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Industrial Resources: Green County - Greensburg

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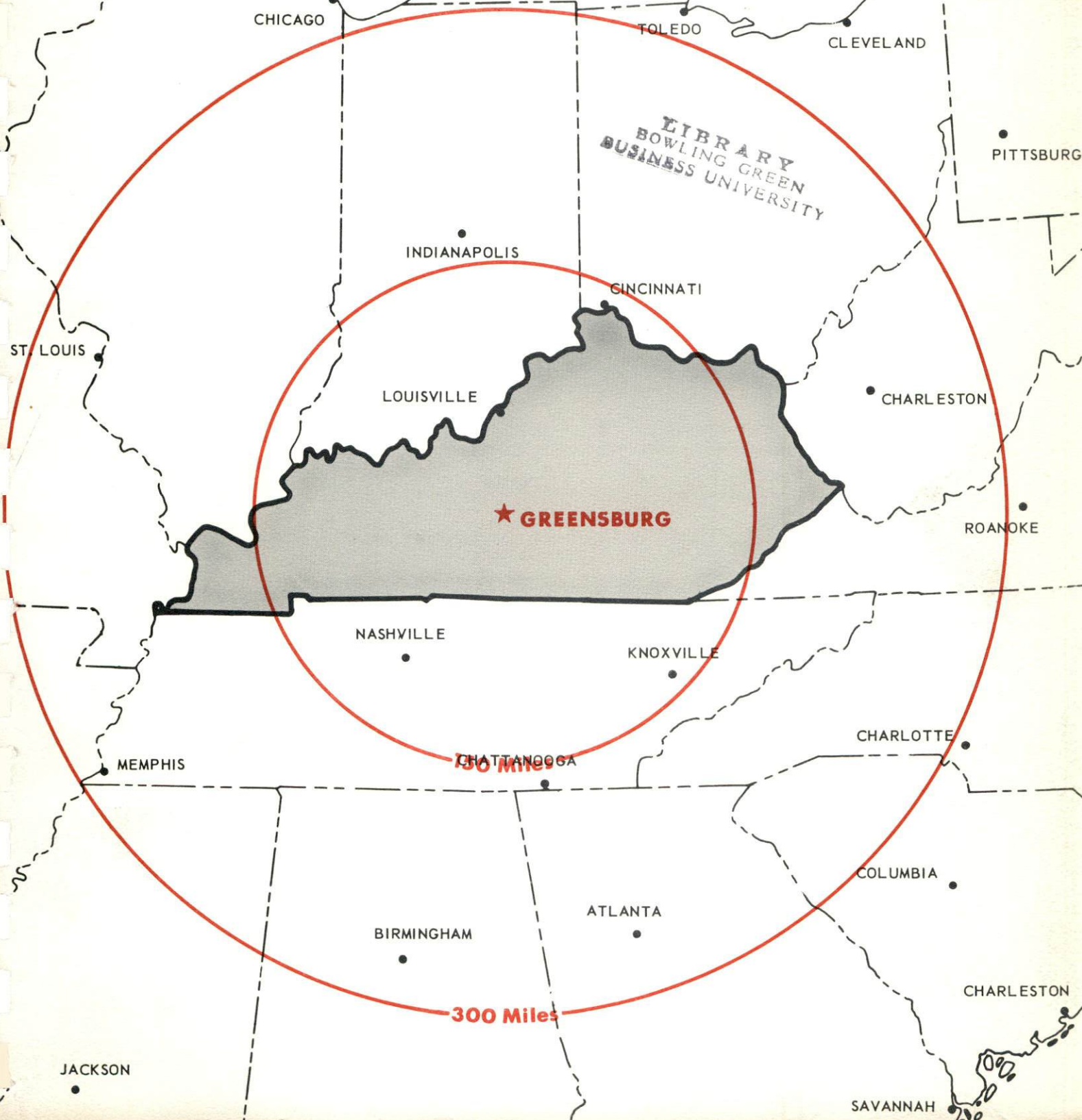
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES GREENSBURG, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
GREENSBURG, KENTUCKY

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Prepared by

The Greensburg Chamber of Commerce

and

The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

October, 1962

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
GREENSBURG, KENTUCKY

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S U M M A R Y D A T A

POPULATION:

1960: Greensburg - 2,344

Green County - 11,249

GREENSBURG LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Green and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 3,586 men and 2,757 women. Number of workers available from Green County: 433 men and 505 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Lebanon to Greensburg division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company provides rail service to the Greensburg area.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is at Bowling Green, 70 miles distant. A private airstrip is located about 5 miles from Greensburg at Summersville.

Water: The nearest navigable waterways are at Morgantown, 85 miles distant, where the Barren River flows into the Green River, and at Louisville, 90 miles distant.

Trucks: There are two firms serving Greensburg with both interstate and intrastate trucking facilities.

Bus Lines: The Suburban Bus Line, operating between Tompkinsville and Louisville, provides bus service to and from Greensburg.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM GREENSBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	354	Memphis, Tenn.	322
Chicago, Ill.	378	New Orleans, La.	661
Cincinnati, Ohio	175	New York, N. Y.	849
Detroit, Mich.	511	St. Louis, Mo.	330
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,175	Washington, D. C.	724

Electricity

The Kentucky Utilities Company provides power to the Greensburg area. The Taylor County RECC also serves the area just outside the city of Greensburg.

Natural Gas

The Western Kentucky Gas Company serves Greensburg with natural gas.

Water

The Greensburg Water Works serves the city with treated water from the Green River.

Sewerage

A new sewerage treatment plant under the guidance of the Greensburg Water Works provides a sewerage system for Greensburg.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Green County is located in south central Kentucky, covering 292 square miles. It is drained entirely by the Green River, the principal local tributaries being Russell Creek, Pitman, and Little Barren Rivers. The county is level to gently rolling. Greensburg, the county seat of Green County, on the Green River, has an elevation of 575 feet, but ridges in the southwest of Green County rise to elevations of from 250 to 300 feet higher.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

The population of Greensburg has taken a sharp increase as noted in the 1960 U. S. Census of Population.

The Green County population has remained constant over the years. This denotes a tendency toward city dwelling.

The population of Greensburg and Green County and their change may be noted in Table 1.

Table 1

POPULATION DATA FOR GREENSBURG AND GREEN COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960

<u>Year</u>	<u>Greensburg</u>		<u>Green County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>%Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900					
1910	450		11,871		
1920	488	8.4	11,391	-4.1	5.6
1930	770	57.8	11,401	.1	8.2
1940	1,176	52.7	12,321	8.1	8.8
1950	1,032	-12.2	11,261	-8.6	3.5
1960	2,344	127.1	11,249	- .1	3.2

Percent of nonwhite population in the county: 5.4

Economic Characteristics of the Area

Per capita income in the Green County labor area varied from \$711 in Adair County to \$1,080 in Hart County. Green County itself had a per capita income of \$1,048.

Retail sales in Green County in 1958 were \$7,830,000.

Labor Market*

Supply Area: The Greensburg labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Green, Adair, Hart, Larue, Metcalfe, and Taylor Counties.

*Department of Economic Security.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population, and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age by 1970.

Numbers Available: The population of the Greensburg labor supply area is 75,065. Those among the total population that are estimated to be currently available for industrial employment include 3,586 males and 2,757 females. Their distribution throughout the labor supply area is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY
WITH COMPONENTS, GREEN COUNTY AREA, MAY 1962*

	Total Labor Supply			Labor Supply**		Total Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,586	2,757	6,343	3,168	2,635	418	122
Green	433	505	938	385	491	48	14
Adair	1,175	757	1,932	1,101	736	74	21
Hart	750	579	1,329	652	551	98	28
Larue	325	341	666	252	319	73	22
Metcalf	519	365	884	496	358	23	7
Taylor	384	210	594	282	180	102	30

*Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security

**Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women who would enter the labor market if jobs were available.

The most influential factor determining the future labor supply, which is measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's, is the availability of employment opportunities.

The distribution of the future labor supply of the Greensburg labor supply area is shown in Table 3.

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, GREENSBURG AREA
BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	7,526	7,182
Green	1,030	1,013
Adair	1,580	1,531
Hart	1,525	1,355
Larue	1,020	955
Metcalfe	802	732
Taylor	1,569	1,596

Area Employment Characteristics: Agriculture is the most significant economic factor of the Greensburg area with 12,081 persons employed. The distribution of agriculture employment may be noted in Table 4.

Table 4

GREENSBURG AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FALL, 1959*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	11,707	374	12,081
Green	2,150	20	2,170
Adair	2,372	72	2,444
Hart	2,471	50	2,521
Larue	1,473	109	1,582
Metcalfe	1,770	35	1,805
Taylor	1,471	88	1,559

*U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

** Regular workers (employed 150 or more days).

Manufacturing ranks second in the economy of the Greensburg area employing 3,529 persons, almost twice that of the wholesale and retail trade which ranks third in the economy.

A breakdown of the manufacturing industry is seen in Table 5, and comparative employment of all industries is seen in Table 6.

Table 5

GREENSBURG AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT*
DECEMBER, 1961

	Area Total	Green	Adair	Hart	Larue	Metcalfe	Taylor
Total Manu- facturing	3,529	233	124	677	185	191	2,119
Food & kindred products	328	37	14	43	90	0	144
Tobacco	509	106	0	402	0	0	1
Clothing, Tex- tile & Leather	2,199	0	0	199	64	183	1,753
Lumber and Furniture	448	83	102	18	24	8	213
Print., publ. & Paper	33	0	5	15	5	0	8
Chemicals, Petroleum & Rubber	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	10	7	3	0	0	0	0
Primary metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equip.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Table 6

GREENSBURG AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,*
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1961

	Area						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Green</u>	<u>Adair</u>	<u>Hart</u>	<u>Larue</u>	<u>Metcalfe</u>	<u>Taylor</u>
Mining & Quarrying	168	68	32	38	0	13	17
Contract Construction	383	22	112	61	78	4	106
Manufacturing	3,529	233	124	677	185	191	2,119
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	589	88	109	48	48	13	283
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,572	155	239	311	234	81	552
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	199	24	32	30	21	8	84
Services	202	18	32	48	42	8	54
Other	27	0	9	0	0	0	18
Total	6,669	608	689	1,213	608	318	3,233

*Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance. Source
Kentucky Department of Economic Security.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The existing firms lending to the economy of Greensburg, the products manufactured and the employment are revealed in Table 7.

Table 7

GREENSBURG MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1961

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
American Needlecrafts, Inc.	Textiles	5	58	63
Greensburg Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	22	1	23
Lanham Hardwood Flooring Co.	Flooring & lumber	75	1	76
W. E. Sharpe Cedar and Hardwood Mill	Rough timber and lumber	4	0	4
Tennessee Gas Pipeline Co.	Ethane, propane & butane	60	0	60
Greensburg Record-Herald	Newspaper publ. and job printing	3	0	3
Clark's Casual Furniture	Furniture	18	3	21
Bradshaw Cabinet Shop	Cabinets & mill work	4	0	4
Moran Cabinet Shop	Cabinets & mill work	3	0	3
Lobbs Cabinet Shop	Cabinets & mill work	3	0	3

Prevailing Wage Rates*

Wages in Green County for all industrial employment averaged \$59.72 per week. Manufacturing wages averaged \$51.86 per week in Green County during the same period.

Unions

There are no unions represented in Greensburg.

*~~Source~~: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, September, 1961
Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation to and from Greensburg is described in the following statements and tables.

Railroads

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company provides rail service to Greensburg by the Lebanon to Greensburg spur. Greensburg is an end-of-the-line station with one local freight on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Switching service is available on these days also. There are sidings for approximately 25 cars. Inbound carloads average 40 monthly and consist mainly of building materials and fertilizer. There are about 10 outbound carloads monthly consisting mostly of lumber and furniture, and oil well equipment.

Additional rail service will be added as needs arise.

Table 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM GREENSBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	40 1/2	Louisville, Ky.	20 1/2
Birmingham, Ala.	40 1/2	Los Angeles, Calif.	125
Chicago, Ill.	57	Nashville, Tenn.	32
Cincinnati, Ohio	32 1/2	New Orleans, La.	64 1/2
Cleveland, Ohio	72	New York, N. Y.	89
Detroit, Mich.	67 1/2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	76
Knoxville, Tenn.	32	St. Louis, Mo.	53

Highways

Greensburg is served by U. S. Highway 68 and State Routes 61 and 70.

The nearest interstate highway interchange is at Elizabethtown, 40 miles distant.

* Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company

Table 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM GREENSBURG, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	354	Lexington, Ky.	90
Birmingham, Ala.	305	Louisville, Ky.	80
Chicago, Ill.	378	Nashville, Tenn.	100
Cincinnati, Ohio	175	New York, N. Y.	849
Detroit, Mich.	511	Pittsburgh, Pa.	463
Knoxville, Tenn.	185	St. Louis, Mo.	330

Truck Service: Central Motor Express and McDuffee Motor Freight provide trucking service for Greensburg. Central Motor Express also has offices in Columbia and Campbellsville, and utilizes its Louisville terminal as the point of freight interchange for further delivery. McDuffee Motor Freight has offices and terminals at Lexington, Danville, and Lebanon, utilizing the Lexington terminal as the main point of freight interchange.

Table 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM GREENSBURG, KENTUCKY, TO
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS*

<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (Days)</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>Delivery Time (Days)</u>	
	<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>		<u>LTL</u>	<u>TL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	2	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	5
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	2	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1	New Orleans, La.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	New York, N. Y.	4	2
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

*McDuffee Motor Freight, Inc.

Bus Lines: The Suburban Bus Line operates between Tompkinsville and Louisville with one bus daily.

Taxi, Car & Truck Rental: Taxi service is available by the Yellow Cab Company or White's Cab, offering 24 hour service 7 days per week.

Car and truck rental are available at Elizabethtown, 45 miles distant.

Air

The Bowling Green-Warren County airport is located in Bowling Green, 70 miles distant, and served by Eastern Airlines. Four flights daily provide connections in Louisville and Nashville with all of the national centers.

Water

The nearest navigable waterways to serve Greensburg are the Ohio River at Louisville, approximately 90 miles due north, and the Green River at Morgantown, 85 miles due west.

Five commercial barge lines serve Louisville, although the greatest tonnage (over 80%) moving on the Ohio River is handled by private carrier.

There are five terminals located on the Green River. In 1960, 5.5 million tons were transported, consisting mainly of coal, gasoline, steel products, mining machinery, and commodities.

UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

The Kentucky Utilities Company serves Greensburg by means of a 69,000 volt transmission line. Greensburg presently has 2,850 kilowatt service.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 77 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 575,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central, and western Kentucky. The company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA, and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power, with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electric power when desired. For complete rate schedules, contact the Kentucky Department of Commerce or Director of Industrial Development, Kentucky Utilities Company, Lexington, Kentucky.

The Taylor County RECC also serves the area just outside the city of Greensburg.

Natural Gas

The Western Kentucky Gas Company serves the Greensburg area. General offices are located in Owensboro, and the district office is in Campbellsville. Their principal supply is from Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The average btu content is 1,040 per cubic foot, and the specific gravity is .60.

General Service Rate 1

Rate Net:

	<u>cu. ft. per month</u>	<u>Per 100 cu. ft.</u>
First	1,000	\$1.50 Minimum
Next	2,000	.0895
Next	7,000	.0725
Next	40,000	.0665
All Additional		.0595

Seasonal Service Rate 2

Rate Net:

First 500	\$.475 per mcf
All additional mcf per month	.425 per mcf

Large Volume Rate 3:

Rate Net:

Individually metered service when customer requires and contracts for not less than 20 mcf per day.

Base Load	all gas per month	@\$0.475 per mcf
Excess of Base Load	all gas per month	@ 0.595 per mcf

Special Industrial Rate:

Industrial rates to customers using a minimum base load of 500 mcf per day can be obtained from the Director of Industrial Development, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Manufactured Gas

Bottled gas is available in Greensburg in industrial quantities through two dealers.

Coal* & Coke

Greensburg receives coal from the Western Kentucky Coal Field which consists of 127 mines located in 12 counties. The 1960 average production was 241,000 tons per mine, and a combined total of 30,587,000 tons. Underground mines produced 42 percent, and strip mines 58 percent of the total output. The average value per ton was \$3.49 in 1960, f. o. b. mine.* Shipments were 95 percent by rail and water and 5 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.

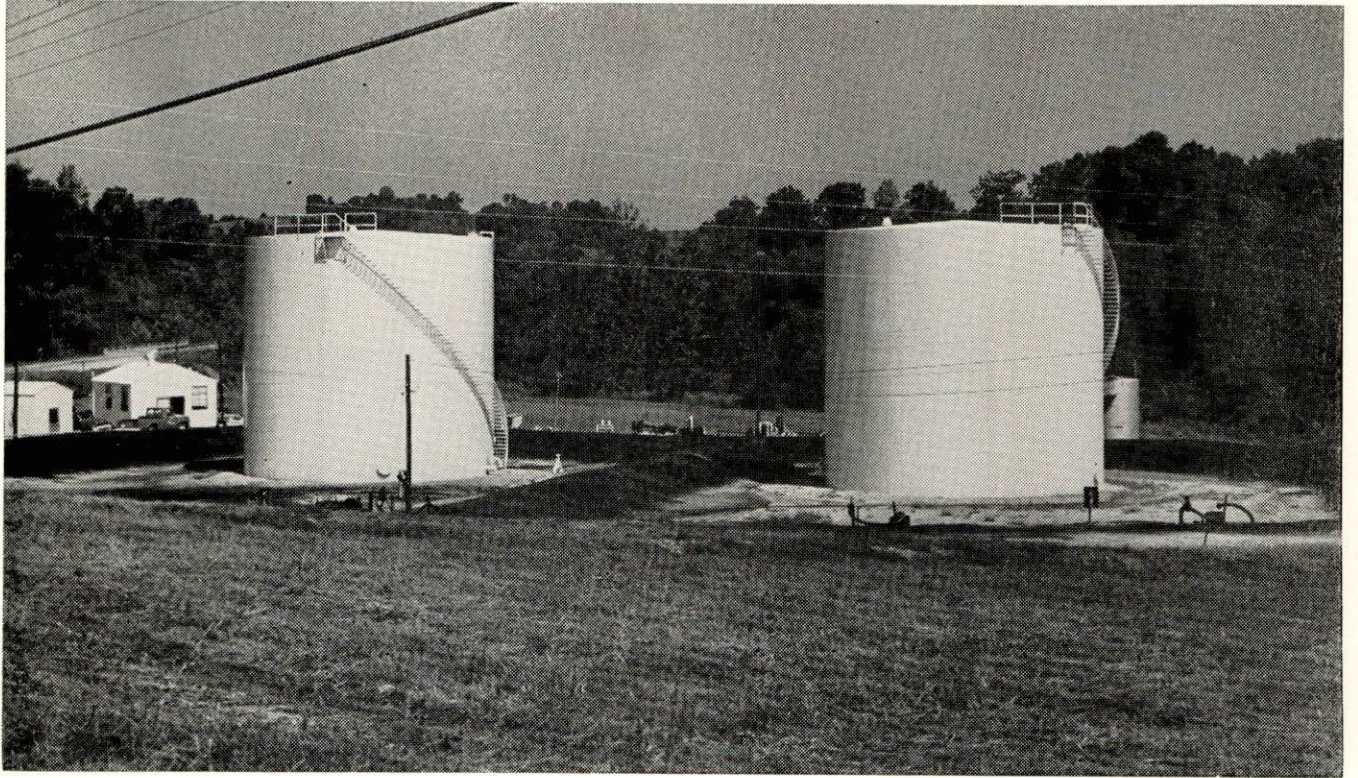
Kentucky has three coke plants, located in Ashland, Calvert City and Dawson Springs. The supply is supplemented by border state operations.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Somerset, and Covington. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by West Virginia and Ohio operations.

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

*The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962.



WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Greensburg Water Works draws raw water from the Green River through a 6 inch line by a 250 gpm pump. The water is then filtered by a rapid-sand filter and treated with chlorine, alum, lime, carbon, and fluoride. Storage facilities include a 100,000 gallon and a 200,000 gallon elevated ground tank. Water is distributed by 8", 6" and 2" mains under a pressure of 80 - 90 psi. Approximately 180,000 gallons of water are used daily. The peak demand for water was 250,000 gallons in one day. There are about 770 meters in use in Greensburg. Around 14 hours of pumping are required to meet the average demand. A planned 200,000 gallon standpipe will require enlargement of the treatment plant.

Rates:

First	2,000 gallons	\$2.80 Minimum
Next	3,000 "	1.20 Per 1,000 gal.
Next	5,000 "	.80 "
Next	10,000 "	.65 "
Next	25,000 "	.50 "
All over	45,000 "	.25 "

Water Resources

Surface Water: The principal source of public and industrial water supply is secured from the Green River. Other sources could be made available by impounding small streams. The average discharge of the Green River at Greensburg is 1,067 cfs (USGS, 22 years record).

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Osage and Meramec groups of the Mississippian System. This is summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

Osage Group

"Shale generally does not yield enough water for domestic use. Where thick limestone or sandstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to about half the drilled wells. A few wells yield as much as 50 gpm from limestone. Numerous springs issue from these rocks, especially from limestone beds underlain by shale. Most springs discharge only a few gallons per minute, but at least one discharges more than 20 gpm."

Meramec Group

"In broad outcrop areas, limestone yields enough water for domestic use to about 4 out of 5 drilled wells. A number of wells yield more than 100 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Where rocks of the Meramec group cap narrow ridges (the underlying Osage exposed in the valleys) most wells will not yield enough water for domestic use. Where the Meramec crops out in valley bottoms (the overlying Chester exposed in the hillsides) most wells yield enough water for domestic use. Many large springs issue from these rocks, some of which discharge several hundred gallons per minute. Some of the large springs are used for public supply."

Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in these groups.

Sewerage System

The Greensburg Sewer Department under the supervision of the Greensburg Water Works operates a new treatment plant capable of handling a 3,000 population. This plant was put into operation in early 1962. The sewage is aerated and the effluent is discharged into Green River, 1/2 mile below the water intake. Chlorine is added to the sewage in the summer. The mains are 10" and 8" in size. The treatment plant has a capacity of 300,000 gpd. The system is available city wide, and of date approximately 95% of the city is using the service. An 8" sewer extension will be completed to Industrial Site #1, listed on page 17, by the fall of 1962.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

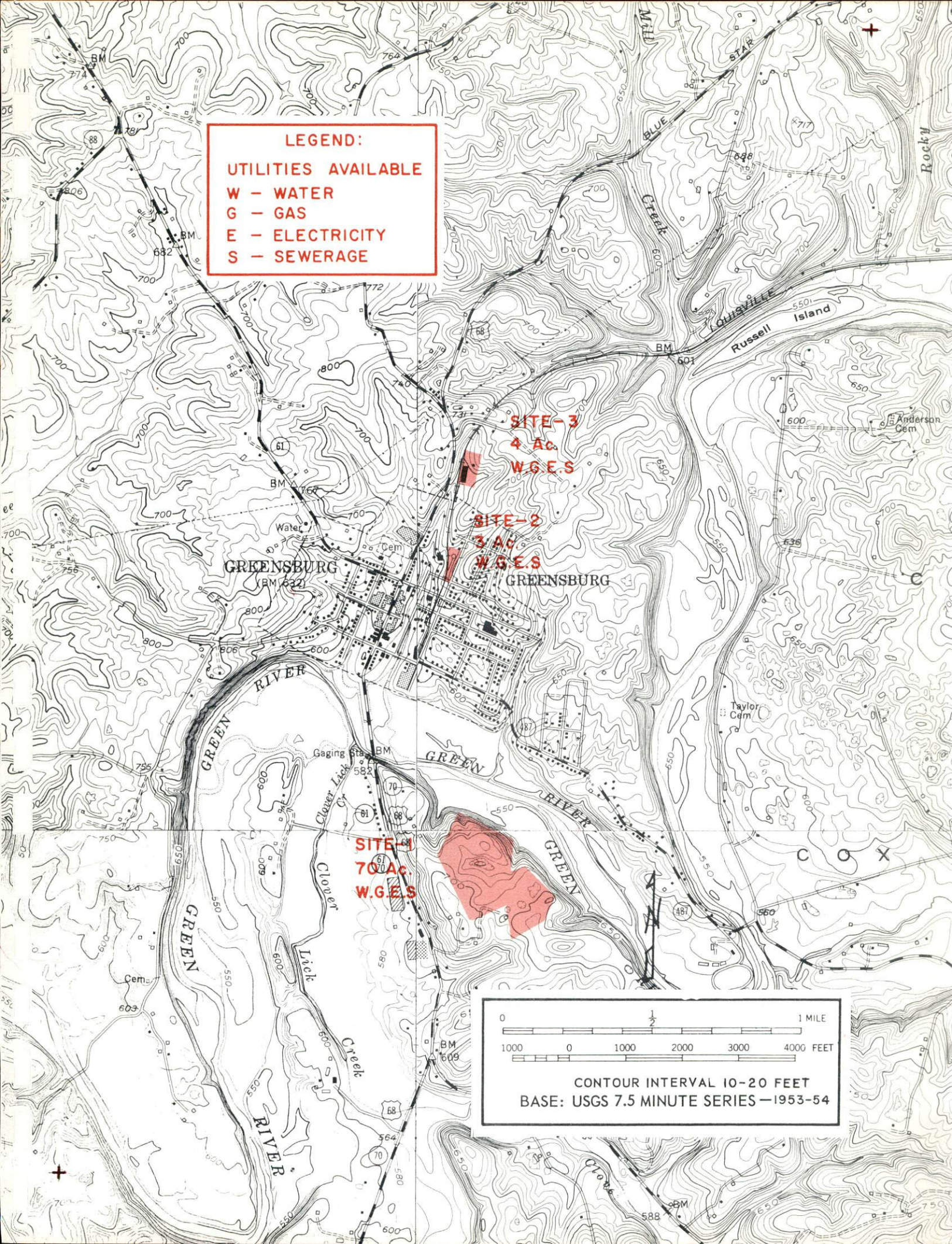
Site #1: This 70 acre, gently rolling site is located 200 yards south of U. S. Highway 68 and is accessible by a city street. Water, gas, electricity, and sewerage are available at the site.

Site #2: This 3 acre, level site is located in the city of Greensburg, and is accessible by a city street. There is a 12,600 square foot metal building on the site which could be increased to 30,000 square feet. Rail siding and all utilities are available to this site.

Site #3: This 4 acre site is located in Greensburg and is accessible by a city street. Rail siding and all utilities are available to this site.

More information concerning these sites may be obtained from the Greensburg Chamber of Commerce or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

LEGEND:
UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W - WATER
G - GAS
E - ELECTRICITY
S - SEWERAGE



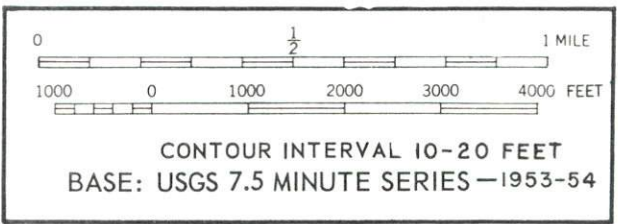
SITE-3
4 Ac
W, G, E, S

SITE-2
3 Ac
W, G, E, S

GREENSBURG
(BM 632)

GREENSBURG

SITE-1
70 Ac
W, G, E, S



LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Greensburg, a 5th class city, is governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term, and councilmen elected at large for two-year terms. There are eleven full-time and four part-time city employees.

County: The Green County Fiscal Court is composed of a county judge elected to a four-year term and four magistrates elected by district to four-year terms.

Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Greensburg may allow a five year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond five years.

Business Licenses: No business or occupational licenses are required in Greensburg.

Planning and Zoning

Greensburg, in affiliation with the Kentucky Department of Commerce, has completed an existing Land Use Map, an existing Land Use Analysis, and has adopted zoning ordinances. Contemplated for the near future is a major street plan, a future Land Use Plan, and subdivision regulation studies.

Fire Protection

The Greensburg Fire Department has 21 volunteer firemen. Equipment consists of a 500 gpm fire truck with a 500 gallon booster tank, and a 500 gpm fire truck with a 250 gallon booster tank that is used for calls into the county. The county fiscal court pays the city on an annual basis for fire protection; therefore, there is no charge for calls made into the county.

There has been no appreciable fire loss in Greensburg in the last two years. The NBFU fire insurance rating for the city is class 7.

Police Protection

There are four policemen in Greensburg. One city-owned cruiser is radio-equipped. The radio base station is connected to the county sheriff's office and the police of surrounding cities.

The county sheriff has three deputies. There are four radio-equipped cruisers owned by the policemen.

Two state policemen are assigned to Green County.

Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is collected in the city by a city garbage truck, once a week in the residential area and daily in the business district. The city owns the open dump that is utilized for garbage deposit. The rates are one dollar per month for residential collection, two dollars for business area collections, and three dollars for retail merchants.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Greensburg and Green County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1961	Income	\$113,319.32
Fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1961	Expenditures	108,866.86
As of Jan. 1, 1962	Bonded-Indebtedness	572,000.00

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget 1962-63	\$243,916.00
Bonded Indebtedness	
As of Jan. 1, 1962	20,000.00

T A X E S

Property Taxes

The taxing rate for property in Greensburg and Green County is found in the following table. Additional tax information may be found in the Appendix.

Table 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR
GREENSBURG AND GREEN COUNTY, 1961

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Greensburg</u>	<u>Green County</u>
County	\$.65	\$.65
City	.90	
School	2.00	2.00
State	<u>.05</u>	<u>.05</u>
Total	\$3.60	\$2.70

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Greensburg 25.0%
Green County 25.0%

Net Assessed Value of Property

Greensburg \$2,156,332.00
Green County 15,307,459.00

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Green County School System has 20 elementary schools and one high school. Special teachers in the system are three music teachers, three physical education teachers, three coaches, two homebound teachers, one art teacher and one industrial art teacher. The budget for 1961-62 was \$685,864.44. Two new elementary schools have recently been built and eight rooms were added to the Greensburg School.

Table 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN GREENSBURG AND GREEN COUNTY

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Elementary Schools	1,663	59	28.2
High School	508	31	16.4

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Greensburg is served by the Western Area Vocational School at Bowling Green. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, drafting, general industrial electricity, machine shop, office machine repair, practical nursing, refrigeration and air conditioning, and woodworking and carpentry.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

Colleges: There are no colleges in Greensburg but the residents have access to Campbellsville Junior College, Campbellsville, 10 miles, or Lindsey Wilson College, a Methodist affiliated junior college in Columbia, 19 miles.

Other institutions in the area include: Centre College, Danville, 60 miles; Western Kentucky State College and Bowling Green Business University, Bowling Green, 70 miles; University of Louisville, Bellarmine College, and Ursuline College, Louisville, 80 miles; University of Kentucky and Transylvania College, Lexington, 90 miles.

Health

Hospitals: The Jane Todd Crawford Memorial Hospital is a general, short-term hospital with 28 beds and 9 bassinets. The staff consists of 3 medical doctors, 7 registered nurses and 13 practical nurses and aids. In addition, one surgeon practices part-time as a staff member. Outpatient service is not available. This new facility, built in 1962, cost approximately \$750,000.

Public Health: The Green County Health Department has two full-time employees, a nurse and a clerk. Part-time employees include a health officer, an administrative assistant, and a sanitary inspector. All of the major health programs are being followed. The 1961-62 budget was \$18,000.

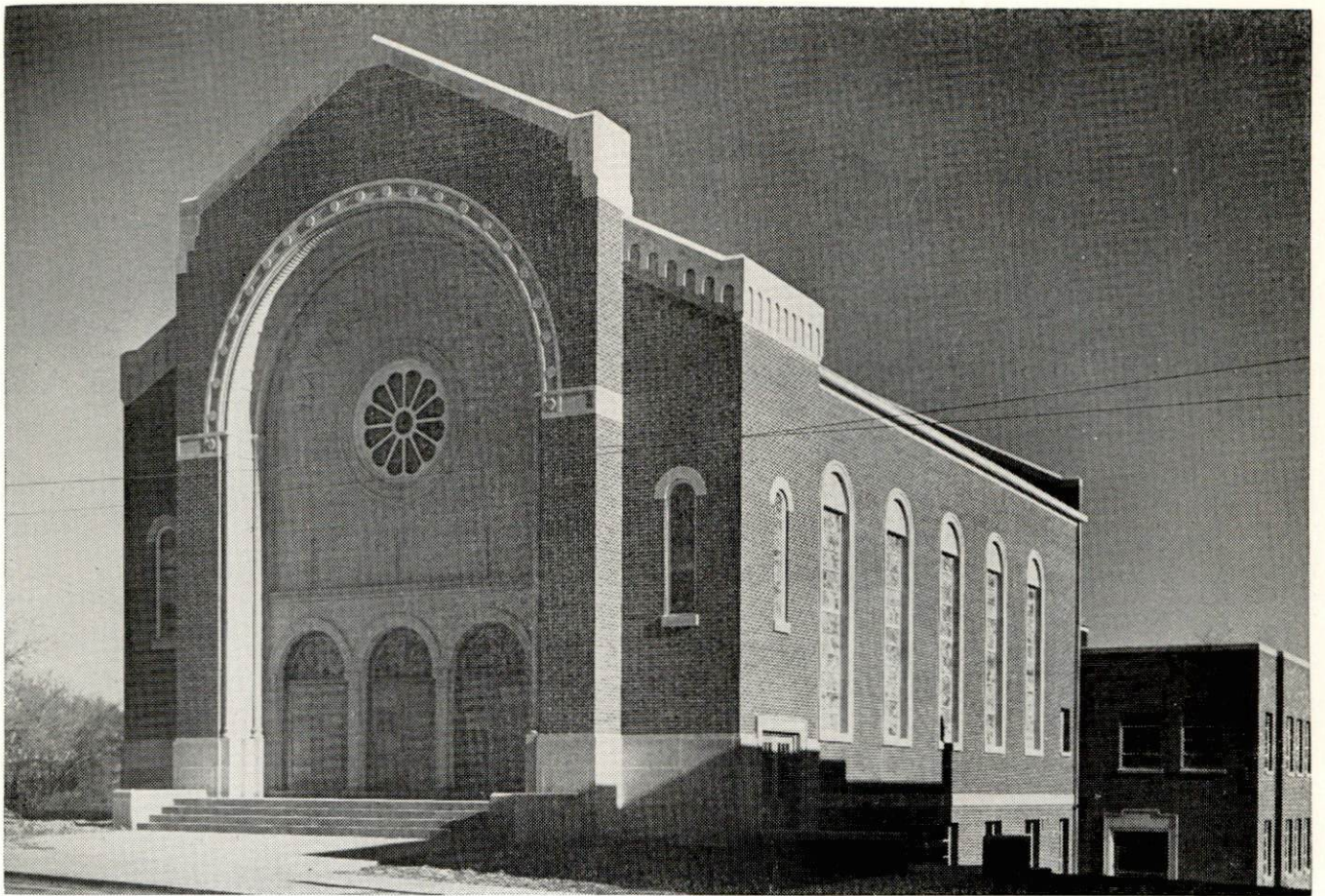
Housing

Rental property in Greensburg is very scarce. Building prices for dwellings range from \$8.50 to \$10.50 per square foot depending on the type of house and location desired. There are about 100 building lots for sale in Greensburg. A 26-unit public housing project is being contemplated for Greensburg.

Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The General Telephone Company of Kentucky provides dial service to Greensburg and Green County. There are 1,390 subscribers in the exchange. Mobile phone service is not available.

Telegraph service is available from 8:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m., Monday through Friday, at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Office, or by telephoning the Campbellsville Telegraph Office.







Postal Facilities: Greensburg has a second-class post office with 12 employees. Mail is dispatched and received two times daily by the highway post office truck. There are two city and five rural routes. The postal receipts for 1961 were \$43,027.36. This post office is utilizing a new \$100,000 building.

Newspapers: The Greensburg Record-Herald, a weekly newspaper, is published each Friday. The circulation is about 2,250. Newspapers are also received from Louisville.

Radio: Stations WAIN in Columbia, WTCO in Campbellsville, and other stations in Louisville are the principal means of radio communication.

Television: Channels 3 and 11 from Louisville, carrying major network programming, are received by means of a television cable system or an outside antenna.

Libraries

The Jane Todd Crawford Public Library has one librarian and two assistants. There are 8,537 volumes and 965 registered borrowers. In 1961-62 there was a circulation of 112,556 volumes. A bookmobile serves the county three days per week. This service has about 1,500 borrowers. The library is open from 9:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Monday through Friday.

Churches

There are six churches in Greensburg representing the following religious denominations: Cumberland Presbyterian, Church of Christ, Christian, Methodist, and Baptist. Approximately 75 percent of the population of Greensburg are church members and about 55 percent of the members attend church regularly.

Financial Institutions

	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1962</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Greensburg Deposit Bank	\$5,464,862.88	\$4,903,058.67
The Peoples Bank	3,239,194.49	2,877,524.00

Hotels and Motels

Jane Todd Motel	24 units
Elizabeth Hotel & Motel	20 units

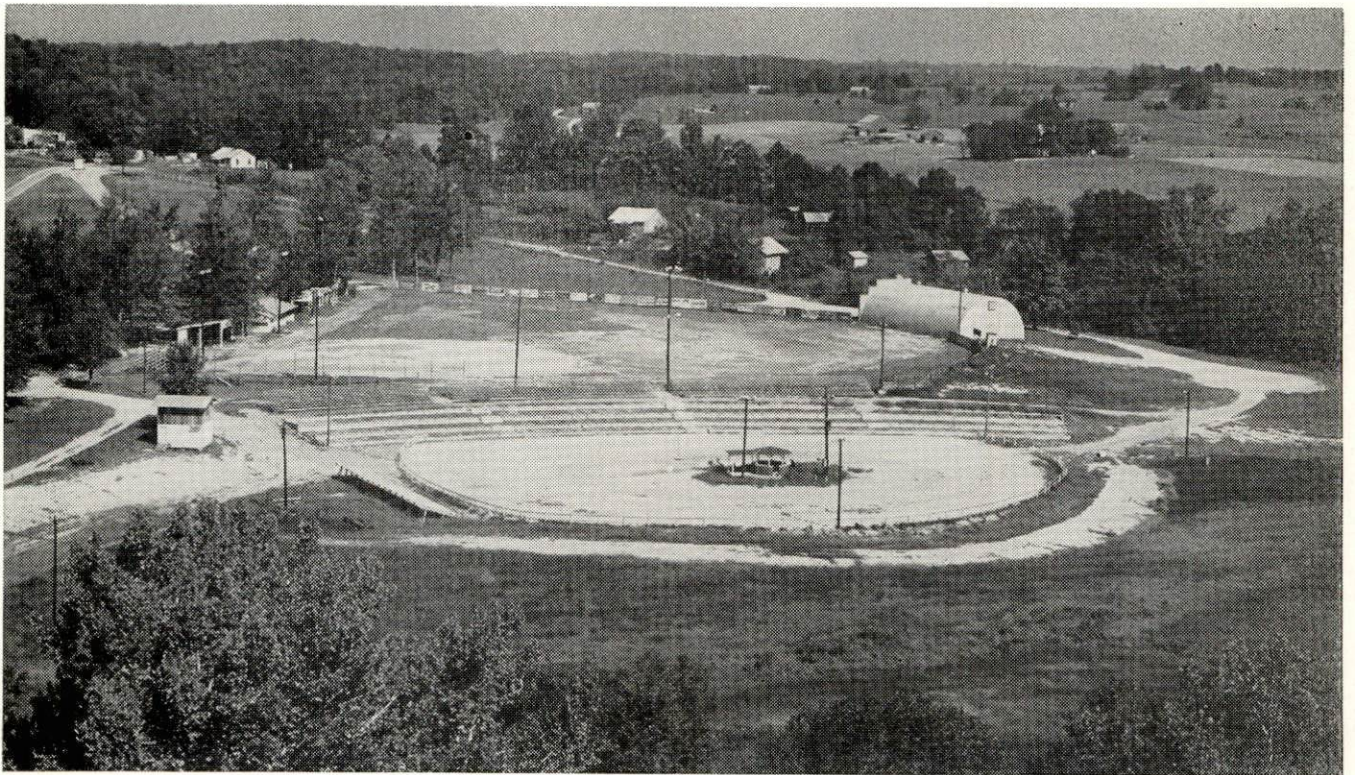
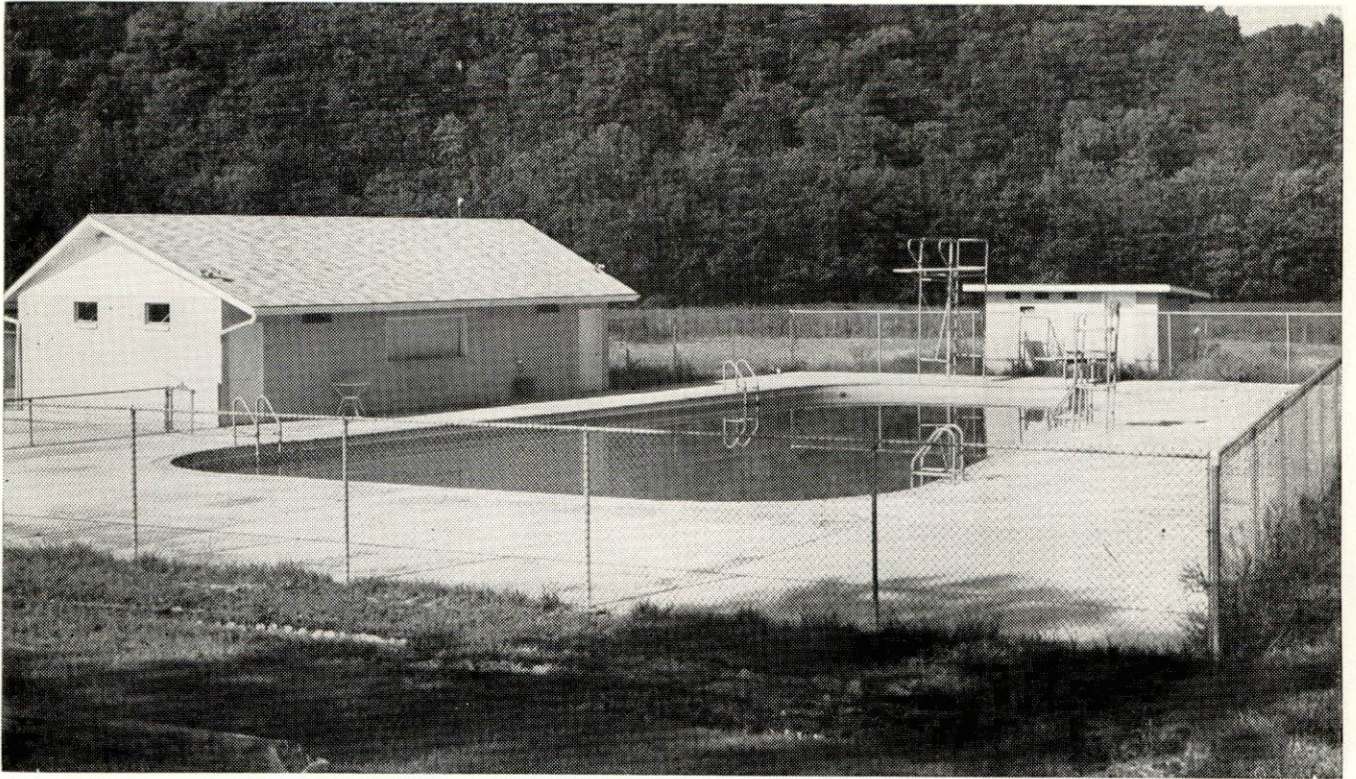
Clubs and Organizations

American Legion	Girl Scouts
American Legion Auxiliary	Homemakers
Boy Scouts	Hospital Auxiliary
Beta Club	Lions
Babe Ruth League	Little League
Co-ed Y	Ministerial Association
Chamber of Commerce	P. T. A.
Cub Scouts	Rotary
Eastern Star	Sportsman Club
Farm Bureau	Woman's Club
FTA	
FHA	
4-H	
FFA	
Greensburg Industrial Foundation	
Greensburg Lodge #54 F & AM	

Recreation

Local: The Green County Memorial Park is a 50-acre facility operated and maintained by the American Legion. There is a lighted ball diamond, horse show arena, swimming pool, basketball courts, a picnic area, running water, playground equipment consisting of swings, slides, see-saws, and merry-go-rounds, and a volleyball court. The swimming pool is open to the public. In addition to the above facilities, there is a restaurant on the grounds.

Greensburg has a full-time recreational director. Sports available include a Babe Ruth League, Little League, men's softball league, women's softball league, supervised volleyball, horseshoe games, and badminton. There are two paved tennis courts, a roller rink, a miniature golf course, and a trampoline center available.



Area: The Campbellsville Country Club has a golf course and a clubhouse eleven miles from Greensburg.

Lake Cumberland and Dale Hollow Lake are located 40 miles from Greensburg. These two lakes offer fishing, camping, water skiing, boating, vacation lodging, and picnicking to fill every need of the water enthusiast.

The Green River also provides fishing pleasures for the area.

Cumberland Lake State Park, Mammoth Cave National Park, and points of historic significance also provide areas of interest.

Culture

Campbellsville College and Western State College at Bowling Green provide a wide assortment of cultural activities such as stage plays, art exhibits, and musical concerts.

The Greensburg Art Club is actively offering opportunities for cultural advancement.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. A new \$750,000 Jane Todd Crawford Memorial Hospital was recently erected.
2. A new sewerage disposal plant and new mains were built for \$550,000.
3. A 70-acre industrial site was purchased. Streets and other improvements have been completed.
4. Greensburg was zoned, and zoning ordinances were enacted.
5. A \$70,000 addition to the Green County Courthouse was completed.
6. A new \$100,000 post office was built.
7. The city purchased a building to be used as the Greensburg City Hall, and also purchased adjoining property to be used as a city parking lot. The purchase price was \$35,000 and improvements cost \$15,000.
8. The existing city parking lot was paved.
9. Installed 114 new parking meters.
10. Installed 37 mercury-vapor street lights.
11. A new Farm Bureau building was constructed.
12. Kentucky Utilities Company established an office in Greensburg.
13. Constructed, remodeled and improved several stores in Greensburg.
14. Constructed new bleachers and a building at the fairgrounds.
15. Resurfacing of Kentucky Highway 61 through Greensburg has been accomplished.

Planned:

1. A \$1,000,000 school building program is in progress.
2. A 26-unit Federal Housing Project has been approved. An administrator has been employed, and land is now being purchased.
3. Landscaping of hospital grounds, guttering and paving of street to the hospital costing \$13,000 is planned.
4. Increasing size of water plant and building additional standpipe is planned and will cost approximately \$70,000.
5. Resurfacing streets in Greensburg is planned and will cost approximately \$30,000.
6. Repairing and building new sidewalks will cost approximately \$4,500.
7. Improvement on county roads, which will be county financed, will cost \$42,000.
8. Paving and building of new roads in Green County will be state financed and will cost \$439,000.
9. Estimate that will be spent in 1962 by organizations of Green County through county beautification program includes the following:

Street markers

New garbage cans

Attachments for washing sidewalks

Improvement to picnic areas

Landscaping, planting flowers and trees

Clean-up campaign

Publicity for modernization and improving stores, homes and property

\$4,950

N A T U R A L R E S O U R C E S

Agriculture

Agriculture, being the main economic resource in Green County, is described here by the crops produced and cattle raised within the county. In 1959 there were 1,709 farms in Green County covering 150,390 acres which is an average of 88.0 acres per farm.

Table 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR GREEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1959*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
Green County (bu)	16,287	46.08	750,492
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
Green County (bu)	1,344	22.5	30,260
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
Green County (bu)	27	21.0	568
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
Green County (lbs)	2,674	1,676.4	4,482,767
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
Green County (tons)	1,413	1.9	2,737
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
Green County (tons)	4,778	1.3	5,987
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
Green County (tons)	8,005	1.2	9,938
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

*Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

Table 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR GREEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY
1959*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of Jan. 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Green County	18, 909
Kentucky	1, 947, 000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Green County	7, 188
Kentucky	466, 000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Green County	652
Kentucky	546, 000

Mineral Resources

The principal mineral resources of Green County consist of petroleum and limestone. Natural gas was at one time produced in large quantities from the Green River gas field which is located south of Greensburg and extends northeastward into Taylor County. Alluvial and residual clay deposits suitable for the manufacture of brick are reported but qualitative and quantitative data are lacking. Total value of mineral production amounted to over twenty-five million dollars in 1959 (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Petroleum: Before 1957 Green County had produced only 14, 291 barrels of oil. The opening of the Green County oil field in 1957 brought about one of the largest shallow oil plays in the nation. Production in 1957 climbed to 32, 567 barrels. This figure increased to 1 1/2 million barrels in 1958 and rose to nearly 9 1/2 million barrels in 1959. The 1959 figure equaled one-third of the state's total oil production for that year and set an all time high. Production dropped to slightly over 2 1/2 million barrels in 1960 and slightly less than one million in 1961. Production is chiefly from the Laurel dolomite (Blue sand) of Silurian age at depths of 400 to 600 feet.

Limestone: Limestone suitable for concrete aggregate and roadway construction purposes can be obtained locally throughout most of the county. One quarry operated in 1961.

*Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413, 517, 000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 percent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 percent, petroleum - 15 percent, and natural gas - 5 percent. Stone represented 5 percent, sand and gravel - 1 percent, and clay - 1 percent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 percent.

Table 15

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)
(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951,000 (3)	2,646,000 (3)
Coal	66,846,000	282,395,000
Fluorspar	25,855	1,173,000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131,000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75,329,000,000	18,389,000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gallons)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gallons)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21,144,000 (6)	60,260,000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5,113,000	5,763,000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc. - troy ounces)	---	---
Stone (7)	15,810,000	21,493,000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224,000
Value of items that cannot be dis- closed: cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by footnote 2.	---	22,080,000

(1) Mineral Ind. of Ky., Min. Yearbook, 1960, Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

(2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.

(3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

(4) Weight not recorded.

(5) Less than \$1,000.

(6) Preliminary figure.

(7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Forests

There are 57,000 acres of forested land in Green County or 32 percent of the total land area. The principal tree types are oaks, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, sweet gum, and red cedar.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet per year) is used in manufacturing in the state.

Kentucky's forests are guarded by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

M A R K E T S

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75% of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen-state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400 mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

Table 16

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population (1) Percent of U. S.	Personal Income (2) Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales (3) Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.2	41.6	41.0

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

C L I M A T E

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the southcentral part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year and increases to 60% or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

A P P E N D I X

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Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
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Climatic Data	Appendix D
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix E
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City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix F
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Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix H

HISTORY

Green County became the 16th county of the state, taken from parts of Lincoln and Nelson Counties in 1792, and was named in honor of General Nathanael Greene. In later years, seven counties were either entirely or partially carved from its territory, reducing it from one of the largest counties to one of the smallest. Located in the southwest-central section of the state, it is drained by the Green River, which flows from southeast to northwest through the center of the county; the East Fork of the Little Barren River, which runs south to north in the southwestern corner of the county and empties into the Green River; and by the Brush, Pitman, and Russell Creeks. The county has an undulating surface in general, with some broken or hilly areas, and its soil is based on red clay and limestone.

Greensburg, located in the center of the county on the Green River, is the county seat. It was established in 1794, 90 miles from Frankfort, 26 miles from Lebanon, and 20 miles from Munfordsville. It had an 1870 population of 351. Greensburg was formerly the site of Glovers Station, which was established about 1780.

In Greensburg is the oldest courthouse in Kentucky--in fact, one of the oldest public buildings still standing west of the Alleghenies. It was built in 1803, and used until the middle 1930's. It was later converted into a library, which has been named for Jane Todd Crawford. The courthouse was built by Thomas "Stonehammer" Metcalfe, who became the 10th governor of Kentucky (1828-32) and later served as a U. S. Senator. He was called "Old Stonehammer" because of his trade and his vigor as a public speaker.

Still facing the old historic courthouse today is the old Bank of Greensburg, built in 1800. General James Allen, a veteran of the War of 1812, and the first lawyer admitted to the Greensburg bar, as well as the first county court clerk, became the president of the bank after the war. Finding its finances in a critical state, he liquidated its assets, paid off every depositor and closed the bank. He then made it his home. Today, it is still used as a private residence, with its vault used for storing family heirlooms.

Green County has been the home of many noted persons: General Hobson, who served in the Civil War, and General Ward, who served in the War with Mexico, as well as the Civil War; Ninnion Edwards, the brother-in-law of Mary Todd Lincoln, and Governor of Illinois; Mentor Graham, "the man who taught Lincoln"; Jane Todd Crawford, upon whom Dr. Ephriam McDowell performed the world's first successful abdominal operation on Christmas Day, 1809, in Danville; "Father" David Rice, a Presbyterian minister, who was the first protestant missionary west of the Alleghenies, and who is buried here; and Nathaniel Owens, the first sheriff of Green County, whose daughter, Mary Owens, was Lincoln's sweetheart, and around whom has been written the historical novel "Lincoln's Other Mary."

Greensburg and Green County has been the location of many well-known and historic sites: the oldest courthouse in Kentucky and west of the Alleghenies; the steamboat "Sally Anderson" which docked here often between 1845 and 1850; Greensburg School, where Mentor Graham taught and became head master; Camp Ward, where General Ward organized the 20th Army Corps in 1861-62; Fort Mouldren; Pitsman's Station, one of the earliest settlements in Green County; the famous burning gas well drilled by Samuel White in 1828; the primary camp site of the "Long Hunters," who were under the lead of Col. James Knox around 1770; Branch Creek Academy, where Mentor Graham received his formal education; and Skaggs Station, where the last known Indian raid in Green County took place.

Today, Greensburg is the center of a large gas and oil field, which was opened first shortly after World War I. Actually, the first discovery of gas and oil came in 1866, and drilling has continued since then. It hit a peak after the First World War and gradually ceased, due primarily to the fact that the product was hard to get to the market. Then, in 1955, a few of the old "dead" oil wells, some of which had been so for 35 years, were successfully revived. Gradually other wells were revived or drilled and by 1958 the drilling had reached boom proportions. By now the vast Greensburg gas field had yielded over 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of gas, and the number of oil wells had grown to more than 400, which daily poured 12,000 to 13,000 barrels of valuable oil from the land of Green County. Wells were being completed at a rate of 12 a day, with the typical well ranging from 200 to 600 feet in depth and producing something better than 40 barrels of oil a day. Of course, some wells were far above the average, producing 160 to 200 barrels daily.

Naturally, all of this was to have a great impact on the county. Along the road leading from Greensburg to Munfordsville, wells could be spotted every 100 yards or so. Land that leased a year before for about \$1 an acre now brought a wide range of prices, with prices of \$1,000 to \$1,500 an acre being commonplace. In one deal, a three-fourths interest in a 90-acre lease was sold for \$100,000. One oil and gas company claimed to have built a \$1,000,000 business around Greensburg in two months. In addition, many of the Green County natives themselves became actual oil producers. The boom attracted speculators from as far as California, Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Indiana, Ohio, and all parts of Kentucky.

Appendix B

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
GREEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry, December, 1961	Green County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	608	100.0	456,064	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	68	11.2	30,615	6.7
Contract Construction	22	3.6	31,047	6.8
Manufacturing	233	38.3	176,243	38.6
Food & kindred products	37	6.0	25,618	5.6
Tobacco	106	17.4	16,840	3.6
Clothing, tex. & leather	0	0	25,380	5.3
Lumber & furniture	83	13.6	13,589	2.9
Printing, pub. & paper	0	0	10,516	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0	13,620	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	7	1.1	5,580	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	9,388	2.0
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	0	53,168	11.6
Other	0	0	2,544	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	88	14.4	32,973	7.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	155	25.0	126,298	27.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	24	3.9	20,579	4.5
Services	18	2.9	36,437	7.9
Other	0	0	1,872	.4

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR
GREEN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1960

Subject	Green County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	5, 714	5, 535	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	4, 096	3, 982	1, 036, 440	1, 074, 244
Labor force	3, 216	855	743, 255	219, 234
Civilian labor force	3, 216	855	705, 411	290, 783
Employed	3, 157	833	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage & salary	1, 152	593	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	131	113	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	1, 814	56	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	60	71	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	59	22	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	880	3, 127	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions	4	0	15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	214	282	94, 734	97, 825
Other & not reported	662	4, 224	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	358	3, 650	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	304	574	91, 489	136, 556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	3, 157	833	660, 728	275, 216
Professional & technical	77	89	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1, 454	20	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	196	15	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical & kindred workers	55	106	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	177	84	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen & foremen	326	8	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives & kindred workers	374	317	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers	4	98	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	36	42	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	301	39	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	94	0	44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	63	15	26, 006	16, 978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,
56, 57, 83, and 84.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR GREENSBURG, GREEN CO., KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			7:00 AM	7:00 PM (EST)
January	37.6	5.47	85	67
February	39.2	3.74	85	74
March	46.8	5.58	84	68
April	56.6	3.82	82	59
May	65.5	4.32	88	58
June	74.5	4.84	92	65
July	77.6	4.23	89	63
August	76.1	3.95	91	65
September	69.7	3.12	91	64
October	58.1	2.38	87	59
November	45.8	3.38	84	67
December	38.2	3.52	82	71
Annual Norm:	57.1	48.75		

*Station Location: Greensburg

**Station Location: Louisville

Length of record: 7:00 AM readings 1 year;
7:00 PM readings 1 year.

Days cloudy or clear: (14 yrs. of record) cloudy - 164, partly cloudy - 101,
clear - 100.

Percent of possible sunshine: (14 yrs. of record) 58%.

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (14 yrs. of record) 123 days.

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (14 yrs. of record) 5 days.

Days with thunderstorms: (14 yrs. of record) 46 days.

Days with heavy fog: (14 yrs. of record) 10 days.

Prevailing wind: (13 yrs. of record) 5 days.

Seasonal heating degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term
means 4,439

KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized, the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and public service corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment should accompany the return.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

State tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$.05	\$No	\$No	\$No
Bank deposits	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full ^{1/}	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified ^{2/}	.50	Full	Full	Full

^{1/} County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

^{2/} Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.

The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>												
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.												
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.												
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.												
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.												
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.												
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None												
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td> <td>100%</td> <td>1/10 of</td> <td>1¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td> <td>100%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td> <td>85%</td> <td></td> <td>25¢ per \$100</td> </tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of	1¢ per \$100											
Stocks & Bonds	100%		25¢ per \$100											
Accounts Receivable	85%		25¢ per \$100											

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.

It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.

(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES
OF
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,
Secretary of State,
Commonwealth of Kentucky.

COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Commerce, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Commerce "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Labor has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.