

6-1963

## Industrial Resources: Hopkins County - Madisonville

Kentucky Library Research Collections  
Western Kentucky University, [spcol@wku.edu](mailto:spcol@wku.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: [https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/hopkins\\_cty](https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/hopkins_cty)



Part of the [Business Administration, Management, and Operations Commons](#), [Growth and Development Commons](#), and the [Infrastructure Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Industrial Resources: Hopkins County - Madisonville" (1963). *Hopkins County*. Paper 29.  
[https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/hopkins\\_cty/29](https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/hopkins_cty/29)

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in Hopkins County by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact [topscholar@wku.edu](mailto:topscholar@wku.edu).

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY

• DES MOINES

CHICAGO

TOLEDO

INDIANAPOLIS

CINCINNATI

LOUISVILLE

★  
MADISONVILLE

NASHVILLE

KNOXVILLE

LITTLE ROCK

MEMPHIS

150 Miles

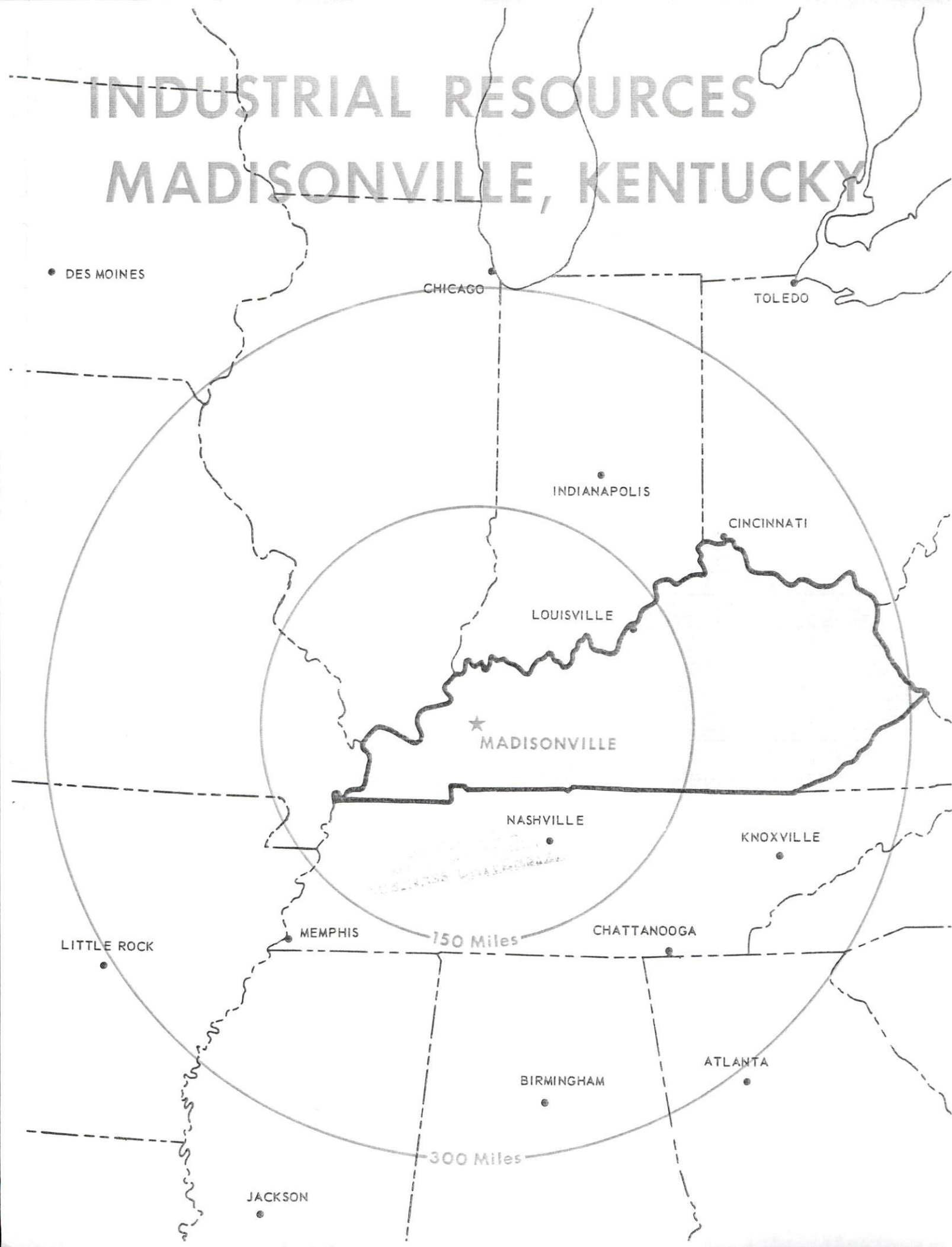
CHATTANOOGA

BIRMINGHAM

ATLANTA

300 Miles

JACKSON



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY

23126

LIBRARY  
KENTUCKY  
UNIVERSITY

Prepared by  
The Madisonville Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
June, 1963

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA . . . . .	1 - 2
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET . . . . .	3 - 7
Population . . . . .	3
Economic Characteristics . . . . .	3
Labor Market. . . . .	4
Supply Area. . . . .	4
Labor Potential Defined . . . . .	4
Numbers Available . . . . .	4
Future Labor Supply . . . . .	5
Area Employment Characteristics . . . . .	5
LOCAL MANUFACTURING . . . . .	7 - 9
Prevailing Wage Rates . . . . .	9
Unions . . . . .	9
TRANSPORTATION . . . . .	9 - 12
Railroads . . . . .	9
Highways . . . . .	11
Truck Service. . . . .	11
Bus Lines . . . . .	12
Air. . . . .	12
UTILITIES AND FUEL . . . . .	12 - 14
Electricity . . . . .	12
Natural Gas . . . . .	13
Coal and Coke . . . . .	14
Fuel Oil. . . . .	14
WATER AND SEWERAGE. . . . .	15 - 16
Public Water Supply . . . . .	15
Water Resources . . . . .	16
Sewerage System . . . . .	16



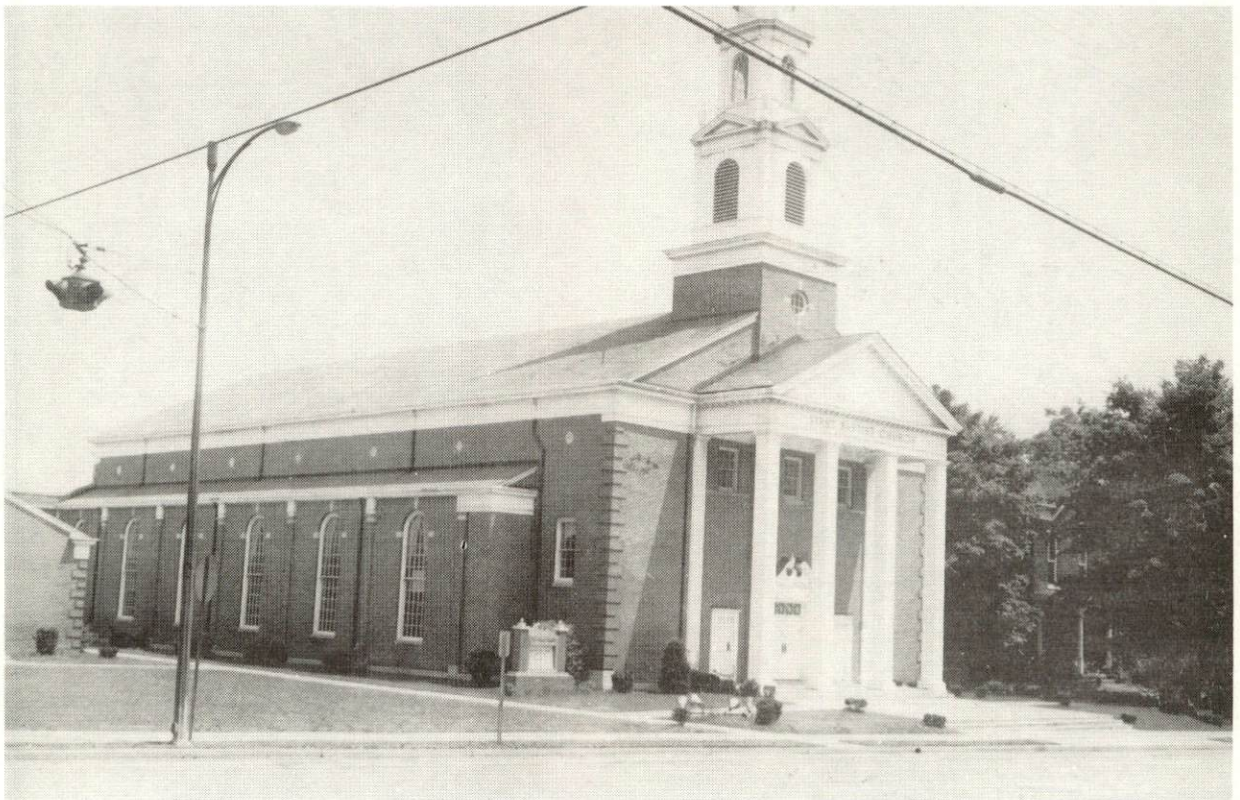
<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
INDUSTRIAL SITES . . . . .	.16 - 18
Available Industrial Buildings . . . . .	.18
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES . . . . .	.18 - 20
Type Government . . . . .	.18
City . . . . .	.18
County . . . . .	.18
Laws Affecting Industry. . . . .	.18
Property Tax Exemption . . . . .	.18
Business Licenses . . . . .	.18
Fire Protection. . . . .	.19
Police Protection . . . . .	.19
Garbage and Sanitation . . . . .	.19
Financial Information . . . . .	.19
TAXES. . . . .	.20 - 21
Property Taxes. . . . .	.20
Real Estate Assessment Ratios. . . . .	.20
Net Assessed Value of Property . . . . .	.21
OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS . . . . .	.21 - 28
Educational Facilities . . . . .	.21
Graded Schools . . . . .	.21
Vocational Schools . . . . .	.22
Colleges. . . . .	.22
Health . . . . .	.23
Hospitals . . . . .	.23
Public Health. . . . .	.23
Clinic. . . . .	.23
Housing. . . . .	.23
Communication. . . . .	.24
Libraries . . . . .	.24
Churches . . . . .	.24
Financial Institutions . . . . .	.25
Hotels and Motels. . . . .	.25
Clubs and Organizations . . . . .	.25
Recreation . . . . .	.26
Local. . . . .	.26
Area . . . . .	.27
Community Improvements. . . . .	.27
Recent . . . . .	.27
Planned . . . . .	.28

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
NATURAL RESOURCES . . . . .	.28 - 33
Agriculture . . . . .	.28
Minerals . . . . .	.30
Forests . . . . .	.33
MARKETS. . . . .	.33 - 34
CLIMATE. . . . .	.35 - 36
APPENDIX	
A. History	
B. Employment by Industry Division	
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population	
D. Kentucky Corporation Taxes	
D.-1 Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	
E. City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	
F. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	
G. Cooperating State Agencies	



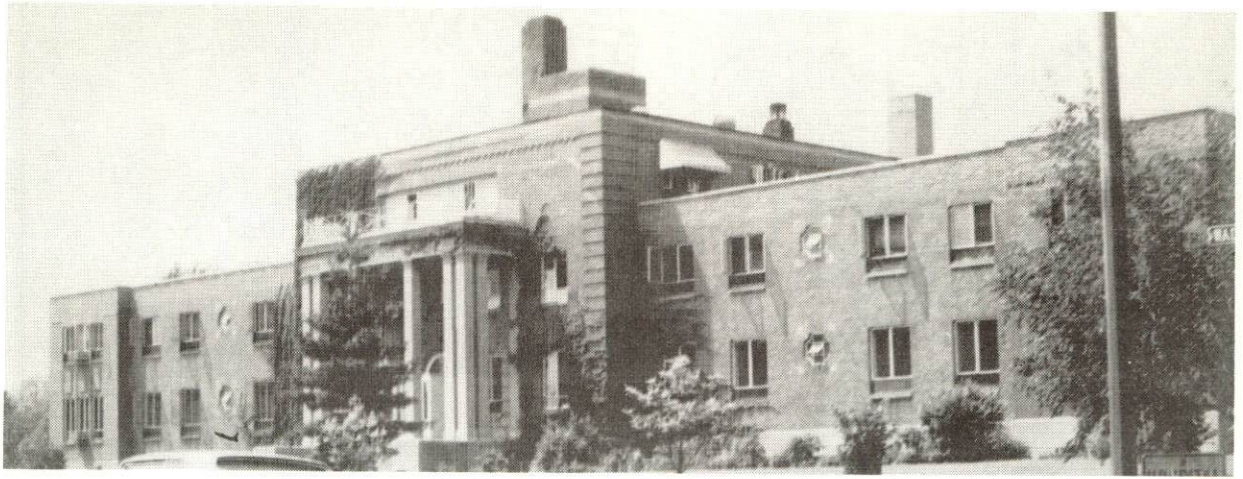


Hopkins County Courthouse

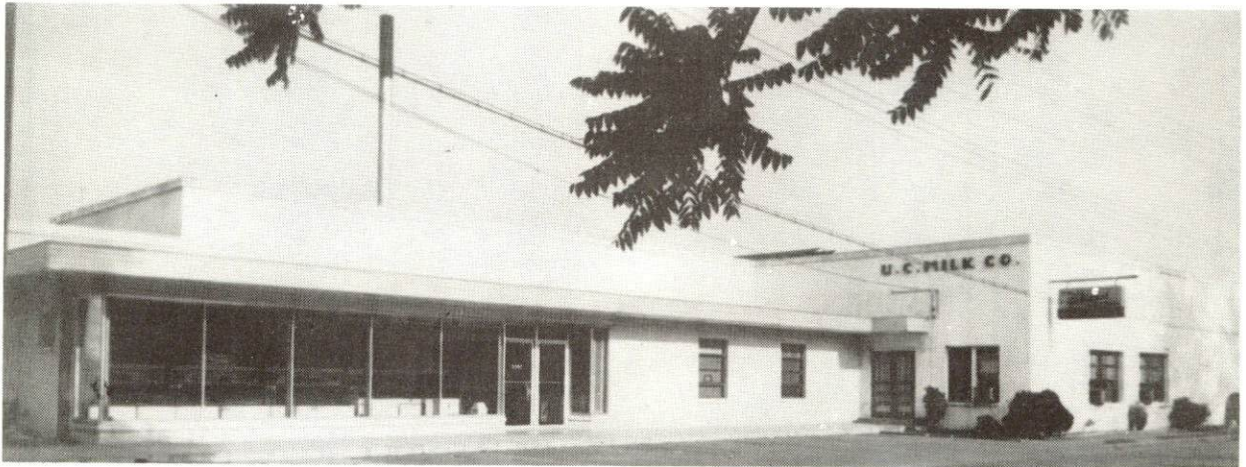


One of Madisonville's Fine Churches

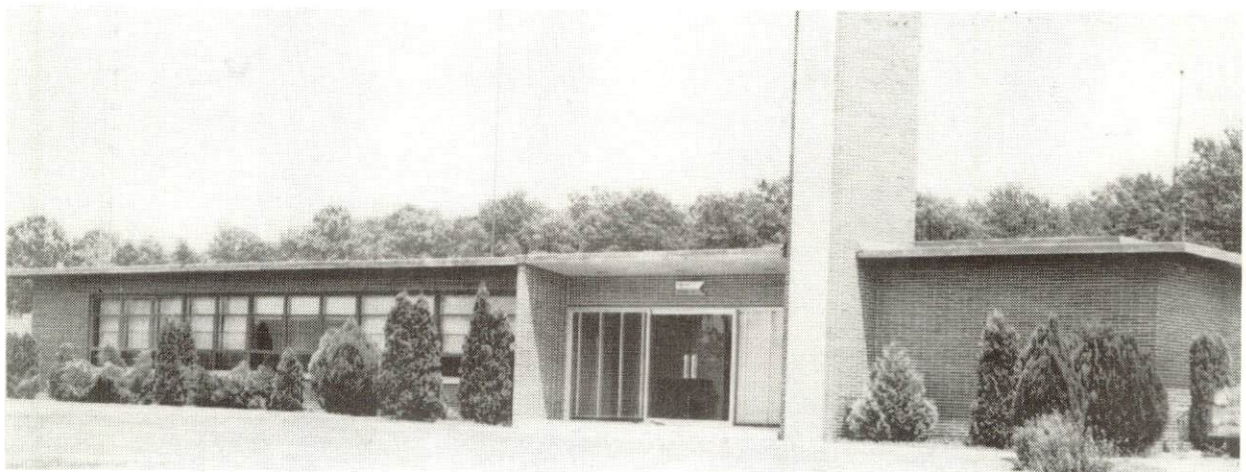




Hopkins County Hospital

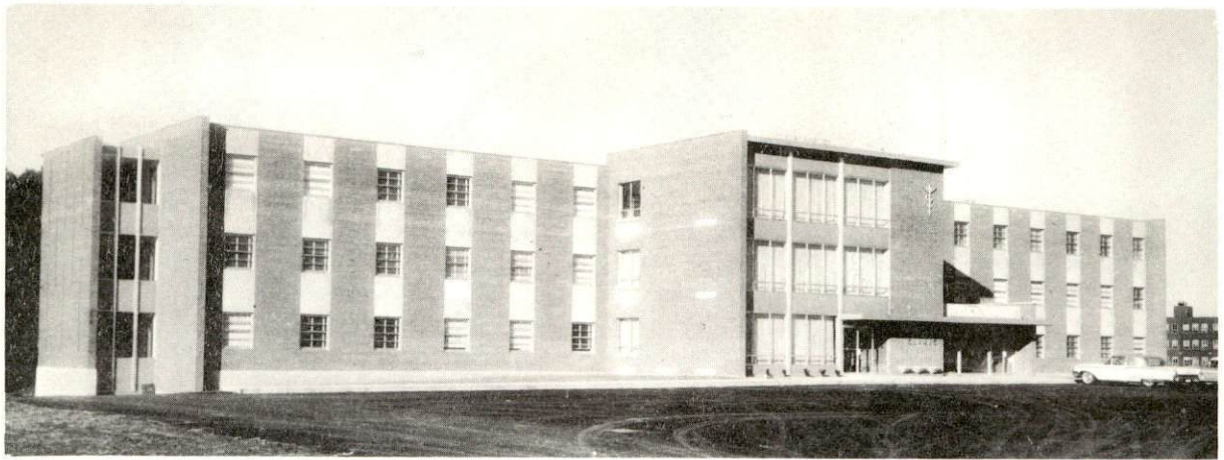


A Dairy In Madisonville



Kentucky State Police Troop A Headquarters





Trover Clinic



West Kentucky Coal Company Offices

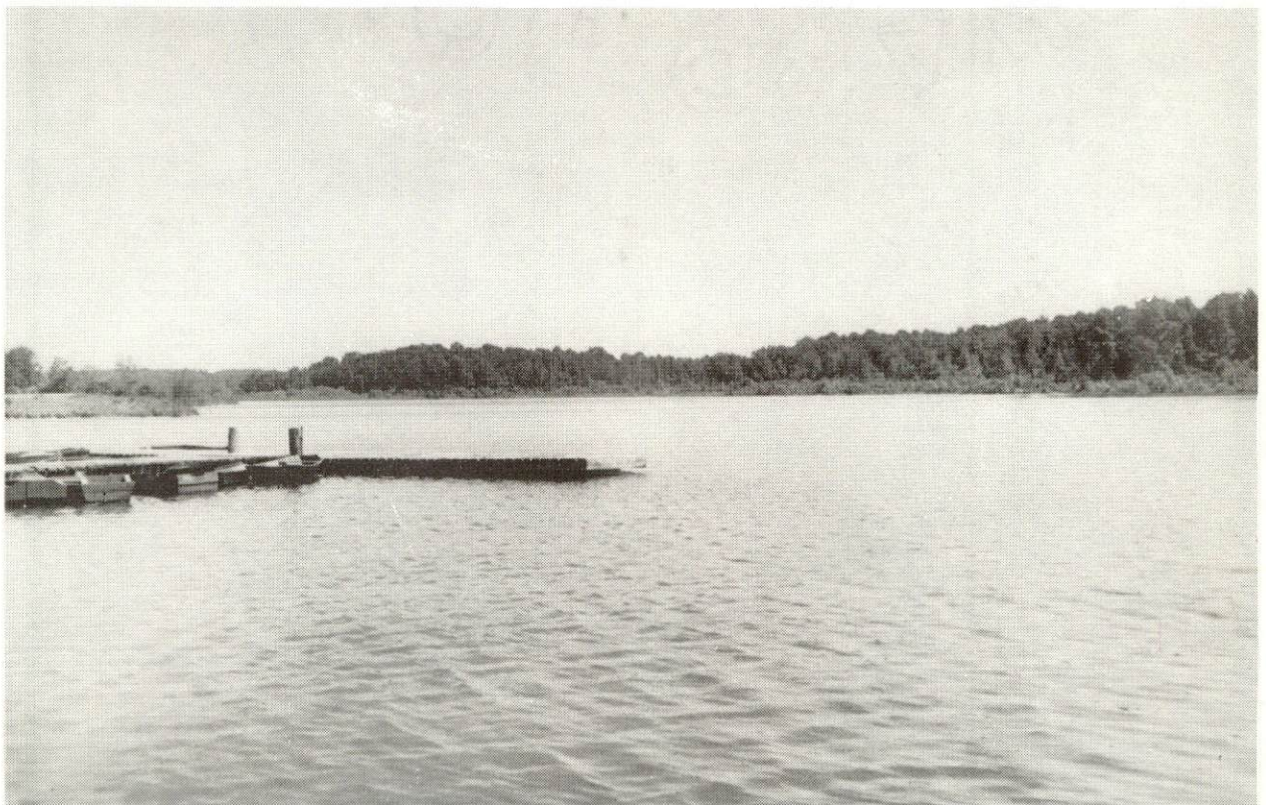


Imperial Cafe





Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company  
New Building and Tower



Lake Pee Wee  
One of Madisonville's City Lakes



## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Madisonville - 13,110                      Hopkins County - 38,458

### MADISONVILLE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Hopkins and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 3,470 men and 6,073 women. Number of workers available from Hopkins County - 1,028 men and 1,491 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Madisonville is served by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Air: The nearest commercial airports are Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, Owensboro, Kentucky, and Dress Memorial Airport, Evansville, Indiana, both 45 miles distant. The Madisonville Municipal Airport can accommodate small aircraft.

Trucks: Madisonville is provided common carrier service by five trucking firms. Two of the firms maintain terminals in Madisonville.

Bus Lines: Madisonville is provided bus service by Southeastern Greyhound Lines and Kentucky Bus Lines.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Birmingham, Ala.	400	Louisville, Ky.	160
Chicago, Ill.	325	Nashville, Tenn.	108
Cincinnati, Ohio	300	Pittsburgh, Pa.	600
Detroit, Mich.	500	New York, N. Y.	926
Evansville, Ind.	45	St. Louis, Mo.	200

### Electricity

Madisonville is supplied electric power by the municipally owned Madisonville Light Department, whose source of supply is the Kentucky Utilities Company.



### Natural Gas

Natural gas is provided by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

### Water

The municipally owned Madisonville Water Department supplies the city with treated water. The peak day demand has been 1,900,000 gallons and the average daily use is 1,350,000 gallons. Rated capacity of the treatment plant is 2,000,000 gallons per day.

### Sewerage

Madisonville is provided service by separate storm and sanitary sewers. A modern disposal plant with a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons per day is more than adequate for the present needs.

## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population

Madisonville has shown a net increase in population for each decade of this century with the largest increase being in the 1940's. An increase in population of 261 percent is presently maintained over the 1900 census count.

Hopkins County has shown a net increase in population for each decade except the second and sixth. Note these were small decreases. The largest increase in population occurred during the 1920's. From 1900 to 1960, the county has shown a 24 percent increase in population.

TABLE 1

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Madisonville</u>		<u>Hopkins County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1900	3,628	----	30,995	----	---
1910	4,966	36.8	34,291	10.6	6.6
1920	5,030	1.3	34,133	- .5	5.5
1930	6,908	37.3	37,449	9.7	8.2
1940	8,209	18.8	37,789	.9	8.8
1950	11,132	35.6	38,815	2.7	3.5
1960	13,110	17.8	38,458	- 0.9	3.2

Percent of nonwhite population in city: 13.4

Percent of nonwhite population in county: 8.8

### Economic Characteristics

Madisonville, the county seat of Hopkins County, is one of three urban cities in the county. The others are Dawson Springs and Earlington. The county presently maintains a 49.1 percent urban population and a 50.9 percent rural population. They have shown an increase of 36.1 percent in urban population since 1950 and a -21.5 percent decrease in rural population since the same period.

The largest employment group in Hopkins County is Mining and Quarrying. In September 1962 there were 2,547 persons employed in this industry. The second, third, and fourth ranking employment groups are Agriculture, with 1,410 workers reported in the fall of 1959; Wholesale and Retail Trade,

with 1,257 workers reported in September 1962; and Manufacturing, with 786 workers reported in September 1962.

Per capita income for Hopkins County in 1961 was \$1,368. Per capita income for Madisonville in 1961 was \$1,683.\*

Retail sales for Hopkins County in 1961 was \$38,527,000. Retail sales for Madisonville in 1961 was \$27,043,000.\*

### Labor Market

Supply Area: The Madisonville labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Hopkins County and the adjacent counties of Webster, Caldwell, Christian, Muhlenberg, and McLean. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Madisonville, which makes commuting possible from any point in the area.

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 agriculture 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 during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Madisonville labor supply area was reported at 158,572 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population. This was an increase of 6,122 persons since the 1950 census count of 152,450. Tables two and three show the present and future labor supply and their distribution.

---

\* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962



TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH  
COMPONENTS, MADISONVILLE AREA, MAY, 1962\*

	Total			Labor Supply**		Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	3,470	6,073	9,543	1,934	5,720	1,536	353
Hopkins	1,028	1,491	2,519	457	1,425	571	66
Webster	375	875	1,250	264	862	111	13
Caldwell	389	451	840	198	364	191	87
Christian	638	1,213	1,851	352	1,083	286	130
Muhlenberg	780	1,531	2,311	503	1,499	277	32
McLean	260	512	772	160	487	100	25

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some portion of the 14,525 boys and 13,834 girls who will become eighteen years of age by 1970. It would be difficult to forecast the exact number that will enter the area work force. Probably the most influential factor would be the type of local employment available.

TABLE 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	14,525	13,834
Hopkins	3,710	3,663
Webster	1,235	1,208
Caldwell	1,267	1,169
Christian	4,340	3,971
Muhlenberg	3,026	2,916
McLean	947	907

Area Employment Characteristics: The following three tables show the area employment and the breakdown of type employment in agriculture, manufacturing, and all industries, respectively.

\* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

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

TABLE 4  
MADISONVILLE AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959\*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	7, 728	1, 052	8, 780
Hopkins	1, 266	144	1, 410
Webster	1, 008	61	1, 069
Caldwell	948	117	1, 065
Christian	2, 140	608	2, 748
Muhlenberg	1, 316	71	1, 387
McLean	1, 050	51	1, 101

TABLE 5  
MADISONVILLE AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
SEPTEMBER, 1962\*\*\*

	<u>Area</u>						
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Hopkins</u>	<u>Webster</u>	<u>Caldwell</u>	<u>Christian</u>	<u>Muhlenberg</u>	<u>McLean</u>
Total manu- facturing	4, 833	786	320	646	2, 211	492	378
Food & kindred products	599	225	5	9	243	40	77
Tobacco	54	0	0	0	26	27	0
Clothing, tex- tile & leather	1, 811	341	0	577	893	0	0
Lumber & furniture	1, 003	77	87	22	182	338	297
Print., pub. & paper	290	43	167	14	50	12	4
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	130	42	51	6	31	0	0
Stone, clay & glass	169	16	0	18	60	75	0
Primary metals	21	21	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	754	18	10	0	726	0	0
Other	3	3	0	0	0	0	0

\* U. S. Census of Agriculture

\*\* Regular Workers (Employed 150 days or more)

\*\*\* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

TABLE 6

MADISONVILLE AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT, \*  
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPTEMBER, 1962

Area							
	Total	Hopkins	Webster	Caldwell	Christian	Muhlenberg	McLean
Mining & Quarrying	4,434	2,547	158	93	122	1,476	38
Contract Construction	1,120	466	0	52	434	164	4
Manufacturing	4,833	786	320	646	2,211	492	378
Transportation, Communication, & Utilities	1,503	375	22	113	589	319	85
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4,797	1,257	274	446	1,976	768	76
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	635	154	35	31	304	94	17
Services	1,495	488	65	123	630	179	10
Other	50	29	0	4	17	0	0
Total	18,867	6,102	874	1,508	6,283	3,492	608

## LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table which shows existing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in Madisonville and the immediate area.

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



TABLE 7

MADISONVILLE MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH  
PRODUCTS AND EMPLOYMENT, 1963

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
A. & B. Sign Co.	Printed & neon signs	2	1	3
American Printing Co.	Job printing	5	1	6
Austin Powder Co.	Explosives	20	2	22
Evan W. Berry Lumber Co.	Rough lumber	6	0	6
Boone's Cabinet Shop	Cabinets	1	0	1
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	23	2	25
Dickerson Welding	Metal work	3	0	3
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	10	0	10
The Enro Shirt Co.	Dress and sport shirts	35	400	435
Farmer's Grain & Feed	Feeds	6	2	8
Fowler-Turner Lumber Co.	Lumber	10	2	12
Kozy Kottages Mfg. Co.	Prefab building material	8	0	8
Joe Leasure & Sons	Repair parts for heavy machinery	19	1	20
Joy Manufacturing Co.	Mine equipment	5	2	7
Macke Machine Works	Metal work	9	1	10
Madisonville Grain & Elevator	Feeds	4	0	4
Madisonville Recapping Co.	Retreading & vulcanizing	26	2	28
Madisonville Publishing Co.	Newspaper publishing	23	7	30
All Metal Culvert Co.	Metal culverts	8	0	8
Modern Welding Co., Inc.	Steel storage tanks, various fabricated steel products	4	1	5
Nehi Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	8	0	8
Price Construction Co.	Building construction	3	1	4
Ruby Lumber Co.	Lumber products, rough & finished	90	15	105
U.C. Milk Company	Dairy products	112	15	127
Western Kentucky Whole- sale Lumber Co.	Rough & dressed lumber	8	0	8
Freeman Stave Co.	Barrel staves	11	2	13



### Prevailing Wage Rates

Listed below are some examples of specific wage rates paid in the area. Other rates may be obtained from the Madisonville Chamber of Commerce or the State Department of Commerce.

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Rate Per Hour</u>	
		<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Average</u>
Material Handler	\$1.15	\$1.42-1/2	\$1.25
Janitor	1.15	1.25	1.20
Machine Operator			
(Punch press & shear)	1.20	1.95	1.50
Final assemblies	1.50	2.50	2.25
Brake Operation	1.25	2.50	2.00
Spray Painter	1.25	1.50	1.50
Welder			
Arc or Gas	1.50	2.50	2.35
Sheet Metal Worker	1.37-1/2	2.00	2.00
Inspectors			
Receiving	1.15	1.50	1.35
Final Assembly	1.15	1.50	1.35
Tool Repairman	1.37-1/2	2.60	2.25
Machine Setup	1.37-1/2	2.60	2.50
Maintenance			
Electrical	2.09	2.60	2.50
Carpenter	1.25	1.95	1.75
Pipe Fitters	1.50	2.50	2.00

### Unions

Unions represented in the area are United Mine Workers of America and The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Madisonville is served by the Louisville and Nashville and the Illinois Central Railroads.

The Evansville Division of the L. & N. operates three regularly scheduled through freights north and three south daily between Evansville and Nashville. In addition, they operate an average of two extra through freights daily. Local service is provided daily. Madisonville is in the

L. & N. Earlington switching district, thereby providing 24-hour switching service. Merchandise cars are operated from Evansville, plus auxiliary truck service. Pickup and delivery service is available within the city limits. Inbound loads per month average 100 cars, mostly of building material and agricultural implements. Outbound loads per month average 7,000 cars, 85 percent of which is coal and the balance being lumber, scrap iron and tobacco.

There is one local passenger train operating daily between St. Louis and Nashville, one through passenger train daily operating between Chicago and Atlanta, and one through passenger train daily between Chicago and New Orleans.

The Kentucky Division of the Illinois Central Railroad provides seven local freights between Central City and Madisonville, and one through freight each way daily between Louisville and Paducah with terminals at Louisville, Paducah, Central City and Princeton. Twenty-four hour switching service is provided as required. Merchandise car service is also available. Inbound loads per month average 35 to 40 cars of building material, machinery and rock. Outbound loads per month average 10,000 cars of coal, lumber and tobacco. Passenger service is not provided by the Illinois Central.

Pickup and delivery service is provided by the Railway Express Agency, and Illinois Central and Louisville and Nashville Railroads.

TABLE 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	46	Louisville, Ky.	21
Birmingham, Ala.	34	Los Angeles, Calif.	103
Chicago, Ill.	42	Nashville, Tenn.	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	36	New Orleans La.	37
Cleveland, Ohio	71	New York, N. Y.	72
Detroit, Mich.	74	Pittsburgh, Pa.	70
Knoxville, Tenn.	42	St. Louis, Mo.	42

\* Director of Industrial Development, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Kentucky, and Director, Industrial Development, Illinois-Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois

## Highways

Madisonville is served by U. S. Highway 41 and Kentucky Routes 70, 85, 254 and 281. Highway 41 By-Pass originating from the north of Madisonville to Nortonville is complete with grade and drain. This 4-lane highway will connect with the West Kentucky Turnpike at Mortons Gap. The following highway map shows major highways and turnpikes and proposals for the state.

TABLE 9

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	375	Louisville, Ky.	160
Birmingham, Ala.	400	Nashville, Tenn.	108
Chicago, Ill.	325	New York, N. Y.	926
Cincinnati, Ohio	300	Pittsburgh, Pa.	600
Detroit, Mich.	500	St. Louis, Mo.	200
Knoxville, Tenn.	294	Evansville, Ind.	45

Truck Service: Common carrier truck service is provided by Arnold Ligon Truck Lines, Princeton, Kentucky; Hayes Freight Lines, Springfield, Illinois; St. Louis, Nashville Freight Lines, St. Louis, Missouri; Southeastern Motor Truck Lines, Nashville, Tennessee; and T.I.M.E., Inc., Murray, Kentucky. Direct service is provided to Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville, St. Louis and Nashville. Two-line service can be provided to most principal cities. Arnold Ligon Truck Line and Hayes Freight Lines maintain terminal facilities in Madisonville.

TABLE 10

### TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM MADISONVILLE, 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.	ON**	ON
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	6	4
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	ON	ON
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	New Orleans, La.	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio	3	2	New York, N. Y.	3	3
Detroit, Mich.	3	2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	2	St. Louis, Mo.	2	2

\* Arnold Ligon, Madisonville, Kentucky

\*\* Overnight



Bus Lines: Bus lines serving Madisonville are Southeastern Greyhound Lines, with 6 scheduled trips to Nashville and 6 to Evansville daily, and Kentucky Bus Lines with 2 daily trips to Paducah and 2 to Louisville. Connections can be made to any point in the United States.

### Air

The nearest commercial airports are The Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, Owensboro, Kentucky, and Dress Memorial Airport, Evansville, Indiana, both approximately 45 miles distant.

The Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, located in Owensboro, Kentucky, is served by Eastern and Ozark Airlines. Eastern has two incoming and outgoing flights daily connecting Evansville, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis; Ozark has three incoming and outgoing flights daily connecting Louisville, Paducah and St. Louis.

The Dress Memorial Airport, located in Evansville, Indiana, is served by Eastern and Delta Airlines with a total of 21 flights daily.

The Madisonville Municipal Airport, located 6 miles northeast of the city on highway 85, has two paved and lighted runways, one 3,500 by 100 feet and one 2,400 by 100 feet. This field provides service for small aircraft.

## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

The City of Madisonville Light Department serves the city and an area 3-1/2 miles beyond the city limits. This is a distribution system only. Power is purchased from Kentucky Utilities Company over the Paducah-Green River loop. There are two transmission lines of 69,000 KW and 33,000 KW and three transformers with 8,000 KVA capacity.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides service in 78 Kentucky counties. The Company has a generating capacity of 740,000 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., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, Central Illinois Public Service Company, and TVA. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electricity when desired. Rates for industry will be furnished by the Company's Industrial Development Department in Lexington, Kentucky.

	<u>KWH Per Month</u>	<u>Rate Per KWH</u>
First	12	\$ .75 Minimum
Next	58	.05
Next	330	.04
Next	600	.03
Next	4,000	.02 1/2
Next	15,000	.02
All over	20,000	.01 1/2

Combination Rates:

Lights, cooking stove and refrigeration, or lights and cooking stove only a minimum of \$4.50, the rate shall be 3 cents per kilowatt hour using one meter. For domestic use only.

Off-Peak Water Heating Rates:

The rate for electric current for heating water on what is known as the Off-Peak Basis and to be used and furnished only between the hours of 1 to 4 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m. shall be 1.25 cents per kilowatt-hour. Time clock for heater to be furnished by the customer.

The rate for electric lights and power outside the city of Madisonville shall be computed by adding 1/10 of the amount of the customer's bill as shown on the schedule above, and the minimum light and power monthly bill shall be \$1.00.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is provided in Madisonville by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. A 10-inch Texas Gas transmission line traverses the city of Madisonville. Average BTU content per cubic foot is 1,020 with specific gravity of approximately .60. There are 5,000 metered customers in the city and peak day demand has been 12,000,000 cu. ft. Madisonville has an unlimited supply of natural gas. Current rates are as follows.

<u>General Service Rate No. 1:</u>	<u>Per 100 Cu. Ft.</u>
First 1,000 cu. ft. or less per month	\$1.50
Next 2,000 cu. ft. per month	.0895
Next 7,000 cu. ft. per month	.0725
Next 40,000 cu. ft. per month	.0665
All additional cu. ft. per month	.0595



### Seasonal Service Rate No. 2:

(Available from March 16 to November 15 of each year)

First	500 Mcf per month	@	\$0.475/Mcf
All additional	Mcf per month	@	0.425/Mcf

Minimum Charge: \$25.00 per meter per month for the months  
gas is available

### Large Volume Rate No. 3:

Base Load			
All gas per month	@	\$0.475/Mcf	
Excess of Base Load			
All gas per month	@	0.595/Mcf	

Minimum Charge: As specified in contract but not less than  
\$100.00 per month

### Large Industrial Rate No. 4:

Industrial rates to customer's using a minimum base load of 500 Mcf per day can be obtained from the Department of Industrial Development, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

### Coal and Coke

Coal is supplied by the Western Kentucky Coal Field which consists of 127 mines located in 12 counties, with Hopkins and Muhlenberg being the leading coal producing counties in that field. 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 or 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 three refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by border state 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 City of Madisonville Water Department serves Madisonville. The source of raw water is four artificial lakes with a combined capacity of 1,750,000,000 gallons. The pumping capacity from lakes to the filter plants is 3,250 gpm. Raw water is treated by prechlorination, coagulation with lime and alum, sedimentation, rapid sand filtration, and postchlorination with addition of polyphosphate. Rated capacity of the treatment plant is 2,000,000 gallons per day and storage facilities for treated water are provided by 3 standpipes with a total capacity of 3,375,000 gallons. The water is carried to the distribution system by means of 10-, 12-, and 16-inch lines. The distribution grid system is composed of 10-, 8-, 6-, and 4-inch lines which maintain a minimum pressure of 45 psi and a maximum pressure of 60 psi. Winter temperature of treated water is 34° and summer temperature is 65°. There are 6,000 metered customers in Madisonville. The average daily use is 1,350,000 gallons, and the maximum daily use is 1,900,000 gallons.

Current rates are as follows:

First	3,000 gallons per month	\$2.00 Minimum
Next	7,000 gallons per month	.65 per M gal.
Next	10,000 gallons per month	.45 per M gal.
Next	30,000 gallons per month	.35 per M gal.
All over	50,000 gallons per month	.25 per M gal.

The following is a chemical analysis of the water.

	<u>PPM</u>
CO2	2
Total Alkalinity	37
Total Solids	140
Sulfates	67
Iron	.05
Hardness	110
Color	0
PH	8.6
Calcium	25
Manganese	0
Copper	0



## Water Resources

Surface Water: Surface water from impounded small streams and from lakes filling strip mine pits constitute the most used source for industrial supplies. The public water supply for Madisonville and Earlington is obtained from stream impoundments. The Tradewater River is the largest stream and has an average discharge of 325 cfs (21 years record USGS) at Olney.

Ground Water: The municipal water supply for Dawson Springs, Mortons Gap and Nortonville is obtained from ground water. Some industrial supplies are also obtained from this source. Recent investigations by the U.S. Geological Survey indicate that most drilled wells yield a supply in excess of 500 gpd from depths less than 300 feet. Some deeper wells drilled into the Caseyville sandstone yield more than 100 gpm.

## Sewerage System

A new sewage disposal plant was completed in 1958 at a total cost of \$1,600,000. The plant has a complete treatment system which includes trickling filter, aeration, and chemical treatment. At the present time, 100 percent of the city is served by the system, which could be expanded to serve 25,000 people. The plant has an average daily flow of 350,000 gallons with a capacity of over 2,000,000 gallons.

Rates are as follows:

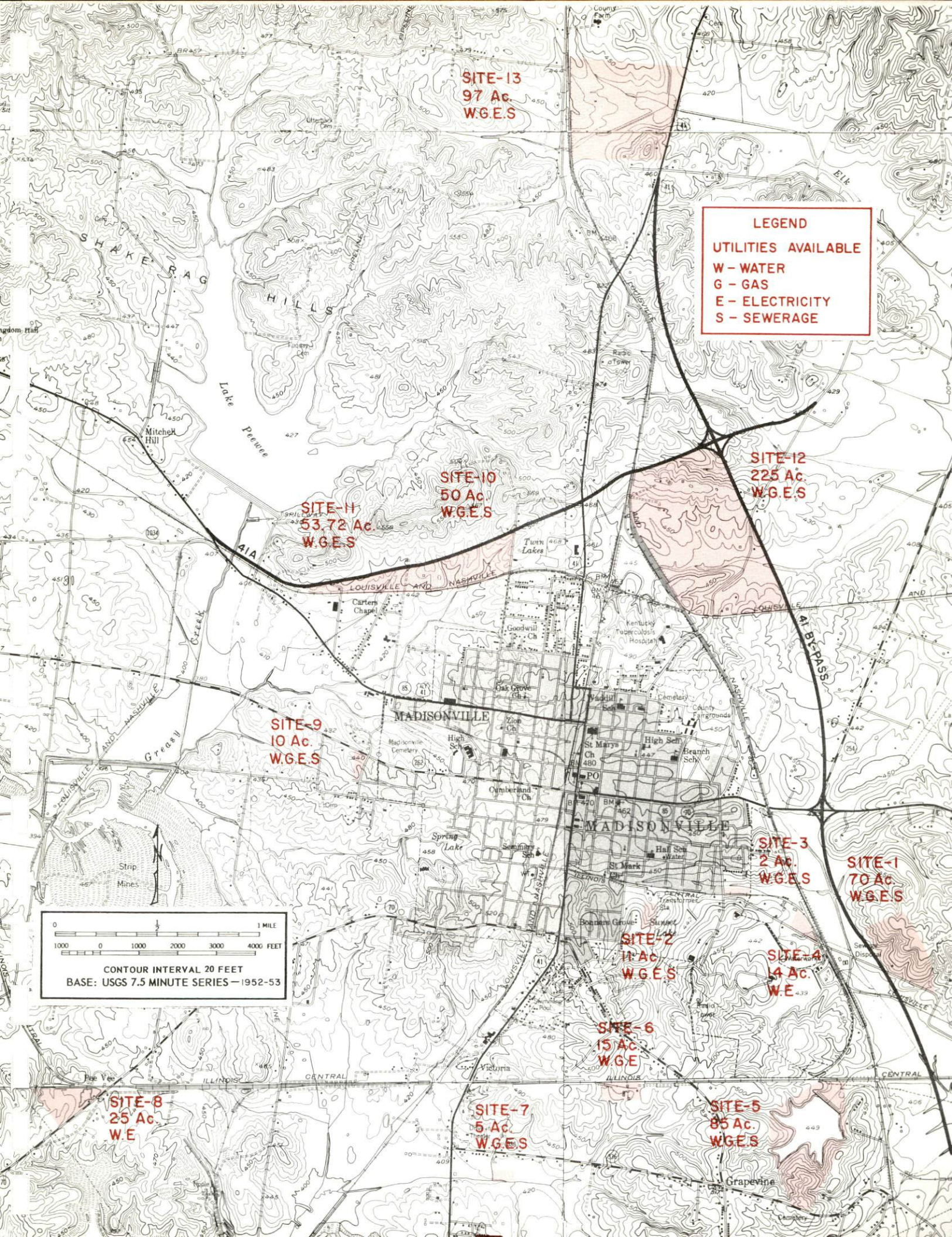
If water bill is	\$ 2.00	Sewer charge will be	\$1.40
	2.01 to \$ 4.00		2.00
	4.01 to 8.00		2.50
	8.01 to 15.00		3.00
	15.01 or more		4.00

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site # 1: This 70-acre sloping site is fronted by new 41-A By-Pass and is under option by the City of Madisonville. It is approximately 1,000 feet from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and approximately 3,000 feet from the Illinois Central Railroad. Water, gas, electricity and sewerage are available.

Site # 2: This site contains 11 acres located just off a city street and a short distance from an Illinois Central Railroad spur track. A power transformer station is located adjacent to the site. Utilities available are water, gas, electricity and sewerage.







Site # 3: This site contains 2 acres of land located on spur track of the Illinois Central Railroad with access by means of a city street. All city utilities are available.

Site # 4: This site contains 14 acres located on an Illinois Central Railroad spur track with access by means of the Dains Well Road. Utilities available include water and electricity. Gas and sewerage could be made available.

Site # 5: This site contains 85 acres of land and a large lake. This property, which is owned by the City of Madisonville, is bound on the north by the Illinois Central Railroad and on the south by State Route 336. All city utilities are available.

Site # 6: This site contains 15 acres just off State Route 336 and is bound on the north by the Illinois Central Railroad. A spur track runs into the site at the present time. Utilities available include water, electricity and gas.

Site # 7: This site contains 5 acres located just off State Route 336 and a short distance from U. S. Highway 41. All city utilities are available with the exception of sewers.

Site # 8: This site contains 25 acres of land on the Illinois Central Railroad. State Route 70 bounds the property on the south. Utilities available include water and electricity.

Site # 9: This site, located at the edge of the city, has 10 acres of land adjacent to State Route 262. All city utilities are available.

Site # 10: This site contains 50 acres of land bound on the south by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and on the east by a city street. U. S. Highway 41-A traverses this site. Water, gas, electricity and sewerage are available.

Site # 11: This site contains 53.72 acres of land. It is bordered on the north by U. S. Highway 41-A and on the south by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Water, gas, electricity, and sewerage are available.

Site # 12: This site contains 225 acres of land bound on the west and the south by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The northern boundary is U. S. Route 41-A and the eastern boundary is 41 By-Pass. Water, gas, electricity, and sewerage are available.

Site # 13: This site contains 97 acres of land and is bound on the east by U. S. Highway 41 and the west by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. There is 1,225 feet of frontage on U. S. 41.

A 16-inch water main and an 8-inch sanitary sewer main parallels the site on U. S. 41. Electricity and gas are also available.

#### Available Industrial Buildings

Building # 1: Located in city limits  
Type Construction - one-story brick building  
Type Floor - Hardwood on concrete  
Floor space - 28,000 square feet  
Dimensions - 234 3/4 feet by 122 feet  
Sprinkler system  
All Utilities Available

New building for former occupant under construction in Madisonville at present.

Building # 2: Concrete block one-story building, 50 feet by 112 feet with concrete floor on lot 100 feet by 168 feet. Building has two office rooms paneled inside with 14 foot door in rear of building. Located in city limits. All utilities are available.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

#### Type Government

City: Madisonville, a fourth-class city, is governed by a mayor elected for a four-year term, and six councilmen elected for two-year terms.

County: Hopkins County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a County Judge elected for a four-year term, and seven magistrates elected by district for four-year terms.

#### Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Kentucky cities may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot exceed the five-year period.

Business Licenses: Madisonville requires a license fee for certain types of businesses.

### Fire Protection

The Madisonville Fire Department consists of a chief, 29 full-time paid firemen and 6 volunteers. Equipment includes one 1948 American-LaFrance 1,000-gpm pumper with a 250-gallon booster tank and 1,500 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose; one 1936 Barton-International 500-gpm pumper with a 200-gallon booster tank and 1,300 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose; one 1928 American-LaFrance 1,000-gpm pumper with a 100-gallon booster tank and 1,000 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose; and one 1956 American-LaFrance 1,000-gpm pumper with 1,500 feet of 2 1/2-inch hose. All trucks also carry 600 feet of 1 1/2-inch hose, rescue truck respirators, inhalers, gas masks, etc. The city also owns and operates an oxygen-equipped first aid ambulance that is fully equipped to render emergency first aid treatment.

The city has ordered a new 1,000 gpm pumper, which will be received by July 1, 1963. Also under construction is a new \$57,000 fire station which is to be ready for occupancy by July 1, 1963.

Madisonville has a class-6 fire insurance rating.

### Police Protection

The Madisonville Police Department consists of a chief, 19 patrolmen, 3 radio operators and 1 relief operator. Equipment includes: three patrol cars, 1 motorcycle, fingerprinting equipment, and 2-way radios and interstate 155.37-FM radios, which are installed on all vehicles.

The Hopkins County Sheriff's department has three men operating three radio-equipped cars.

A state police post is located in Madisonville and five state policemen have regular duty in Hopkins County.

### Garbage and Sanitation

The city street and garbage crew consists of 40 men. Equipment includes: seven trucks, one roller, grader, sweeper, cement mixer, and two Garwood garbage collection trucks.

The city provides free garbage pickup daily in the business district and weekly in the residential areas. Disposal is by means of a sanitary fill.

### Financial Information

The city of Madisonville does not have city taxes. All income is derived from the municipally owned Madisonville Light and Water Department.



City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income: City income is derived from the City of Madisonville Light and Water Department.

Expenditures: City expenditures are paid from the same source.

Bonded Indebtedness: As of April 1, 1963, \$2,180,000 Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds.

County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

County Budget, 1962-63: \$323,388.00

Bonded Indebtedness: None

TAXES

Property Taxes

The taxing rate for Madisonville and Hopkins County is found in the following table. Additional tax information may be found in Appendix D.

TABLE 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR  
MADISONVILLE AND HOPKINS COUNTY, 1962

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Madisonville</u>	<u>Hopkins County</u>
City	\$	\$
County	.50	.50
School	2.00	2.00
State	.05	.05
Total	\$2.55	\$2.55

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Madisonville - None  
Hopkins Co. - 22.7%

## Net Assessed Value of Property

1961

Madisonville - None

Hopkins Co. - \$43,677,133

## OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: There are two high schools, one junior high, and six elementary schools located in the City of Madisonville. These schools are a part of the Hopkins County School System. Special teachers include: one home-bound, three supervisors, two pupil personnel directors, two vocal instructors, one music supervisor, two band directors, and two teachers for the mentally retarded.

Approximately 90 percent of those students entering the ninth grade of Madisonville High School complete graduation; approximately 44 percent of those graduating attend college.

The 1962-63 budget for the Hopkins County School System was \$2,000,000.

There are two buildings located on the Madisonville High School grounds which are under construction at the present. One building is to house the Area Vocational School (cost \$300,000). The other building is for the college extension program in Madisonville (cost \$100,000).

TABLE 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER  
RATIO IN MADISONVILLE AND HOPKINS COUNTY

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student- Teacher Ratio</u>
Madisonville High (9-12)	988	45	22
Rosenwald High (7-12)	171	9	19
Seminary Junior High (7-8)	611	26	24
Grapevine Elem. (1-6)	413	16	26
Pride Elem. (1-6)	389	14	28



<u>Schools</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student- Teacher Ratio</u>
Waddill Elem. (1-6)	321	11	29
Broadway Elem. (1-6)	438	16	27
Hall Street Elem. (1-6)	299	11	27
Branch Elem. (1-6)	266	11	24

---

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.

Madisonville is served by the Madisonville Area Vocational School. This school offers the facilities to learn a skilled trade. Courses change to meet new demands but generally cover such subjects as Auto Mechanics, Drafting, Electronics, Machine Shop, General Electricity and Woodworking and Carpentry.

Madisonville has under construction at the present a \$300,000 building which is to house the Vocational School. This building is located on the Madisonville High School grounds and will be completed in the summer of 1963.

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: Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

Madisonville Extension College, Madisonville, Kentucky  
 Bethel Women's Junior College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 36 miles  
 Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 48 miles  
 Brescia Junior College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 48 miles  
 Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 84 miles  
 Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 87 miles  
 Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, 91 miles  
 Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 50 miles

Madisonville has an extension college which is located on the Madisonville High School grounds. This college is sponsored by the University of Kentucky, Western and Murray State Colleges. A new building is presently

under construction for this extension college at a cost of \$100,000. At the present, classes are held in the evening and are taught by members of Murray State College, Western State College and the University of Kentucky. All courses taught are transferable to accredited colleges.

### Health

Hospitals: Madisonville is served by the Hopkins County Hospital, located in Madisonville. This general short term hospital has a total of 250 beds and 18 bassinets. There are 38 doctors, 15 registered nurses, 11 licensed practical nurses, and 150 nurses aides on the hospital staff. The hospital employs a total of 350 persons.

In 1958 the hospital had an expansion program which provided space for an additional 70 beds. This project was done at a cost of \$1,000,000. In 1962 an additional expansion was completed at a cost of \$710,000, which provided space for another 70 beds. This hospital is equipped with all necessary modern equipment to meet modern day needs. Patients are received from Hopkins and the adjoining counties of Webster, Muhlenberg and McLean.

Public Health: The Hopkins County Health Department is located in Madisonville. The staff consists of one administrative assistant, two sanitarians, two nurses, two clerks and a janitor. The public health program includes the following: Communicable disease control, school health, infant and preschool health, mental health, nutrition, tuberculosis control, chronic disease, general sanitation, food and milk, plumbing and waste disposal, vital statistics, and statistical services. The 1962-63 budget is \$37,869.91.

Clinic: A diagnostic clinic, which contains 90 examination rooms and provides the services of 32 doctors, was opened in 1962. This is the Trover Clinic which is located in Madisonville in a new, modern, three-story brick building.

There are 36 medical doctors and 10 dentists located in the City of Madisonville.

Hopkins County has four licensed nursing homes, three of which are located in Madisonville, and four licensed personal care homes, two of which are located in Madisonville.

### Housing

There are several housing units available for rent or sale in Madisonville. Rental range for two and three-bedroom houses is \$40 to \$85 per month. Construction cost for two and three-bedroom houses is \$10,000 to \$18,000.



Madisonville has two public housing projects with a total of 160 units. In 1960, there were between 250 and 300 new homes built and in 1962 there were 130 new homes and 23 new business houses built.

### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Madisonville is served by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company with a modern crossbar and direct dialing installation. A new, modern telephone building and a microwave relay tower have recently been completed. The city is also on direct distance dialing. There are 7,873 subscribers in the city.

Postal Facilities: Madisonville has a first-class post office with 43 employees. Mail is received 10 times daily and dispatched 9 times daily. Postal receipts for 1962 totaled \$165,849.71.

Newspapers: Madisonville and the surrounding area is served by the Madisonville Messenger, a daily except Sunday, which has a circulation of 8,558. Other newspapers received daily are from Louisville, Kentucky, Evansville, Indiana, and Nashville, Tennessee.

Radio: Madisonville is served by station WFMW, AM-500 watts, FM-30,000 watts, and station WTTL, AM-500 watts, both of which are located in the city.

Television: Television reception is good from Nashville, Tennessee, Paducah and Henderson, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana.

### Libraries

Madisonville and the surrounding area is served by the Madisonville Public Library with a total of 17,132 volumes and an annual circulation of 41,775.

### Churches

The following denominations are represented in Madisonville: Baptist, Catholic (located at Earlington, 3 miles), Christian, Church of God, Church of Christ, Christian Science, Episcopal, Holiness, Methodist, Presbyterian, United Pentecostal and Seventh Day Adventist.

## Financial Institutions

Statement as of December 29, 1962

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Peoples Bank and Trust Co.	\$ 5,512,198.08	\$ 5,019,175.62
Farmers National Bank	8,648,725.81	7,793,384.99
The Kentucky Bank & Trust Co.	14,781,575.09	13,014,197.94

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Capital Savings</u>
Madisonville Building & Loan Association	\$ 5,410,717.78	\$ 5,124,639.97
Hopkins County First Federal Savings and Loan Association	4,677,210.24	4,464,947.52

## Hotels and Motels

Travelers Hotel	29 rooms
Holiday Inn Motel	62 units
Orlando Motel	13 units
Colonial Motel	35 units
Grants Motel	14 units
Meyer's Motel	9 units
Standard Motel	12 units
Twin Lake Motel	28 units
Victoria Motel	18 units
Madison Hotel	52 rooms
Young Motel	9 units

## Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants Association, Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and Civitan.

Fraternal: Masonic, Shrine, Elks, Eagles, Moose, American Legion, VFW, WOW, IOOF and Hi-12 Club.

Women's: Eastern Star, Rebekah, Chautauqua Club, Garden Club, UWCA, Homemakers, Business and Professional Women, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary and WOW Circle.

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, Cub Scouts, 4-H, FFA and Youth Club.



## Recreation

Local: The City of Madisonville owns and operates a 480-acre park which has a 9-hole, 18-tee golf course, outdoor tables and barbecue ovens, 5 shelter houses, playgrounds for children, 2 large lakes well-stocked with fish, a well-equipped clubhouse and a swimming lake, a lighted white sand beach, and a modern lighted baseball park seating 1,500.

A well-lighted field at the high school seats 2,500 people. Modern and fully equipped gymnasiums at the two high schools provide indoor facilities for basketball and other sports. The junior high also has a modern, fully equipped gymnasium.

The National Guard Armory contains a basketball floor and facilities for meetings and dances.

The Boy Scouts have a 75-acre park, and the Girl Scouts have a 14-acre park fully equipped with all the necessary facilities for scouting.

The Hopkins County Agricultural and Industrial Development Fair Grounds are located in Madisonville.

In addition to its new \$180,000 clubhouse, the Madisonville Country Club has a 9-hole, 18-tee golf course, clubhouse and swimming pool.

The VFW has a playground and picnic area and a new, modern swimming pool.

A new recreation area is being developed north of Madisonville which will include a fishing lake, boating and swimming facilities, cabins and a game reserve, all of which will be open to the public.

There is one supervised playground operated during the summer months.

The Hopkins County Youth Foundation, which is maintained by the county and sponsored by local civic organizations, offers classes in sports, bridge, golf, archery, ping pong, art, and dancing. The center is open all year.

There is one 20-lane bowling alley, which was completed in 1960, two paved Go-Cart tracks, two trampoline centers, one walk-in theater and two drive-in theaters.

There are ten well-stocked fishing lakes within five miles of Madisonville.

Area: Area facilities include Kentucky Dam Village, Kentucky Lake State Park, Pennyriple Forest State Park, Audubon State Park, Barkley Dam, Kentucky Woodland Wildlife Refuge, Mammoth Cave National Park, Ballard County Game Refuge, and Reelfoot Lake.

### Community Improvements

#### Recent:

1. Completion of a new A & P Food Store.
2. Completion of two paved and lighted runways at the Madisonville Municipal Airport.
3. Completion of a new, modern, three-story clinic, which provides the services of 32 doctors.
4. Completion of a \$710,000 addition to the Hopkins County Hospital.
5. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has a \$1,700,000 expansion program under way in Hopkins County.
6. A new building for Enro Shirt Company has been completed at a cost of \$550,000.
7. Completion of a new Holiday Inn, \$500,000.
8. A new clubhouse was completed at the Madisonville Country Club at a cost of \$180,000.
9. Addition to Madisonville High School at a cost of \$275,000.
10. Addition to Seminary Junior High School at a cost of \$75,000.
11. Addition to Grapevine Elementary School at a cost of \$40,000.
12. Addition to Hall Street Elementary School at a cost of \$8,500.
13. Completion of a new drive-in Branch Bank at a cost of \$125,000.
14. A new edifice for the Presbyterian Church at a cost of \$175,000.
15. A new building was completed for the Western Kentucky Gas District office.
16. A new State Highway Office Building.



17. Completion of a new Army Reserve Training Center.
18. Completion of a new fire station and the purchasing of an additional truck.
19. Opening of a new modern shopping center.
20. In 1962, 130 new homes were built and 23 new business establishments were opened.

Planned:

1. A new College Extension Building, \$100,000.
2. A new Area Vocational School Building, \$300,000.
3. The new Western Kentucky Turnpike from Elizabethtown to Princeton.
4. Highway 41 By-Pass originating north of Madisonville and intercepting the Western Kentucky Turnpike south of Madisonville.
5. The extension of water and sewer lines north of Madisonville on Highway 41 at a cost of \$211,000.

The projects listed above are presently under construction.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

### Agriculture

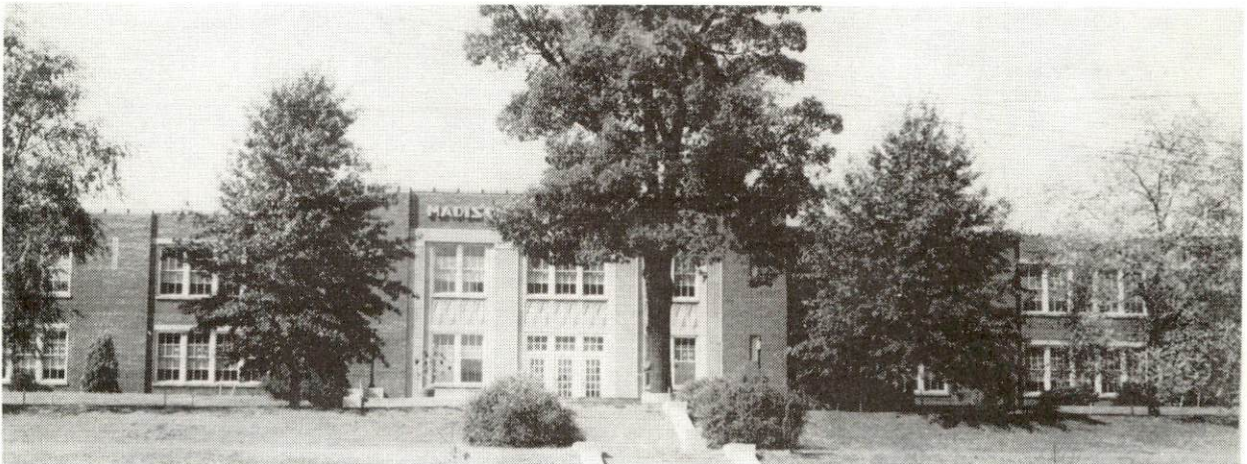
In 1959 there were 1,340 farms covering 201,870 acres, an average of 150.6 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Hopkins County and Kentucky.



Farmers National Bank

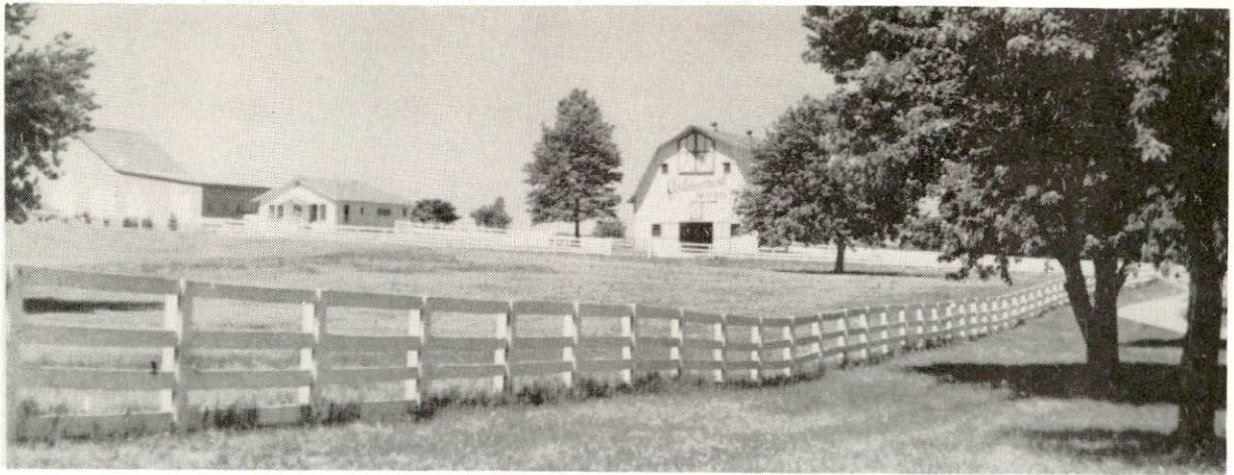


Versnick Manufacturing Company



One of Madisonville's Two High Schools

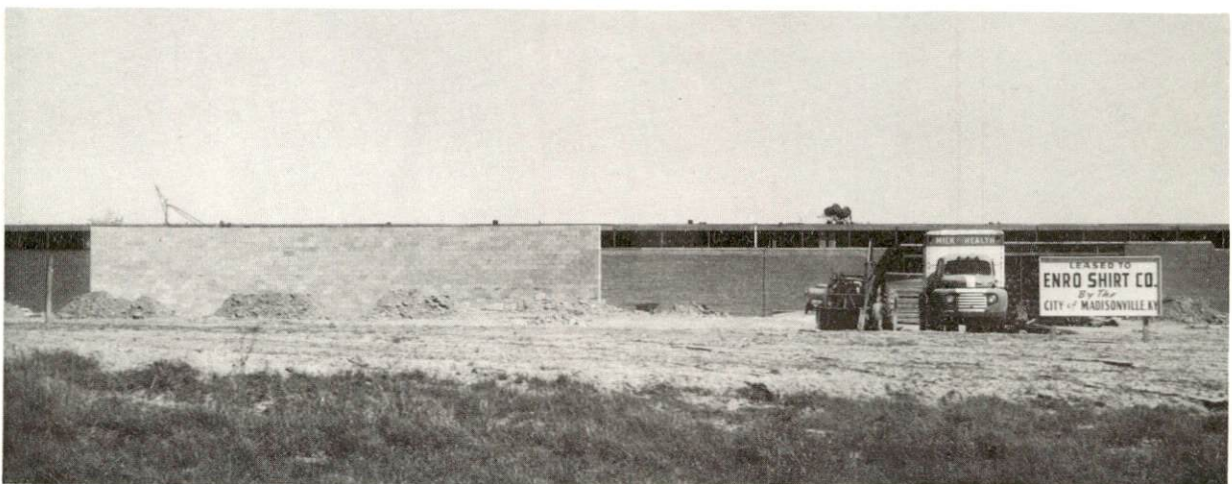




A Farm Near Madisonville



Peoples Bank and Trust Company



New Home of Enro Shirt Co.





A Residential Section



A Residential Section



Madisonville Building and Loan Association

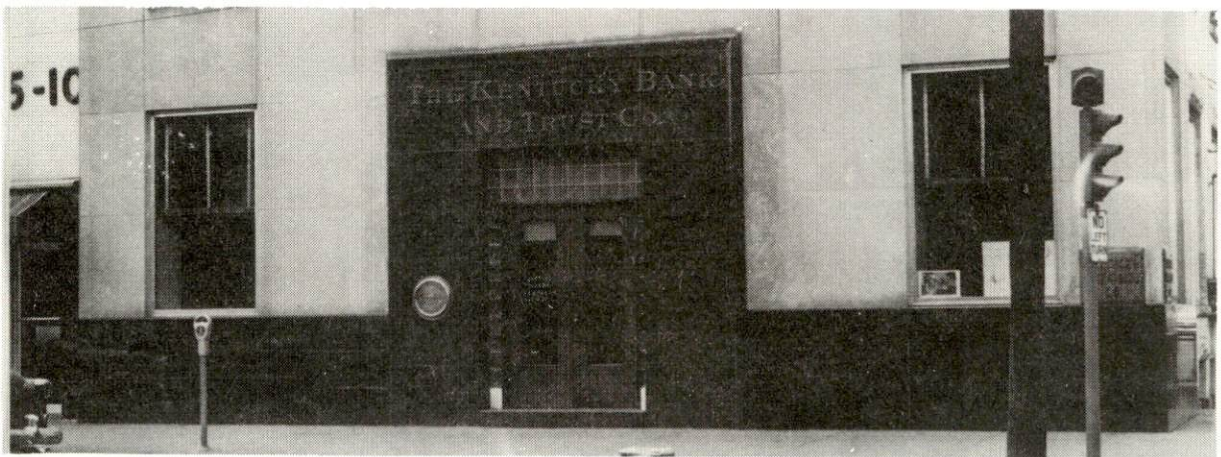




Holiday Inn



Madisonville Country Club



The Kentucky Bank and Trust Company

TABLE 13

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR HOPKINS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1959\*

<u>Crops</u>		<u>Acres</u> <u>Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per</u> <u>Acre</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>				
Hopkins Co.	(bu)	34,270	36.5	1,261,592
Kentucky	(bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>				
Hopkins Co.	(bu)	3,744	29.7	14,370
Kentucky	(bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>				
Hopkins Co.	(bu)	12,700	20.4	259,453
Kentucky	(bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>				
Hopkins Co.	(lbs)	204	1,105.7	225,582
Kentucky	(lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>				
Hopkins Co.	(tons)	290	2.5	731
Kentucky	(tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>				
Hopkins Co.	(tons)	2,604	1.5	3,971
Kentucky	(tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>				
Hopkins Co.	(tons)	8,322	1.4	11,735
Kentucky	(tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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



TABLE 14  
LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR HOPKINS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1959\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Hopkins Co.	15,371
Kentucky	1,947,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Hopkins Co.	506
Kentucky	466,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Hopkins Co.	591
Kentucky	546,000

#### Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Hopkins County consist of coal, petroleum and natural gas, clay, and glass sand. Small quantities of rock asphalt of undetermined value occur locally. In 1961 the County ranked second in the State in total value of mineral production with \$37,585,591 from coal and petroleum (Mineral Yearbook, 1961).

Coal: For the period 1890 through 1961 Hopkins County has produced over 360 million tons. In 1944, annual production exceeded the ten million ton mark and has sustained this level to the present. Peak production was reached in 1956 when a total of 14,532,178 tons were produced. In 1961, total production amounted to 10,497,856 tons from thirty-five mines.

Hopkins County coals typify those of the Western Coal Field. They are classed as high volatile bituminous, and constitute a good steam producing and domestic fuel. The No. 6 seam is used at Dawson Springs for coking purposes. Selected analyses (U. S. Bureau of Mines) of the more important seams are given on the following page:

---

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

Seam	Percent					BTU Dry Basis	Ash Softening Temp. °F
	Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur		
No. 6	7.9	38.3	49.2	4.6	2.7	14,810	2,050
No. 9	7.2	37.4	44.8	10.6	3.9	14,770	1,990
No. 11	6.9	38.9	46.3	7.9	2.8	14,660	---

Petroleum and Natural Gas: Although not one of the leading counties in oil production, Hopkins County is an important producer. For the period 1924 through 1961, production amounted to nearly 875 thousand barrels. Recent years have witnessed a considerable increase in production ranging from 126 barrels in 1944 to 132,695 barrels in 1957. In 1961, a total of 58,382 barrels were secured. The principal producing horizons lie at medium depths within the Chester and Lower Pennsylvanian sandstones. Some natural gas is secured in conjunction with oil production.

Clay: Residual and transported clay deposits suitable for heavy clay products occur locally. One operation was reported in 1962. An analysis of a clay in the Carbondale formation near St. Charles indicates it is suitable for use in the manufacture of decorative brick or tile.

Glass Sand: Recent investigations indicate the presence of a possible commercial silica sand deposit near Charleston. Although complete quantitative data are lacking, a partial chemical analysis by Corning Glass Works shows an  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  content of 0.06 percent and 2.2 percent non-volatile material. The deposit consists of a grayish sand with a fairly uniform grain size which will pass through a 20-mesh Tyler screen.

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, 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 (gals.)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gals.)	(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 disclosed: Cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by foot- note 2.	-----	22,080,000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Mineral 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 approximately 167,000 acres of forested land in Hopkins County, which cover 47 percent of the total land area. The predominant trees are oak, hickory, sweet gum, red cedar, yellow poplar and beech.

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 protected from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

## MARKETS

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 percent 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.

LIBRARY  
OF THE  
KENTUCKY  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY



TABLE 16  
CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	<u>Population (1)</u> <u>Percent of U. S.</u>	<u>Personal Income (2)</u> <u>Percent of U. S.</u>	<u>Retail Sales (3)</u> <u>Percent of U. S.</u>
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

## CLIMATE

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 south-central 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 percent of the year and increases to 60 percent 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.



TABLE 17

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR MADISONVILLE, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm*	Total Prec. Norm*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M. (CST)
January	31.8	2.58	83	75
February	43.0	5.51	81	68
March	50.7	5.13	80	61
April	52.9	5.61	80	57
May	62.4	6.56	82	60
June	71.6	2.86	83	60
July	76.9	7.17	85	60
August	74.8	3.53	89	62
September	71.6	1.94	89	63
October	59.4	3.48	88	66
November	47.4	5.79	82	68
December	38.2	4.13	83	75
Annual Norm	56.8	54.29	84	65

\* Station Location: Madisonville, Kentucky

\*\* Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of record: 6:00 A.M. readings 20 years;  
6:00 P.M. readings 20 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (21 yrs. of record) - 162 cloudy, 101 clear, 102 partly cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (21 yrs. of record) - 63%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (21 yrs. of record) - 116

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (21 yrs. of record) - 4

Days with thunderstorms: (21 yrs. of record) - 47

Days with heavy fog: (21 yrs. of record) - 15

Prevailing wind: (12 yrs. of record) - SSW

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 yrs. of record) - Approximate long-term means - 4,360

## APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Kentucky Corporation Taxes	Appendix D
Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	Appendix D-1
City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G



## HISTORY

Hopkins County, the 49th in order, was formed in 1806, and carved out of Henderson County. In 1857, before part of its territory was taken to form Webster County, it was 40 miles in length and 26 in breadth. About one-eighth of it was in cultivation, and there were over 100,000 acres of superior bituminous and cannel coal.

The county was named in honor of General Samuel Hopkins, distinguished Revolutionary veteran and agent for Richard Henderson. He was an officer of the Revolutionary Army and bore a conspicuous part in that great struggle for freedom. Few officers of his rank performed more active duty, rendered more essential services, or enjoyed in a higher degree the respect and confidence of the Commander-in-Chief.

On October 26, 1807, the town of Madisonville was established. Daniel McGary and Solomon Silkwood donated forty acres, lying twenty each east and west of what is now Main Street. Madisonville, named for President James Madison, was incorporated in 1812.

The first courthouse of Hopkins County was a building "of good hewn logs seven inches thick, twenty feet square, eighteen feet high" and the first jail was to be "of hewn timber nine inches square, sixteen feet by twelve feet, seven feet high." Solomon Silkwood got the contract with a bid of \$329 for the courthouse and \$229 for the jail. Later, these buildings were torn down and replaced in the 1820's by a frame courthouse. This was replaced in the 1840's by a brick building, which was burned during the Civil War by General Lyons. Another handsome brick building was constructed and remained until the middle 1930's when it was torn down and replaced with the present courthouse.

In 1810 Madisonville had 37 residents, then grew to 112 by 1830, dropped suddenly to only 51 in 1840. Twenty years later, in 1860, it had jumped to 602, in 1870 to 1,022, then slowed to 1,050 by 1880, doubled its growth to 2,022 in 1890, slowed again to 2,075 in 1900, jumped again in 1904 to an estimated 3,628 and was nearly 7,000 by 1909.

The post offices was established in Madisonville June 18, 1813. In that year, the mail was first carried on the Ohio by steamboat. The first act of the Legislature pertaining to a railroad in Hopkins County was in 1837. This proposed road was to connect Madisonville and Pond River, but it fell through. In 1856 the Illinois Central, starting in Chicago, reached a junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The branch which runs through Hopkins County was built around 1870.

Madisonville, in 1909, had four banks, eight churches, two public school buildings and the "finest high school in western Kentucky," a \$35,000 Y.M.C.A. building, a \$25,000 Masonic building, a \$25,000 Elks building, municipal light plant; two ice plants, 200 stores, three largest coal mines in the state and one of the very largest canning factories.

Madisonville, in 1909, also had a spoke factory, a \$50,000 theater, called "the most beautiful in the state," one daily newspaper, one twice-a-week paper; one triweekly, two magazines, two railroads with two more being built; 26 passenger trains daily, interurban service, two wagon and carriage factories; two lumber yards, planing mills, machine works and foundry, bottling works, two steam laundries, dye works, three marble works, two brick plants, a new Hotel Mary (Madison), a new and elegant Hotel Antler, the homelike Hotel Belmont, and two beautiful parks.

One hundred years ago, on Hunting Branch, a mile south of Madisonville, the county's coal was first mined on a commercial basis. From this humble beginning the county's coal industry has developed to a point where the field is a major producer, with some of the world's most modern and most highly mechanized mines.



COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
HOPKINS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1962</u>	<u>Hopkins County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	6,102	100.0	470,152	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	2,547	41.7	30,014	6.4
Contract Construction	466	7.6	43,446	9.2
Manufacturing	786	12.9	176,870	37.6
Food & kindred products	225	3.7	24,977	5.3
Tobacco	0	0	10,773	2.3
Clothing, tex. & leather	341	5.5	27,364	5.8
Lumber & furniture	77	1.3	14,635	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	43	.7	11,072	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum				
coal & rubber	42	.7	15,366	3.3
Stone, clay & glass	16	.3	5,761	1.2
Primary metals	21	.3	8,527	1.8
Machinery, metals & equip.	18	.3	55,413	11.8
Other	3	.05	2,982	.6
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	375	6.1	34,127	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,257	20.6	121,844	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	154	2.5	21,708	4.6
Services	488	7.9	40,010	8.5
Other	29	.5	2,133	.5

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR  
HOPKINS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hopkins County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Population	18, 730	19, 728	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	13, 212	14, 405	1, 036, 440	1, 074, 244
Labor force	9, 264	3, 444	743, 255	219, 234
Civilian labor force	9, 260	3, 444	705, 411	290, 783
Employed	8, 760	3, 307	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage & salary	6, 530	2, 289	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	698	762	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	1, 503	187	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	29	69	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	500	137	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	3, 948	10, 961	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions	127	131	15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	1, 064	1, 119	94, 734	97, 825
Other & not reported	2, 757	9, 711	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	1, 081	7, 615	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	1, 676	2, 096	91, 489	136, 556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	8, 760	3, 307	660, 728	275, 216
Professional & technical	428	508	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	595	4	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	703	102	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical & kindred workers	309	723	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	523	369	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen & foremen	1, 806	21	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives & kindred workers	3, 059	482	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers	21	424	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	99	539	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	267	4	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	416	19	44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	190	112	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.



## 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

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky is liable for corporation license tax. This provision does not apply to banks and trust companies, foreign and domestic insurance companies, foreign and domestic building and loan associations, and corporations that, under existing laws, are liable to pay a franchise tax.

The license tax return, Form 41A820, is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital stock employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

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.

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 associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	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 else- where 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 <u>2/</u>	.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> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</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.