

Location	2003	2006
State Route 4, south of Route 108 Spur (Canton Road)	10,430	9,610
State Route 4, north of State Route 108	6,700	5,530
State Route 4/108, west of State Route 4	7,550	6,670
State Route 4, southwest of Water Hill Road	7,050	6,020
State Route 4, south of Hathaway Hill Road	7,220	6,820
State Route 4, south of River Road	5,500	5,180
River Road, southeast of Route 4	---	770
River Road, southeast of Route 108	290	300
Norlands Road, north of Strickland Road	550	560
Crash Road, north of Hathaway Hill Road	2,950	2,430
Route 108 Spur, northwest of State Route 4	4,060	3,890
State Route 108, north of Route 108 Spur	4,680	4,530
State Route 108, south of Norlands Road	1,250	1,070
State Route 108, east of Turkey Lane	1,220	1,280

Bridge Network

The bridge inventory and classification system of public bridges in Livermore has been established by MDOT. The following information has been provided by MDOT, however it should be noted that the data are from 2003 and may not accurately reflect the current condition of the public bridges in Livermore. Updated bridge information will be posted to the MDOT website (<http://www.maine.gov/mdot/brmgmt/counties/oxford2.pdf>) at a later date.

Livermore Bridge Inventory and Classification

Bridge Name	Capital/Maintenance Responsibility	FSR %*	Location	Structure Class	Length (Feet)	Sub-structure Condition	Super-structure Condition	Deck Condition	Wearing Surface	Paint
Androscoggin River	MDOT	76	0.1 mile westerly of Route 17	Bridge on State Highway	409	Good	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Fair	10-25% Failed
Brettuns Pond	MDOT	40.6	1 mile westerly of the Junction of Route 108	Minor Span on State Highway	14	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Martin Stream #1	MDOT	81.2	0.1 mile northwest of the southerly junction of Route 4	State Highway	38	Good	Good	Good	Very Good	N/A
Martin Stream #1	MDOT	78.9	70-feet northerly of the junction of Butter Hill Road	State Highway	39	Good	Very Good	Good	Good	N/A

According to the MDOT bridge data, Brettuns Pond Bridge has the worst sufficiency rating of all public bridges in Livermore. MDOT defines the Sufficiency Rating of a bridge as “a numeric indicator of the overall value of the sufficiency of the bridge. A rating will be from 0 to 100 (100=best, 0=worst). Federal Sufficiency Rating is computed with a federally supplied formula using an array of condition and inventory data. The formula is used to identify bridges eligible for federal funding. Federal sufficiency rating includes both structural deficiencies as well as functional obsolescence. This rating gives an overall value of the sufficiency of the bridge. Since functional obsolescence (too narrow or low weight capacity) may account for a large portion of the rating, do not assume that a low sufficiency rating means the bridge could fail”.

Sidewalk System

There are no public sidewalks in Livermore and none are being planned.

Access Management

In 2000, the Maine legislature adopted LD 2550, An Act to Ensure Cost Effective & Safe Highways in Maine. The purpose of this act is to assure the safety of the traveling public, protect highways against negative impacts on highway drainage systems, preserve mobility and productivity, and avoid long-term costs associated with constructing new highway capacity. The act is intended; to conserve state highway investment, enhance productivity, manage highway capacity, maintain rural arterial speed, promote safety and conserve air, water and land resources.

The rules established as a result of this Act, apply to new or modified curb openings (driveways and entrances) on rural state and state-aid highways which have 5,000, average, annual daily traffic (AADT) for at least 50% of its length. The standards regulate corner clearances, drainage, driveway spacing, driveway widths, parking, shared driveways and sight distance. The rules define certain arterial highways according to such characteristics as posted speeds, traffic volume, crash rates, etc.

A “Mobility Arterial” is defined as a non-urban compact arterial that has a posted speed limit of 40 M.P.H. or more and is part of an arterial corridor located between urban

compact areas or “service centers” that has 5,000, average, annual daily traffic for at least 50% of its length. MDOT has identified the entire length of Route 4 in Livermore as a Mobility Arterial.

A “Retrograde Arterials” are mobility arterials where the access-related crash-per-mile rate exceeds the 1999 statewide average for arterials of the same posted speed limit. In addition to meeting the standards for mobility arterials, mitigation measures will be required along retrograde arterials before new curb openings will be permitted by MDOT. MDOT has identified portions of Route 4 in Livermore as a Retrograde Arterial.

Commuter Patterns

Consideration of commuter patterns is important to a community like Livermore that does not attract a significant number of employees to its town. According to 2000 U.S. Census Journey to Work data, the vast majority of Livermore workers commute to jobs outside of town. Journey to Work data identify where people work, how they get to work, how long it takes to get from their home to their usual workplace, when they leave home to go to their usual workplace, and if they carpooling.

Of the 1,020 workers in Livermore in 2000, only 134 works in Livermore; the remainder commutes to other communities. More people travel to Jay (133), Lewiston (141) and Auburn (122) than to any other community. The number of workers traveling out of town to work is detailed in the following chart: (please refer to the economy chapter for further information).

Work Location	# Workers	Work Location	# Workers	Work Location	# Workers	Work Location	# Workers
Jay	166	South Portland	12	Norway	6	Hallowell	4
Lewiston	141	Westbrook	11	Greenville	6	Biddeford	4
Livermore	134	Lisbon	10	Wellington	6	Wicomico Co. MD	4
Auburn	122	Canton	9	Portland	5	Greene	3
Livermore Falls	78	Buckfield	7	Scarborough	5	Brunswick	3
Farmington	55	Saco	7	Windham	5	Farmingdale	3
Turner	46	Mecklenburg Co. NC	7	Kingfield	5	Fryeburg	3
Rumford	42	Falmouth	6	Greenwood	5	Mexico	3
Augusta	27	Eustis	6	Hollis	5	Madison	3
Leeds	19	Wilton	6	Madison Co. KY	4	Poland	2
Winthrop	15	Dixfield	6	Sabattus	4		

Park & Ride Facilities

There are no official MDOT Park & Ride facilities in Livermore. Additionally, there are no MDOT park & ride facilities on Route 4, between Auburn and Wilton. In January 2004, the Maine Department of Transportation and Maine Turnpike Authority jointly published a report (*Maine's Park & Ride lots: Evaluation and Strengthening the System*) which recognized that, although there are no “official” park & ride lots on Route 4 between Auburn and Wilton, there are several “informal” park & ride lots. The existence of informal park & ride lots along Route 4 between Auburn and Wilton demonstrate that there are individuals traveling in and through Livermore that are willing to carpool or vanpool to work.

The Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments' (AVCOG) Regional Strategic Transportation Investments, adopted by the AVCOG Executive Committee in October 2006, identify the establishment of an official MDOT Park & Ride lots on Route 4, between Auburn and Wilton, as a high-priority transportation investment over the next 20 years.

Rail Lines

There are no active rail lines in Livermore.

Public Transit

Existing Service: Western Maine Transportation Services, Inc. (WMTS) provides “paratransit” and fixed-route transportation services to residents of Androscoggin, Franklin and Oxford Counties. Door-to-door (a.k.a. “paratransit”) and fixed-route services are available to the general public. WMTS also provides human service transportation, including MaineCare (Medicaid) trips, to all destinations.

The types/purposes of rides provided by WMTS vary depending upon the rider’s needs. The greatest number of rides are for medical appointments and pre-school developmental services (e.g. speech therapy, occupational therapy, etc.). Other trip purposes include shopping, employment, to visit friends or relatives, to get to the senior meal site in Wilton, for personal reasons (e.g. hairdresser, etc.).

Ridership of Livermore and Livermore Falls residents on WMTS buses over the past eight years is shown in the following table:

Livermore & Livermore Falls	Census	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998
Livermore	2,106	822	517	422	612	1,120	1,064	751	826	882
Livermore Falls	1,626	2,913	2,413	2,365	2,379	2,695	1,505	1,430	2,756	2,163
TOTALS	5,732	3,735	2,930	2,787	2,991	3,815	2,569	2,181	3,582	3,045

Several not-for-profit agencies also provide transit services to clients and customers, including Community Concepts, Inc., Rural Community Action Ministry, and Seniors Plus. These agencies are not considered to be public transit providers and may not be able to meet the needs of all residents in need of transit services.

Future Service: In 2004, MDOT contracted with WMTS and Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments (AVCOG) to do a feasibility study on three public transit services in the greater Farmington area. One of those services is a seasonal fixed-route public transit service between Lewiston/Auburn and Carrabassett Valley. It was determined that this service would be feasible through the winter season, that the service schedule should be integrated with the existing transit services in Carrabassett Valley, and it should connect riders to passenger rail service when that is re-established in Auburn.

It is anticipated that this seasonal service will be supported by seasonal employees, tourists, University of Maine at Farmington Ski Industries Students, and senior citizens. Downtown Kingfield was identified as a potential location for a bus stop for this transit service.

The feasibility study identified the Livermore Town Office and Berry Hill as potential bus stops on the Lewiston/Auburn-Farmington daily route.

Aviation

There are no public airports in Livermore. General aviation services are available at the public airports in Auburn and Augusta, and at a private airport in Turner.

Fiscal Capacity

Findings & Conclusions

- ❖ **Property taxes are the largest source of town revenues. Property tax collection increased by approximately \$301,512 or 18% from 2002 to 2007.**
- ❖ **Total municipal expenditures increased by approximately \$553,066 or 23% in the six-year period between 2002 and 2007.**

Introduction

Fiscal capacity refers to a community's ability to meet current and future needs through public expenditures. Over the next ten years, there will be demands to improve and/or expand various municipal services, facilities and equipment. Demands may include new or improved roads, public facilities, major rolling equipment and/or recreation areas. The comprehensive plan will make various recommendations requiring public investment. These recommendations must be considered in light of Livermore's fiscal capacity - its ability to finance such improvements.

Valuation and Mil Rate

Between fiscal years 1997 and 2007, the local assessed valuation increased at an annual average rate of about 0.6%. Between fiscal years 2001 and 2007, state valuation annual rate increased at about 0.5%. From 2000 to 2007 local assessed valuation increased by 55.8 million, an annual average rate of 0.6%. Over the same time period, state valuation increased by approximately \$55,450,000.

Valuation and Mil Rate Fiscal Years 1997, 2000-2005					
Fiscal Year/April, 1 - March, 31	Livermore Assessed Valuation/Land, Buildings, Utility & Transmission	Livermore Assessed Valuation/ Personal Property	Total Valuation Livermore	State Valuation	Livermore Mil Rate
1996/1997	75,602,034	16,353,176	91,955,210	97,200,000	15.60
1999/2000	73,120,859	16,379,998	89,500,857	102,400,000	17.00
2000/2001	74,437,887	16,388,869	90,826,756	103,750,000	18.30
2001/2002	75,056,896	16,412,248	91,469,144	109,550,000	17.80
2002/2003	76,474,183	16,405,980	92,880,163	113,150,000	19.50
2003/2004	78,162,941	15,362,470	93,525,411	123,050,000	19.50
2004/2005 ¹	130,032,330	15,190,310	145,222,640	126,250,000	14.10
2005/2006 ²	128,011,212	15,164,187	143,175,399	147,950,000	13.80
2006/2007	130,230,928	15,128,387	145,359,315	165,000,000	13.80

¹Full municipal revaluation implemented by town

² 2005 Town revaluation applied by Maine State Revenue Services to State Valuation. Also, increased Homestead Exemption reduced taxable valuation.

Source: Town of Livermore Annual Reports and Maine State Revenue Services

Revenue

The largest source of revenue for the town is property taxes. Property tax collection increased by approximately \$301,512 or 18% from 2002 to 2007.

Other major consistent sources of revenues are excise and non-property taxes and intergovernmental funds. Excise taxes collected increased from \$264,125 in 2002 to \$331,575 in 2007. Intergovernmental revenues are primarily comprised of state revenue sharing, homestead exemption, local road assistance, and general assistance reimbursement. The largest is from state revenue sharing.

Municipal Revenues						
Fiscal Year	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Property Taxes	1,682,044	1,627,584	1,797,141	1,830,723	2,015,738	1,983,556
Excise Taxes	264,125	281,293	282,067	304,348	318,278	331,575
Licenses and fees	18,403					
Intergovernmental Revenues	383,485	306,136	279,794	420,480	462,494	527,869
Charges for Services				43,906		
Misc.	27,947	209,700	129,697	131,496	78,682	55,622
TOTAL	2,376,004	2,424,713	2,488,699	2,730,953	2,875,192	2,898,622

Source: Town of Livermore Annual Reports

Expenditures

Total municipal expenditures increased by approximately \$553,066 or 23% in the six-year period between 2002 and 2007. Expenditures for public works accounted for over half of the increase of expenditure or \$345,274. Other categories that have increased included general government, education, and outside agencies.

Expenditures						
Category	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
General Government	146,643	216,316	241,292	325,938	306,775	283,165
Protection and Sanitation	120,228					
Public Safety		26,959	208,043	164,066	161,698	193,503
Recreation & Culture	4,431	8,089	14,301	10,274	17,055	9,402
Health and Welfare	11,193	2,103	5,380	1,789	2,078	2,424
Public works	178,664	509,797	436,735	655,167	283,234	523,938
Education	1,465,045	1,491,871	1,558,165	1,556,828	1,651,064	1,583,416
County Tax	128,172	132,714	154,461	152,519	152,546	142,350
Cemeteries	10,662	14,408	12,870	14,337	26,390	32,841
Library	5,700	5,700	5,500	5,500	6,000	6,000
Transfer Station		76,253	107,540	86,081	82,267	91,534
Debt Service	518			41,885	53,096	50,539
Outside Agencies	2,205	13,192	8,651	8,651	8,651	9,873
Unclassified				1,429	25,779	1,715
Capital	304,173					
Total	2,377,634	2,497,402	2,752,938	3,024,464	2,776,633	2,930,700

1. Accounting methods changed that placed more accounts in the unclassified category.

Source: Town of Livermore Annual Reports

Capital Projects

Capital projects include items such as road construction, equipment acquisition, and major building improvements. Road construction is funded through current taxes, and the town also designates all of its state road aid for this purpose. Equipment, such as plow trucks, is funded mainly through municipal debt and, in recent years, the town has funded all building improvements through its annual budgets. The town's philosophy has been to fund equipment purchases over the duration of their useful life rather than set aside reserves for major expenditures.

Municipal Debt

Municipal debt has been used to finance equipment purchases. As of June 30, 2007, total municipal debt outstanding totaled \$305,207.00.

Fiscal Capacity

A community's fiscal capacity is based upon the ability to pay normal municipal operating costs, including education, public works, public safety and finance major capital expenditures compared with the ability of the tax base to support such costs. Livermore does have significant borrowing power based on the maximums established in state law. Future borrowing for capital expenditures should be based upon projected valuation increases, both property value appreciation and new construction, and their impact upon individual taxpayers.

Outdoor Recreation Resources

Findings

- ❖ Many types of outdoor recreation facilities and activities are available in Livermore.
- ❖ The Washburn-Norlands Living History Center provides a unique live-in experience to those who want to live as early Maine settlers did.

Introduction

Recreation opportunities both organized and unstructured are important elements of Livermore's quality of life. Livermore provides quality outdoor recreation opportunities. There are a variety of recreation areas that range from private to municipal owned. They include walking areas, sports fields/court, a nature preserve area, and a golf course.

Public Recreation Facilities

There are two boat launching facilities with hard surface ramps on Long and Round Ponds which are owned and maintained by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. Along with access for launching motor boats, other activities include canoeing, kayaking, swimming, fishing, and nature observation. North of Long and Round Ponds off of River Road, Maple Lane becomes Tolly Wolly Road, offering a 477 acre area for nature observation managed by the Department of inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

A public boat ramp is also located on Brettuns Pond which offers access to approximately 165 acres for fishing, and boating, as well as having a public beach for swimming. Bartlett Pond, along with the presence of the Androscoggin River and numerous brooks and streams also enables a plethora of fishing opportunities and other water recreation in Livermore.

The Perley Recreation Fields are available for various recreations such as baseball, softball, soccer, basketball, or field hockey. There is also the 17 acre Pines Conservation area, accessed from the Round Pond boat launch, which is state owned and maintained by the town.

The Livermore Cemetery Committee received grant funding from the USDA Forest Service, Urban and Community Forestry Program. The Project Canopy Grant was initially rewarded to Livermore in 2005 to plant trees on public properties as part of the town's efforts to improve the health and quality of its community forest. In 2007 the

Livermore Cemetery Committee received another Project Canopy Planting and Maintenance Grant which enables them to plant new trees, maintain existing trees, remove brush, and label trees on town public property for educational and recreational purposes. Currently, the committee is working on mounting identification/educational tree placards. The project is ongoing at this point, but at final completion there will be information available at the municipal office (refer to Appendix A).

The Livermore Birthday Party is a tribute to the town held annually featuring a boat parade on Long Pond. All boats are welcome to join in the occasion and Lakeshore Motel and Restaurant allows direct access to the lake.

School Owned Facilities

The Livermore Elementary School off of Gibbs Mill Road has 1/8 of an acre that includes a playground.

Privately Owned Facilities

Privately owned facilities in Livermore include the Rol-Lin Hills Campground at 189 Hathaway Hill Road. The campground which sits amidst plentiful recreational possibilities has 30 tent sites plus restroom facilities, a small store, laundry facilities, a pool and group area, and pets are welcome. The Guesthouse at Lakeshore located at 694 Federal Road along Route 4 offers cottage rentals and a restaurant on Long Pond with direct access to fishing and kayak rentals. The Maple Lane Inn and Golf Club located on Maple Lane in Livermore, is a 9-hole public golf course which plays to a par 70. Activities at the golf course available in the winter months include ice-skating, and cross-country skiing.

The Barnyard All-Terrain Park on Route 108 offers a variety of potential year round events with onsite camping. Additional recreational ideas include pick-your-own apples and other activities from the areas farms; including Boothby and Shackley Orchards.

Although located in Jay, Spruce Mountain ski slope is a shared facility to Jay, Livermore, and Livermore Falls. The ski mountain offers 11 trails with 3 rope lifts, as well as offering cross country ski trails, snowshoeing, and ski classes for all ages. Spruce Mountain ski area has also been the location for the 4th of July fireworks display.

Additionally, there is a small fenced in playground (approximately 100'x100') located at 1456 Federal Road along Route 4 which is privately owned but open for public use.

Hunting

Residents and non residents seek game animals in many rural areas of Livermore. Game animals include deer, bear, upland birds and turkey.

Unique Resources and Events

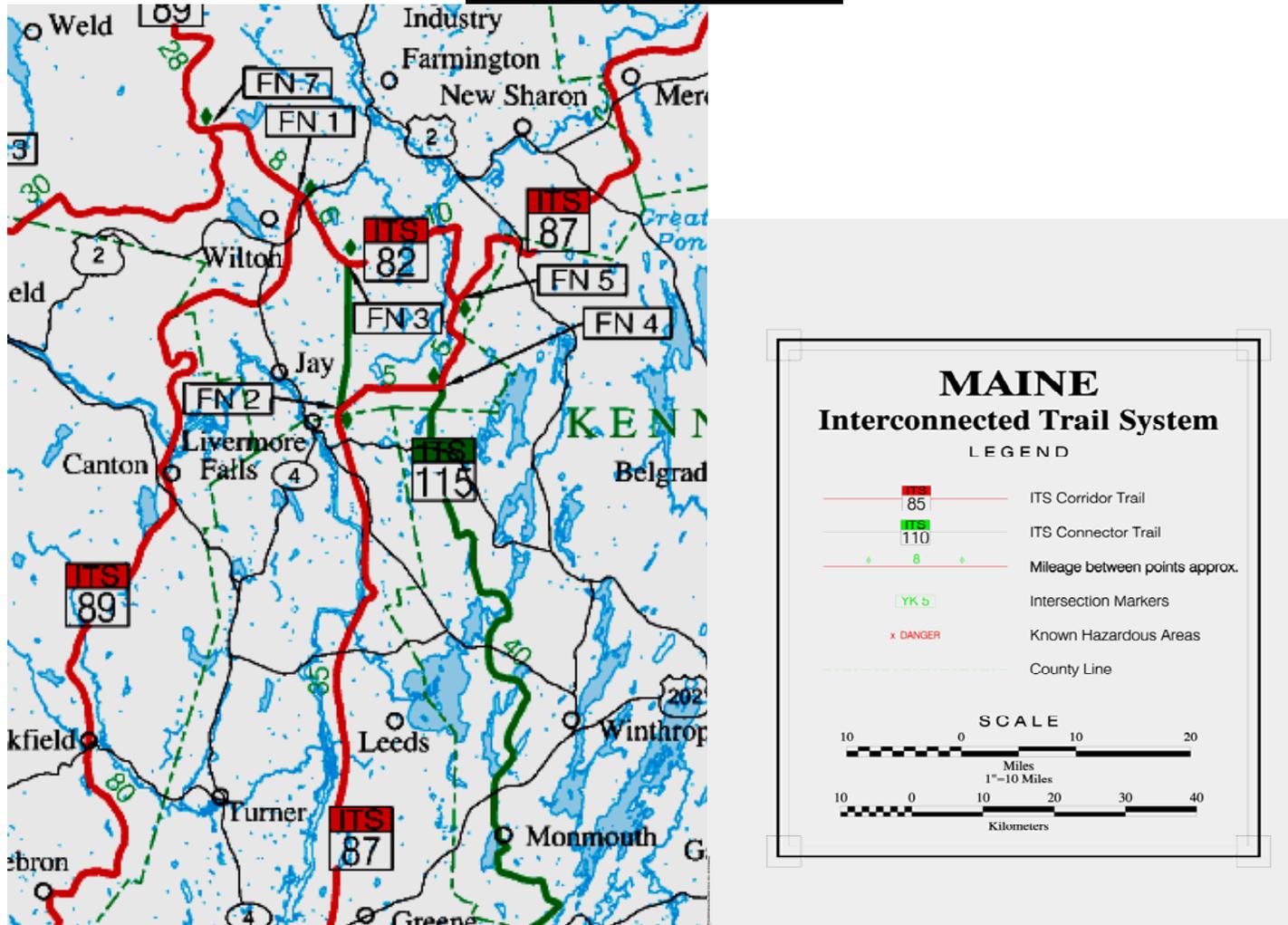
The Washburn-Norlands Living History Center in Livermore offers a fantastic opportunity to experience life as it was in 18th and 19th century Maine. Norlands Farm offers various interactive educational programs for all grade levels. The living history center is open to the public year round. Throughout the year there are varying activities such as hayrides, maple sugaring, living history demonstrations, conferences, and tours, along with their educational programs and a host of other goings-on.

Open Farms Day Farms with participating farmers occurs July 23rd among over 95 farms throughout Maine that opens to the public and offers activities, demonstrations, tours, displays, and product sales. Norlands Living History Center participates in Open Farms Day to offer what life was like in Maine during 1870 when farming was still a primary economic endeavor in America. Interactive demonstrations include washing the laundry or putting up the harvest. Norlands Farm is located at 290 Norlands Road off of Route 108 in Livermore.

Snowmobile & ATV Clubs

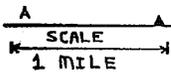
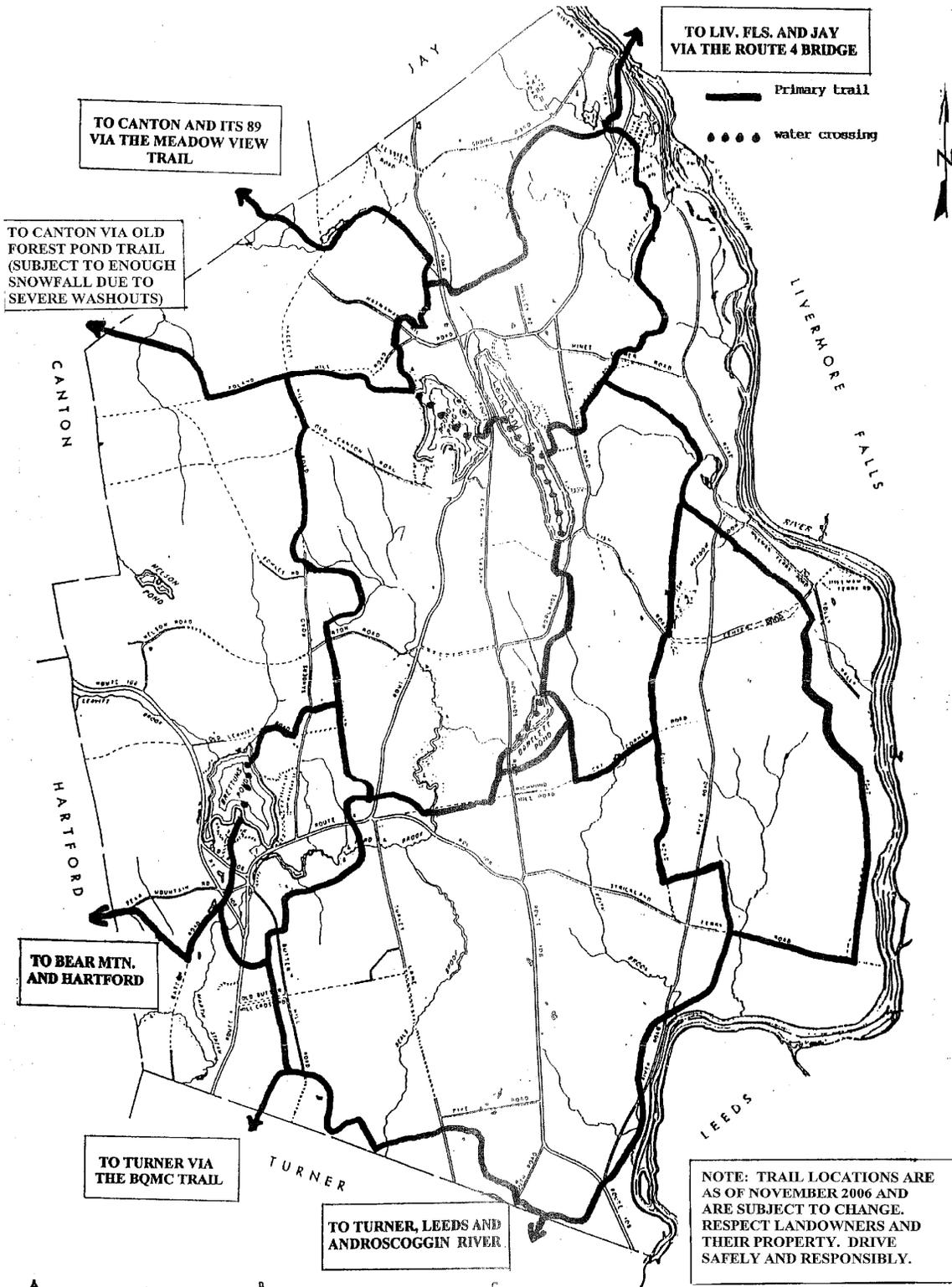
The Livermore Trail Blazers Snowmobile Club at 10 Crash Road maintains local trails and works with land owners to maintain the trail system (please refer to the maps below). The Brettuns Wheelers ATV Club at 94 Boothby Road has access to 8.59 miles of trail in Livermore. The ATV club also hosts an annual fishing derby and motorcycle race.

MAINE ITS TRAIL



Source: Maine Snowmobile Association, 2007

RIDE RIGHT-RIDE SLOW-RIDE SAFE



LIVERMORE TRAIL BLAZERS SNOWMOBILE CLUB

Town of Livermore
Comprehensive Plan 2008
Section II: Inventory and Analysis

Recreation Facility Needs Analysis

Current outdoor recreation facilities have been assessed based on recognized facility standards. These standards should be used as a guide to currently needed facilities. This analysis is based on facilities owned by the Town of Livermore and SAD # 36 in Livermore.

Outdoor Recreation Facilities and Needs			
Type of Facility	Recommended Standards per 1000 pop.	Existing Facilities	Current Surplus/(Deficiency) ^(A)
Neighborhood Playground	B	2	0
Community Recreation Area (12-25 acres)	B	1	0
Community Park (100+ acres)	B	0	0
Baseball Diamond (90 ft. base paths)	0.16	0	-1
Softball/Little League Diamond*	0.75	2	0
Basketball Court* (2 hoops)	0.50	1	0
Tennis Court*	0.67	0	-1
Multi purpose Field (Football, Soccer, Field Hockey)*	0.50	1	1
Swimming Area (square feet)	3,200	2	0
Ice Skating Area* (square feet)	5,000	0	-1
Picnic Table	2	6	+4
Nature Study Area	1	1	0

^A Based on a 2005 population of: 2,202

^B Standards are as follows:

Neighborhood playgrounds, for towns with a population greater than 1,000, should be within ½ mile of housing concentrations of 50 or more homes and include playgrounds, basketball courts, play fields, etc.;

Community recreation area, 12-25 acres, for towns with a population greater than 5,000, developed with ballfields, tennis courts, swimming facilities, ice skating, etc.;

Community park, 100+ acres, for towns with a population greater than 5,000, largely undeveloped for walking, cross country skiing, nature study, etc.

* Minimum one per Town.

Critical Natural Resources

Findings and Conclusions

- ❖ **Livermore has about 4,889 acres of Farmland of Statewide Importance.**
- ❖ **Water is one of Livermore's most important natural resources.**

General

The Town of Livermore is located in the northern portion of Androscoggin County. It is bounded by the towns of Turner, Leeds, Livermore Falls, Canton, and Hartford. The town encompasses around 25,600 acres, or 40 square miles. Much of the countryside is hilly with numerous elevations between 700 and 900 feet, with the highest point being Shackley Hill at an elevation above sea level of 1,120 feet, and the lowest point being the area along the Androscoggin River with an elevation of about 300 feet.

Livermore is rich in natural resources. We have four major ponds ranging from 18 to 209 acres, one major river, and three significant brooks. The cumulative drainage area of these waterways is 58,560 acres or 91.5 square miles. The cumulative drainage area extends into land area outside of Livermore into the surrounding neighboring communities. Approximately 80% of the town is wooded. We enjoy significant wildlife and have scattered deer wintering areas and waterfowl and wading bird habitats, as well as two distinct areas designated as essential habitats for the bald eagle threatened species.

The following sections address, in detail, the natural resources of our town.

Soils

Soils constitute one of the most important resources of any locale. Soil types define the ability of man to effectively use land for agriculture, road, and building purposes. Any land use which is incompatible with the underlying soil properties leads to environmental degradation and increased costs of development and maintenance.

Soils in Livermore are the result of processes from the last glacier in Maine which melted about 12,500 years ago. Knowing the soil types which exist within areas provides insight of best use practices of that particular resource. The soil structure in the Livermore area is composed of two general soil units; Basal till and Glaciofluival.

The first is Skerry-Hermon-Monadnock-Colonel soils, which are explained generally as loamy and sandy soils with till mostly from granite, gneiss, and schist. There are commonly, stones and boulders that occupy the surface. This soil type constitutes approximately 5% of the total land area in Maine. These soils are mostly forested. Any areas cleared of trees and stones are generally used for hay, pasture, or residential uses.

The other general soil type in Livermore is that of Adams-Croghan-Naumburg. This soil type is primarily sandy soils formed in Glaciofluvial materials of granite, gneiss, and metasandstone. With this particular soil type surface stones and boulders are generally absent. Additionally, this soil only constitutes roughly 2% of the total land area in Maine. These soils are also mostly forested and may be used for hay, pastureland, or urban to residential development.

To facilitate land use planning, in rural areas, a system to rank the soils potential for low density residential development has been created. The soils potentials are developed by considering the type of corrective measures needed to overcome soil limitations for single-family homes with subsurface waste disposal and paved roads in a typical subdivision development and the local costs associated with corrective measures (such as fill, site preparation, blasting, etc.) Each soil has been given its own potential, but to simplify planning, soils are identified within a three category classification system (very high to high potential, medium potential, and low to very low potential). Only a small portion, approximately 8%, of the land area has a very high-high rating, about 59% has a medium rating and 34% a low to very low rating.

Wetlands

Wetlands are an extremely important natural resource. Such areas provide temporary storage of large quantities of storm water runoff, helping to reduce flooding and erosion; purify water by filtration and chemical/biological reactions; and provide habitats for wildlife (mammals, fish, birds, reptiles, and amphibians), insects, and plants. The need to protect these areas cannot be compromised because even the slightest alteration of wetlands can seriously affect their natural functions.

The United States Department of Interior has published a series of National Freshwater Wetlands Maps which identify wetlands as small as two acres in size. Major wetland areas in Livermore are generally associated with Ford, Beals, and Keith Brooks. Smaller wetland areas are scattered across the town in lower flat locations. The majority of wetland areas within Livermore are forested wetland.

Floodplains

Every year, floods destroy millions of dollars worth of property throughout America. Flooding problems also occur in Livermore, especially along the Androscoggin River and Beals, Ford, and Keith Brooks, as well as sections of Fish Meadow Brook. Proper planning and construction are needed to insure that property is not destroyed and in particular floods are not made more severe due to construction and filling of floodplains.

For planning purposes, the 100-year floodplain is most commonly used. The 100-year floodplain includes land adjacent to a watercourse which is subject to inundation from a flood having at least a 1% chance of occurring in any one year. Stated another way, these lands have a 100 percent chance of flooding within a 100-year period. (It should be noted that the 100-year flood can certainly occur more than once in a 100-year period.)

The most notable floods on the Androscoggin River in the recent past occurred in March 1936, March 1953, and April 1987. The 1936, 1953, 1987, and 2003 floods have been estimated at 50 year, 100 year and greater than 100 year floods.

Livermore participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. As of June 30, 2007, there were 12 flood insurance policies issued with an insured value of \$1,524,200. As of June 30, 2007, there have been two pay outs to flood insurance policy holders in Livermore for a total of \$2,423.

Surface Water Resources

The Town of Livermore is blessed with an abundance of water resources. We receive approximately 54 inches of precipitation in an average year. This moisture is dissipated through surface runoff, absorption into the ground, and evaporation. The surface runoff provides stream habitat for game fish and delights the spirit of our residents as they view our many waterways.

Livermore has three relatively good size ponds which are Round, Long, and Brettuns; in addition, there are two very small ponds; Nelson to the west and Bartlett Pond located centrally in the town, all which collectively total 582 acres. Long Pond at 209 acres offers a wide range of recreational uses; along with Brettuns Pond at 166 acres and Round Pond at 161 acres. Additionally, Bartlett Pond is 28 acres and Nelson Pond, 18 acres.

The Androscoggin River waterway is the fourth largest river in Maine, draining 10% of the State. This river is fed not only by runoff from a wide region to our north, but also by a major sand and gravel aquifer stretching along its shores. It serves as habitat for fish, waterfowl, and wading birds as well as canoeing recreation for our residents.

The land area that contributes water to a particular stream, river, pond, or lake is known as its watershed. Watershed boundaries are identified by connecting points of highest elevation around a body of water--that is, all the land within the watershed drains to the

body of water, and all the land outside the watershed drain somewhere else. Rain and snow falling within this area eventually flow by gravity in surface runoff, streams, and ground water to the lake, pond, stream, or river which is the lowest point in the watershed.

Development activities, such as house and road construction, timber harvesting, and agricultural practices, disturb the land that is drained to ponds streams and ground water-- in other words, the watershed. The disturbed and developed land contributes pollutants and other substances to the pond; in turn, lake water quality is degraded. Activity anywhere in the watershed, even miles away, has the potential to impact lake water quality. Of the myriad of substances that can be carried to the lake from its watershed, phosphorus is of primary concern. Phosphorus is a natural element that clings to soil particles and organic matter. All ponds have the ability to absorb some phosphorus before there is an adverse impact on the quality of the lake. However, when the phosphorus load to the lake becomes too great, the phosphorus acts as a fertilizer and causes algae to flourish. An abundance of algae turns the lake green and blocks sunlight to deeper levels.

Using monitoring data, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection has calculated the amount of additional phosphorus that would produce a 1 part per billion (1 ppb) increases in each pond's phosphorous concentration.

LAKE	TOWN	DDA	ANAD	AAD	GF	D	F	WQC	LOP	C	P
Bartlett Pond	Livermore	331	30	301	0.25	75	2.77	mod-sensitive	h	0.75	0.028
Brettuns Pond	Livermore	2048	100	1948	0.25	487	18.58	mod-sensitive	h	0.75	0.029
Long Pond	Livermore	1089	110	979	0.25	245	13.45	mod-sensitive	h	0.75	0.041
Nelson Pond	Livermore	64	30	34	0.25	9	0.66	mod-sensitive	m	1.00	0.078
Round Pond	Livermore	815	60	755	0.25	189	9.34	mod-sensitive	h	0.75	0.037

- DDA = Direct land drainage area in Township in acres
- ANAD = Area not available for development in acres
- AAD = Area available for development in acres (DDA - ANAD)
- GF = Growth Factor
- D = Area likely to be developed in acres (GF x AAD)
- F = lbs. phosphorus allocated to towns share of watershed per ppb in lake
- WQC = Water quality category
- LOP = Level of Protection (h=high (coldwater fishery); m=medium)
- C = Acceptable increase in lake's phosphorus concentration in ppb
- P = lbs. per acre phosphorus allocation (FC/D)

Phosphorous Allocation					
Water-body Name	Water Quality Category (1)	Direct Drainage Area (acres in Livermore)	% of Direct Drainage Area	Lake Load Allocation to Town's Share of Watershed (lbs/ppb/yr) (2)	Pounds Per Acre Phosphorous Allocation
Long	Moderate/Sensitive	1,089	100.0	13.45	0.041
Brettuns	Moderate/Sensitive	2,048	Canton 0.7 Hartford 14.2 Livermore 85.1	18.58	0.029
Round	Good	815	100.0	9.34	0.037
Bartlett	Moderate/Sensitive	331	100.0	2.77	0.028
Nelson	Moderate/Sensitive	64	100.0	0.66	0.078

Source: Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Watershed Division, 1998 data.

(1) Water quality category is an assessment by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection of the water quality of a lake.

Moderate/Sensitive- Average water quality, but high potential for phosphorus recycling from lake bottom sediments.

(2) Lake Watershed Load Allocation represents pounds (lbs) phosphorus allocated to Livermore's share of watershed per parts per billion (ppb).

Please note that the figures displayed in the above chart are accurate to the date of the Comprehensive Plan approval. Any development that occurs after the adoption date may affect the accuracy of the acceptable phosphorus load for the listed water bodies; therefore, the above figures may change periodically as necessary to protect from uncontrolled erosion.

Groundwater Resources

Groundwater in Livermore is one of our most important natural resources. In the rural areas our residents enjoy pure water drawn from their private dug and/or drilled wells. Our high yield sand and gravel aquifer (>50 gallons per minute) is that which borders the Ford Brook water system. There are other small pockets of low yield sand and gravel aquifers (10-50 gallons per minute) scattered throughout town. These are located along the Androscoggin River, and Brettuns Pond. All of the aquifers combined total 1,264 acres.

Over the past years there has been development along Federal Road near our high yield aquifer. Results from development may be potential non point sources of pollution to our surface and groundwater supplies. Sources of pollution can include effluent from business and industry as well as septic systems; home heating oil tanks; road salting; roadway spills; fertilizer, pesticide, and herbicide application, cemeteries, and non-gated gravel pits.

A prime consideration in our future land use planning must be the protection of the aquifer. We should make every effort to clean up known sources of pollution which could adversely affect water quality.

Fisheries and Wildlife

Livermore and its surrounding communities support a large and varied wildlife population. Included are three big game species (white tailed deer, moose, and black bear); four upland small game species (snowshoe hare, woodcock, ruffed grouse, and turkey); several migratory waterfowl species (including black duck, wood duck, eider duck, and Canadian geese); and several furbearers (including beaver, fisher, fox, and raccoon).

Wildlife should be considered a natural resource similar to surface waters or forest land. Our wildlife species are a product of the land and, thus, are directly dependent on the land base for habitat. Therefore, if a habitat does not exist or an existing habitat is lost, various types of species will not be present. Although there are many types of habitats important to our numerous species, there are three which are considered critical; water resources and riparian habitats, essential and significant wildlife habitats, and large undeveloped habitat blocks.

In addition to providing nesting and feeding habitat for waterfowl and other birds, wetlands are used in varying degrees by fish, beaver, muskrats, mink, otter, raccoon, deer and moose. Each wetland type consists of plant, fish and wildlife associations specific to it. Whether an individual wetland is a highly productive waterfowl marsh or a low value area capable of producing just one brood of ducks, it is still valuable. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife has identified upwards of 11 wetland areas in Livermore that have significant waterfowl and wading bird habitat value.

A riparian habitat is the transitional zone between open water or wetlands and the dry or upland habitats. It includes the banks and shores of streams, rivers, and ponds and the upland edge of wetlands. Land adjacent to these areas provides travel lanes for numerous wildlife species. Buffer strips along waterways provide adequate cover for wildlife movements, as well as maintenance of water temperatures critical to fish survival.

While deer range freely over most of their habitat during spring, summer and fall, deep snow (over 18 inches) forces them to seek out areas which provide protection from deep snow and wind. These areas, commonly known as deer yards or wintering areas represent a small portion (10-20%) of their normal summer range. Wintering areas provide the food and cover necessary to sustain deer during the critical winter months. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife has mapped five deer wintering areas in Livermore.

Large undeveloped habitat blocks are relatively unbroken areas that include forest, grassland/agricultural land and wetlands. Unbroken means that the habitat is crossed by few roads and has relatively little development and human habitation. These undeveloped habitat blocks are needed by animals that have large home ranges such as bear, bobcat, fisher and moose.

Forest Resources

As with the majority of communities in Maine, Livermore is covered primarily by forest land. Approximately 80% or 20,500 acres of the land area in Livermore is forestland. The forests of Livermore are mostly hardwood types with the softwood areas restricted to dry ridge tops and wet seeps and low lands with high water tables.

The greatest threat to the commercial forest land in Livermore is the breaking up of larger parcels for residential development. Once this occurs, these parcels are of insufficient size to be managed as commercial forest land.

Rare & Endangered Species

One endangered animal species has been identified in Livermore. There are two locations in our community that offers essential habitat for bald eagle nest sites.

Scenic View Sheds

The hilly terrain of Livermore has given us spectacular views. In the fall, when our woods are at their peak of color, residents and visitors have the opportunity to view beautiful vistas spanning the north and west. We tend to take for granted the beauty which surrounds us here in western Maine. We must make provision to protect our scenic areas from incompatible growth which may deprive future generations of the joy of looking out over a long vista.

The Comprehensive Plan has identified a number scenic areas and views. While there are many scenic areas, those identified are believed to be the most noteworthy areas. To quantify these views, a rating system was employed to rank each scenic view. The system considered three variables and a scoring system described below:

Distance of Vista or View Shed: This variable considers how long a distance a vista can be viewed. It assumes that a view or vista which is blocked only a few hundred feet from the observer have relatively lesser value than a view that can be seen for miles.

Uniqueness: Although not always impressive, the features in the landscape which are rare contribute "something special" to that landscape.

Accessibility: Given scenery has lesser importance if there is no public access to it or access is difficult.

A scale of one to three was used to score each variable with one being the lowest and three the highest. The criterion was as follows:

Distance of Vista:

- 1 Point - immediate foreground
- 2 Points - up to one mile
- 3 Points - more than one mile

Uniqueness:

- 1 Point - contains no unique qualities
- 2 Points - contains some characteristic
- 3 Points - contains impressive/unique qualities such as mountains, views of water, etc.

Accessibility:

- 1 Point - view access difficult such as only traveling on road
- 2 Points- view access via shoulder on road or walking
- 3 Points – view access via scenic turnout or similar area

Map Number	Distance of View Points	Unique Feature Points	Accessibility Points	Total Points
1	1	3	2	6
2	3	3	2	8
3	1	3	2	6
4	1-2	3	3	7-8
5	3	3	2	8
6	1	3	3	7
7	1	3	3	7
8	1	3	1-2	5-6
9	3	3	1-2	7-8
10	3	3	1-2	7-8
11	1-2	3	3	7-8
12	3	3	1-2	7-8
13	3	3	2	8



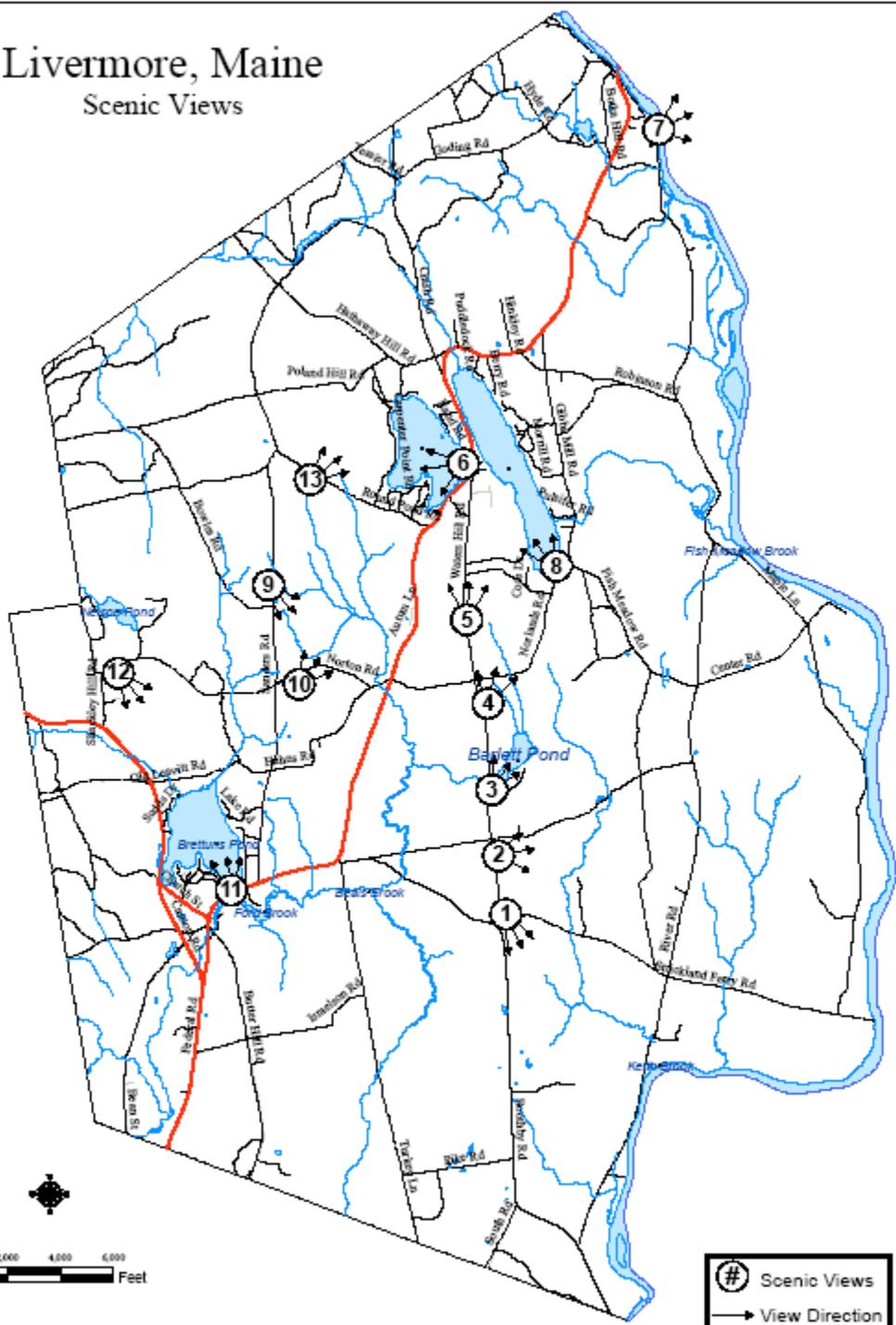
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#5

Livermore, Maine

Scenic Views



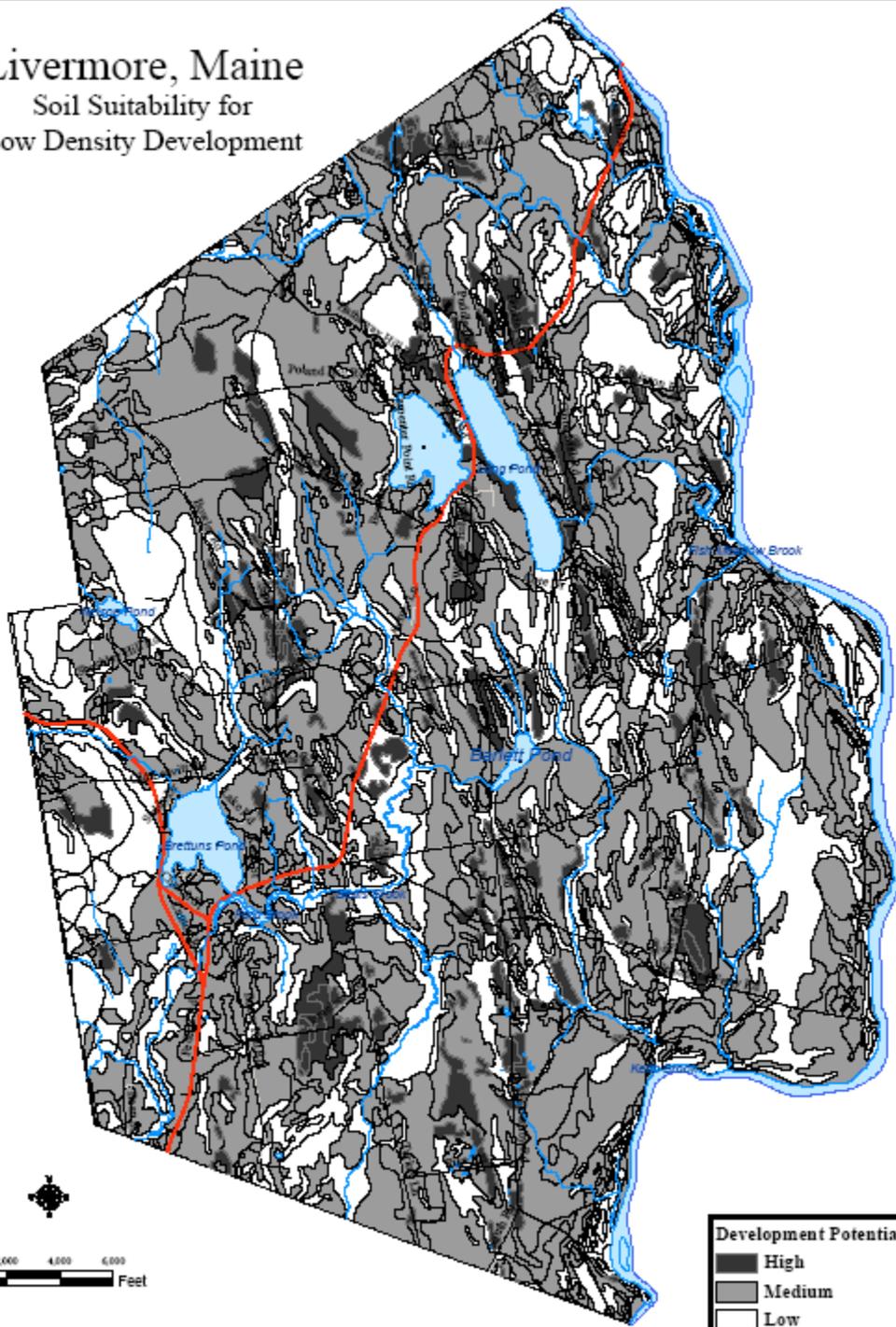
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 Feet



Scenic Views
→ View Direction

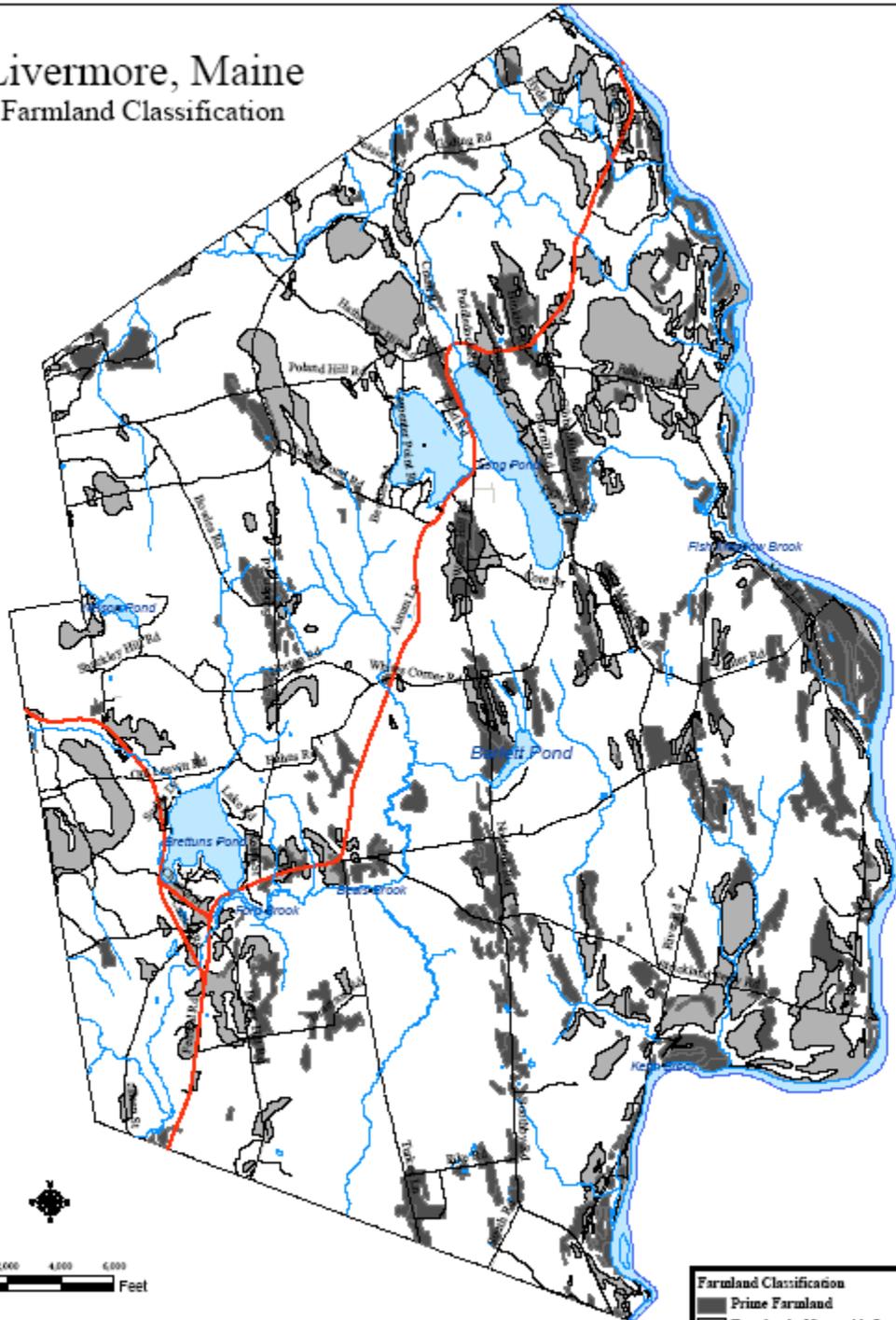
Livermore, Maine

Soil Suitability for
Low Density Development



Livermore, Maine

Farmland Classification

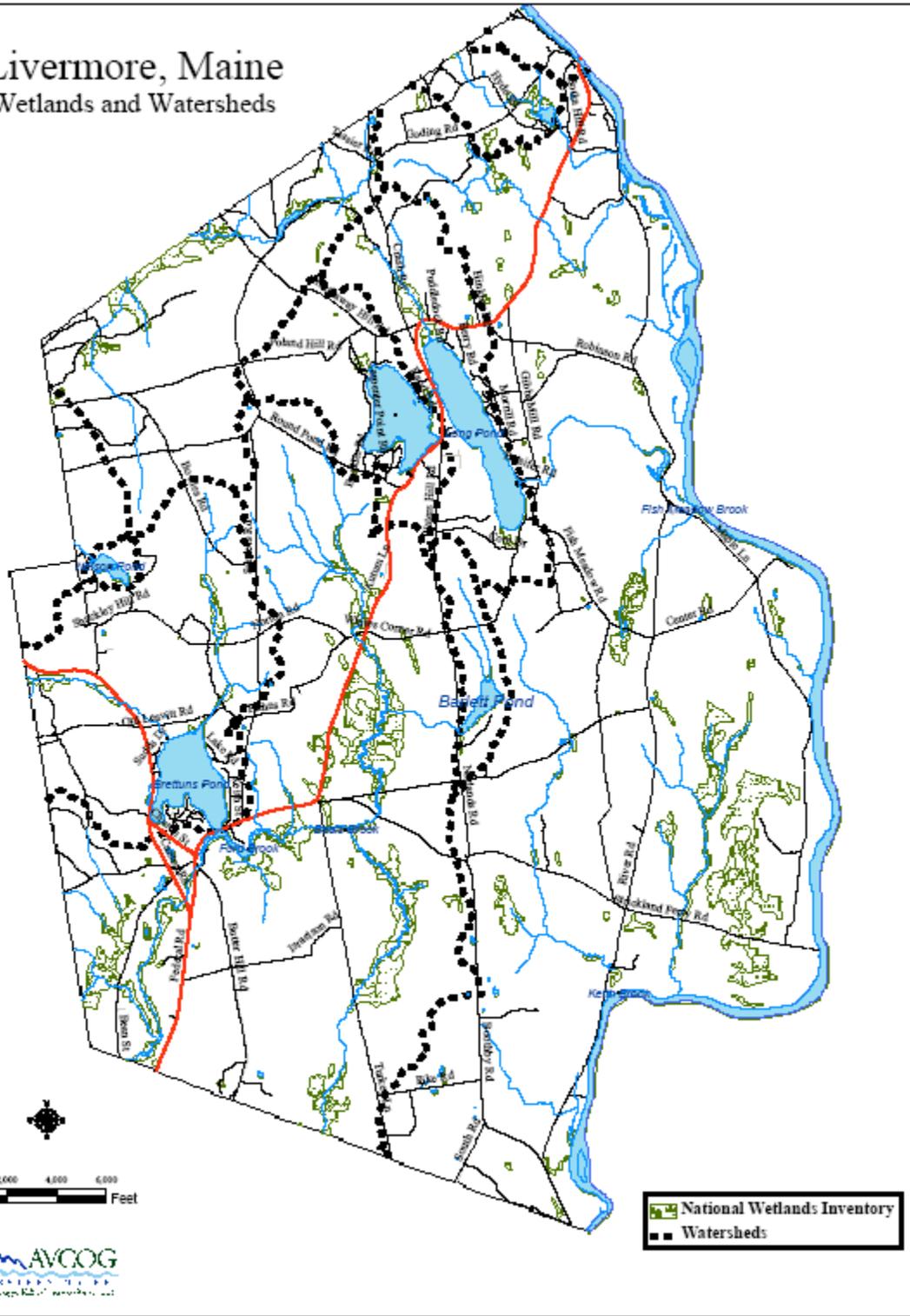


Farmland Classification
■ Prime Farmland
■ Farmland of Statewide Importance

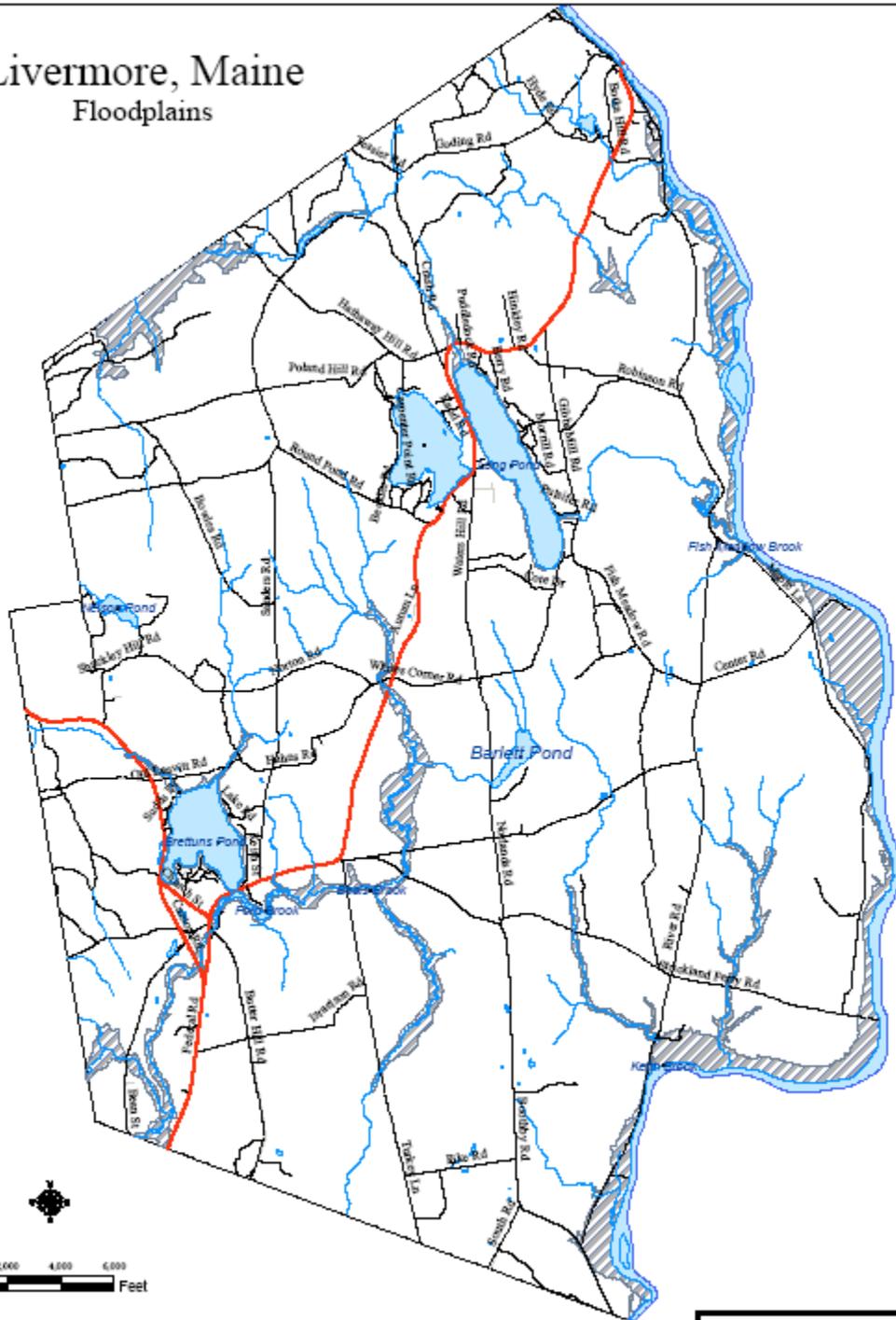


Livermore, Maine

Wetlands and Watersheds



Livermore, Maine Floodplains



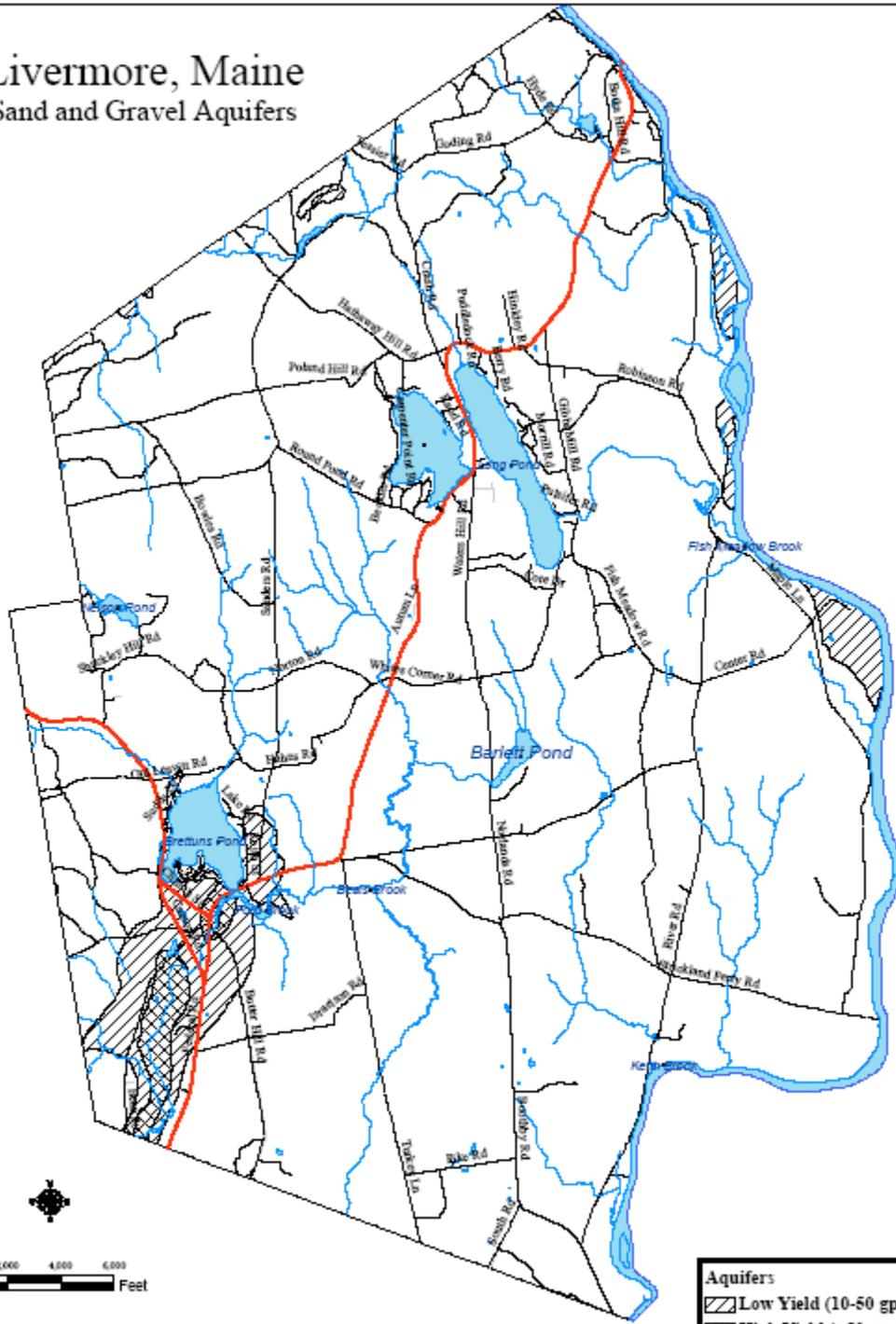
0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000
Feet



100 Year Floodplain

Livermore, Maine

Sand and Gravel Aquifers



Land Use & Development Patterns

Findings and Conclusions

- ❖ **It is estimated that there are some 20,500 acres of forest land in Livermore.**
- ❖ **The use of land for active agriculture has declined in Livermore.**
- ❖ **The majority of new subdivisions have been located in the southern areas of the town.**
- ❖ **The Route 4 corridor through Livermore is the primary location of commercial land use.**

Introduction

Livermore contains a land area of approximately 25,600 square acres. Other than the valley associated with the Androscoggin River, the town's hilly landscape, where suitable, was primarily utilized for agriculture during the early to mid 1800's. The availability of the railroad through Livermore Falls in the late 1800s resulted in industrialization and commercialization in and around Livermore. Many of the early development patterns, mainly agricultural, are still evident today.

With the greater use of the private automobile over the last 50 years and the loss of many of the traditional industries, most of the traditional land use and development patterns have changed.

Forest Land Use

As with the majority of communities in Maine, Livermore is covered primarily by forest land. It has been estimated that there are some 20,500 acres of forest land. The forests of Livermore are mostly mixed hardwood/softwood types. There are 58 parcels equaling some 3,955 acres classified under the Tree Growth Tax Law. Of the total 3,995 acres 937 acres are softwood, 1,576 acres mixed-wood and 1,442 hardwood.

Although dense pockets of forest land can be found all throughout Livermore, specific emphasis is seen in the north and northwest areas of Livermore which are areas of higher elevation. There is a noteworthy amount of timber harvesting activity being reported in

Livermore; mostly with selection harvesting, and shelter-wood harvesting. There is very little clear-cut activity and change of land use from timber harvesting.

Summary of Timber Harvest Information for the Town of Livermore						
Year	Selection harvest, acres¹	Shelterwood harvest, acres²	Clearcut harvest, acres³	Total harvest, acres	Change of land use, acres⁴	Number of timber harvests
1991	515	5	4	524	5	12
1992	640	120	6	766	-	17
1993	725	-	9	734	-	26
1994	1,402	21	44	1,467	35	27
1995	569	8	-	577	2	19
1996	268	-	-	268	-	10
1997	355	75	10	440	-	14
1998	1,016	122	35	1,173	100	34
1999	757	70	-	827	34	29
2000	464	156	-	620	8	24
2001	1,081	25	-	1,106	13	30
2002	557	70	-	627	-	18
2003	266	220	-	486	40	16
Totals	8,615	892	108	9,615	237	276

Data compiled from Confidential Year End Landowner Reports to Maine Forest Service.

Department of Conservation-Maine Forest Service

1 Selection Harvest method is where trees are removed individually or in small <5 acre patches.

2 Shelter-wood Harvest method is where mature trees are harvested from a forest site in two or more stages. The first stage removes only a portion of the trees to allow establishment of regeneration before the remaining trees are removed in subsequent harvest.

3 Clear-cut Harvest method on a site larger than 5 acres that results in a residual basal area of acceptable growing stock trees >4.5" DBH (diameter of breast height) of less than 30 square feet per acre unless after harvesting the site has a well distributed stand of acceptable growing stock 3 feet tall for softwood and 5 feet for hardwoods (over-story removal).

4 Change of Land Use harvest method is conducted to convert forestland to another land use such as house lots, farm pastures, etc.

Agricultural Land Use

Land used for agricultural purposes in Livermore includes pasture, hay, various row crops and orchards. Livestock raised include poultry, beef, dairy, goats, sheep, and horses. Major areas of land use for agriculture are found along the entire west side stretch of the Androscoggin River east of town, and distinctly in the south and southeast portions of town.

The use of land for active agriculture has declined in Livermore as it has throughout the region. Currently, there are no landowners participating in the farmland and open space property tax program; the general consensus being that assessed values don't justify the activity.

Public and Semi Public Land Use

Public and semi public land uses are primarily in North Livermore; the Municipal Office and Fire Department are immediate resources. The Livermore elementary school is also located in North Livermore and within proximity to municipal services. Along with public facilities there is a Town Memorial Forest of approximately 160 acres in size located in North Livermore.

Residential Land Use/Development Patterns

Residential development patterns, which refer to the location, density and type of residential land use, have significant impacts upon community character and the cost of the delivery of various municipal services. In 2000 there were 1,066 residential dwelling units in Livermore. Since 2000, 91 additional new dwelling units were added.

Livermore's most significant concentration of traditional residential development is located in South Livermore. Current day development patterns include older residential neighborhoods along with new residential subdivision areas. This area consists of older residential dwellings primarily single-family.

The earliest village and residential area being Brettuns Mills is situated southwest in Livermore.

Scattered residential development in rural areas is found along public roads. In more recent times subdivision development has been the new preference of residential housing. The majority of new subdivisions have been located in southern areas of the town. Current land use ordinances require the State minimum lot area, 20,000 square feet, for lots not served by public sewer. This has allowed for some dense development to take place in rural locations.

Commercial Land Use

The Route 4 corridor from the Turner town line to the Livermore Falls town line is the primary location of commercial land use. This commercial area is associated with restaurants, gasoline stations/convenience stores, automotive garages, construction/materials, agribusiness, child care, and other small business services. There is no distinct area for directed commercial/business development.

It is expected in the years ahead that the Route 4 corridor will see continued commercial development. Given the fact that Livermore is not considered a "destination" community but rather a "drive-through" community, Route 4 has been the most suitable location for commercial/business visibility and traffic volume. Future planning may target a specific area along Route 4 for continued commercial/business growth.

Land Use Ordinances

The Town of Livermore has adopted a Subdivision Ordinance, Site Plan Review Ordinance, Floodplain Management Ordinance and Building Code, Dangerous Dog Ordinance, and Barking Dog Ordinance. The building code establishes a minimum lot area requirement of 40,000 square feet. A Shoreland Zoning ordinance was imposed by the Board of Environmental Protection.

Most land use ordinances have not been reviewed or revised for at least 10 to 15 years. As more development has been proposed in recent years, the effectiveness of these ordinances has been called into question. In addition existing ordinances have had little impact on directing land use activities to the most appropriate locations of the community. Future work will be directed at updating Ordinances to meet the growing demands of change/developments.

Livermore Memorial Arboretum

December 2007

Introduction

The Livermore Memorial Arboretum seeks to provide plant life on public land for study and enjoyment by residents and visitors. Activities include field trips, printed guides and maps, and workshops on helpful topics such as pruning trees. Financial support includes income from Livermore capital improvement funds and Project Canopy grants from the Maine Forest Service. Expenses include plant purchases, removal of dangerous limbs and dead trees, and maintenance.

Livermore maintains most of its 27 cemeteries, six public properties, and cooperates with several non-profit organizations (Norlands Living History Center and the Livermore-Livermore Falls Historical Society). Public lands include several state-owned tracts which are maintained by the town. The Arboretum is not on a separate piece of land, but located at numerous public lands or by permission of land owners. A heath or swamp identified on the first town map (1771) has not been explored in recent years; initial efforts are now underway to obtain land-owner permission to see what plants survive there during winter (access on ice) and summer (with focus on native orchids).

The Arboretum is a joint project, including the Town of Livermore, Livermore Cemetery Committee (the organizing group), Livermore Elementary School, area Boy and Girl Scouts, and the Maine Forest Service.

Memorial

The Livermore Memorial Arboretum seeks to remember Norman B. Livermore Jr., descendant of the first permanent settler Elijah Livermore. Norman advocated preservation and economic use of forested lands in California and in national parks during President Ronald Regan's administration. The Arboretum seeks such a stance: both preservation and economic use of forested lands in Livermore. See attached information.

Past

The Arboretum was started in 2005 during the planning and implementation of Livermore's first Project Canopy grant from the Maine Forest Service. A list of specific plantings and maintenance projects is available. Consultant is Calvin Gammon of Livermore, retired IPCO forester.

Present

A variety of native and hardy non-native plants can be seen at the 27 town cemeteries, two state boat launches, and (adults only) wild growth area of Tollawalla along the river, and town tree farm. A number of self-guided information sheets are in preparation, one for school-age students, one for families, and one for adults.

Future

During the coming 2008 spring, Project Canopy grant #2 and town capital improvement funds will be used for new plantings and removal of brush at 6 locations. A memorial plaque will be erected near the History House of the Livermore-Livermore Falls Historical Society, adjacent to the Town Commons at North Livermore. As a forestry management plan is developed in town, those associated with the Arboretum will encourage a balance of preservation and economic use. Brochures for self-guided tours on public lands will be printed and available to residents and visitors.

More Information

For additional information, contact the Livermore Town Office (207-897-3207) and/or W. Dennis Stires, Arboretum coordinator, 207-897-4222 or stires@megalink.net or by mail at 19 Crash Road, Livermore, ME 04253-3014.

Norman B. Livermore Jr.
Died 12/05/2006 San Rafael, CA

Norman B. Livermore Jr. was encouraged by his father NBL Sr. to continue the family's interest in the ancestral home in Livermore, Maine.

Each year during the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, Norman would encourage his four brothers to donate several thousand dollars for the maintenance of the Elijah Livermore house at Livermore Center.

Such financial donations made it possible for the following groups to see to the basic needs of the house:

Livermore Center Neighborhood Club, which purchased the house and used it as a club house and small museum.

Livermore-Livermore Falls Historical Society, which joined the Neighborhood Club in continuing care of the old house. Mr. and Mrs. Norman Livermore Jr. visited several times in the 1980s. The Society published an exhaustive study about the house and its owners. House burned in 1999; site continues as a historical landmark under care of the Historical Society.

Norman Livermore, his brothers, and family celebrated the continued interest of the family in CA with local Livermore, Maine interest, when W. Dennis Stires traveled to Folsom, CA to present a slide show and "Busy Cradle"-style story of the Livermore family. This CA program was part of the local 5-town Bicentennial celebration in 1995.

Proposed: Naming the Livermore Arboretum in honor of Norman B. Livermore, Jr. See copy of his obituary in the Dec. 9, 2006 Los Angeles Times.

*Livermore,
Norman B. Jr.
d. Tues, Dec. 5,
2006*

On  DEMAND.

Los Angeles Times
latimes.com

<http://www.latimes.com/news/obituaries/la-me-livermore09dec09,1,6226243.story?coll=la-news-obituaries>

Norman Livermore Jr., 95; Gov. Ronald Reagan's environmental conscience

By Elaine Woo
Times Staff Writer

December 9, 2006

Norman Banks "Ike" Livermore Jr., a former lumber industry executive with a conservationist's love of the outdoors who became the environmental conscience of California Gov. Ronald Reagan's administration, died of natural causes Tuesday at a hospital near his home in San Rafael, Calif. He was 95.

Livermore served from 1967 to 1975 as state secretary for resources, the only member of Gov. Reagan's Cabinet to serve for eight years.

Although he had no government experience before his appointment, he proved himself more than capable of navigating the complexities of environmental politics, winning major victories that included the creation of Redwood National Park and saving one of the last wild rivers in the state by stopping the proposed Dos Rios Dam.

"He was a real hero in our view," Carl Pope, executive director of the Sierra Club California, said Friday. "He was largely responsible for the fact that Reagan's environmental record in Sacramento was pretty good, in spite of the fact that Reagan said fairly outrageous things" about environmental issues.

Environmentalists feared Reagan's tenure when he was elected governor in 1966. Asked during the campaign about preserving California's natural resources, including its spectacular redwoods, he had said, "A tree is a tree — how many more do you need to look at?"

Anyone unfamiliar with Livermore might have assumed his agreement with the governor's remark. He was a card-carrying Republican who had been the treasurer of the Pacific Lumber Co. for 15 years when Reagan tapped him for the state job.

But he also had been a member of the Sierra Club since the 1930s whose immersion in California's wilderness had begun when he was boy growing up in San Francisco.

"I am a living contradiction," he once said. Or, as his friend David Brower, the legendary Sierra Club leader, called him, he was "the man in the middle," who effectively melded a businessman's respect for the financial bottom line with the environmentalist's reverence for the natural world.

He owed the unusual range of his vision equally to his father, Norman Banks Sr., a businessman and engineer who helped build Folsom Dam and was a founding member of Pacific Gas & Electric Co., and his mother, the former Caroline Sealy, an early leading conservationist in Marin County.

He attended Ojai's Thacher School, where the outdoors adventurer in him was given free rein. At 15, he rode his horse 200 miles to Big Sur and climbed the Grand Teton in tennis shoes.

After graduating from high school in 1929, he became an outfitter who took private parties on foot and horseback into the Sierra. He spent 20 summers in that wilderness, ran one of the Sierra's largest pack operations and eventually crossed all 50 Sierra passes higher than 10,000 feet. Later, he would say his proudest achievement in Sacramento was blocking the construction of the proposed Minarets Road, which would have bisected the Sierra and interrupted the John Muir Trail.

At Stanford University, he earned a bachelor's degree and a master's in business and was captain of the baseball team. He played for the United States' exhibition baseball team at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. During World War II he served in the Navy and joined the Allied landings at Sicily, Okinawa, Iwo Jima and Palau.

He married the former Virginia Pennoyer in 1943. She survives him, along with two brothers, five children and six grandchildren.

His appointment as state resources chief came as a surprise. Although he had been politically active and his brother, Putnam, had been chairman of the state Republican Party, Livermore had never met Reagan. His name was forwarded by the governor's appointment secretary, Tom Reed, who knew that Livermore's conservationist views and business background would be "a surefire selling point," Reagan biographer Lou Cannon wrote in the 2003 book "Governor Reagan: His Rise to Power."

According to Cannon, Reagan liked Livermore immediately, in part because they both loved to ride horses. More important, Livermore understood how to work with a governor whose public remarks did not suggest any profound appreciation of the environment, who once said of one of the state's oldest and most magnificent redwoods that he saw "nothing beautiful about them, just that they are a little higher than the others."

The key to Livermore's success, Cannon wrote, was that he "worked with the governor instead of against him. He never criticized Reagan to outsiders, and he wrote letters to newspapers extolling his environmental record. Inside the Cabinet, however, he waged a valiant struggle to educate Reagan on the need to get beyond the minimalist positions of the lumber companies."

He convinced the governor that there was a way to save trees without taking away an undue number of logging jobs. The solution he brokered involved trading federal land for privately held land that held many of the most valuable old-growth redwoods. The proposed trade "softened Reagan's resistance," Cannon wrote, and led in 1968 to the preservation of 58,000 acres of land as Redwood National Park.

His next battle was the Dos Rios Dam, proposed on the middle fork of the Eel River. The project, backed by the Army Corps of Engineers and the state Department of Water Resources, would have flooded the scenic Round Valley in Mendocino County, which was home not only to hundreds of farmers and cattle ranchers but to a 9,000-year-old Indian tribe, the Yuki, whose forebears had been slaughtered by Army soldiers in the 1800s. Flooding the valley would have destroyed hundreds of tribal archeological sites.

Livermore argued that the \$400-million project promised "permanent destruction" in exchange for "occasional protection" of downstream areas along the river. Reagan, according to Cannon, was receptive to this line of argument but not sold on it.

What sealed the fate of the project was a meeting Livermore arranged between the governor and a small group from Round Valley that included two members of the Yuki tribe. The Yukis told Reagan in simple language how the destruction of the valley would cap a long history of injustices suffered at the hands of the government.

According to Ted Simon in his 1994 book "The River Stops Here," the governor was moved to tears by their testimony. He vetoed the Dos Rios project, explaining his reasoning with a compelling pun: "We've broken too many damn treaties." Cannon called it "his finest environmental moment."

Livermore had presented the facts but was most persuasive when he took the argument to another level. As Cannon recounted, Livermore, referring to the dam proponents' frequent challenge to "stick to the facts," responded: "Look, emotion is a fact. The solitude of the wilderness, the beauty of a flower — those are facts."

His ability to stand firm in the face of the state's powerful water lobbies inspired his allies in the Dos Rios fight to call him by an affectionate nickname: "the eternal redwood."

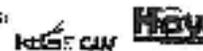
"He had great presence. He just came through as solid and rooted right in the ground," said Richard Wilson, a cattle rancher who mobilized Round Valley against the dam and knew Livermore for 30 years.

"He and the governor just resonated as two people who both loved the land. It was a great match," Wilson said, "and it was very good for the state, for all of us."

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PARTNERS:



Livermore Arboretum Proposal Project Canopy

Project Narrative

The Town of Livermore seeks to plant new trees, maintain existing trees, and label trees on town public property for educational purposes. The project is initiated by the Livermore Cemetery Committee and is part of the group's efforts to provide safe and attractive areas in and around the town's 20-plus cemeteries.

Major efforts of the Livermore Cemetery Committee over the past three years have focused on mature tree pruning and dead tree removal. In late fall 2003 two huge pine trees were removed from the Hillman's Cemetery thought to be about 200 years old. This spring 2005 Webster Tree Service of W. Auburn is pruning or removing twenty trees in the town's two largest cemeteries, at a cost of \$6,500. See attached photos and news releases. See attached June 2004 report from the committee in the annual town report.

Establishing the Livermore Arboretum as part of Project Canopy will include planting new trees, pruning established trees, and identifying and labeling trees in various public locations in the town. The Town of Livermore runs and maintains a forest which is in a remote section of Livermore not accessible to the public at this time.

Consultant to the Livermore Cemetery Committee is Calvin Gammon, retired IPCO forester and resident of Livermore. Coordinator of the Livermore Arboretum project is W. Dennis Stires, member of the Livermore Cemetery Committee, retired science teacher and horticulture instructor, and local historian.

Students and staff from Livermore Elementary School and Scouts and leaders from area Boy and Girl Scout troops will be included in the project wherever possible.

2005