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Industrial Resources: Muhlenberg County - Central City

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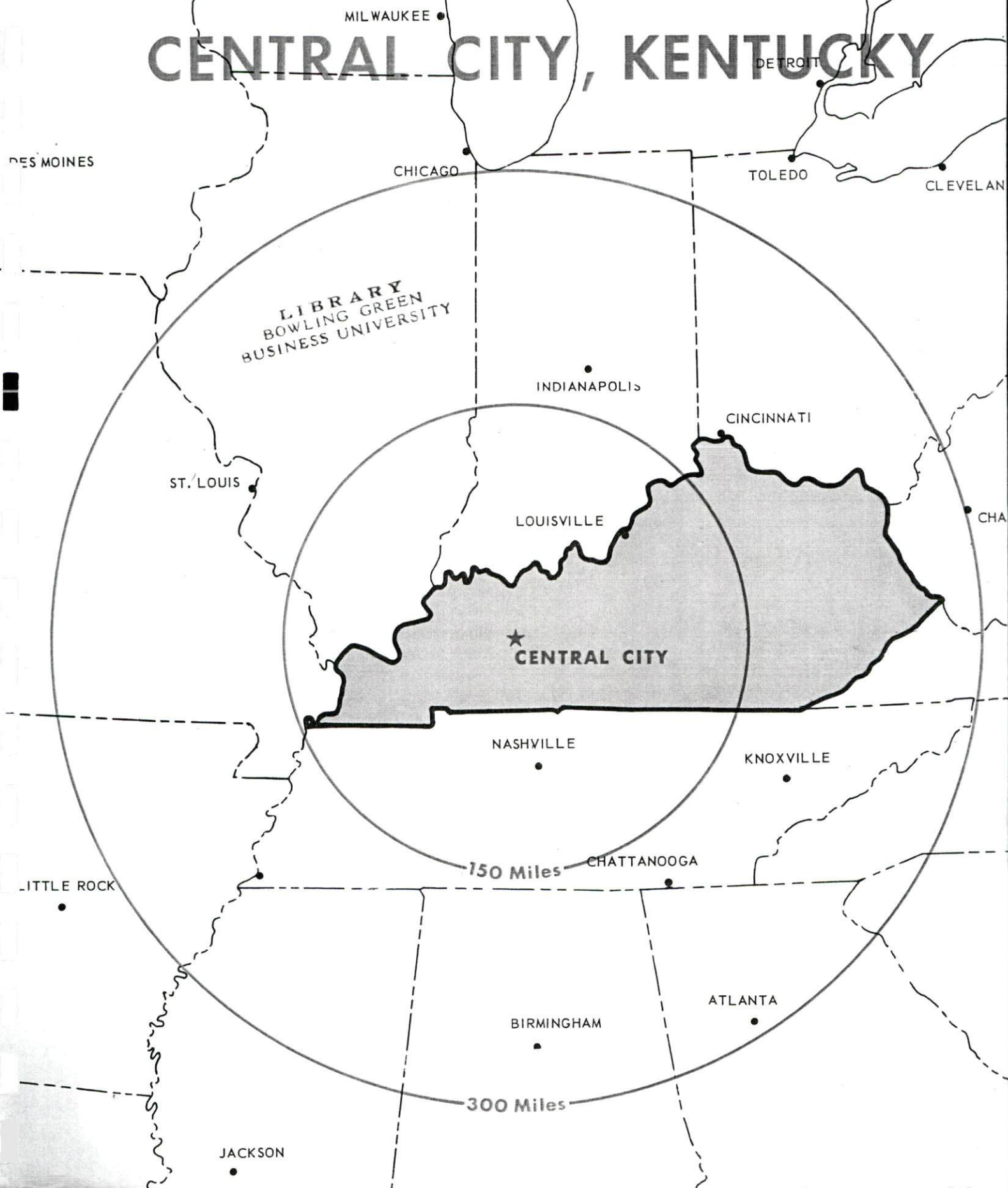
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES CENTRAL CITY, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
CENTRAL CITY, KENTUCKY

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Prepared by
The Central City Chamber of Commerce
and
The Kentucky Department of Economic Development
Frankfort, Kentucky
March, 1958

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES - CENTRAL CITY, KENTUCKY

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary Data	1
Population and Labor	3
Existing Industry	5
Transportation	6
Utilities	7
Fuel	8
Communications	8
Industrial Sites	9
Local Government and Services	10
Taxes	10
Local Considerations	11
Community Improvements	14
Resources	14
Markets	17
Climate	17
Appendix	
A. History	
B. Employment by Industry Division	
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population	
D. Climatic Data	
E. Kentucky Corporation Taxes	
E-1 Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	
F. City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	
G. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	
H. Cooperating State Agencies	

SUMMARY DATA FOR CENTRAL CITY, KENTUCKY

POPULATION, 1950: Central City - 4,110; Muhlenberg County - 32,501.
1956 (est.) Muhlenberg County - 27,600.

CENTRAL CITY LABOR SUPPLY AREA: Includes Muhlenberg and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 3,650 men and 9,980 women. Number of workers available from Muhlenberg County - 650 men and 1,800 women.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Illinois Central Railroad, operating between Owensboro and Russellville, Kentucky; and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, operating between Louisville and Nashville, serve Central City.

Air: The nearest commercial airport, the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, is at Owensboro, 35 miles distant, and is served by Eastern Airlines. The Greenville-Central City Airport, 7 miles south of Central City, is used for light craft only.

Trucks: Truck lines serving Central City include: the Eck Miller Truck Lines of Owensboro; the Arnold Ligon Truck Lines of Princeton; and the Turley Transfer Company of Central City.

Water: Owensboro, 35 miles north of Central City on the Ohio River, is served by several barge lines. The Green River is used by several local coal companies for the transportation of coal.

Bus Lines: The Kentucky Bus Lines, operating between Louisville and Paducah, Kentucky and the Owensboro-Central City-Greenville Bus Lines, operating between Owensboro, Madisonville and Morgantown, serve Central City.

HIGHWAY DISTANCES: From Central City, Kentucky

To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	364	Lexington, Ky.	214
Birmingham, Ala.	321	Louisville, Ky.	134
Chicago, Ill.	439	Nashville, Tenn.	108
Cincinnati, Ohio	239	New York, N. Y.	887
Detroit, Mich.	502	Pittsburgh, Pa.	522
Knoxville, Tenn.	301	St. Louis, Mo.	255

UTILITIES:

Electricity: Central City is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company, whose source of supply is the Green River Power Plant near Central City. The Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 76 Kentucky Counties.

Natural Gas: Central City has no natural gas at present; however plans are underway to obtain natural gas in the immediate future.

Water: The Municipal Water System of Central City, whose source of supply is the Green River, supplies water to the city. Storage capacity is 480,000 gallons. Pumping capacity is 650 gpm, and maximum daily use is approximately 650,000 gallons.

Sewerage: Central City has a city owned, combination storm and sanitary sewer system.

POPULATION AND LABOR

Population

The 1950 population of Central City was 4,110. Table 1 shows population and recent rates of growth in Central City, Muhlenberg County, and Kentucky.

Table 1. Population Growth in Central City, Muhlenberg County & Kentucky, 1900-1950

Year	Central City		Muhlenberg County		Kentucky
	Population	% Increase	Population	% Increase	% Increase
1900	1,348	--	20,741	--	--
1910	2,545	88.7	28,598	37.9	6.6
1920	3,108	22.1	33,353	16.6	5.6
1930	4,321	39.0	37,784	13.3	8.2
1940	4,199	-4.7	37,554	-.6	8.8
1950	4,110	-1.2	32,501	-13.7	3.5
1956 (est.) 1/			27,600	-15.1	.8

Percent of Negro Population in City and County Central City - 8%; County - 5%.

Percent of Foreign Born Population in City and County Central City - .7%; County - .

Labor Force 2/

Definition and Population Trend. The Central City labor supply area is defined to include Muhlenberg and the following adjoining Kentucky counties: Butler, Christian, Hopkins, Logan, McLean, Ohio and Todd.

Population of the area increased from 191,070 in 1950 to 209,660 in 1955 according to estimates prepared by the University of Kentucky, Agricultural Experiment Station. Muhlenberg County population decreased during that period from 32,501 in 1950 to 29,606 in 1955.

Between 1950 and 1955 the area experienced an immigration of 4,705 persons with Christian, Hopkins and McLean Counties responsible for the inward movement and all other area counties showing an outward drain of their population. Muhlenberg County had a net outward movement of 5,048 persons during that period.

Economic Characteristics of the Area. According to the 1950 census there were 19,750 agricultural jobs in the area with 1,880 of these in Muhlenberg County. The 1954 census of agriculture listed 9,879 commercial farms in the area with 2,088 of these having cash sales below \$1,200.

In March 1957, there were only 4,156 manufacturing jobs in the entire eight-county area with 291 of these in Muhlenberg County. Christian County with 1,727 working in manufacturing during that month had the largest employment in the area.

Area per capita income in 1955 as estimated by the Bureau of Business Research of the University of Kentucky ranged from \$441 in Butler County to \$1,169 in Hopkins County with Muhlenberg County in between at \$827. The United States figure for that year was \$1,847 and the figure for the state as a whole \$1,238.

During the first quarter of 1957 the average weekly wage in jobs covered by unemployment insurance was \$72.35 for all industries and \$81.08 for manufacturing. Muhlenberg County had averages of \$75.70 for all covered industries and \$38.70 for manufacturing during that quarter.

Estimated Labor Potential for Industrial Jobs. There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply. 1) The current unemployed measured here by unemployment insurance claimants which is a minimum figure. 2) Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women not now in the labor force but who would enter the labor force if jobs were available. 3) The future labor supply due to the growth of the labor force and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the next ten years.

It is estimated that there are 3,650 men and 9,980 women in the Central City area who are currently available for industrial jobs including about 1,200 men and 500 women who were claimants for unemployment insurance during November 1957. Muhlenberg County alone could furnish about 650 of the men and 1,800 of the women included in the total.

Due to commuting problems and distances involved, the entire area labor supply would not be available for jobs located at Central City or any other town in the area. It is estimated that approximately 1,500 men and 3,600 women could be recruited for employment located at Central City.

In addition to the immediate supply of labor, there are 18,500 boys and 17,800 girls in the area who will become 18 years of age during the next ten years. Included in this total are 3,560 boys and 3,560 girls living in Muhlenberg County. Due to national labor force participation rates, it can be assumed that about 80 percent of the boys and 40 percent of the girls will want jobs upon reaching working age. Due to the greater mobility of younger workers, they will probably accept employment any place in the area.

Wages. Some examples of wages in the area are: Clerical and secretarial - \$.75 to \$1.00 per hour; laborer - \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour; semi-skilled - \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour; skilled - \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hour; truck driver - \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour.

Labor-Management Relations. Labor-management relations in Central City are described locally as excellent.

EXISTING INDUSTRY

Existing Firms, Products and Employment

The following list of manufacturing firms indicates something of the demand for labor and products available in the immediate area of Central City.

Table 2. Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment				
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
C. C. Furniture Co., Inc.	Dropleaf tables	32	4	36
Central City Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Soft drinks	12	2	14
Central City Publishing Corp.	Newspaper publishing, job printing	7	2	9
Central Concrete Co., Inc.	Ready mixed concrete	25	0	25
Central Crate & Lumber Co.	Crates, boxes, pallets	40	0	40
Central Machine & Mfg. Co.	Electronic contacts and bodies, mine machine parts	3	5	8
Central Pallet Mills, Inc.	Crating, pallets	40	0	40
Divine Bros. Lumber Co.	Building supplies	41	1	42
Goble Millard Sawmill	Lumber	9	0	9
Quality Bakery	Bakery products	2	2	4
R. & G. Building Supplies	Concrete & cinder block	6	0	6
Ross Bros.	Logs, lumber	15	0	15
Smith & Co.	Lumber, crating	10	0	10
Southern Crate Mfg. Co.	Crating	10	0	10
Southern Ice Co.	Ice	2	0	2

Unionization

The United Mine Workers of America, District 50, is represented in Central City.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

The Illinois Central Railroad, operating between Owensboro and Russellville, Kentucky, and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, operating between Louisville and Nashville, serve Central City. The Illinois Central Railroad has week-day switching service with 2 tracks for 24 cars. Railway Express service is provided with daily north and south trucks, 2 each way. Average outbound loads per month - 2,600 cars of coal, and average inbound loads per month - 30 to 35 cars of general freight. The L & N Railroad has one local freight daily each way and offers 3 team tracks with switching service for 20 cars. Package car service is provided four days weekly. Average outbound loads per month - 250 cars, mostly coal, and average inbound loads per month - 350 cars of coal to the Kentucky Utilities Plant.

Table 3. Railway Transit Time from Central City, Kentucky			
To	Arrive	To	3/ Arrive
Atlanta, Ga.	41 hrs.	Louisville, Ky.	8 hrs.
Birmingham, Ala.	19 hrs.	Los Angeles, Calif.	146 hrs.
Chicago, Ill.	27 hrs.	Nashville, Tenn.	28 hrs.
Cincinnati, Ohio	26 hrs.	New Orleans, La.	37 hrs.
Cleveland, Ohio	40 hrs.	New York, N. Y.	63 hrs.
Detroit, Mich.	51 hrs.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	55 hrs.
Knoxville, Tenn.	42 hrs.	St. Louis, Mo.	22 hrs.

Highways

Central City is served by State Route 70 and by U. S. Routes 431 and 62. The transportation map on the following page shows the railroads, major highways, recreational areas and navigable waterways in Kentucky.

Truck Lines. Truck lines serving Central City include: the Eck Miller Truck Lines, Owensboro, Kentucky, operating between Evansville, Louisville, Owensboro and St. Louis, with a terminal at Owensboro; the Arnold Ligon Truck Lines, Princeton, Kentucky, operating between Louisville, Evansville, Paducah and Nashville, with terminals at Madisonville, Hopkinsville, and Princeton; and a local truck line, the Turley Transfer Company.

Bus Lines. The Kentucky Bus Lines, operating between Louisville and Paducah, Kentucky and the Owensboro-Central City-Greenville Bus Lines, operating between Owensboro, Madisonville and Morgantown, serve Central City.

Table 4. Highway Distances from Central City			
To	Miles	To	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	364	Lexington, Ky.	214
Birmingham, Ala.	321	Louisville, Ky.	134
Chicago, Ill.	439	Nashville, Tenn.	108
Cincinnati, Ohio	239	New York, N. Y.	887
Detroit, Mich.	502	Pittsburgh, Pa.	522
Knoxville, Tenn.	301	St. Louis, Mo.	255

Airways

The nearest commercial airport, the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, is at Owensboro, 35 miles distant. It is served by Eastern Airlines. The Greenville-Central City Airport, 7 miles south of Central City, is used for light craft only.

Water Transportation

Owensboro, 35 miles north of Central City, on the Ohio River, is served by American Barge Lines and Union Barge Lines, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Mississippi Valley Barge Lines, St. Louis, Missouri. Coal companies in the area utilize the Green River for transportation of coal.

UTILITIES

Electricity

Central City is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company, whose source of supply is the Green River Power Plant. The Kentucky Utilities Company serves all or part of 76 Kentucky counties and has a generating capability of 519,000 kilowatts. In 1959 the company will add a 120,000 KW, \$15,443,000 generating unit at its Green River Generating Station near Central City, bringing the total capability to 639,000 kilowatts. The company has interconnections with Louisville Gas and Electric Company, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, T. V. A., and through Louisville Gas and Electric Company with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation.

Current prices of electricity will be supplied by the Department of Economic Development and the power companies. Industrial rates are available.

Natural Gas

Central City has no natural gas at present; however, plans are underway to obtain natural gas in the immediate future. A franchise has been sold to West Kentucky Gas Company upon approval of the city council. Natural gas should be available for winter, 1958.

Water

The Municipal Water System of Central City, whose source of supply is the Green River, supplies water to the city. Water is stored in a 480,000 gallon tank. Pumping capacity is 650 gpm, and maximum daily use is approximately 650,000 gallons. Average pumping time to meet requirements is 22 hours in summer months and from 12 to 14 hours in winter months. Mains range from 8" to 12" in size, and pressure is maintained at 80 psi. Current water rates are listed below.

First	2,000 gallons per month	\$1.75 minimum
Next	20,000 gallons per month	.40 per M gallons
Next	225,000 gallons per month	.20 per M gallons
All over	225,000 gallons per month	.09 per M gallons

FUEL

Fuel Oil

There are several local sources available for users of industrial and commercial fuel oil. Current prices will be furnished by the Department of Economic Development.

Coal

Western Kentucky Coal Fields supply the area with high grade bituminous coal. In 1955, western Kentucky coal mines produced 26,246,076 tons of coal. 4/ Current prices will be supplied by the Department of Economic Development.

Coke

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal Facilities

Central City has a second class post office with 14 employees. There

are four rural carriers and four rural routes. Mail is received and dispatched four times daily. Approximate postal receipts for 1956 were \$32,000.

Telephone and Telegraph

Central City is served by Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. The manual system gives free toll service to Drakesboro, Depoy, Greenville and Central City. Telegrams are received and dispatched at the local Western Union office.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site No. 1. This site is located within the city limits with access to a city street. It contains 20 acres and is owned by Sam Gist. It has an L & N rail line nearby. Electric power is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities Company and city water and sewer lines are available.

Site No. 2. This site adjoins Site No. 1 and is located within the city limits on State Highway 70. Illinois Central rail service is provided to the site. Electricity is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities Company and city water and sewer lines are available. This site contains 27 acres and is owned by Sam Gist.

Site No. 3. This site contains 6 acres and is municipally owned. It has access to city streets and is within the city limits. Illinois Central rail lines are nearby. Electric power is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities Company and city water and sewer lines are available.

Site No. 4. This site is located on U. S. Highway 62, partially within the city limits and contains 9 acres. It has L & N rail service adjoining the site. Electric power is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities Company and city water and sewer lines are available.

Site No. 4-A. This site is located on U. S. Highway 62 within the city limits and contains 5 acres. It has L & N rail service adjoining the site. Electric power is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities Company and city water and sewer lines are available. It is owned by Sam Gist.

Site No. 5. This site is located approximately 3 miles south of the city, has access to a county road, and contains 25 acres. An L & N rail line adjoins the site. Electric power is supplied by the Kentucky Utilities Company and city services could be extended to the site. It is owned by Bryant Lawton.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

Central City is governed by a mayor elected for four years and eight councilmen elected for two years.

Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry. As provided by state law, Central City can allow a five year property tax exemption, which cannot be extended.

Business Licenses. Business licenses are levied in Central City.

Planning and Zoning. Central City has a planning and zoning commission.

City Services

Fire Protection. The fire department has a full-time chief and assistant chief and 15 volunteer firemen. Motorized equipment consists of a 1954 Ford truck with a 500 gallon pump and a 1941 GMC truck with a 750 gallon pump and 300 gallon booster tank. Alarm is given by telephone and siren. Central City has a class 7 fire insurance rating.

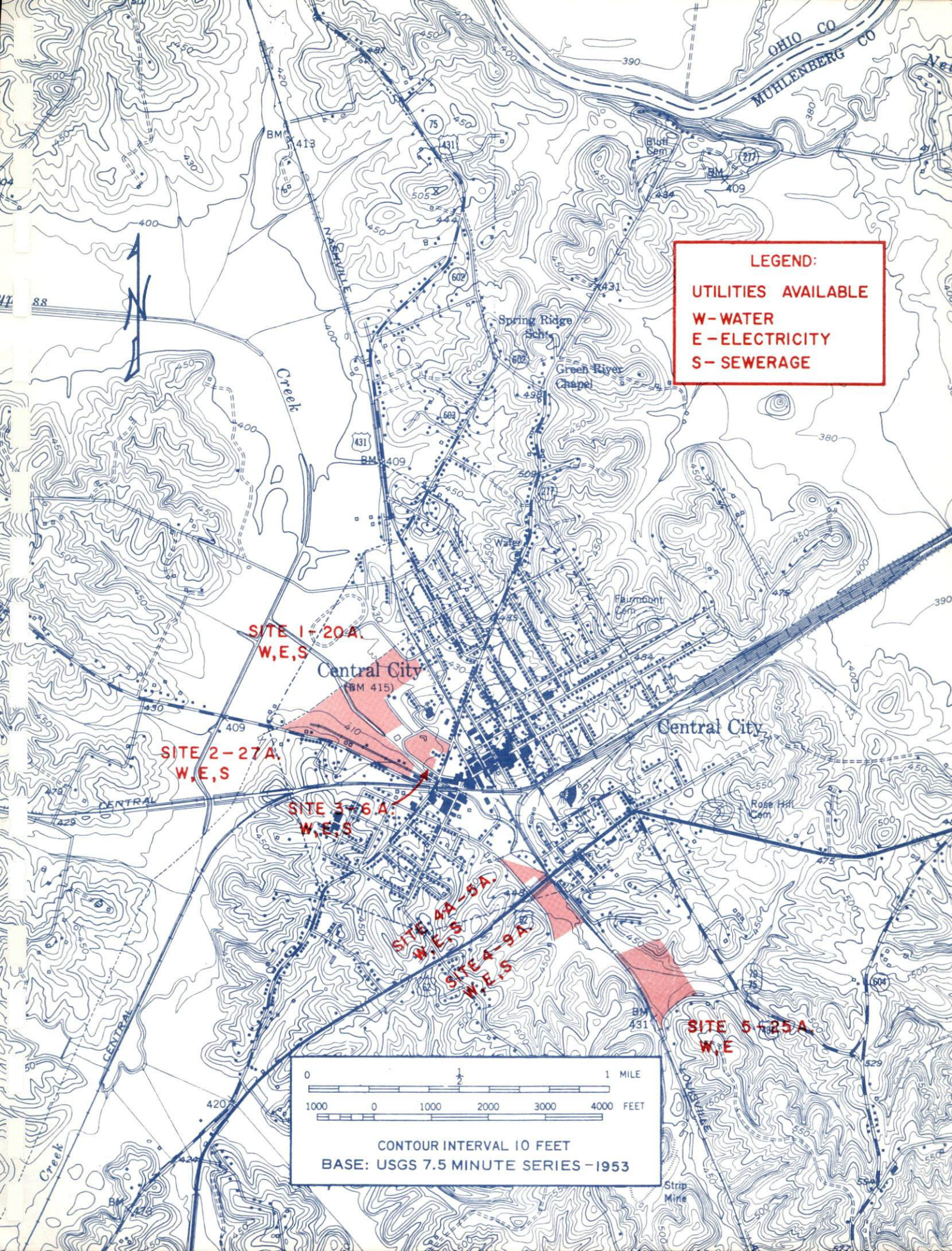
Police Protection. Central City has a police chief and 4 patrolmen employed full time. Motorized equipment consists of a radio-equipped 1957 Ford cruiser.

Garbage and Sanitation. A city-owned company collects garbage once weekly in residential areas and once daily in the business district. Rates are \$1.00 per month for residents and \$2.00 to \$5.00 per month for businesses. Disposal is by means of a city dump.

Sewerage. Central City has a city-owned, combination storm and sanitary sewer system. The system does not have a sewage disposal plant at present, but plans to acquire one in the near future are underway.

TAXES

Table 5 shows the property taxes applying in Central City and Muhlenberg County for 1956.



LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE
W-WATER
E-ELECTRICITY
S-SEWERAGE

SITE 1-20A
W,E,S

SITE 2-27A
W,E,S

SITE 3-6A
W,E,S

SITE 4A-5A
W,E,S

SITE 4-9A
W,E,S

SITE 5-25A
W,E



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES -1953

Table 5. Property Tax Rates per \$100 of Assessed Value; Central City and Muhlenberg County, 1956

	Central City	Muhlenberg County
County	\$.55	\$.55
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.65	1.50
Total	\$3.00	\$2.10

Ratio of Assessment. Central City - 40%; Muhlenberg County - 33 1/3%

Total Assessment. Central City - \$2,425,240; Muhlenberg County - \$28,496,049

City Income, 1957. \$136,277.70

City Expenditures, 1957. \$138,711.49

City Bonded Indebtedness. \$117,000.00

County Income, fiscal year 1956-57. \$163,491.61

County Expenditures, fiscal year 1956-57. \$180,670.00

County Bonded Indebtedness. \$66,000.00

LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Housing

Rental range for two and three-bedroom houses in Central City is from \$30 to \$75. Construction costs for two and three-bedroom houses range from \$8,500 to \$12,000.

Health

The Muhlenberg Community Hospital at Greenville, 8 miles south of Central City, has 84 beds and ultra-modern equipment. Also in Greenville, is the Muhlenberg County Health Department. Their program is comprised of immunizations and tests, venereal disease and tuberculosis control programs, maternal and child health services, general sanitation services, laboratory services, and a health education program.

Education

Graded Schools. The table below lists the total enrollment and number

of teachers in the Central City and Muhlenberg County elementary and high school systems.

Table 6. Schools, Enrollment and Number of Teachers in Central City and Muhlenberg County 5/

System	Enrollment	Number of Teachers
Central City Elementary	545	19
Central City High School	334	14
Muhlenberg County Elementary	3,813	105
Muhlenberg County High School	1,180	54
Greenville Elementary	466	15
Greenville High School	309	13

Vocational Schools. Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes thirteen highly specialized regional schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education work and partly outside it. Central City is served by the Madisonville Trade School at Madisonville, Kentucky, 25 miles distant. Courses offered include: auto mechanics, drafting, electricity, machine shop and woodwork. It should be noted that courses are subject to change as the demand changes.

Colleges. Colleges in the area include: Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, 35 miles; Bethel Women's College, Hopkinsville, 38 miles; Western State College, Bowling Green, 59 miles; and Murray State College, Murray, 95 miles.

Libraries

Located in Central City is the Central City Public Library which has 5,382 volumes and a circulation of 3,613. Muhlenberg County is served by a bookmobile.

Churches

Central City has 12 churches representing the following denominations: Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Methodist, Catholic, Southern Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, and Church of God.

Banks

	<u>Statement as of June 6, 1957</u>	
	Assets	Deposits
First National Bank	\$3,463,658.77	\$3,071,215.57
	<u>Statement as of June 29, 1957</u>	
	Assets	Deposits
Citizens Union Bank	\$1,385,580.08	\$1,235,969.33

Retail Businesses and Service Establishments

Retail Businesses

Groceries	11
Clothing	7
Furnishing & Household	5
Electrical Appliances	6
Drug Stores	4
Hardware	6
Variety Stores	2
Farm Equipment	2

Service Establishments

Laundry & Cleaning	2
Service Stations	12
Garages	3
Shoe Repair	2
Photographers	1
Funeral Homes	1
Restaurants	6
Barber Shops	4
Beauty Shops	10

Hotel and Motel Accommodations

Hotels

Lu-Ray Hotel - 87 Rooms
Central Hotel - 20 Rooms

Motels

Rambler Rose Court - 22 Units
San Man Motel - 5 Units
"Y" Cafe & Court - 6 Units
Underwoods Motel - 8 Units

Newspapers, Radio and Television

The Messenger & Times-Argus, a weekly newspaper, is published in Central City and has a circulation of 3,600. Other newspapers received include the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Owensboro Messenger.

Radio stations WMTA-AM and WNES-AM are located in Central City.

Television is from WLAC-TV, a CBS affiliate, Nashville, Tennessee; WTVW-TV, an ABC affiliate, Evansville, Indiana; and WAVE-TV, Louisville, Kentucky, an NBC affiliate.

Clubs and Organizations

Civic, Chamber of Commerce, Lions, Rotary, Muhlenberg County Medical Society, Muhlenberg County Development Association, Green River Valley Citizens League.

Fraternal. Masonic, IOOF, Redmen of America, American Legion, VFW.

Women's Clubs. Lioness Club, Rotary Ann Club, Jr. Woman's Club, Senior Woman's Club, Aeolian Music Club, Homemaker's Club, Muhlenberg County Medical Auxiliary.

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

Other. Business Men's Chorus.

Recreation

Area Facilities. The Green River, near Central City, offers swimming, fishing and boating. The Muhlenberg County Conservation Club, near Greenville, offers fishing, boating, swimming and picnicking. The Greenville Country Club, 2 miles south of Greenville, and 10 miles south of Central City, has a 9-hole golf course, a lake for fishing, a modern swimming pool, clay tennis courts, and a club house.

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENTS

Central City plans to obtain natural gas in the immediate future. Plans are also underway to obtain a disposal plant for the city-owned sewer system.

RESOURCES

Agricultural Products

The 1954 census listed 1,413 farms in Muhlenberg County with an average size of 129.3 acres. Muhlenberg County covers an area of 308,480 acres with 59.2% in farms. 6/ Below is a table of the agricultural statistics for Muhlenberg County.

Table 7. AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MUHLENBERG COUNTY			
Crops	Acres Harvested	Yield per Harvested Acre	Production
Corn (bu.)	27,000	36.0	972,000
Burley tobacco (lbs.)	525	1,220.0	640,000
Wheat (bu.)	3,500	17.0	59,500
Soy Beans (bu.)	4,800	17.0	81,500
Alfalfa Hay (tons)	800	1.65	1,320
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	9,300	1.25	11,620
Clo-Tim Hay (tons)	1,650	1.35	2,230
Products		Value of Farm Products Sold 1954	
Crops		\$1,551,000	
Livestock		1,182,000	
Dairy		172,000	
Poultry		284,000	
Forest		15,000	

Table 7 cont'd.

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR KENTUCKY		
Livestock	Number on Farms 1956	Total Value (Dollars)
All cattle and calves	1,826,000	147,906,000
Milk cows	654,000	68,670,000
All hogs and pigs	1,203,000	19,609,000
Sheep and lambs	593,000	10,674,000
Chickens	8,349,000	8,349,000
Turkeys	64,000	307,000

Forests

Muhlenberg County has 134,000 forested acres which represents 44% of the total land area. Some chief tree species include: 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 manufacture within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain, and less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (611 million board feet in 1948) is used in manufacture in the state.

Mineral Resources

Muhlenberg County. 7/ The principal mineral resources of Muhlenberg County are coal and petroleum and natural gas. Clays and clay shales of possible commercial value are found and limestones for road construction uses and agricultural lime occur.

Coal: In production, Muhlenberg ranks fourth among the State's coal counties. In 1956, 6,910,555 tons were produced. Of this total, rail mines accounted for 6,803,808 tons. Over 3,250,000 tons were stripped.

The most important seams are 9, 11, and 12. Small amounts of No. 3 are produced.

Quality - Muhlenberg County coals, like those of the Western Coal Field in general, are bituminous in rank and belong to high volatile groups A, B, or C. Sulphur, ash, and moisture content are relatively low. Selected analyses of 9 and 11 seams are given below:

Seam	Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	B. t. u. Dry Basis	Ash Softening Temp. °F
No. 9	7.5	37.4	45.3	9.8	3.7	14,820	2,050
No. 11	6.4	39.4	47.1	7.1	3.8	14,950	2,020

Petroleum and Natural Gas: For the past several years, Muhlenberg County has witnessed an important shallow pay development. Production during 1956 amounted to 927,183 barrels, an increase of more than 650,000 barrels over 1955 production. This increase was due to shallow new pools and extensions to the Apex area in Christian County. Production is secured from Mississippian pays, principally Chester sands. The McCloskey has also been productive. Gas has been secured in considerable quantity, particularly in the area about Greenville where wells of 12,000,000 cubic feet open flow are reported. This important resource might well be in line for further development.

Clays and Clay Shales: Analyses indicate that a clay of quality suitable for ceramic manufacture occurs near Greenville (about three miles northwest). This is a light clay or clay shale which averages about 2' in thickness, underlain by dark gray clay or clay shale about 1' thick. This 3' section lies between the No. 12 coal and the Providence limestone. Possibly, the deposit could be developed in conjunction with mining of the No. 12 coal. Other deposits with commercial potential are found. Recently investigated deposits are: 1) a gray clay shale 10', lying between No. 12 and No. 13 coals in the vicinity of Paradise; 2) a light to dark gray shale 3' in thickness, lying between the No. 12 coal and the Providence limestone. This is also in the Paradise vicinity; 3) in the same Paradise area, a light gray, highly plastic, clay shale of 8-10' reported thickness.

Limestone: Limestone for road use is quarried near Luzerne and about 8 1/2 miles south of Greenville near the Hopkinsville Road.

Kentucky. In 1950, Kentucky ranked 8th in the nation in the production of minerals. Total production was valued at \$460 million and the principal minerals were coal, petroleum, gas and stone. In addition to the minerals shown in Table 8, significant amounts of lead, zinc and native asphalt are mined.

Table 8. Kentucky Mineral Production, 1950

Mineral	Unit	Amount
Coal	Thousand short tons	78,496
Petroleum	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	10,381
Natural Gas	Million cubic feet	73,316
Stone (except limestone for cement)	Thousand short tons	7,417
Clays	Thousand short tons	719
Fluorspar	Short tons	80,137
Sand and gravel	Thousand short tons	2,383
Natural gas liquids	Thousand 42 gal. bbls.	1,779

MARKETS

Central City is located in the north central part of Muhlenberg County in the central midwestern section of Kentucky. Located within a 300 mile radius of Central City are the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio; Memphis, Tennessee; St. Louis, Missouri; Louisville, Kentucky; and Nashville, Tennessee.

In 1956 the estimated retail sales in Muhlenberg County were \$17,681,000. Effective buying income for Muhlenberg County was estimated at \$801 per person and \$2,979 per family. 8/

CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38-40 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 usually relatively open with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees F. in the northern parts, to 40 degrees F. in the southern for about six weeks duration. Midsummer days average 74 degrees F. in the cooler uplands, to 79 degrees F. 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. The seasons differ markedly, though warm to cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

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- 5/ Kentucky Public School Directory, 1956-1957, Department of Education, October, 1956, Frankfort, Kentucky.
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APPENDIX

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

HISTORY

Central City is the largest town in Muhlenberg County. First known as Morehead's Horse Mill, it was incorporated in 1873 as Stroud City. It was also known at one time as Owensboro Junction. In 1882, the name was formally changed and the town was incorporated as Central City.

The fact that Central City is the junction of what are now the Illinois Central and Louisville & Nashville Railroads, plus the fact it became a coal mining and trading center accounted for the fast original growth into the largest town in the county.

Transportation is still one of the most important assets of Central City. The town is served by both the Louisville & Nashville and Illinois Central Railroads as well as by a good highway network. Since 1956, the town and county have seen the advent of major Ohio River-type river barge transportation on Green River. Green River navigation has been modernized 103 miles upstream from the Ohio River. This goes to the upriver boundary of Muhlenberg County.

Muhlenberg County was organized in 1798 from territory taken from Logan and Christian Counties. It was named in honor of General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, a Pennsylvania preacher, who raised a regiment and fought in the Revolutionary War. That the territory was inhabited long before the time of either the Indians or the Whites, is evidenced by the finding of tracks of domestic animals in sandstone, of carved hieroglyphics on sandstone rocks and of mounds containing skeletons.

Appendix B

Covered Employment by Major Industry Division Muhlenberg County, Kentucky				
Industry, December, 1956	Muhlenberg County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	3,715	100.0	451,273	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	2,035	54.8	42,482	9.4
Contract Construction	71	1.9	36,158	8.0
Manufacturing	352	9.5	169,841	37.6
Food and kindred products	41	1.1	25,181	5.6
Tobacco	27	.7	8,794	1.9
Clothing, Tex. & Leather	2	.05	24,137	5.3
Lumber & furniture	244	6.6	17,480	3.9
Printing, Pub. and paper	9	.2	8,791	1.9
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0	13,413	2.9
Stone, clay & glass	23	.6	5,008	1.1
Primary metals	0	0	9,180	2.0
Machinery, metal & equip.	6	.2	54,428	12.1
Other	0	0	3,429	.8
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	271	7.3	31,446	6.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	750	20.2	116,750	25.9
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	63	1.7	17,411	3.9
Services	151	4.1	35,723	7.9
Other	22	.6	1,462	.3

Economic Characteristics of the Population for Muhlenberg County & Kentucky: 1950				
Subject	Muhlenberg County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	16, 136	16, 356	1, 474, 987	1, 469, 819
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	11, 089	11, 284	1, 039, 654	1, 048, 459
Labor force	7, 530	1, 324	799, 094	214, 162
Civilian labor force	7, 529	1, 324	777, 155	213, 916
Employed	6, 965	1, 271	748, 658	206, 328
Private wage & salary	4, 582	793	437, 752	156, 377
Government workers	237	306	45, 354	28, 787
Self-employed	1, 951	141	235, 407	15, 104
Unpaid family workers	195	31	30, 145	6, 060
Unemployed	564	53	28, 497	7, 588
Experienced workers	553	49	28, 082	7, 281
New workers	11	4	415	307
Not in labor force	3, 559	9, 960	240, 560	834, 297
Keeping house	71	7, 930	5, 495	665, 564
Unable to work	1, 339	355	70, 583	38, 564
Inmates of institutions	18	5	14, 764	7, 223
Other and not reported	2, 131	1, 670	149, 718	122, 946
14 to 19 years old	1, 203	1, 188	84, 410	85, 890
20 to 64 years old	665	400	47, 447	28, 952
65 and over	263	82	17, 861	8, 104
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All Employed	6, 965	1, 271	748, 658	206, 328
Professional & technical	195	241	34, 405	25, 410
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1, 270	5	169, 728	2, 264
Mgrs., officials & props.	510	77	57, 432	9, 706
Clerical & kindred wkrs.	198	197	33, 228	47, 520
Sales workers	314	206	35, 141	20, 534
Craftsmen and foremen	907	13	107, 292	3, 096
Operatives & kindred wkrs.	2, 374	120	152, 280	37, 609
Private household wkrs.	8	183	1, 584	21, 408
Service workers	156	184	30, 522	28, 000
Farm laborers, unpaid fam.	182	2	29, 165	3, 260
Farm laborers, other	419	10	38, 358	788
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	359	6	49, 848	1, 843
Occupation not reported	73	27	9, 675	4, 890

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population (Washington, 1952),
Vol. II, Part 17, Tables 25, 28, and 43.

CLIMATIC DATA FOR CENTRAL CITY, MUHLENBERG COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temperature Norm 1/ Degrees Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm 1/ Inches	Average Relative Humidity Readings 2/ 6:30 AM 6:30 PM (CST)	
January	36.1	4.51	82	72
February	39.3	3.37	80	68
March	47.7	5.13	78	62
April	57.0	4.75	74	57
May	65.1	3.84	75	58
June	74.3	4.51	77	59
July	77.8	3.80	78	57
August	76.6	3.49	81	61
September	70.8	2.98	83	63
October	59.3	3.33	82	62
November	47.2	3.44	79	65
December	38.4	3.73	79	72
Annual Norm	57.5	46.88		

1/ Station Location: Greenville, Muhlenberg County, Kentucky

2/ Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of record - 6:30 AM readings - 54 years 6:30 PM readings - 41 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (54 years of record) 112 days clear, 131 days partly cloudy, 122 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (40 years of record) annual - 62 percent.

Days with Precipitation over 0.01 Inch: (55 years of record) 115 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (54 years of record) 5 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (55 years of record) 50 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (55 years of record) 12 days.

Prevailing Wind: (55 years of record) south.

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (50 years of record) Approximate long term means - 4,546 degree days.

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 franchise paying 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 amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

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 non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

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.

Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1. 50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Franchise companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of franchise 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.

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 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, 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	.10	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	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	50	Full 1/	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco)	.05 (tobacco)	No
		.15 (other)	.15 (other)	
Farm products in the hands				
of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise				
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 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.

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, <u>after</u> 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 tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments</u> , which is reduced by a tax credit of \$12 for each exemption; and (2) a surtax which ranges from 10% on the first \$25 normal tax to 30% on all over \$100 normal tax.	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 percent of current market value.										
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 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 33 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	None	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>10¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks & Bonds</td><td>100</td><td>25</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85</td><td>25</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	10¢	Stocks & Bonds	100	25	Accounts Receivable	85	25	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	10¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100	25									
Accounts Receivable	85	25									

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 reversion 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 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

Thelma L. Stovall,
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 Economic Development, 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 Economic Development "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 1955, 2,560 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$49,133,000. This figure does not include \$30,000,000 which was spent on a new turnpike opened in August 1956, between Louisville and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. 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 Industrial Relations 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 Economic Development 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.