

1967

Industrial Resources - Daviess County

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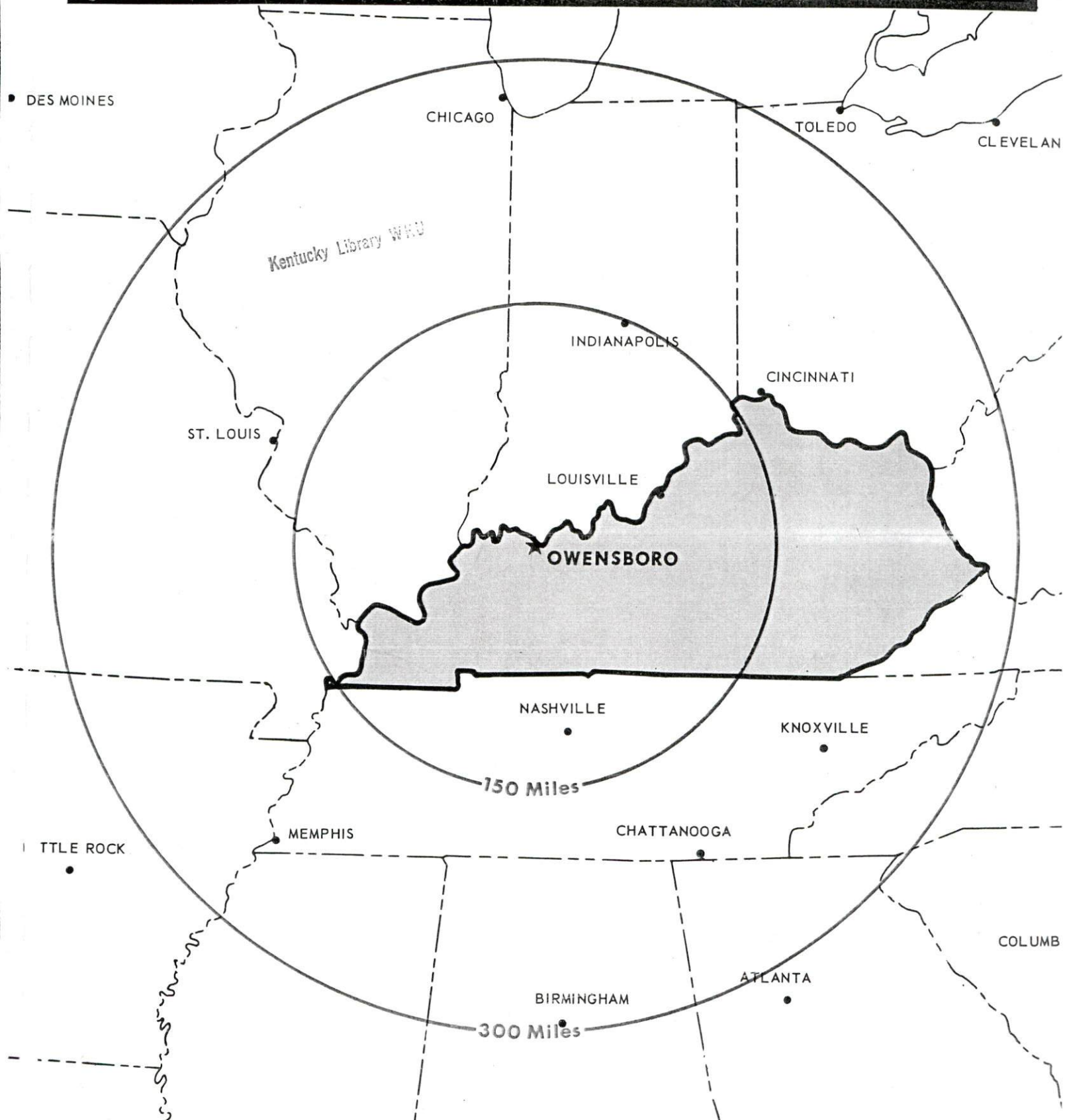
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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

OWENSBORO KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY

Prepared by

Owensboro-Daviess County Chamber of Commerce,
Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Foundation, Inc.

and

Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

1967

This copy has been prepared by the Kentucky Department of Commerce,
Division of Research, and the cost of printing paid from state funds.

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY --- Index to Industrial Sites -- 1975

For detailed data on individual sites, contact Mr. Joe Lee, Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, 3800 Frederica, Owensboro, Kentucky or the Industrial Development Division, Kentucky Department of Commerce, Capital Plaza Tower, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

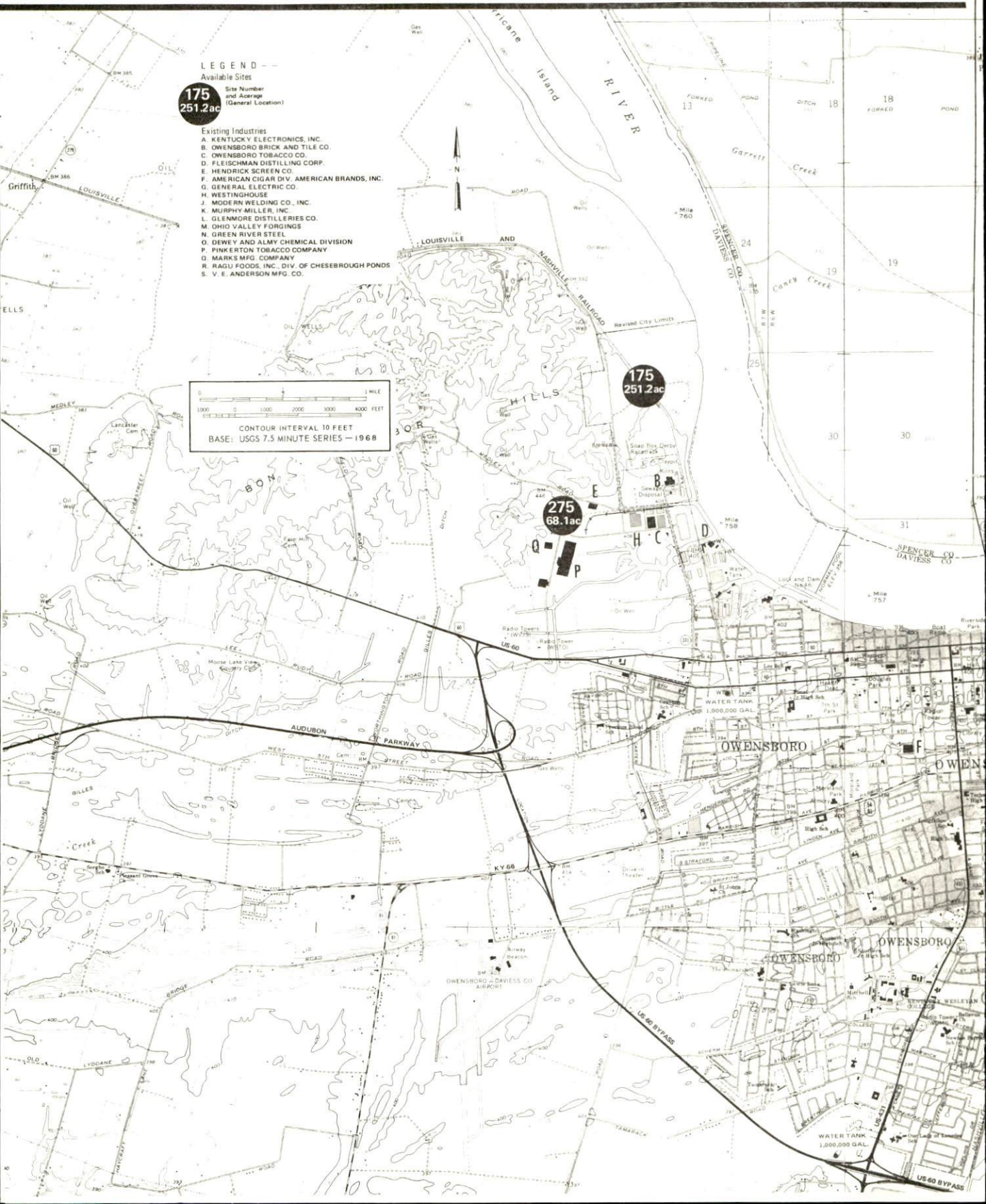




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INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

Owensboro

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Owensboro

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POPULATION AND
LABOR MARKET

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION

UTILITIES AND FUEL

WATER AND SEWAGE

INDUSTRIAL SITES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND SERVICES

TAXES

OTHER LOCAL
CONSIDERATIONS

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APPENDIX

SUMMARY DATA

POPULATION:

1960: Owensboro - 42,471

Daviess County - 70,588

OWENSBORO LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Daviess and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area: 4,450 to 4,950 men and 2,150 to 2,650 women. Number of workers available from Daviess County: 2,200 to 2,300 men and 500 to 600 women.

The future labor supply will include 7,354 boys and 7,102 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1973.

LOCAL MANUFACTURING:

Manufacturing firms, their products, employment, prevailing wage rates, and current unionization are shown in detail in the Manufacturing Chapter.

TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The Louisville & Nashville and the Illinois Central Railroads serve Owensboro with ten local freights daily.

Air: The Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, located 2 miles west of downtown Owensboro, is served by Ozark Airlines with five daily flights.

Water: Owensboro, located on the Ohio River, is served by the Owensboro River-Rail Terminal.

Trucks: Owensboro is provided with interstate and intrastate common carrier service by eight general freight and many special commodity haulers.

Bus Lines: Four bus lines serve Owensboro with interstate and intrastate service. Intercity bus service is provided by the Owensboro City Bus Lines, Inc.

Highways: Owensboro is served by U. S. Routes 60, 231, and 431 and Kentucky Highway 54.

UTILITIES:

Electricity:

City: Owensboro Municipal Utilities

County: Kentucky Utilities Company and Green River RECC

Note - These systems are interconnected.

Gas: Owensboro is provided with natural gas service by the Western Kentucky Gas Company whose general offices are located in the city. Their source of supply is the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

Water: The Owensboro Municipal Utilities provides treated water to the area through a treatment plant with a maximum capacity of 20,000,000 gpd. The maximum daily use has been 11,000,000 gallons.

Sewer System: The Owensboro Sewer Commission serves the city with a \$2,900,000 treatment plant that was placed into operation in 1958. The plant has a capacity of 10,100,000 gpd. The peak daily flow has reached 8,000,000 gallons.

INDUSTRIAL SITES:

The Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Foundation, Inc., owns a fully developed Industrial Park. Of the original 225 acres, 152 acres remain available. Also available is a 158-acre site located one-fourth mile from the city limits. The site is served with gas, electricity, and water. The nearest sanitary sewer is approximately 2,000 feet from the site.

POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

Population

Both Owensboro and Daviess County have shown a net population increase for each decade during the past 60 years except during the 1910's when the county showed a slight decrease.

A contributing factor to Owensboro's growth during the past fifteen years has been the annexation of approximately 2,000 acres of land.

TABLE 1

POPULATION DATA FOR OWENSBORO AND DAVIESS COUNTY
WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-60

Year	Owensboro		Daviess County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	13,189		38,667		15.5
1910	16,011	21.4	41,020	6.1	6.6
1920	17,474	9.1	40,733	- 0.7	5.5
1930	22,765	30.7	43,779	7.5	8.2
1940	30,245	32.9	52,335	19.5	8.8
1950	33,651	11.3	57,241	9.4	3.5
1960	42,471	26.2	70,588	23.3	3.2

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

Economic Characteristics

The City of Owensboro is classified as being urban. In December, 1966, Daviess County had 11,844 persons engaged in manufacturing. Of this total, 7,239 persons were employed by industries of machinery, metal products and equipment.

TABLE 2

DAVIESS COUNTY LABOR MARKET, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME,
TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

County	Average Weekly Wages, 1966*		Personal Income, 1963		
	All Industries	Manufacturing	Total (000)	Per Capita	Rank**
Daviess	\$100.70	\$108.80	\$ 157,123	\$2,086	8
Hancock	125.31	138.75	6,284	1,214	69
Henderson	84.24	83.60	65,210	1,878	19
McLean	68.28	72.80	11,855	1,282	60
Ohio	92.64	59.51	23,055	1,360	50
KENTUCKY	\$100.43	\$111.89	\$5,566,097	\$1,799	

*Average Weekly Wage presented here is an annual average for companies covered by unemployment insurance and is derived by dividing the total wages paid during the year (including all employees--corporate officials, clerical and production workers, etc.) by the average monthly employment for the year and then by 52 weeks.

**County rankings presented here are the per capita personal income for that county among the total 120 Kentucky counties.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Average Weekly Wage for All Industries and Manufacturing, 1966) for Weekly Wages; Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky County Income 1963, 1965, for Personal Income.

Labor Market

Supply Area: The Owensboro labor supply area includes Daviess and the adjoining counties of Hancock, Henderson, McLean, and Ohio. The population of the labor supply area was 136,517 in 1960.

Current Labor Potential: Fantus Area Research, Inc., estimated in November, 1966, that there were from 4,450 to 4,950 males and from 2,150 to 2,650 females in this area between the ages of 18 and 45 who are currently recruitable for manufacturing jobs. The county distribution of this current labor supply is shown in Table 3.

The potential male labor supply is available from the unemployed plus the underemployed. The underemployed are principally men earning below \$2,500 a year. Most of the underemployed would come from seasonal agricultural employment or marginal nonmanufacturing jobs.

Part of the female labor supply will come from the unemployed but a much greater proportion will come from increased participation in the labor force when jobs are available. The participation rate of women in the labor force is relatively low in much of Kentucky.

TABLE 3

CURRENT POTENTIAL LABOR SUPPLY, DAVIESS COUNTY
KENTUCKY AREA, NOVEMBER, 1966

County	Current Labor Potential		
	Total	Male	Female
Area Total:	6,600-7,600	4,450-4,950	2,150-2,650
Daviess	2,700-2,900	2,200-2,300	500- 600
Hancock	200- 400	100- 200	100- 200
Henderson	1,700-1,900	900-1,000	800- 900
McLean	1,000-1,200	400- 500	600- 700
Ohio	1,000-1,200	850- 950	150- 250

Source: Fantus Area Research, Inc.

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply in the area will include some proportion of the 7,354 males and 7,102 females who will become 18 years of age by 1973. An exact forecast of the figure that would enter the area work force would be impossible; however, the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available. The distribution of the future labor supply is shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, OWENSBORO AREA

	18 Years of Age by 1973	
	Male	Female
Area Total:	7,354	7,102
Daviess	3,994	3,798
Hancock	258	282
Henderson	1,764	1,760
McLean	460	439
Ohio	878	823

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, "General Population Characteristics," Kentucky.

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

TABLE 5

OWENSBORO AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, FALL, 1964

	All Persons in Farm- Operator Households	Regular Hired Workers*	Total
Area Total:	21,728	942	22,670
Daviess	7,489	419	7,908
Hancock	2,293	76	2,369
Henderson	3,678	308	3,986
McLean	2,905	61	2,966
Ohio	5,363	78	5,441

*Regular Workers (employed 150 days or more during the year).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Kentucky.

TABLE 6

OWENSBORO AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT
DECEMBER, 1966

	Area					
	Total	Daviess	Hancock	Henderson	McLean	Ohio
Total manu- facturing	16,208	11,844	172	3,288	281	623
Food and kindred products	1,727	1,495	0	105	78	49
Tobacco	898	897	0	1	0	0
Clothing, textile and leather	947	8	0	675	7	257
Lumber and furniture	2,121	804	0	858	191	268
Print., publ. and paper	348	151	5	169	5	18
Chemicals, coal, petroleum and rubber	1,083	246	0	837	0	0
Stone, clay and glass	501	291	133	77	0	0
Primary metals	947	705	34	208	0	0
Machinery, metal products and equipment	7,557	7,239	0	290	0	28
Other	79	8	0	68	0	3

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers in Manufacturing Industries Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

TABLE 7

OWENSBORO AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,
ALL INDUSTRIES, DECEMBER, 1966

	Area Total	Daviess	Hancock	Henderson	McLean	Ohio
Mining and Quarrying	2,446	1,341	1	522	18	564
Contract Construction	1,980	1,224	238	374	37	107
Manufacturing	16,208	11,844	172	3,288	281	623
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	2,204	1,658	0	479	11	56
Wholesale and Retail Trade	7,401	4,954	49	1,875	158	365
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	971	643	11	239	22	56
Services	2,040	1,359	20	514	41	106
Other	26	20	0	0	0	6
Total	33,276	23,043	491	7,291	568	1,883

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security (Number of Workers Covered by Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Law Classified by Industry and County).

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

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

TABLE 8

OWENSBORO MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1967

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Agricultural Supply Co., Inc.	Feed	9	3	12
American Casting Service	Gray iron castings	30	2	32
The American Tobacco Co.	Cigars	155	517	672
F. A. Ames Co., Inc.	Upholstered furniture	40	8	48
V. E. Anderson Mfg. Co.	Aluminum storm windows, doors, wood windows, insulating glass	200	25	225
Anglo Sweet Feed Mills, Inc.	Feed	7	1	8
H. W. Bennett Sheet Metal Works	Built up roofing, sheet metal work	7	0	7
Brady Tank, Inc.	Pressure water tanks	120	10	130
Can-tex Industries, Div. of Harsco Corporation	Vitrified clay sewer pipe	91	3	94
Central Sheet Metal Works	Sheet metal work	8	1	9
Joseph L. Clark Tile Co.	Farm drain clay tile	10	0	10
Colonial Baking Co.	Bread	76	2	78
Commercial Printing Co.	Job printing	3	0	3
J. S. Cottrell & Co.	Boxes, crates	10	0	10
Darling Printing Co.	Commercial printing, rubber stamps, plastic engraving	1	0	1
Daviess County Planing Mill	Lumber, millwork	23	2	25

(Contd)

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Dewey & Almy Chemical Division	Battery separators latex cellulosic fibers	195	9	204
Dixie Cream Donut Shop	Doughnuts	1	2	3
Faith Tool & Die Co., Inc.	Tools, dies, gauges	53	5	58
Farmers Elevators, Inc.	Feed	12	0	12
Field Packing Co., Inc.	Meat packing	220	30	250
The Fleischmann Distilling Corporation	Whiskey, feed, cooperage	150	4	154
General Electric Co.	Radio, television tubes, components, industrial controls,	1,050	3,200	4,250
General Metal Products, Inc.	Ornamental iron work, miscellaneous iron work, structural steel	6	0	6
Glenmore Distilleries Co.	Whiskey	197	56	253
Green River Steel Corp.	Bars, billets, blooms, slabs, ingots	710	23	733
Green River Tobacco Co.	Cigarette, pipe tobacco	2	12	14
Greenwell-Chisholm Printing Co.	Job printing	8	0	8
Hardin Printing Co.	Lithographic printing, letterpress printing, cold type composition	6	4	10
Higdons Wood Products & Const. Co., Inc.	Lumber, roof, trusses	13	1	14
Hodge Tobacco Co.	Tobacco redrying	143	22	165
Hortons Machine Shop	Machine shop			3
Ideal Pure Milk Co.	Fluid milk, ice cream	88	11	99
Industrial Marking Co.	Job printing, rubber stamps	2	0	2
W. S. Johnson Packing Company, Inc.	Meat processing	32	10	42
K-V Aluminum Products, Inc.	Aluminum storm windows, doors, aluminum awnings	10	2	12
Katterjohn Concrete Company, Inc.	Concrete block, septic tanks, water troughs	23	1	24
Kentucky Air Products Company, Inc.	Oxygen, acetylene	8	1	9
Kentucky Concrete Pipe Co., Inc.	Concrete pipe	20	0	20
Kentucky Electronics, Inc.	Wire drawing, precision metal parts	90	225	315
Alphonso Lashbrook	Lumber			20

(Contd)

**INDUSTRIAL
RESOURCES**

Owensboro

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Lattin Radio Laboratories	Radio testing equipment antennas	2	1	3
Mark Steel Products Company, Inc.	Steel truck bodies, structural steel products	15	1	16
Martin Laboratories	Hand household cleaners	4	1	5
Medley Distilling Co.	Whiskey, animal feed supplement	112	58	170
Messenger Job Printing Company	Letterpress printing, lithographic printing	5	0	5
Midwest Tool & Die Co.	Tools, dies, jigs, fixtures	3	1	4
Modern Welding Co., Inc.	Storage tanks, pressure vessels, fabricated structural steel	109	5	114
Murphy Grain & Milling Co.	Corn meal, hominy feed	30	2	32
Murphy-Miller, Inc.	Upholstered furniture, office desks, chairs	450	50	500
O M C Asphalt Co.	Asphalt mix	12	0	12
Ohio Valley Dr. Pepper Bottling Co., Inc.	Soft drinks	20	3	23
Ohio Valley Neon, Inc.	Signs	7	1	8
OMICO Plastics, Inc.	Score-T-Gulf-Tee pencil	4	6	10
Opportunity Center Workshop	Styrofoam products	13	11	24
Owensboro Block Co., Inc.	Concrete block	10	0	10
Owensboro Brick & Tile Company	Face brick, structural tile	80	5	85
Owensboro Canning Company, Inc.	Canned vegetables	35	35	70
Owensboro Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc.	Soft drinks	34	4	38
Owensboro Grain Co.	Soybean oil, meal	50	0	50
Owensboro Ice Cream & Dairy Products	Fluid milk, ice cream	75	4	79
Owensboro Milling Co., Inc.	Feed	14	0	14

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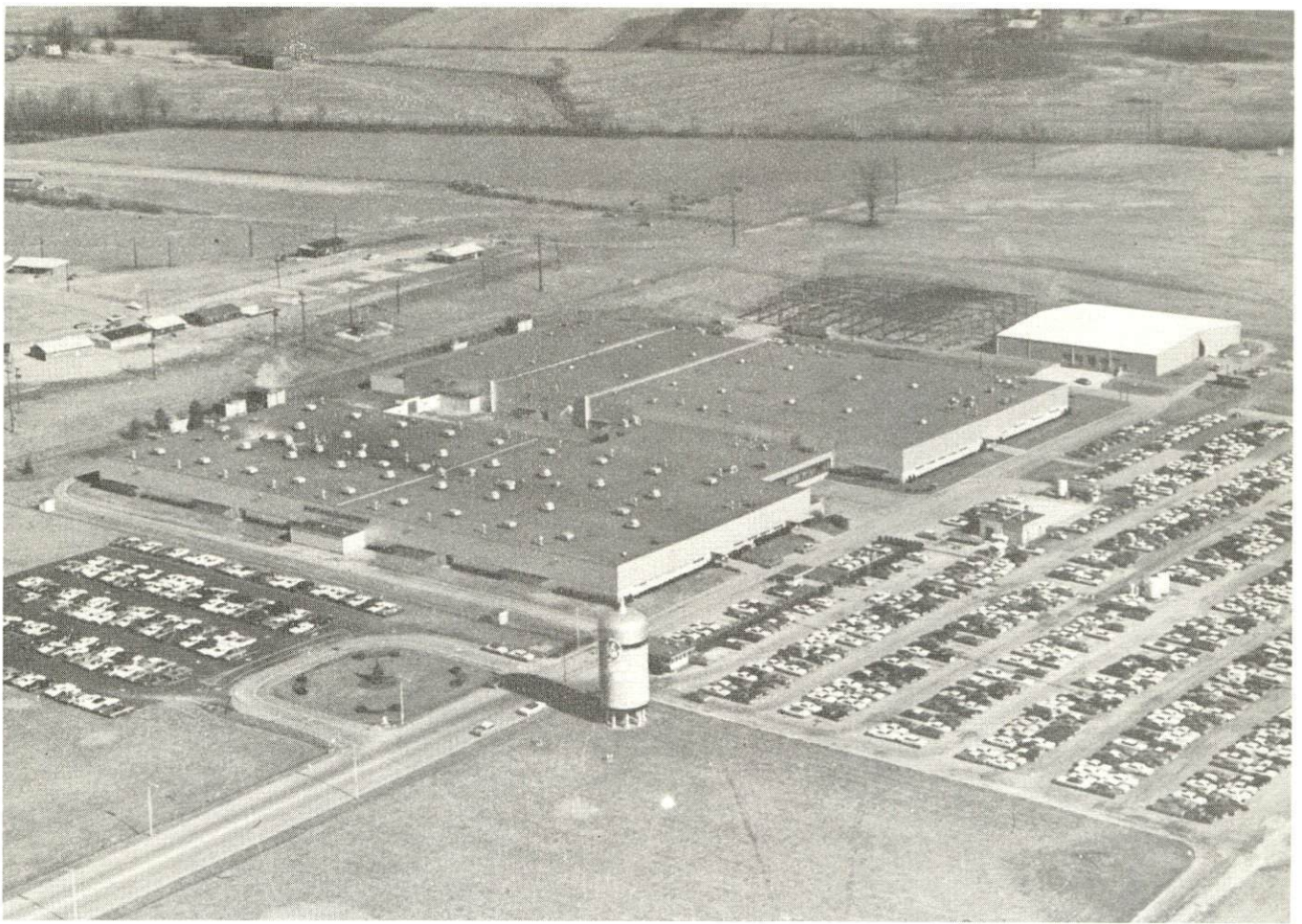
Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Owensboro Ornamental Iron Works	Fabricated ornamental iron	3	0	3
Owensboro Planing Mill	Cabinets, door and window trim	21	2	23
Owensboro Plating Company	Electroplating	2	0	2
Owensboro Publishing Company	Newspaper	84	24	108
Owensboro Sheet Metal Works	Heating, air conditioning equipment, gas fired steam boilers	2	1	3
Owensboro Tobacco Co.	Tobacco redrying	100	250	350
Owensboro Tool Co.	Machine shop	3	0	3
Pioneer Farm Service	Feed	5	0	5
Pixie Candies	Candy	2	1	3
Premium Allied Tool Co.	Cathode ray tube parts, semiconductor parts, reed switch parts	20	5	25
Progress Printing Co.	Job printing	6	0	6
Pure Ice Company, Inc.	Ice	7	0	7
Quality Printing Co.	Letterpress printing, offset printing	2	0	2
Ready Mixed Concrete Company	Ready mixed concrete	14	1	15
Joseph A. Roby Sewing Center	Furniture covers	2	5	7
Smith Machine & Supply Co., Inc.	Machine shop	8	0	8
Southern Automotive Engines, Inc.	Rebuilt gasoline engines, parts	30	1	31
Southern Tank & Mfg. Company	Steel truck, storage tanks, hoppers	33	2	35
Transit-Mix Concrete Company	Ready mixed concrete	11	0	11
Westinghouse Electric Corporation	Incandescent lamps	36	67	103
Winkler Printing Co.	Job printing	3	2	5

Prevailing Wage Rates

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Unskilled	\$1.40 - \$2.00 Per Hr.	\$1.40 - \$1.65 Per Hr.
Semiskilled	1.75 - 2.40 Per Hr.	1.40 - 2.00 Per Hr.
Skilled	2.20 - 3.80 Per Hr.	1.75 - 2.20 Per Hr.
Clerical	\$60 - \$85 Per Week	

Unions

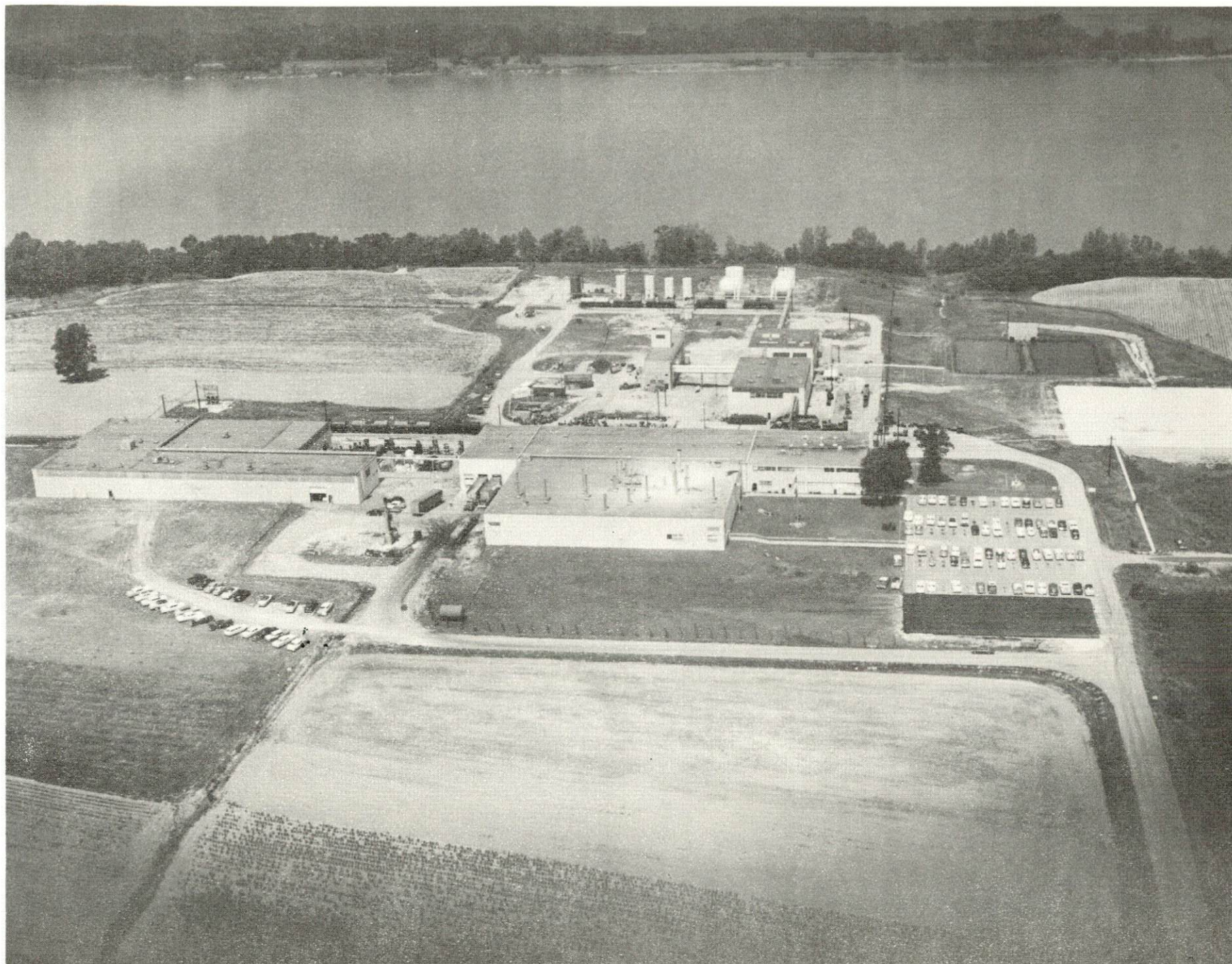
<u>Name of Union</u>	<u>Name of Company</u>
Allied Industrial Workers, Local 929	Westinghouse Electric Corp.
Allied Industrial Workers, Local 783	General Electric Company
Carpenters, Local 1122	V. E. Anderson Mfg. Co.
Distillery and Wine Workers, Local 31	Glenmore and Fleischmann Distilleries
Boilermakers	Dewey & Almy Chemical Co.
Steel Workers	Green River Steel Corp.
Tobacco Workers, Local 316	American Tobacco Co.
Upholstery Workers	Murphy - Miller, Inc.



General Electric Co.



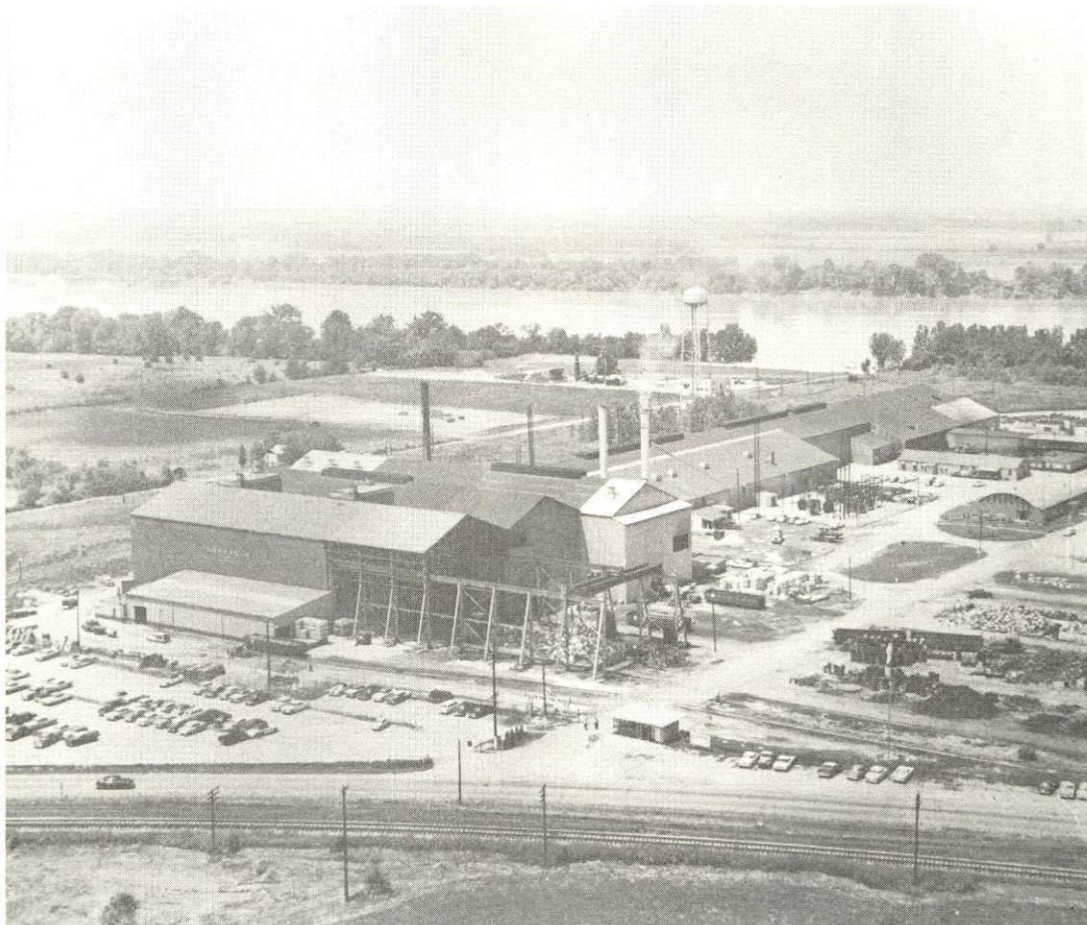
Two distilleries in Owensboro



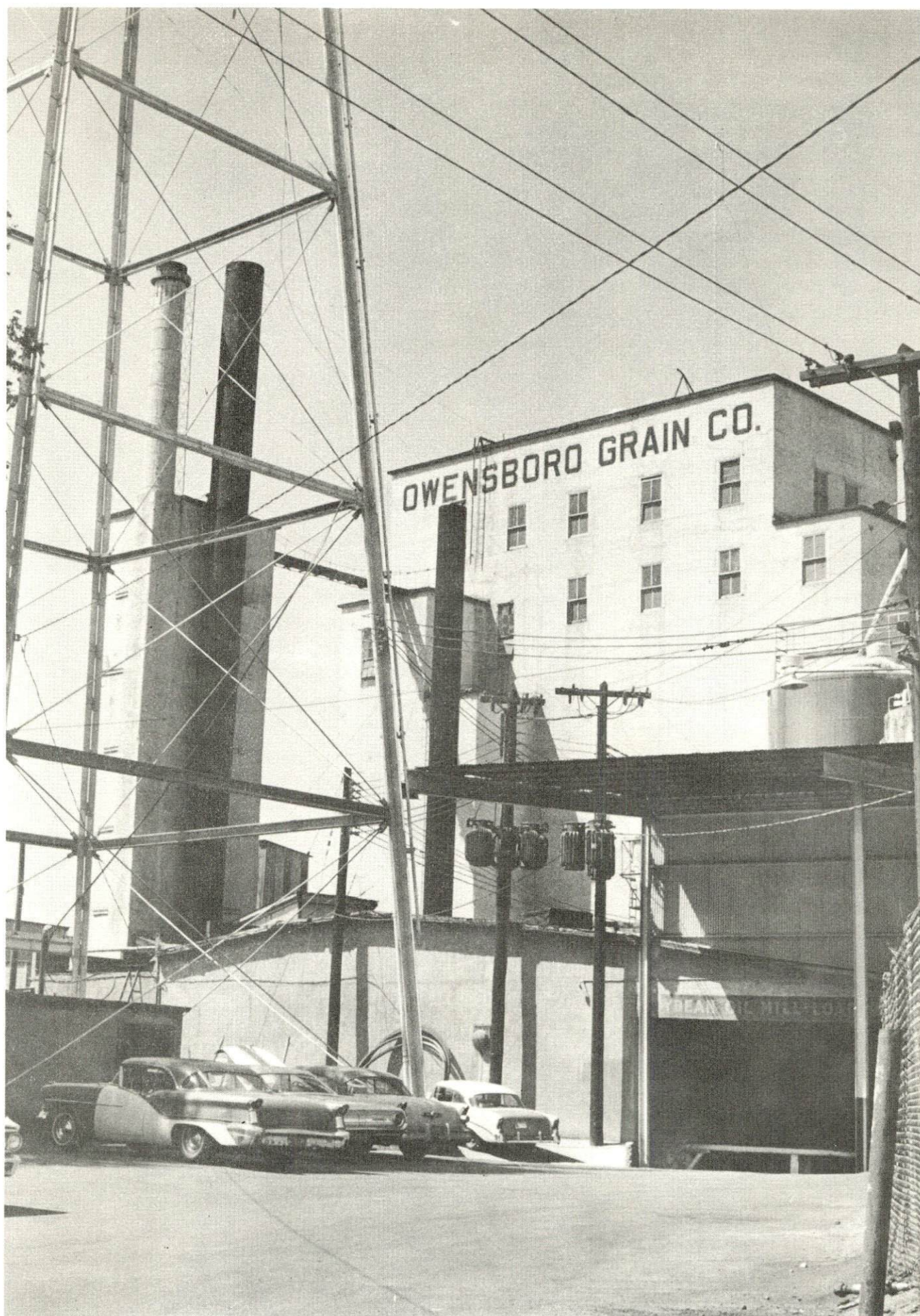
Dewey & Almy Chemical Division



Murphy-Miller, Inc.



Green River Steel Corp.



Owensboro Grain Co.

TRANSPORTATION

Railroads

Owensboro is provided with excellent rail freight facilities by the Illinois Central and the Louisville & Nashville Railroads. The Illinois Central serves with two freights daily and the Louisville & Nashville provides eight freights daily. Ten siding tracks are available with a capacity of 380 cars. Switching service and store-door pickup and delivery service for LCL freight is offered six days weekly.

United Parcel Service and Railway Express Agency serve Owensboro five days per week.

TABLE 9

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY, TO:

No. of Days		No. of Days	
Town	CL	Town	CL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	Louisville, Ky.	1
Birmingham, Ala.	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	9
Chicago, Ill.	3	Nashville, Tenn.	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	New Orleans, La.	4
Cleveland, Ohio	4	New York, N. Y.	6
Detroit, Mich.	5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	5
Knoxville, Tenn.	3	St. Louis, Mo.	1

Source: Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company.

Highways

Owensboro is served by U. S. Routes 60, 231, and 431 and Kentucky Highway 54.

Owensboro lies 33 miles north of the new Western Kentucky Parkway, a limited access toll road running from Princeton to Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and 25 miles south of Interstate 64, St. Louis, Missouri, to Louisville, Kentucky. The new Owensboro by-pass is now under construction by the Kentucky Department of Highways. Future highway construction in the area includes a new parkway to Henderson, Kentucky, and a new four-lane route south to the Western Kentucky Parkway.

TABLE 10

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	384	Louisville, Ky.	116
Birmingham, Ala.	345	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,053
Chicago, Ill.	323	Memphis, Tenn.	349
Cincinnati, Ohio	266	Minneapolis, Minn.	735
Cleveland, Ohio	510	Nashville, Tenn.	127
Detroit, Mich.	448	New Orleans, La.	750
Kansas City, Mo.	457	New York, N. Y.	874
Knoxville, Tenn.	314	Pittsburgh, Pa.	516
Lexington, Ky.	180	St. Louis, Mo.	205

Truck Service: The following trucking firms serve Owensboro:

<u>Company</u>	<u>Home Office</u>	<u>Type Service</u>
A & H Truck Line, Inc.*	Evansville, Indiana	Interstate
D-C International, Inc.	Denver, Colorado	Interstate- Intrastate
Interstate Motor Freight System	Grand Rapids, Michigan	Interstate
McLean Trucking Company	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Interstate- Intrastate
Meade Transport Terminal, Inc.*	Owensboro, Kentucky	Interstate- Intrastate
Motor Freight Corp.*	Terre Haute, Indiana	Interstate- Intrastate
Roadway Express, Inc.	Akron, Ohio	Interstate
Transport Motor Express, Inc.*	Fort Wayne, Indiana	Interstate

*Denotes terminal facilities located in Owensboro.

TABLE 11

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY,
TO SELECTED MARKET CENTERS

Town	Delivery Time*		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
Atlanta, Ga.	4-5	3-4	Louisville, Ky.	1-2	1
Birmingham, Ala.	4-5	3-4	Los Angeles, Calif.	8	5
Chicago, Ill.	2-3	1-2	Nashville, Tenn.	2-3	1-2
Cincinnati, Ohio	2-3	1-2	New Orleans, La.	4-5	3-4
Cleveland, Ohio	2-3	1-2	New York, N. Y.	4-5	2-3
Detroit, Mich.	2-3	1-2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3-4	1-2
Knoxville, Tenn.	3-4	1-2	St. Louis, Mo.	2-3	1-2

*Delivery time in days.

Source: Interstate Motor Freight System, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Bus Lines: Bus connections from Owensboro to all major points are made available by Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, Fuqua Bus Lines, Evansville and Ohio Valley Bus Lines and the Owensboro - Central City - Greenville Bus Lines.

The Owensboro City Bus Lines, Inc., provides intercity transportation.

Taxi, Car and Truck Rental: Owensboro Yellow Cab Co., Inc., and Veteran Cab Company provide the city with 24-hour taxi service. Several firms in the Owensboro area provide car and truck rental service.

Air

The Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, located 2 miles west of downtown Owensboro, is served by Ozark Airlines. There are two lighted and paved runways, 3,700 by 100 feet and 5,000 by 150 feet. Lighting consists of a rotating beacon, runway lights, and flasher approach in approach zones for 5,000-foot runway. Radio facilities consist of OMNI - 110.2 mc, Unicom - 122.8 mc, and Evansville Central - 125.8 mc. Services available include gas and oil, major A & E repairs, general flying service, aerial crop spraying, taxi, charter, jet A fuel service, and storage.

In the very near future, the 5,000-foot runway and taxi strip will be extended to 6,500 feet. This will enable the airport to accommodate the smaller passenger jet-powered planes. Also, in conjunction with the strip extension will be the construction of a new control tower that will be manned by FAA personnel. Construction on the tower will begin in March of 1968 and a completion date of early 1969 is expected.

Water

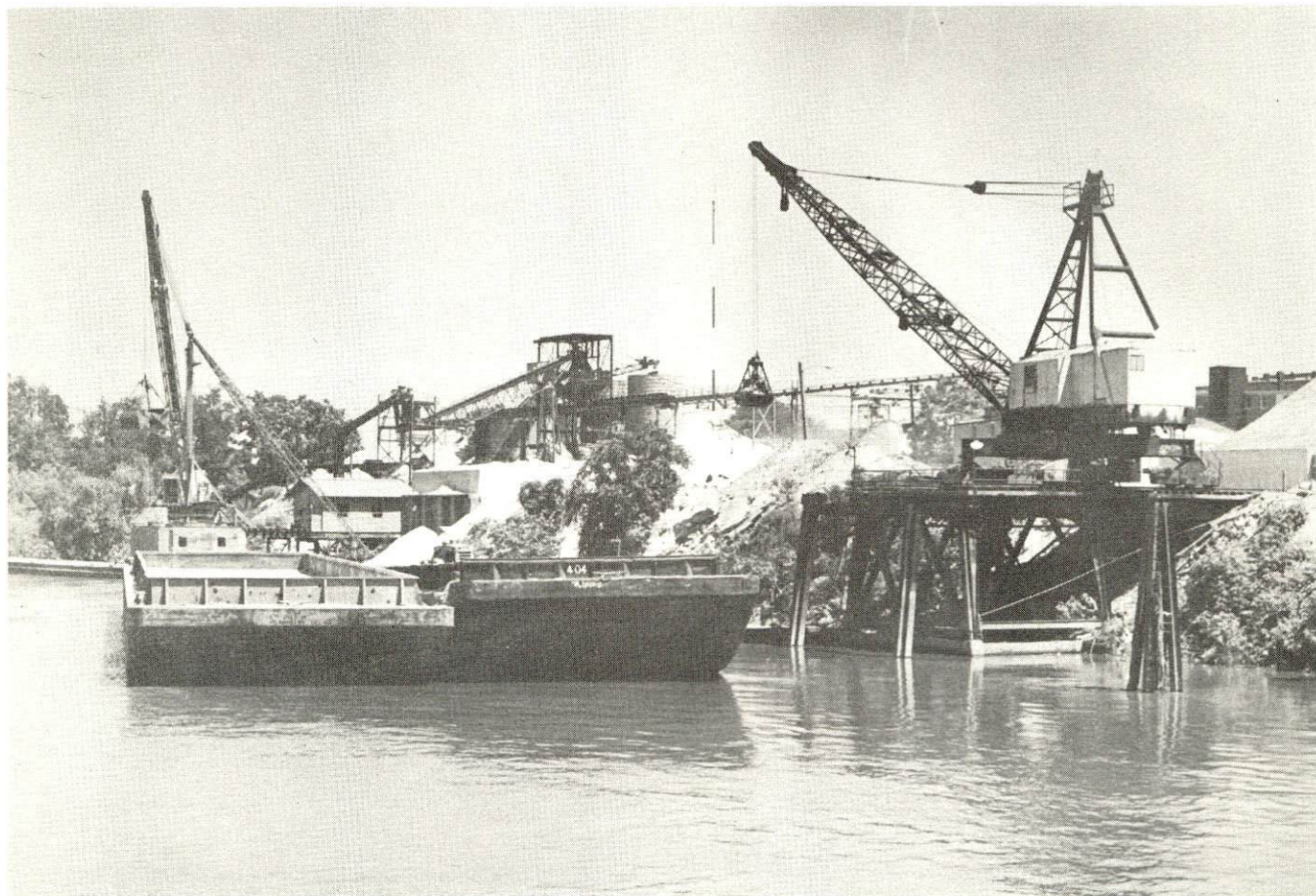
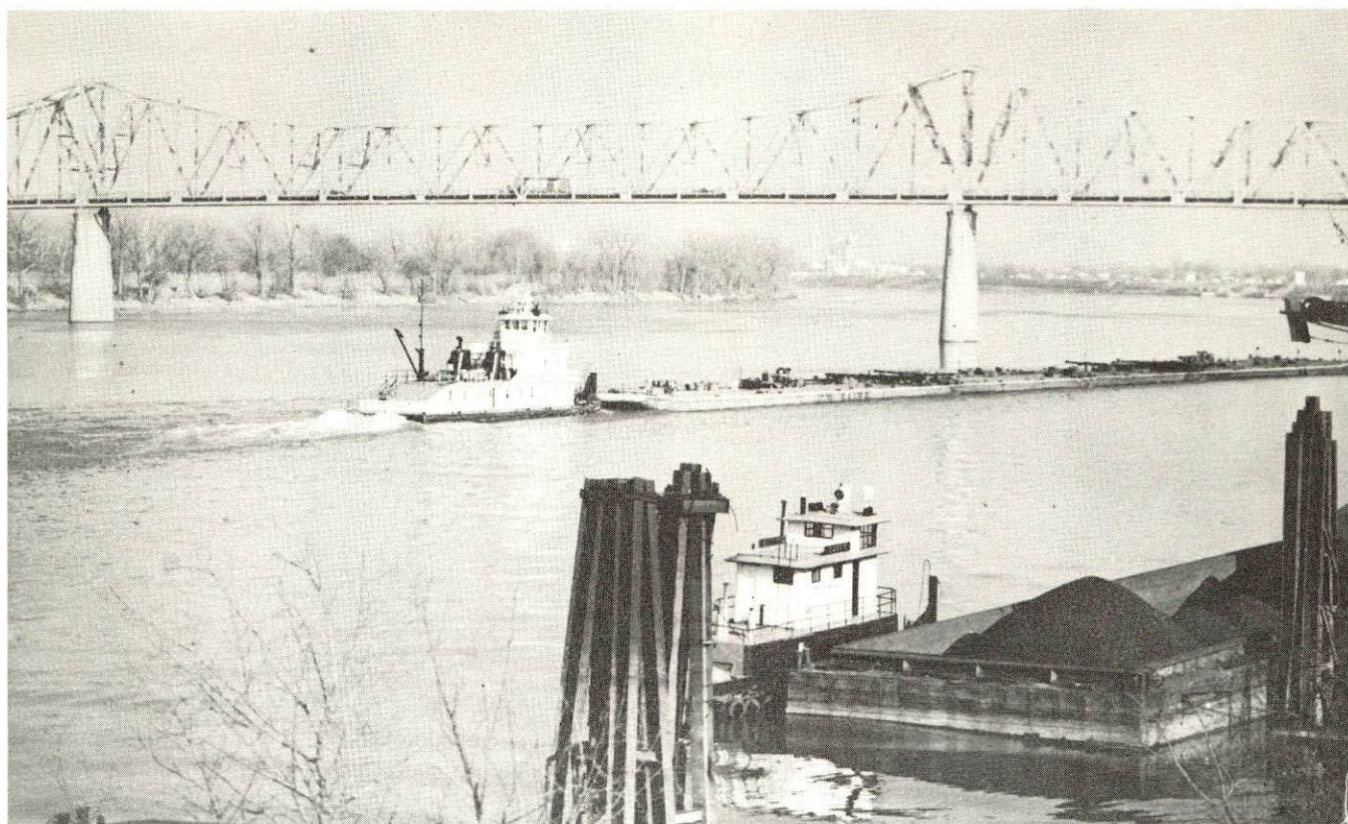
The Owensboro River-Rail Terminal, located on the Ohio River, has excellent facilities for transferring all types of dry commodities to and from barge, rail or truck. Heavy equipment includes two 47-ton cranes and 3 high lifts. A minimum time is required for loading and unloading. For example, a barge load of bar-steel can be unloaded in a day.

Some of the carriers operating between points along the Ohio River and connecting rivers include American Commercial Barge Lines, Mississippi Barge Lines, Ohio River Company, Union Barge Lines and several contract carriers. Freight currently being shipped on the Ohio River amounts to well over 100,000,000 tons annually.

Navigation on the Ohio River is being vastly improved by the construction of new and larger locks and dams under a congressionally approved program of the U. S. Corps of Engineers. This program, in part, provides for the new locks and dams to replace several existing smaller ones. In all, the number of lockages will be reduced 46 to 19 and the present method of double locking large tows will be eliminated by the new 1,200-foot lock chambers. These improvements will substantially decrease transportation time and cost.

On the Green River, which flows into the Ohio at a point 28 miles below Owensboro, a 9-foot channel is maintained for 103 miles. Shipping on this stream has increased in recent years to over 11,000,000 tons annually.

Owensboro River-Rail Terminal



UTILITIES AND FUEL

Electricity

Electric power in the Owensboro area is supplied by the Owensboro Municipal Utilities, the Kentucky Utilities Company, and the Green River Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation. The three systems are interconnected.

The Owensboro Municipal Utilities System has a new \$25,000,000 power plant which was recently put into operation. The plant consists of one 151,000 kilowatt General Electric turbogenerator and one 1,050,000 pounds-per-hour Babcock & Wilcox cyclone fired boiler with all appurtenances. The cooling water for this unit is taken from the Ohio River through an intake and discharged downstream back into the Ohio River. This process does not cause any pollution or contamination of the water. This unit consumes approximately 500,000 tons of coal per year. The total generating capacity of both plants is 201,000 KW of electricity.

A new high voltage feeder system serves the southwestern part of the city. This improves the voltage stability to customers in this area. The entire transformer system has been mapped to help in detecting and eliminating defects in the future.

There are two 69,000 volt lines from the new plant to the older plant on East 4th Street in Owensboro, and one 69,000 volt line and one 138,000 volt line connecting with Kentucky Utilities' substation at the Green River Steel Mill.

Rates of the Owensboro Municipal Utilities:

Residential

Service: 115/230 volts, 2 or 3 wire service, single phase, 60 cycle

(Rate Per Month)

First	20 KWH	\$.05 Per KWH
Next	60 KWH	.04 Per KWH
All Over	80 KWH	.02 Per KWH

Minimum Bill - \$.50 Per Month

For complete explanation of the rates on the preceding page and additional rates offered by the Owensboro Municipal Utilities, please contact the utilities directly or through the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric 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, TVA, and East Kentucky RECC. 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.

The Green River Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation operates in six counties in the Green and Ohio River areas, serves Hancock County exclusively, and rural areas of Daviess, Hopkins, Ohio, McLean, and Webster. The power supply is from Big Rivers generating and transmission system, and is in position to supply electric power for all residential and industrial needs within these areas. Information on rates, areas served, services, etc., may be obtained from Green River Rural Electric Cooperative Corporation, 1003 Allen Street, Owensboro, Kentucky, 42301.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in the Owensboro area by the Western Kentucky Gas Company, whose general offices are located in Owensboro. Their principal supplier is Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, one of the major gas transmission companies with general offices also in Owensboro. The average btu content per cubic foot is 1,020 and specific gravity is .60.

Industrial Gas Rates:

Rate 3-A:

Gas service under this rate is available only to customers who require and contract for not less than 100,000 cubic feet per day, or 24,000,000 cubic feet per year. Service may be 100 percent interruptible, or 100 percent firm, or a combination of the two. If additional information is needed, please contact the Industrial Development Department, Western Kentucky Gas Company, Owensboro, Kentucky.

Firm Service:

	<u>Cu. Ft. Per Month</u>	
First	1,000	\$1.50
Next	2,000	.895 per M cu. ft.
Next	7,000	.725 per M cu. ft.
Next	40,000	.665 per M cu. ft.
All additional		.595 per M cu. ft.

Interruptible Service:

First	2,000,000	\$950.00
Next	2,000,000	44.5¢ per M cu. ft.
Next	2,000,000	42.5¢ per M cu. ft.
All additional		36.5¢ per M cu. ft.

Minimum Charge: \$950.00 per meter per month.

Coal and Coke*

Owensboro is served by the Western Kentucky Coal Field which occupies the southern extremity of the Eastern Interior coal region which also includes areas of Illinois and Indiana.

In the Western Kentucky Coal Field 92 mines in 10 counties produced 39.2 million tons in 1965. Four of the counties produced more than five million tons. Muhlenberg and Hopkins Counties were the leading producers with over 17.6 and 9.8 million tons, respectively. Average production per mine was 426,000 tons. Underground mines produced 34 percent, auger mines less than 1 percent, and strip mines 66 percent of the total. Shipments were 88 percent by rail or water and 12 percent by truck. All coal was sold on the open market.

Twenty-eight cleaning plants cleaned 71 percent of the coal produced; 60 percent was crushed, and 8 percent was treated with oil or calcium chloride.

Western Kentucky coals are high-volatile bituminous. The ash and sulphur content is generally greater than that of Appalachian coals. Coals from the Western Kentucky District are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

*U. S. Bureau of Mines - Keystone Coal Buyers Manual.

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

Fuel Oil

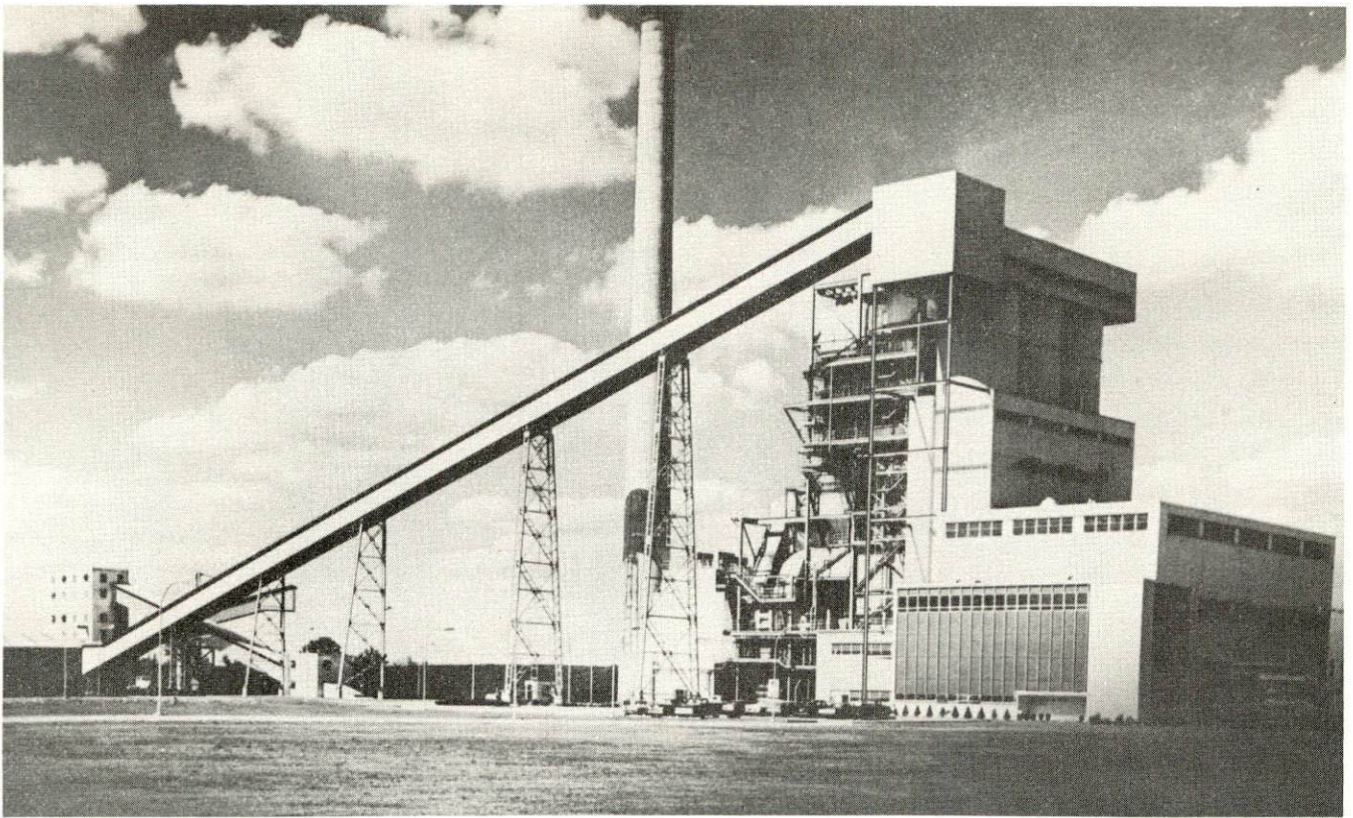
Kentucky has three fuel oil refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville and Somerset. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by border state operations.



Western Kentucky Gas Company Building - General Office



Texas Gas Transmission Corporation, Owensboro



Owensboro Municipal Utilities Electric Generating Station



Green River RECC, Owensboro

WATER AND SEWERAGE

Public Water Supply

The Owensboro Municipal Utilities obtains water from 24 drilled wells having an average depth of 130 feet and a capacity of 500 to 1,000 gpm each. The total capacity of the system is 20,000,000 gpd and the maximum daily use has been 11,000,000 gallons. Storage facilities consist of a 4,000,000-gallon underground tank and a 1,000,000-gallon elevated tank. Pressure throughout the system varies from 65 to 72 psi. Distribution mains range from 8 to 24 inches.

A new 1,000,000-gallon elevated tank will be constructed in the very near future. This will raise the storage capacity of the system to 6,000,000 gallons.

Rates:

	<u>Cubic Feet Per Month</u>	<u>Per 100 Cubic Feet</u>
First	1,500	\$.30
Next	3,000	.24
Next	6,000	.20
Next	20,000	.16
Next	219,000	.12
Next	250,000	.11
Over	500,000	.10

Minimum charge for Metered Service

5/8 or 3/4 inch meter	\$ 1.00 per month
1 inch meter	2.75 per month
1 1/4 inch meter	4.50 per month
1 1/2 inch meter	6.00 per month
2 inch meter	10.00 per month
3 inch meter	18.00 per month
4 inch meter	27.00 per month
6 inch meter	50.00 per month
8 inch meter	100.00 per month

50 percent added to all bills for water services to customers outside the city limits of Owensboro.

Sewerage System

The present collection system and disposal plant was recently placed into operation. Approximately 80 percent of the mains are combined storm and sanitary. These range in size from 14 to 30 inches.

The primary and secondary treatment plant is designed to handle a flow of 10, 100, 000 gallons daily. The peak daily flow has reached 8, 000, 000 gallons. The treated effluent is discharged into the Ohio River.

The sewerage rate is 100 percent of the water bill.

INDUSTRIAL SITES

The Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit organization, owns a fully developed Industrial Park. Of the original 225-acre tract, 152 acres remain available.

The Industrial Park has 24-foot paved access roads, and all utilities: water, natural gas, sewers, electricity, and telephone. Any portion of the park may be provided rail service.

Five industries, occupying 55.47 acres, have located in this park and an option has been taken on another 25 acres.

For further information, contact the Kentucky Department of Commerce or the Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Foundation, Inc., Owensboro-Daviess County Airport, Owensboro, Kentucky 42301, Phone - Area Code 502 684-0441.

Site No. 2 is a 158-acre site located just one-fourth mile from the city limits of Owensboro. The site is 3,200 feet from U. S. Route 60 and 1,000 feet south of the lines of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. This site is served by all utilities except sewerage facilities.

INDUSTRIAL PARK:

ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 152 acres, generally level

LOCATION: Northwest of city and adjoining city limits

ZONING: Industrial

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky 331; 1,600 feet to U.S. Route 60

RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad lead track on the
property

WATER: Owensboro Municipal Utilities

SIZE LINE: 12-inch

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company

SIZE LINE: 4- to 6-inch

ELECTRICITY: Owensboro Municipal Utilities

SEWERAGE: Owensboro Sewer Commission

OWNED BY: Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Foundation, Inc.

AGENT:

Name: Leonard C. Neff, Jr.

Address: Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Foundation, Inc.,
P. O. Box 485

Town: Owensboro, Kentucky

Phone: 502 684-0441

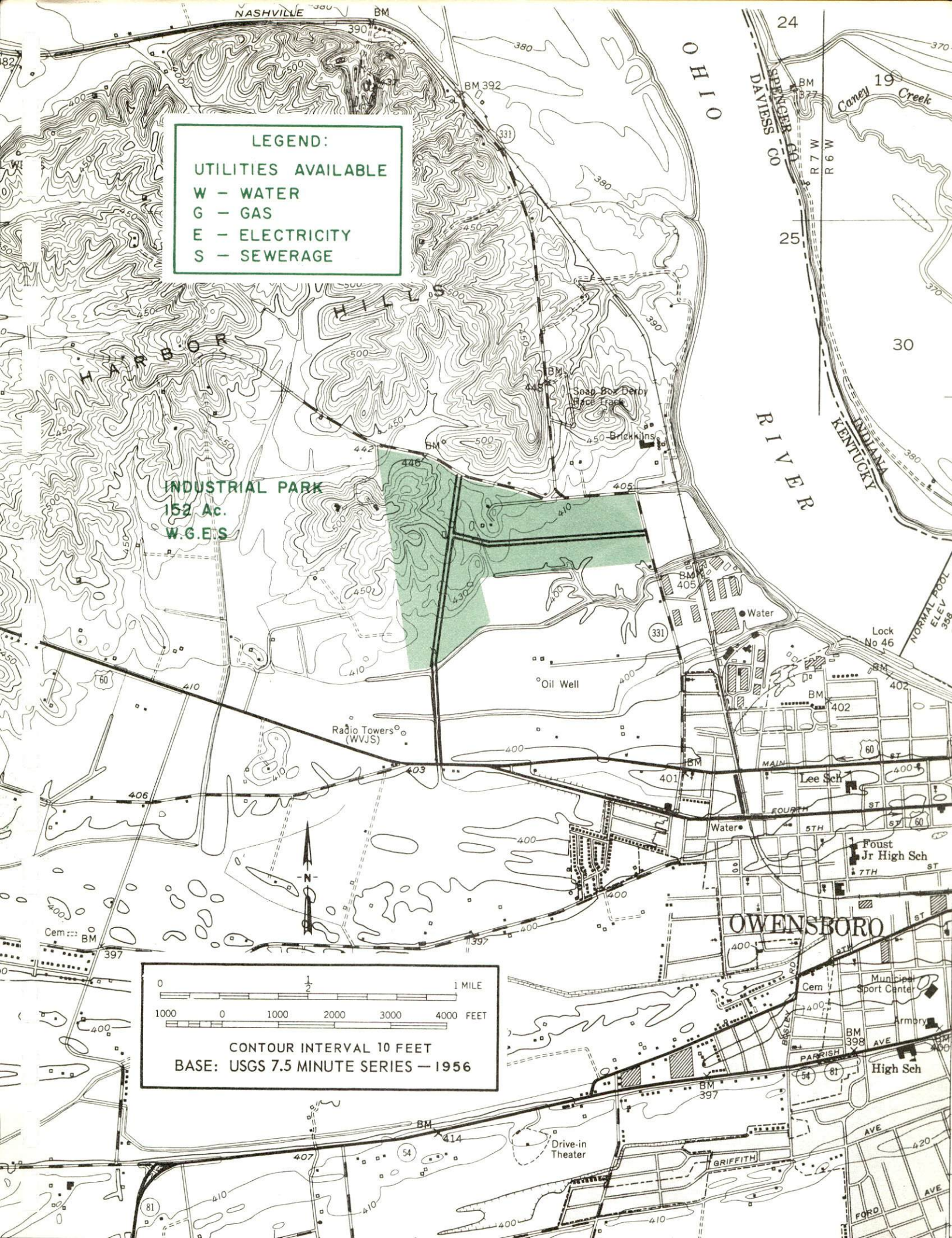
Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Agent or the
Kentucky Department of Commerce.

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

INDUSTRIAL PARK
152 Ac.
W.G.E.S.

0 1/2 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1956



SITE # 2: ACREAGE AND TOPOGRAPHY: 158 acres

LOCATION: Southeast of city, one-fourth mile from city limits

ZONING: Industrial

HIGHWAY ACCESS: Kentucky 54; 3,200 feet from U.S. Route 60

RAILROADS: Louisville & Nashville Railroad lies 1,000 feet north of the property.

WATER: Owensboro Municipal Utilities

SIZE LINE: 12-inch

GAS: Western Kentucky Gas Company

SIZE LINE: 6-inch

ELECTRICITY: Owensboro Municipal Utilities

SEWERAGE: 2,000 feet to lines of the Owensboro Sewer Commission

OWNED BY: Glenmore Distilleries

AGENT:

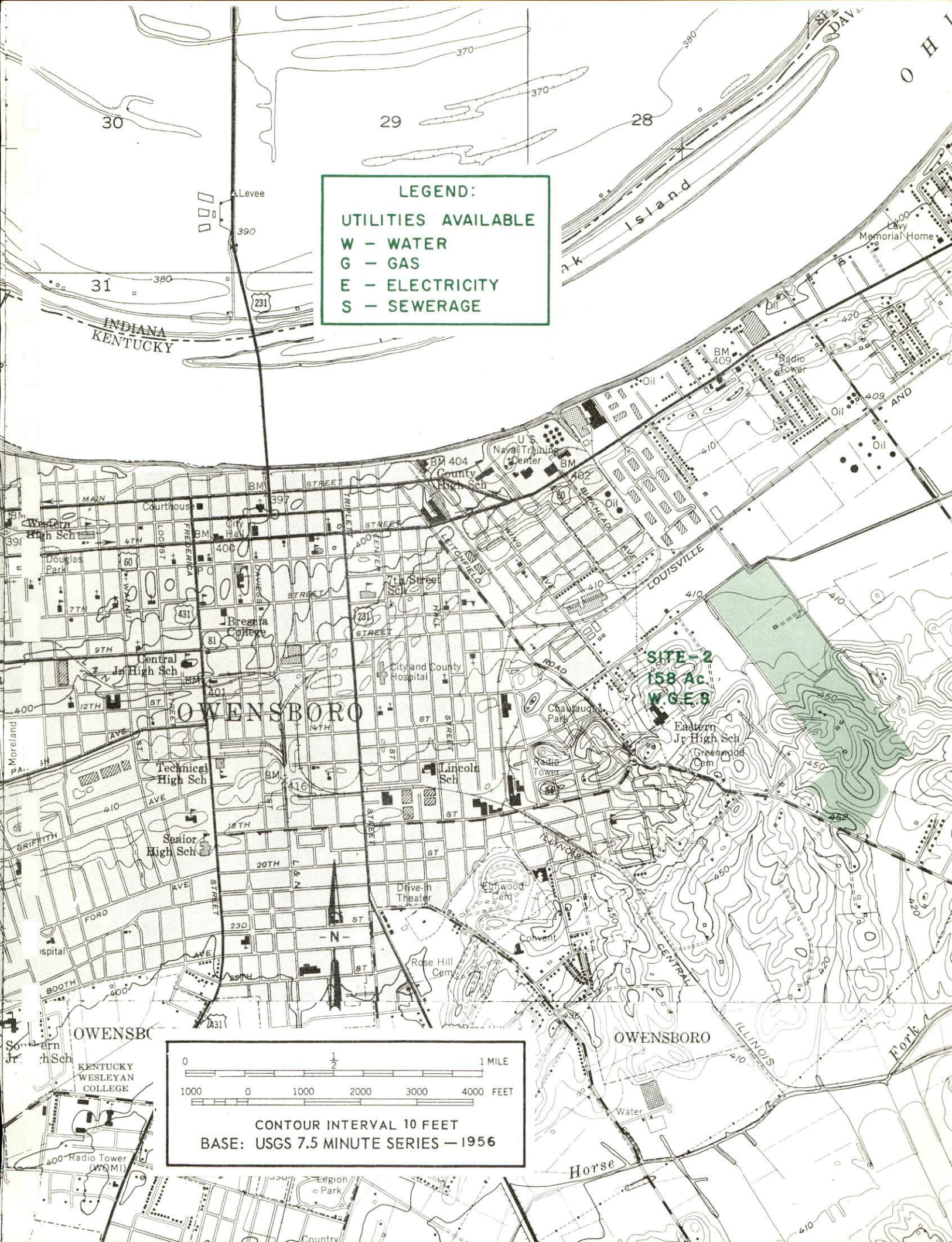
Name: Leonard C. Neff, Jr.

Address: Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Foundation, Inc., P. O. Box 485

Town: Owensboro, Kentucky

Phone: 502 684-0441

Cost per acre will be furnished upon request by the Agent or the Kentucky Department of Commerce.



LEGEND:

UTILITIES AVAILABLE

W - WATER

G - GAS

E - ELECTRICITY

S - SEWERAGE

0 1/2 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES - 1956

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

Type Government

City: Owensboro, a second-class city and the county seat of Daviess County, has a city manager form of government. The mayor and the four commissioners are elected for four- and two-year terms, respectively.

County: Daviess County is governed by a fiscal court composed of a county judge and three county commissioners.

Laws Affecting Industry

Municipal Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Owensboro may allow a five-year tax exemption from municipal taxation to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five-year period.

Business Licenses: Owensboro has a one percent occupational license tax. All automobile owners are required to pay a \$2.50 registration fee.

Planning and Zoning

The Owensboro Planning and Zoning Commission was organized in 1946. The Commission consists of five city and five county members. The Commission's jurisdiction extends for a radius of 3 miles outside the city. A complete comprehensive master plan has been revised and approved by the Commission and is now in effect.

Fire Protection

The Owensboro Fire Department is staffed by a chief, 12 captains, 3 lieutenants, 49 firemen-hosemen, 24 driver-engineers, and 4 telephone alarm operators. The departmental equipment consists of seven pumpers, two ladder trucks, an outboard motor boat, a repair truck, and an emergency vehicle with iron lungs, two respirators and complete first aid equipment. All have two-way radios.

Owensboro has a Class-4 NBFU insurance rating.

Police Protection

City: The Owensboro Police Department is staffed by 90 full-time employees including 57 patrolmen, 14 rated officers, 7 detectives, 9 civilian women communications operators, 3 meter policewomen and 24 school guards. The Department has 25 radio-equipped vehicles.

County: Daviess County is provided with police protection by the Daviess County Sheriff and 12 deputies. The sheriff's office personnel uses privately owned patrol vehicles. All of these are radio-equipped.

Garbage and Sanitation

Wet and dry garbage is collected in the city free of charge. Daily and weekly collections are made in the business and residential areas, respectively. The sanitation department's equipment includes a bulldozer, pack-mors, leaf vacuum machine, brush choppers, street sweepers, flushers, "Dempster Dumpsters," and trucks.

Financial Information

The following is a summary of the financial position of Owensboro and Daviess County.

City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

Income, 1966-67	\$ 4,036,704
Expenditures, 1966-67	3,828,524
Bonded Indebtedness, May 31, 1967	
General Obligation	\$ 159,000
Sewer Revenue	3,198,000
School	4,780,000
Water and Light Revenue	28,767,000
Municipal Improvement Revenue	913,000

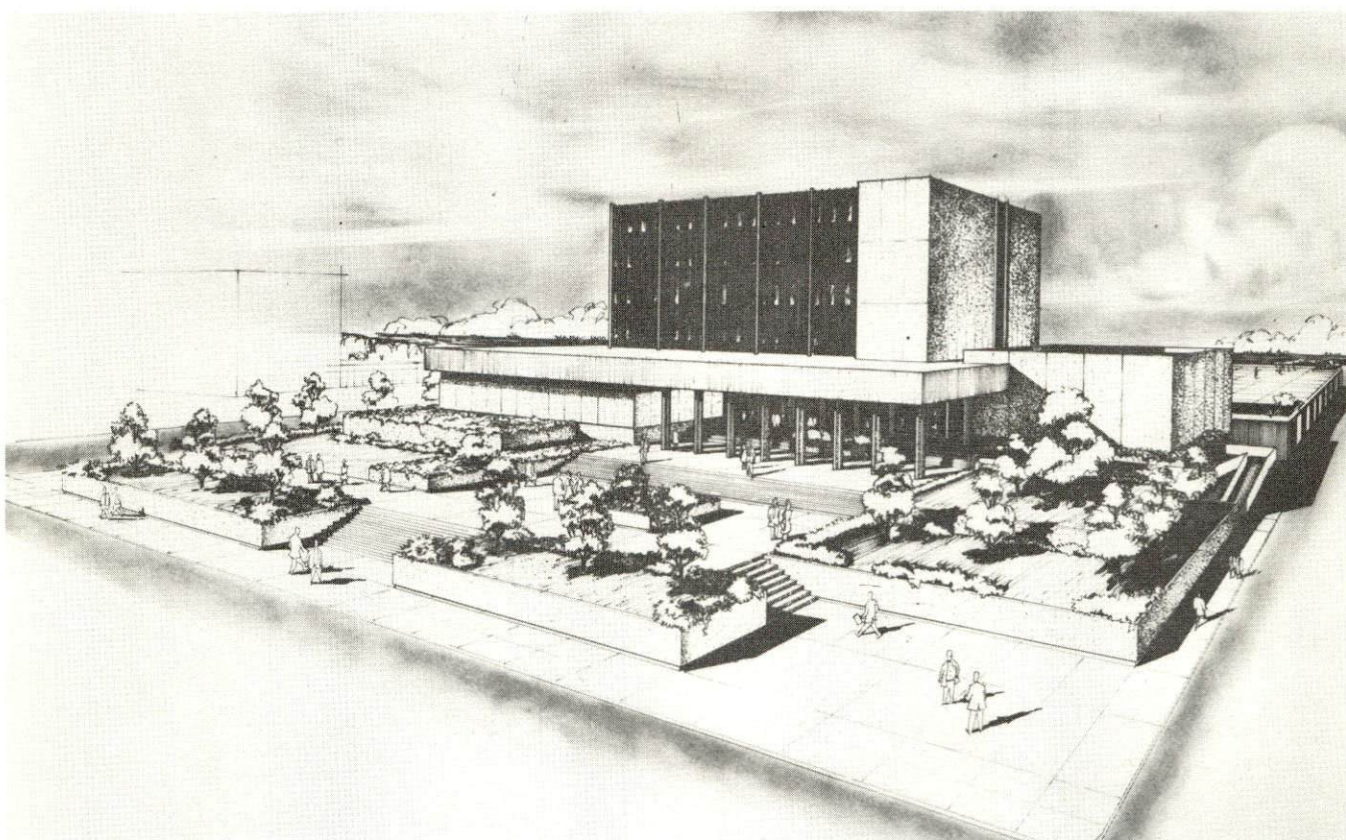
County Budget and Bonded Indebtedness:

Budget, 1966-67	\$ 1,237,598
Bonded Indebtedness, June 30, 1966	
Public Courthouse Corporation	357,000*

*Kentucky Department of Finance, Financial Report of Bonded Indebtedness as of June 30, 1966.



Daviess County Courthouse



City Hall, Owensboro

TAXES

Property Taxes

The 1966 property tax rates for Owensboro and Daviess County are found in the following table. A detailed explanation of taxes is shown in Appendix D.

TABLE 12

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE
FOR OWENSBORO AND DAVIESS COUNTY, 1966

Taxing Unit	Owensboro	Daviess County
State	\$.015	\$.015
County	.164	.164
School	.870	.531
City	.448	
Total	\$1.497	\$.710

Source: Kentucky Department of Revenue, Kentucky Property Tax Rates, 1966.

Net Assessed Value of Property
(1966)

	<u>Owensboro</u>	<u>Daviess County</u>
Real Estate	\$171,740,508	\$352,085,660
Tangibles	33,886,464	54,078,219
Franchise	13,000,000	40,074,136
Distilled Spirits		59,738,345
Total	\$218,626,972	\$505,976,360

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Owensboro Independent School District is composed of one high school, three junior high schools, and eleven elementary schools. Recent improvements to the system amounted to approximately \$1,700,000, and included expansions to the junior high program, library and additional classrooms. Improvements planned for the system include the addition of libraries to three elementary schools. The 1967-68 budget totals \$3,559,644. Owensboro High School has an enrollment of 1,534 with 70 teachers and a student-teacher ratio of 21.9. Owensboro Junior High has a student enrollment of 1,814, with 85 teachers and a student-teacher ratio of 21.3. Owensboro Elementary has a student enrollment of 4,046, with 185 teachers and a student-teacher ratio of 21.9.

The Daviess County School System is composed of one high school, two junior high schools, and thirteen elementary schools. Daviess County is planning the addition of a new junior high school on Tamarack Road in the near future. Daviess County High School has a student enrollment of 1,393, with 63 teachers and a student-teacher ratio of 22.1. Daviess County Junior High and Utica have an enrollment of 1,386 students, with 60 teachers and a student-teacher ratio of 23.1. Daviess County elementary schools have an enrollment of 4,095 students, with 160 teachers and a student-teacher ratio of 25.6.

The Owensboro and Daviess County Parochial School System has three high schools and 14 elementary schools. The high schools have an enrollment of 1,637 students, with 90 teachers and a student-teacher ratio of 18.2. The elementary schools have a student enrollment of 4,598, with 149 teachers and a student-teacher ratio of 30.9. New classroom expansion programs are now in process at several of the elementary schools and are expected to be ready for occupancy by the Spring of 1968.

TABLE 13

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO IN OWENSBORO AND DAVIESS COUNTY

School	Enrollment	No. of Teachers	Student-Teacher Ratio
Daviess County High School	1,393	63	22-1
Daviess County Junior High Schools	1,386	60	23-1
Daviess County Elementary Schools	4,095	160	26-1
Owensboro High School	1,534	70	22-1
Owensboro Junior High Schools	1,814	85	21-1
Owensboro Elementary Schools	4,046	185	22-1
Parochial High Schools	1,637	90	18-1
Parochial Elementary Schools	4,598	149	31-1

Sources: Daviess County and Owensboro City School Superintendents.

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program consists of a state-wide system of 13 area vocational-technical schools and 25 permanent extension centers operated as an integral part of Kentucky's public school system. The primary objective of vocational education in Kentucky is to prepare Kentuckians for semiskilled, skilled and technical occupations.

Owensboro is served by the Owensboro Area Vocational School which became a state-operated vocational school a year ago. The school now offers 15 areas of instruction as well as some 100 short course programs designed for upgrading persons already on the job. The courses offered include cosmetology, auto mechanics, woodworking, general industrial electricity, printing, drafting, electronics, etc. As an area school, the institute caters to students from Daviess, Hancock, Breckinridge, Ohio, McLean and Henderson Counties. Cost of the course is a \$5 enrollment fee, \$4 a month or half that amount for part-time, and the cost of the books. Classes can be offered in any field where there are at least 12 interested persons and a qualified instructor is available. There are presently 1,100 pupils enrolled with 35 teachers and a student-teacher ratio of 31.4.

The courses listed above are those courses which are offered in the pre-employment training program. In addition to pre-employment training, vocational-technical schools provide the following training programs: Apprentice Extension Training, for those persons employed in apprenticeship occupations; Trade Extension Training, for persons employed who need to increase their skills and knowledge; and, Vestibule (Type C) Training, for persons who require an intense in-factory training course prior to specific industrial employment.

Colleges: Brescia College and Kentucky Wesleyan College, both coeducational, are located within the city limits of Owensboro.

Kentucky Wesleyan, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, was formally opened in Owensboro on October 9, 1951. The citizens of the Owensboro area raised \$1,000,000 to move the college from Winchester, Kentucky, where it had been located since 1890. Wesleyan, also a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, confers Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees and offers preprofessional curriculum. The present enrollment is 1,161 students with 48 full-time and 22 part-time teachers.

Brescia, under the direction of the Ursuline Nuns of Mount St. Joseph, moved to Owensboro in 1950. In 1951, through affiliation with the Catholic University of America, upper Division courses leading to the baccalaureate degree were added. It was admitted to membership in the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as a senior college the same year. Brescia, with an enrollment of 1,060 students and 55 full-time and 32 part-time teachers, now prepares professional teachers and offers liberal arts and professional curriculum.

The Owensboro Business College offers a complete secretarial program, modeling and charm course, speed-writing, real estate course, IBM, programs for rehabilitants and veterans and free brush-up courses in all subjects. The college accommodates students from six surrounding counties and operates on a Monday through Friday schedule for a full calendar year. There are presently 225 students enrolled at the college with 12 teachers.

School of Nursing: Owensboro-Daviess County School of Nursing offers a 31 month Diploma Program-completion of which qualifies the student to take the state licenses examination. During the 1st year in the school, the student spends 2 semesters at Ky. Wesleyan College. Here the Biological, Physical and Social Science will be given. After completion of the 2 semesters at the College, the student comes to the School of Nursing at the Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital where the students receive experience in medical, surgical, maternity, pediatric, and operating room nursing. Students affiliate with Western State Hospital, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, for psychiatric nursing. Students have to apply and be accepted by the School of Nursing at the Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital. Nursing students during their academic studies live in a new nurses dormitory on campus at Kentucky Wesleyan.

Other institutions of higher learning in the Owensboro area include:

Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 33 miles
Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 72 miles
University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, 116 miles

Health

Hospitals: Owensboro has two modern, well-equipped and staffed hospitals. The 348-bed Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital, Inc., is equipped with pharmacy, physical therapy department, complete clinical pathology laboratories, modern operating and recovery rooms, and is an approved training school for registered nurses. There are 65 Owensboro physicians on the active staff. This hospital, with a total of 590 employees, is operated without financial aid from the city or county.

Our Lady of Mercy Hospital formally opened in 1948 and has since increased its capacity to 124 beds and 24 bassinets. This general hospital contains modern equipment and departments essential to good patient care. Psychiatric accommodations are also available. The staff consists of 4 Sisters of Mercy, 25 registered nurses, 22 licensed practical nurses, and 179 nonprofessional personnel.

Nursing Homes: Presently, there are seven nursing and rest homes in Daviess County. One of these, the Carmel Nursing Home, is to undergo a \$261,500 expansion program.

Public Health: The Owensboro-Daviess County Health Department is located in Owensboro and staffed by a health officer, five clerk typists, nine nurses, four sanitarians, and four clinicians. The department covers a wide range of programs and is operating on a budget of \$152,944.95 for 1967-68.

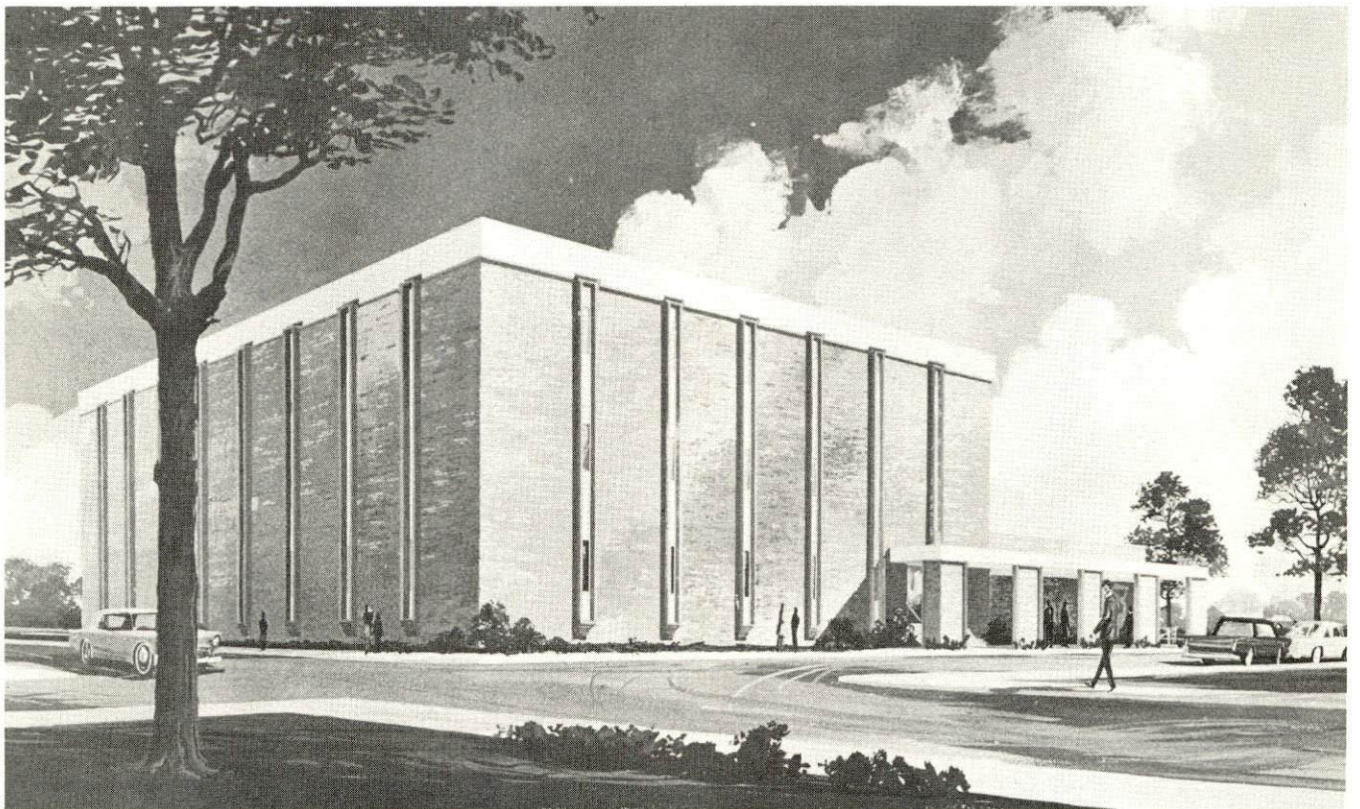
Housing

Owensboro has an abundance of saleable and rentable property. Two-bedroom apartments and houses rent from \$50 to \$100 per month. The construction costs of a three-bedroom house will range from \$11,000 to \$17,000, depending on size, design, and materials.

Owensboro's first public housing project was completed in 1950. Now there are three projects having a total of 532 units. The Owensboro Municipal Housing Commission has announced plans for a 76-unit housing project. The exact construction date is not known at the present time.



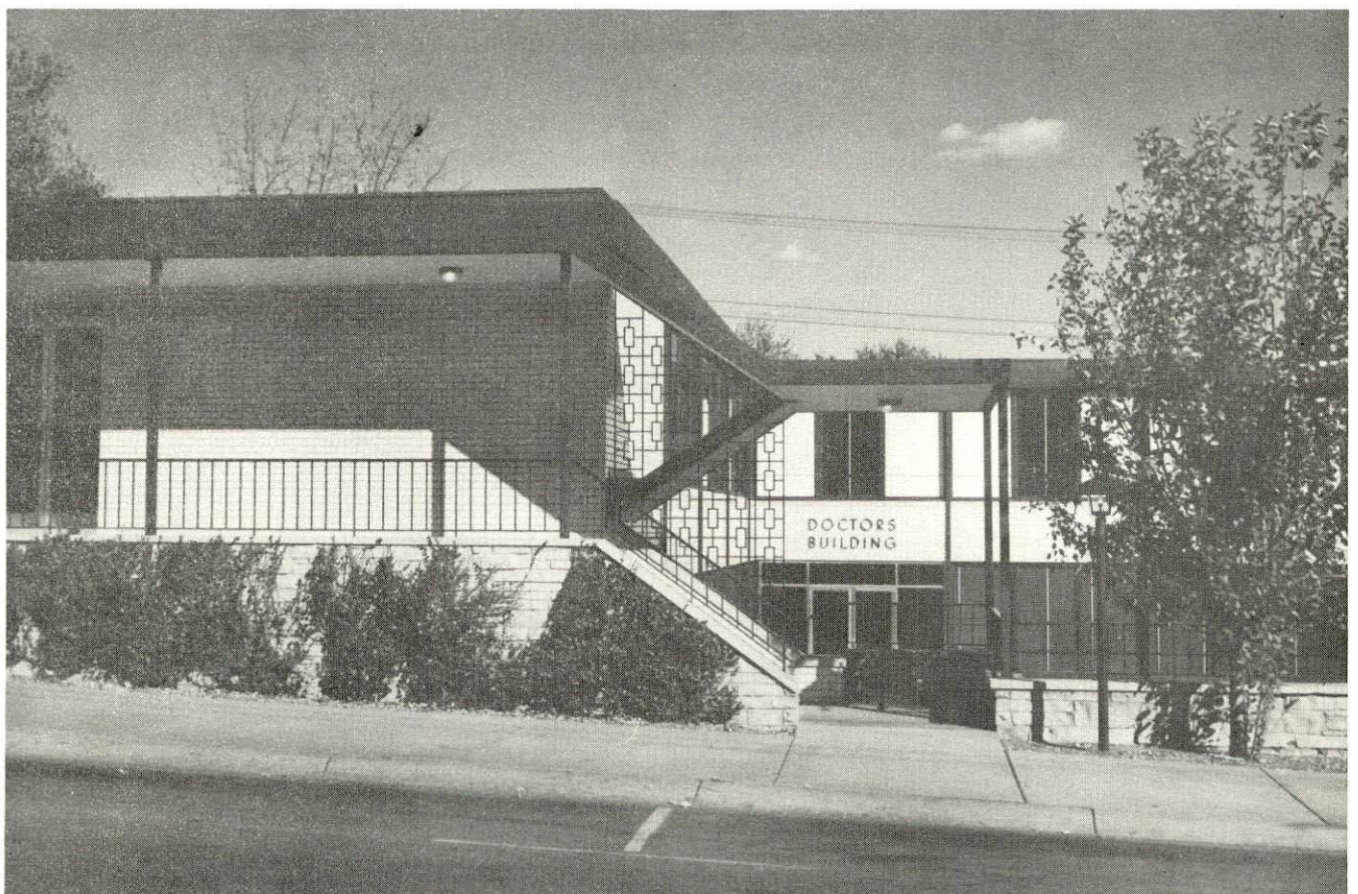
Owensboro High School



New Brescia Science Center



Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital



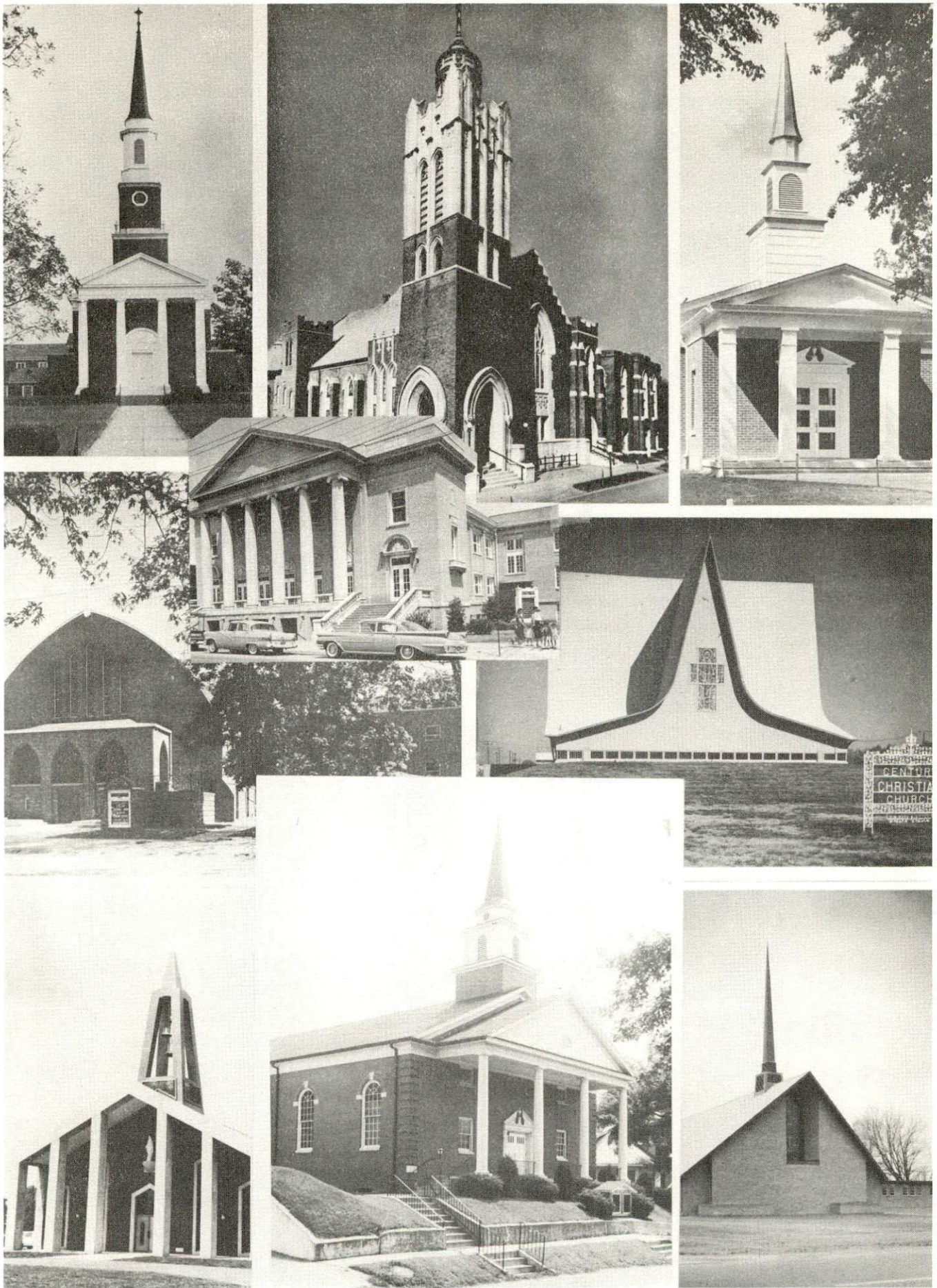
Doctors Building



Our Lady of Mercy Hospital



Spastics Home and School, Inc.



Some of Owensboro's 70 churches

Communication

Telephone Facilities: The Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company serves a total of 22,842 customers in Daviess County. The total number of telephones is 34,666. Services available include dial service, mobile phones, and direct dialing.

Telegraph Service: Western Union, located in mid-town Owensboro, offers service from 7:00 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. , Monday through Saturday, and from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Sunday.

Postal Facilities: Owensboro is served by a first-class post office that is staffed by 178 employees. Mail is received and dispatched five times daily by truck and five times daily by air. Local delivery is made once daily. Postal receipts for the fiscal year 1966-67 totaled \$1,008,947.85.

Newspapers: The Owensboro Messenger and Inquirer, published morning, evening, and Sunday, has a circulation of 27,272. The Owensboro Messenger is now constructing and equipping a new plant.

Other papers are received daily from Louisville, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana.

Radio:

WVJS-AM - 5,000 Watts, 1,420 Kilocycles, ABC Network,
5 a. m. to 12 p. m.
WSTO-FM - 10,000 E. R. P. Watts, 96.1 mc, ABC Network,
6 a. m. to 12 p. m.
WOMI-AM - 1,000 Watts, 1,490 Kilocycles, CBS Network,
6 a. m. to 12 p. m.
WOMI-FM - 19,500 Watts, 92.5 mc, CBS Network,
6 a. m. to 12 p. m.

Television: Television reception is excellent from Henderson, Kentucky, and Evansville, Indiana. All major networks are represented.

A television cable service is now under construction in Owensboro. This service will provide reception from Bowling Green, Louisville, and Paducah, Kentucky; Nashville, Tennessee; Evansville, Indiana; and Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Libraries

The new Owensboro Public Library is to be completed by June 1, 1968. The new library will have 40,000 square feet of floor space, five times as much space as contained in the present one. The library will hold 250,000 volumes. The library is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. , Monday through Friday, and from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. on Saturday. The county is served by a bookmobile. Excellent facilities are also available at Kentucky Wesleyan and Brescia Colleges.

Churches

Presently, there are 70 churches in Owensboro representing nearly every denomination existing in the United States.

Financial Institutions

<u>Banks</u>	<u>Statement as of June 30, 1967</u>	
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
The Owensboro National Bank	\$52,387,606.95	\$47,610,023.13
Central Bank & Trust Co.	30,086,899.93	27,407,133.40
Citizens State Bank	25,645,218.02	22,681,825.04
<u>Savings and Loan Associations</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Shared Accounts</u>
Owensboro Federal	\$38,913,701.09	\$35,354,947.30
First Home Federal	22,421,184.88	19,484,110.50
Lincoln Federal	5,518,863.19	4,865,834.59

Hotels and Motels

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rooms or Units</u>
Cadillac Motel	34
Colonel House Motel	49
Gabe's Motor Inn	120
Capri Motel	20
Eastway Motel	14
Holiday Inn Motel	100
Holiday Motel	20
Imperial Motel	26
Motor Lodge 231	24
Owensboro Motel	24
Towne Motel	31
Rudd Hotel	82
Owensboro Motor Inn	119

Meeting Rooms

<u>Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Largest Room Capacity</u>
Gabe's Tower Inn	7	550
Holiday Inn Motel	2	175
Imperial Motel	4	350
Rudd Hotel	2	500
Owensboro Motor Inn	6	250

Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Civitan Club, Jaycees, Kiwanis Club, Lions Club, Optimist Club, Rotary Club, Toastmasters Club, Newcomers Club

Fraternal: American Legion, Eastern Star, Elks Club, Moose Lodge, VFW, Masonic Lodge

Women's: American Legion Auxiliary, American Association of University Women, American War Mothers, Business and Professional Women, Civinettes, Dar-Nek Auxiliary, Daughters of American Revolution, Daughters of Confederacy, Daughters of Isabelle, Eastern Star, Jaycettes, Junior Women's Club, League of Women Voters, Medical Auxiliary, National Secretary's Association, Owensboro Women's Bowling Association, Parrish Avenue Homemakers, VFW Auxiliary, Women's Club, Women of Moose, Younger Women's Club, American Business Women's Association, Epsilon Sigma Alpha Sorority, Dental Auxiliary, Fish and Game Auxiliary, Male Carriers Auxiliary, and Daviess County Republican Women's Club

Youth: Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Brownies, Cub Scouts, Cotillion, YMCA, YWCA, Little League, Pony League, Junior Achievement, FFA, FHA, FTA, and FBLA

Other: Red Cross, Cancer Society, PTA, Community Chest, Dar-Nek Club, Dental Society, Easter Seals, Fish and Game Association, Home Builders Association, Historical Society, March of Dimes, Medical Society, Muscular Dystrophy, Heart Association, Pilot Club, Saturday Musical, and Spastic Guild

Recreation

Local: The Owensboro Recreation Commission maintains municipal parks, golf courses and the Sportscenter Complex, which includes swimming pool, ice rink and auditorium-arena. The seven-man board is also responsible for the operation of year-round recreation programs for youngsters and adults.

The Owensboro Memorial Recreation Center, better known as the Sportscenter, includes the auditorium-area with a capacity of 7,000; the 750,000-gallon capacity swimming pool, one of the largest in the nation; and the 200 by 85 foot ice rink, the newest and largest artificial ice rink in Kentucky used for recreational skating.

The Sportscenter was recently renovated and is completely air-conditioned. A new sound system and acoustical ceiling provide excellent facilities for stage shows. The arena, with new basketball floor and scoreboard, is the home court for Kentucky Wesleyan College and the two local high schools and is the site of district and regional basketball tournaments.

The multi-purpose auditorium is used for church and school activities, trade and home shows, dances, ice shows and circus performances. It is said that every resident of Owensboro and Daviess County has occasion, during a year, to attend some event at the Sportscenter.

The Sportscenter-American Red Cross learn-to-swim program provides free lessons for more than 2,500 beginning swimmers annually. More than 60,000 swimmers use the pool yearly.

A program for physical education students at the local high schools and colleges, unique in this part of the nation, provides professional ice skating instructions at the Sportscenter rink, as a part of the schools' curricula.

Year-round recreational opportunities are provided, utilizing more than 250 acres of municipal parks and public and parochial school facilities. The winter recreation program provides supervised recreational activities for youngsters and adults and operates seven days a week. Sixteen playgrounds are staffed and equipped for the summer recreational program. A variety of activities is provided in both programs, but none are so organized as to eliminate a youngster's desire for free play.

Little League, Babe Ruth League, Connie Mack League, American Legion and high school baseball, and YMCA and industrial league softball are played on the eight ball diamonds maintained by the Recreation Commission.

The city's major parks (Chautauqua, Douglas, Legion and Moreland) have equipped playgrounds, hard-surface tennis courts, croquet courts, outdoor basketball courts, picnic areas and outdoor cooking facilities.

A neighborhood swimming pool is located at Douglas Park and a new pool is to be constructed in the near future at Chautauqua Park.

Featured among the nine municipal parks is the new Benjamin W. Hawes Municipal Park - Golf Course, located in the Bon Harbor area west of the city. The master plan for the development of Hawes Park calls for, in a seven-year program of addition and construction, a fantastic family facility.

The 300-acre layout will include picnic areas, equipped playgrounds, camping areas for tents and trailers, hiking trails, bridal paths, baseball diamonds, basketball and tennis courts, a lake for boating and fishing, a lodge for group meetings and activities, and an amphitheater for outdoor presentations.

Municipal golf courses include the new Ben Hawes championship course, an 18-hole, 140-acre layout, and the 9-hole, 65-acre Hillcrest course.

The Owensboro Country Club has an 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, and swimming pool. The new Windridge Country Club has an 18-hole golf course and swimming pool.

Excellent boating and fishing are available on the Ohio River, where both private and public dock facilities are provided.

Owensboro has two bowling alleys with a total of 36 lanes.

There are three indoor movie theaters and three drive-in theaters.

Area: Audubon State Park, just north of Henderson, Kentucky, on U. S. 41, has the famous John James Audubon Memorial Museum, house-keeping cabins, picnic facilities, beach, bathhouse, and boating facilities.

Lincoln State Park in Indiana, 40 miles distant, provides facilities for boating, fishing, picnicking, hiking, and camping.

Santa Claus Land, one of the nation's most colorful attractions, is located 5 miles from Lincoln State Park. Outstanding features here include Toyland, Santa's Circus, Santa's Deer Farm, Fairyland Railroad, Lincoln Display, Outdoor Amphitheater, and Santa Claus Post Office.

Kentucky Lake and Kentucky Dam Village are 115 miles from Owensboro. A variety of recreation facilities are available and lodging facilities can also be obtained.

Rough River Dam State Park, located 55 miles east of Owensboro, provides boating, fishing, swimming and camping. A 25-room lodge is located near the dam. An airport with a 3,000-foot paved runway is maintained on the park grounds.

Nolin River Reservoir, located on the southern boundary of Grayson County, provides boating, fishing, swimming and picnicking.

Other area facilities include Mammoth Cave National Park, 104 miles distant, and Pennyryle Forest State Park, 74 miles distant.

Community Improvements

Recent:

1. Owensboro Independent School District completed a \$1,700,000 Capital Improvement Program in 1966 and 1967.
2. Kentucky Wesleyan College just completed a new girls' dormitory and office building.
3. A new \$1 1/2 million Science Center is under construction at Brescia College.
4. An expansion of the Junior Achievement Building will cost \$20,000.
5. Classrooms are being added at several Parochial elementary schools.
6. A new Public Library containing 40,000 square feet of floor space is now under construction.
7. Approximately \$900,000 has already been donated to construct a new Family-Y.
8. Kentucky Electronics has just completed a new 160,000 square foot manufacturing plant.

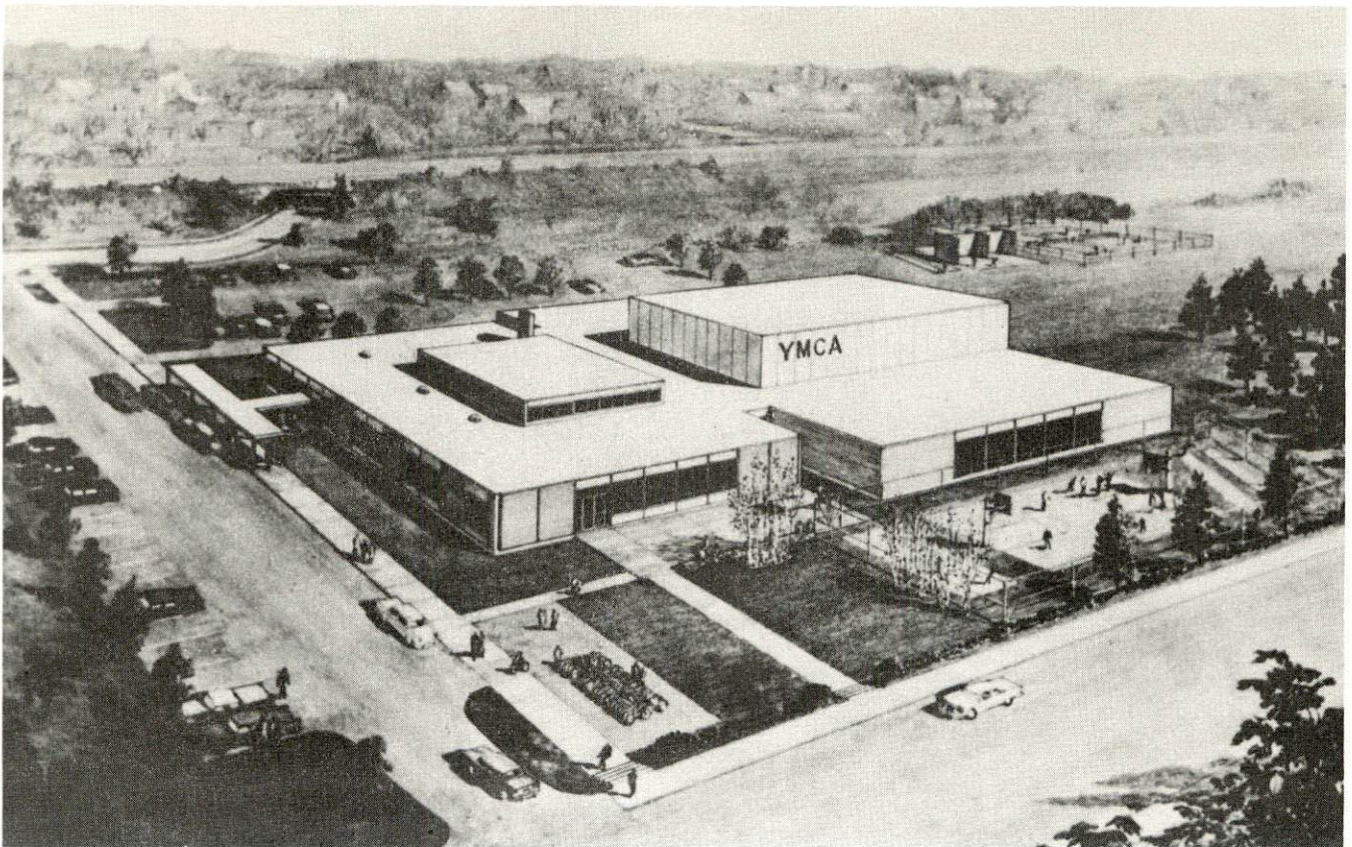
9. Owensboro Business College opened two residences for women, opened a new Data Processing Training Center, and initiated a Junior Administration Program.
10. Two additional sections of the Owensboro Beltline are now under construction.
11. A new four-lane toll road, the River Valley Parkway, is to be constructed between Owensboro and Henderson, Kentucky. Preliminary engineering has begun.
12. The city has just completed a river front park in downtown Owensboro.
13. The city has initiated a new street lighting program which will be completed in three years. All city streets have improved lighting.
14. Western Kentucky Gas Company has just completed a new General Office Building.
15. Owensboro National Bank has begun construction of a new main bank building in downtown Owensboro.
16. The city has acquired 60 percent of property for the location of a new city building.
17. The Owensboro-Daviess County Industrial Foundation has completed development of 140 acres in its Industrial Park, and opened an Area Development Office with a full-time Manager and Office Secretary.
18. A modern suburban movie theatre has just been opened and a downtown theatre is being completely remodeled.
19. Owensboro's newspaper company, Messenger & Inquirer, is constructing and equipping a new plant.
20. The Owensboro-Daviess County Airport is being equipped with a new control tower and expanding one runway to 6,500 feet. A new taxiway will also be added.

21. A new Greyhound bus station was constructed at the corner of Hamilton Avenue and Greyhound Drive in November 1967.
22. Brady Tank, Inc., has just announced to construct a tank manufacturing plant in the Owensboro Industrial Park.
23. A new coca-cola bottling plant will be constructed in Owensboro.
24. A new \$25,000,000 power plant has been placed into operation by the Owensboro Municipal Utilities.

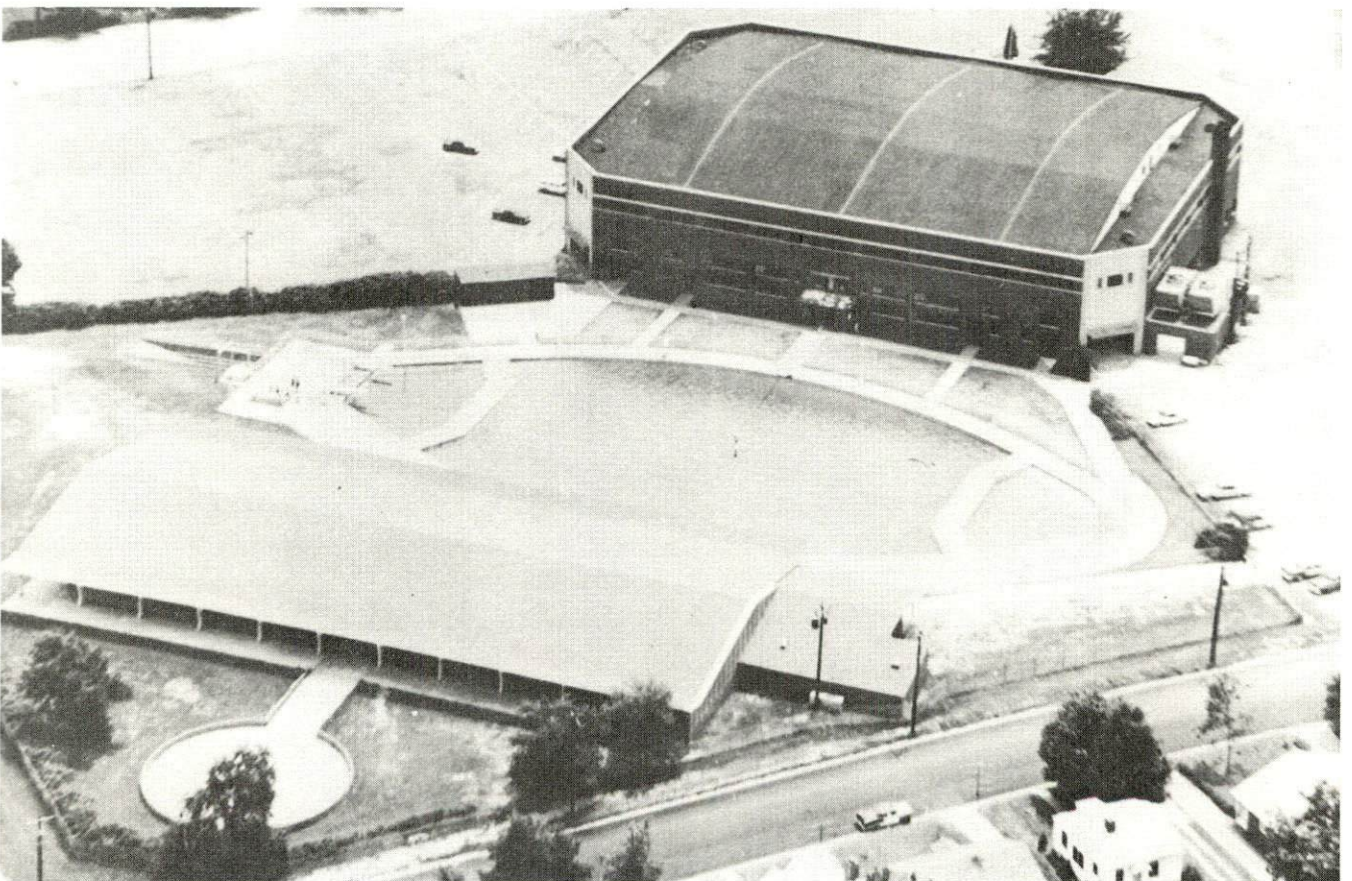
Planned:

1. New Central Bank and Trust Building downtown is planned.
2. Owensboro Municipal Utilities plans to begin construction of a new transmission and distribution center.
3. Expansion of Carmel Nursing Home will cost approximately \$261,500.
4. Owensboro Municipal Utilities, the City of Owensboro and the Owensboro City School District will share a new computer center which will be installed in the Utilities' general office.
5. The Owensboro Council for Mentally Retarded Children plans a new Diagnostic and Evaluation Clinic which will serve a five-county area.
6. The Owensboro Council for Mentally Retarded Children has announced to expand and double the enrollment of the Opportunity Workshop Center.
7. Drainage improvement program on Panther Creek is due to begin in the near future.
8. Daviess County School System plans to begin construction of a new junior high school in early 1968.
9. A new 1,000,000-gallon elevated water tank is to be constructed by Owensboro Municipal Utilities.
10. The Owensboro City School District is planning the addition of new libraries at three elementary schools.
11. Wesleyan College plans to construct a new library.

12. Owensboro Grain Company plans an expansion.
13. Ashland Oil Company has announced to construct a crude oil pipeline from Patoka, Illinois, to its Owensboro terminal.
14. The Owensboro Municipal Housing Commission has announced a 76-unit housing project.



New Family-Y



Owensboro Sportscenter, Swimming Pool, Ice Skating Rink

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture

Daviess County is located in the western portion of Kentucky known as the Western Coal Fields-Low Hills and Valley area. Farm income in this section is largely from the production of tobacco and livestock, particularly hogs, supplemented by grain, dairying and poultry. The majority of commercial farms have an annual return of \$10,000 or less per farm. The approximate total land acreage of the county is 295,680 acres with 1,952 farms comprising 82.9 percent of this area. The average farm size is 125.5 acres, valued at \$295.78 per acre (including buildings).*

The topography of Daviess County is level to undulating. The relative inherent fertility ranges from moderately high in the northern portion of the county to low in the south with sandstone, loess, and alluvium comprising the parent material. The soil drainage is from very slow to slow with internal drainage also characterized as slow.**

The following tables are presented to reflect most recent production trends from available comparable data.

*U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1964, Kentucky.

**U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

TABLE 14

CROP PRODUCTION, DAVIESS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

	Davieess County		Kentucky	
	1965	1955	1965	1955
Burley Tobacco (1000 lbs.)	7,052	4,607	395,280	304,290
Dark Air-Cured Tobacco (1000 lbs.)	1,875	2,521	15,853	23,538
Corn for Grain (1000 bu.)	3,360	2,520	76,176	79,253
Soybeans for Beans (1000 bu.)	1,155	378	7,488	2,412
Clover-Timothy Hay (tons)	12,000	7,650	726,000	579,000
Lespedeza Hay (tons)	12,560	14,840	610,000	811,000

Source: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1965, 1956.

TABLE 15

LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, DAVIESS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY*

	Davieess County		Kentucky	
	1965	1954	1965	1954
Cattle and Calves on Farms (number)	39,400	25,811	2,495,000	1,671,821
Hogs and Pigs on Farms (number)	26,900	20,095	1,298,000	1,059,766
Sheep and Lambs on Farms (number)	680	2,029	206,000	535,823
Milk Cows on Farms (number)	3,500 (1964)	5,333	455,000 (1964)	556,491
Milk Production (1000 lbs.)	13,275 (1964)	24,386 (1960)	2,639,000 (1964)	2,495,000 (1960)
Egg Production (1000 eggs)	24,297 (1963)	22,430 (1960)	913,000 (1963)	888,000 (1960)

*When data varies from base year, year used is indicated in parenthesis.

Sources: Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1965, 1964, 1961; U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1954, Kentucky.

TABLE 16

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS SOLD, DAVIESS COUNTY

Farm Products Sold	Value of Sales 1964	Value of Sales 1954
All Farm Products Sold	\$15,483,933	\$9,043,133
Average Per Farm	7,932	3,642
All Crops Sold	9,450,562	6,537,540
Field Crops	9,338,265	6,433,265
Vegetables	20,271	22,896
Fruits and Nuts	53,791	17,600
Forest Products & Horticultural Specialty Crops	38,235	63,779
All Livestock and Livestock Products Sold	6,029,371	2,505,593
Poultry & Poultry Products	747,402	279,401
Dairy Products	816,704	492,177
Other Livestock & Livestock Products Sold	4,465,265	1,734,015

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Agriculture:
1964 and 1954, Kentucky.

Additional detailed agricultural data may be obtained upon request from the Agricultural Development Division, Kentucky Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601.

Minerals

Minerals produced in Daviess County in order of value are petroleum, coal, sand and gravel, and clays for the year 1966 (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Petroleum: Accumulative crude oil production for the period 1918 to June, 1966, is 40,511,471 barrels. Production for 1966 was 1,325,548 barrels from rocks of Mississippian Age (Chester and Meramec Series), ranging in depths from 900 to 1,900 feet.

Some gas is produced from a few gas pools, and also in conjunction with crude oil.

Several of the lenticular sandstones of the Chester Series are being used for gas storage reservoirs (KGS, USGS).

Owensboro, centrally located in Kentucky's portion of an oil producing province, known as the Illinois Basin, is the headquarters for a number of individuals and companies engaged in technical service, producing, and equipment-supply activities of the crude oil industry.

Coal: From 1890 through 1966 approximately 21,806,326 tons of coal have been extracted from the Pennsylvanian strata which forms the bedrock in Daviess County. For the year 1966, 1,113,446 tons were produced from 3 mines (1 underground and 2 strip).

Daviess County lies in the Western Kentucky Coal Field which forms the southern extension of the Eastern Interior Coal Basin. Coals from this area are high-volatile bituminous, and are widely used for general steam purposes and in the domestic trade.

Two seams, the No. 6 (tradename, South Wind No. 6) and the No. 9 (tradename, Black Panther) with thicknesses of 57 and 48 inches, respectively, are worked in this county and give the following unofficial dry-base analyses.

Seam	Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	Btu	Ash Fusion Temp. °F.
No. 6	6.64%	36.91%	53.14%	3.31%	2.23%	14030	2100
No. 9							
(Run of Mine)	5.0	39.8	49.7	10.5	3.15	12942	2040

Source: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1964.

Sand and Gravel: Unconsolidated alluvial deposits of sand and gravel occur in a wide belt fringing the Ohio River. Approximately one-third of the surface in the county is masked by these unconsolidated deposits.

Two sand and gravel plants process these deposits for aggregate markets. Four concrete products' operations located in the county use aggregate materials in making concrete block, bridges, septic tanks, water troughs, and ready mix.

Clay and Clay Shales: Face brick, structural tile, and vitrified clay sewer pipe are presently manufactured by three companies from local clay deposits. Various clay zones occur beneath the coal seams of the Cardondale and Tidewater Formations of the Middle Pennsylvanian System.

A forty-foot section of shale above the No. 9 coal, near the northeastern edge of Ben Harbor Hills, northwest of Owensboro, was tested and found suitable for brick, structural tile, and manufacture of light-weight aggregate (KGS). Other clay and shale layers may show certain useful qualities when tested.

Kentucky Mineral Production: In 1965 total value of mineral production in Kentucky was valued at \$466,381,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, sand and gravel, clays, zinc, fluorspar, lead and silver. Value of items that could not be disclosed were cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids and dimension sandstone. There was no reported barite production in 1965 as in 1964. Kentucky ranked second in the United States in the production of bituminous coal, ball clay and fluorspar.

TABLE 17

KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1965 (1)

(Units in short tons unless specified)

Mineral	Quantity	Value
Clays (2)	1, 059, 000	\$ 2, 580, 000
Coal (bituminous)	85, 766, 000	324, 523, 000
Fluorspar	31, 992	1, 485, 000
Lead (recoverable content of ores)	756	236, 000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	78, 976, 000, 000	18, 638, 000
Petroleum, crude (barrels)	19, 386, 000	55, 638, 000
Sand and Gravel	6, 742, 000	6, 332, 000
Silver (recoverable content of ores - troy ounces)	1, 931	2, 000
Stone (3)	26, 029, 000	34, 533, 000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores)	5, 654	1, 651, 000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay, natural gas liquids, and dimension sandstone		20, 763, 000
Total		\$466, 381, 000

(1) Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).

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

(3) Excludes dimension sandstone, included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines, Minerals Yearbook, 1965.

Water Resources*

Surface Water: The principal source of water supply is from the Ohio and Green Rivers. The average discharges (USGS) of the Ohio River at Evansville and Green River at Calhoun are 131, 100 cfs (25 years record) and 10, 630 cfs (35 years record), respectively.

Ground Water: The occurrence of ground water is from the rocks of the Pennsylvanian and Quaternary systems. This has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

PENNSYLVANIAN SYSTEM

Western Coal Field

"Where conglomerate, sandstone, or siltstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use to most drilled wells. Some wells yield 100 to 500 gpm for public and industrial supplies. Some water may be obtained from limestone and coal beds. Little water is available from shale. Sandstone and conglomerate yield water to numerous small springs."

QUATERNARY SYSTEM

Alluvium

"Along the Ohio River, the sand and gravel of the Quaternary alluvium generally yield large amounts of water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use. Some wells are failures for large supplies because bedrock is encountered at a shallow depth or because the material is locally fine grained. Single vertical wells drilled into the alluvium yield as much as 1, 500 gpm, and multiple-well systems yield as much as 9, 000 gpm. Wells capable of yielding 200 to 500 gpm are common."

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

*Various Reports on Water Resources by the U. S. Geological Survey of the Department of Interior.

Forests

There are 70,000 acres of commercial forest land in Daviess County, covering 23.5 percent of the total land area. The most abundant species are red oaks, white oaks, hickories, sweetgum, soft and hard maples, yellow poplar, and ash.

In Kentucky, within a 50-mile radius of Owensboro, the county seat, there are nearly 1.2 million acres of commercial forest land. In 1962, about 90 million board feet of timber were harvested from this area. Forestry authorities agree that, while sawtimber volume is being cut too heavily, the desirable annual cut of fiber sizes and grades could be larger. The adjacent parts of Indiana and Illinois are also well forested. While some of the timber harvest is used locally, much of it is shipped out of the area for further processing.

Forests of the entire area receive organized protection from fire from the State Department of Natural Resources.

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.

TABLE 18

CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population 1967 Estimated Percent of U. S.	Personal Income 1966 Percent of U. S.	Retail Sales 1963 Percent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.3
Arkansas	1.0	0.7	0.6
Delaware	0.3	0.3	0.3
Georgia	2.3	1.8	1.9
Illinois	5.5	6.6	6.2
Indiana	2.5	2.6	2.7
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.3
Maryland	1.9	2.0	1.7
Michigan	4.3	4.8	4.4
Mississippi	1.2	0.7	7.8
Missouri	2.3	2.2	2.4
North Carolina	2.5	2.0	2.0
Ohio	5.3	5.5	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.9	5.9	5.7
South Carolina	1.3	0.9	0.9
Tennessee	2.0	1.5	1.6
Virginia	2.3	2.0	2.0
West Virginia	0.9	0.7	0.7
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.9	42.6	42.2

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 373, September 5, 1967, for Population; U. S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, August 1967 for Income; U. S. Department of Commerce, Census of Business, 1963, "Retail Trade" for Retail Sales.

Per capita personal income in Daviess County in 1963 was \$2,086, which was above the state average of \$1,799.* According to the August 1967 issue of Survey of Current Business, per capita income in Kentucky for 1966 was \$2,246.

Retail sales in Daviess County in 1966 totaled \$108,130,000.**

*Bureau of Business Research, College of Commerce, University of Kentucky, Kentucky County Income 1963, 1965.

**Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1967.

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 19

CLIMATIC DATA FOR OWENSBORO, DAVIESS COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm. *	Total Prec. Norm. *	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6 A. M.	6 P. M. (CST)
January	35.7	4.58	79	69
February	38.4	3.41	78	62
March	45.8	4.83	79	61
April	56.9	4.04	75	56
May	66.1	4.19	82	55
June	75.2	3.82	84	56
July	78.4	3.26	87	57
August	76.9	3.47	87	57
September	70.2	2.91	91	67
October	59.4	2.42	83	59
November	46.0	3.51	79	66
December	37.5	3.25	78	70
Annual Norm.	57.2	44.27		

*Station Location: Owensboro, Kentucky

**Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of Record: 6 A. M. readings 5 years;
6 P. M. readings 5 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (26 years of record) 104 clear, 100 partly cloudy,
161 cloudy

Percent of possible sunshine: (26 years of record) 63%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (26 years of record) 114

Days with 1.0 inch or more snow, sleet, hail: (26 years of record) 4

Days with thunderstorms: (26 years of record) 47

Days with heavy fog: (26 years of record) 14

Prevailing wind: (14 years of record) South-southwest

Seasonal heating-degree days: (29 years of record) Approximate long-term means 4,435 degree days.

Sources: U.S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data - Kentucky, 1966;
U.S. Weather Bureau, Local Climatological Data - Evansville, Indiana, 1966.

APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
Employment by Industry Division	Appendix B
Economic Characteristics of the Population	Appendix C
Major Kentucky Taxes	Appendix D
Revenue Bonds for Industrial Buildings	Appendix E
Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	Appendix F
Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G
Policy on Industrial Access Roads	Appendix G - 1
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HISTORY

Daviess County, the fifty-eighth county formed in Kentucky, dates from 1815. Its territory was taken from Ohio County. Later it gave lands to help form Hancock (1829) and McLean Counties (1854). It contains 466 square miles, is bounded on the north by the Ohio River and the Green River flows along approximately three-fourths of its western side before entering Henderson County, from which it empties into the Ohio. Panther Creek bisects the county and flows in a westerly direction to its confluence with Green River. Its soil consists of rich loams and clays, and is well adapted to agriculture. Large coal deposits are located throughout the county, some iron ore is found, and a very large vein of blue potter's clay extends under and around Owensboro. The blue clay lies beneath a vein of yellowish clay. A short distance inland from Owensboro there is a bed of white clay. The topography of the county is level to hilly, with some forested areas inland from the Ohio.

The first settlement in Daviess County was made at Owensboro in 1798 by William Smithers. He was impressed by the numerous cane breaks along the Ohio and the plentiful game that lived in them. Deer, bears, wolves, and wild fowls were in abundance. Soon other settlers joined Smithers, and Owensboro became a regular stopping place for river boats on their way up and down the Ohio.

Industry came to Daviess County soon after its establishment. The distillery which began operations in 1820 was an improvement on the first attempt made by Robert McFarland a few years before. This second plant, established by Robert Triplett, became one of the fastest growing concerns in the State. By 1887 there were no less than 75 distilleries that produced 356 barrels of whiskey each day. Mergers and consolidations have cut down the number of distilleries, but the importance of the industry is still a vital part of the county's economy. Glenmore Distilling Company is one of the larger concerns now operating.

The tobacco industry ranked second during the early years of the county's history. More than twenty factories bought tobacco from the farmers through buyers at auctions. This type of buying and selling continued until after the turn of the century when the Daviess County Branch of the American Society of Equity and the Green River Tobacco Association stopped it. Then tobacco pools came into existence. The pools were later eliminated, and the present system of growing and selling tobacco was established. Price support and acreage controls are in use today, but there is a general unrest felt throughout the tobacco industry due to an increased production per acre, uncertainty in governmental supports, and the possible effect the use of the weed has on the general health of its users.

Appendix A

Daviess County was named for Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daveiss (for some oversight the county's name is not spelled as Colonel Daveiss spelled his name), a native of Bedford County, Virginia, who came to Kentucky at the age of five with his parents and settled near Danville. He gained a reputation for his ability to debate. He studied law under George Nicholas, then the ranking lawyer in Kentucky. He was the first western lawyer to argue a case before the Supreme Court of the United States. He married Anne Marshall, a sister of Chief Justice John Marshall, in 1803 and moved to Frankfort where he served as United States District Attorney for Kentucky. While holding this office Daveiss attempted to bring Aaron Burr to trial on a conspiracy charge, but failed due to Judge Harry Innes' delaying tactics and final refusal to permit him to appear before the grand jury, and the absence of Davis Floyd of Jeffersonville who was attending the Indiana Territorial Legislature. After residing for a while at Frankfort, Daveiss moved to Owensboro where he owned several hundred acres of land. In 1809, he moved to Lexington. He joined the forces under General William Harrison in the campaign against the Indians and was killed in the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He was courteous to those whom he liked, but haughty and repulsive to those whom he disliked. His associates in the profession of law declared that he was the most impressive speaker they ever heard.

Owensboro, the county seat, is 765 feet above sea level and had a population of 43,500 in 1966. It was first known as Yellow Bank, then when Daviess County was formed its name was changed to Rossborough, to honor David Ross, one of the largest property owners in town. The Legislature granted the town a charter in 1866 and renamed it Owensboro for Colonel Abraham Owen, who also lost his life at Tippecanoe while serving under General Harrison.

The home of Colonel Daveiss, Cornland, was a beautiful two-story brick house that commanded a wide view of the Ohio River. It became a landmark to river boatmen who used the river.

Owensboro became an important river port during the Civil War. A number of skirmishes were fought in the vicinity for its control. In September, 1862, Colonel Robert Martin, a Confederate leader, entered the town and demanded its surrender. The Union forces stationed there under Colonel Benjamin Netter proposed to fight. The Confederate forces withdrew after engaging in two skirmishes. Later, in 1864, guerillas raided the town and destroyed several buildings including the courthouse.

Daviess County farmers planted 39,100 acres in corn, 6,100 in wheat, 39,500 in soybeans, 60 in sorghum, 420 in barley, 5,000 in tobacco (3,800 in burley and 1,200 in dark air-cured type 36), and 17,400 in hay in 1964. They also raised 91,000 hens, 38,600 cattle, 25,200 hogs, and 350 sheep.

Appendix A

In 1966, Owensboro had 86 manufacturing plants. General Electric Company, which makes radio and television tubes; Green River Steel Corporation, which produces carbon stainless steel; and Murphy-Miller, Incorporated, which makes upholstered furniture and office desks and chairs, are the largest. These three plants employed 5,723 persons.

Daviess County produced 1,610,140 barrels of crude oil in 1966, and drilled 113 new wells. It mined 876,601 short tons of coal, and processed an undetermined amount of sand and gravel for structural purposes.

Daviess County has produced seven United States Representatives and two United States Senators. The Senators were George M. Bigg and Thomas C. McCreery. Bibb became Secretary of Treasury under President John Tyler. Frederick A. Ames established a buggy factory in Owensboro in 1885. In 1912, anticipating the coming of the automobile, the company started to make them. Some years later it gave up this type of work and turned to making furniture, which it does at the present time.

Frank P. Sheehan started an airplane factory in 1926, but the manufacture of planes stopped when he was killed in the fourth one made by his company. C. E. Field, President of the Field Packing Company, established a packing plant in 1914, and is still active in its management (1966). Roy Burlew established the Ken-rad Corporation in 1918, which was bought by the General Electric Corporation in 1945.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
DAVIESS COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

Industry	Daviness County		Kentucky	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	23,043	100.0	577,258	100.0
Mining and Quarrying	1,341	5.8	28,239	4.9
Contract Construction	1,224	5.3	39,921	6.9
Manufacturing	11,844	51.4	237,482	41.1
Food and kindred products	1,495	6.5	24,940	4.3
Tobacco	897	3.9	17,434	3.0
Clothing, textile and leather	8	0	36,303	6.3
Lumber and furniture	804	3.5	15,507	2.7
Printing, publ. and paper	151	0.7	13,322	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal and rubber	246	1.1	19,599	3.4
Stone, clay and glass	291	1.3	6,692	1.2
Primary metals	705	3.1	12,057	2.1
Machinery, metal products and equipment	7,239	31.4	87,763	15.2
Other	8	0	3,865	0.7
Transportation, Communication and Utilities	1,658	7.2	38,628	6.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	4,954	21.5	155,345	26.9
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	643	2.8	25,830	4.5
Services	1,359	5.9	49,478	8.6
Other	20	0.1	2,335	0.4

Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security, December, 1966.

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

Subject	Davieess County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Population	34, 141	36, 447	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	22, 392	25, 034	1, 036, 440	1, 074, 244
Labor force	16, 938	9, 059	743, 255	291, 234
Civilian labor force	16, 865		705, 411	290, 783
Employed	15, 796	8, 542	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage & salary	11, 414	7, 026	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	1, 136	999	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	3, 136	361	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	110	156	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	1, 069	517	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	5, 454	15, 975	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions	126	60	15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	2, 095	2, 108	94, 734	97, 825
Other and not reported	3, 233	13, 807	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	1, 294	10, 607	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	1, 939	3, 200	91, 489	136, 556
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS				
All employed	15, 796	8, 542	660, 728	275, 216
Professional & technical	1, 381	991	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	1, 355	21	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	1, 787	209	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical & kindred workers	956	1, 828	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	1, 167	577	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen & foremen	3, 137	65	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives & kindred workers	2, 947	2, 587	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers	25	715	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	984	1, 085	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	654	21	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	991	105	44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	412	338	26, 006	16, 978

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1960,
"General Social and Economic Characteristics," Kentucky.

MAJOR KENTUCKY TAXES

Corporation Income Tax

The Kentucky corporate income tax is derived from 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. 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.

Every corporation whose tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. For taxpayers using the calendar year accounting period, the declaration must be filed along with 50% of the tax due on June 15th. Additional 25% payments are required on September 15th and December 15th.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from 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.

Corporation License Tax

Every corporation owning property or doing business in Kentucky must pay a 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 is due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's fiscal year. The tax rate is 70¢ per \$1,000 value of capital employed in this state. The minimum liability is \$10.

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:

	Rate Per Share (Par Value)	Rate Per Share (No Par Value)
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.

General Property Taxes

Kentucky's Constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be assessed for property taxation at fair cash value. Until 1965, Kentucky courts had consistently held that uniformity of assessments took precedence over fair cash value. However, a 1965 Kentucky Court of Appeals decision overruled this interpretation and set January 1, 1966, as the effective date when all property must be assessed at fair cash value.

In order to minimize the effect of increased assessments the First Extraordinary Session, 1965, of the General Assembly, passed legislation which limits tax revenues received by local jurisdictions to 1965 revenues. An allowance was made by the legislature which permitted all local taxing jurisdictions, after holding a properly advertised public hearing, to increase taxes by no more than 10% per year for the years 1966 and 1967.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown as follows:

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Real estate	1 1/2¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Tangible personal property** (not subject to a specific rate)	15¢	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*
Manufacturing machinery	15¢	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	15¢	No	No	No
Intangible personal property (not subject to a classified rate)	25¢	No	No	No

*Local rates vary. See the local taxes section of this brochure.

**Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturer's finished goods, and business furniture.

Personal Income Tax

Kentucky personal income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% of net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is additionally reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.

The tax rates on adjusted gross income less deductions are:

Up to	\$3,000	- 2%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 3%
Next	\$1,000 or portion thereof	- 4%
Next	\$3,000 or portion thereof	- 5%
In excess of	\$8,000	6%

Sales and Use Tax

A 3% tax is levied upon retail sales and the use or the exercise of any power or right over tangible personal property. Other taxable items include temporary lodgings and certain public services.

The bases of the tax levy are gross receipts from retail sales of tangible personal property and taxable services. Excluded are cash discounts and U.S. excise taxes on sales.

Exemptions important to industry include:

- a. Purchased raw materials, component parts and supplies used in manufacturing or industrial processing for resale.
- b. New machinery and appurtenant equipment for new and expanded industries.
- c. Energy and energy producing fuels, to the extent that they exceed 3% of the cost of production.

Unemployment Insurance Tax

During 1966 this tax will vary from 0.0% to 3.7% of the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee depending on the individual employer's past contribution-benefit experience. The 3.7% rate applies only to employers who have a negative reserve balance. An employer new to Kentucky will pay 2.7% for the first three years operation. Kentucky law provides for three alternate rate schedules which are determined by dividing the "benefit cost ratio" (taxable wages for the previous 60 months divided into amount of benefits paid during this period) into the "statewide reserve" ratio (taxable wages for the preceding year divided into the "trust fund" balance). In 1965, the average employer contribution was 1.1% of total covered wages and 1.8% of taxable wages.

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES

103.200 to 103.285

REVENUE BONDS FOR INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.285, "industrial buildings" or "buildings" means any building, structure, or related improved area suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, fabricating plant, or parking area deemed necessary to the establishment or expansion thereof, and the necessary operating machinery and equipment, or any of these things, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city or county by which it is acquired. (1964)

103.210 Issuance of bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peacetime 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 or county 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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. (1962)

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 semiannually, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, before issuing the bonds. (1962)

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; private sale, when, payable only from revenue. (1) 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 upon such terms as the city legislative body or the fiscal

court of the county, as the case may be, deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. The issuing authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine will best effect the purposes of KRS 103.230 to 103.260; provided, however, that no private or negotiated sale shall be made unless the amount of the issue equals or exceeds \$10,000,000, and unless the business concern which is contracting to lease the industrial building shall have requested in writing, addressed to the chief executive of the issuing authority, that the sale of the bonds shall be made privately upon a negotiated basis. In no event shall any bonds be sold or negotiated on a basis to yield more than six percent, except as provided in subsection (2) of KRS 103.220.

(2) The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city or county 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 or county within the meaning of the constitution. (1966)

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the sale of the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building and any utilities requisite to the use thereof, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during any portion of the first three years following the date of the bonds. (1966)

103.245 Acquisition of industrial building; power to condemn; procedure. An industrial building within the meaning of KRS 103.200 may be acquired by a city or a county by purchase, gift, or condemnation. Whenever a city or a county shall determine that land or other property, right of way, or easement over or through any property is needed by such city or county, as the case may be, to accomplish the purposes of KRS 103.200 to 103.285, inclusive, it may by ordinance or resolution authorize the purchase or condemnation, in the name of such city or county, of said land or other property, or right of way or easement for such purposes, and may proceed to condemn and acquire such property in the same manner by which an urban renewal and community development agency is permitted and authorized to acquire property under the provision of KRS 99.420, and in accordance with the procedures therein set out, except that all property, rights of way, and easements already held by its owner or lessee for industrial development, shall be exempt from condemnation under this section. (1964)

103.250 Lien of bondholders on building; receiver on default. (1) A statutory mortgage lien shall exist upon the industrial building so acquired in favor of the holders of the bonds and coupons. The industrial building so acquired shall remain subject to the statutory mortgage lien until the payment in full of the principal of the bonds, and all interest due thereon.

(2) 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 or county, as the case may be, 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. (1966)

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 (if any) 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 the 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, if any depreciation account has been established. (1966)

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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account. (1962)

103.280 Additional bonds. (1) If the city legislative body, or the fiscal court of the county, as the case may be, 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 or county 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 or county 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. (1962)

103.285 Property acquired under KRS 103.200 to 103.280 exempt from taxation. All properties, both real and personal, which a city or county may acquire to be rented or leased to an industrial concern according to KRS 103.200 to 103.280, shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent as other public property used for public purposes, as long as the property is owned by the city or county. (1962)

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

Thelma 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 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 1966, highway expenditures in Kentucky were at a record high, totaling \$194,500,000. Kentucky, since 1960, has improved 15,500 miles of highway, placing it among the leading states in highway construction.

The Department of Economic Security provides labor market information for the state, giving the latest estimated employment in non-agricultural industries, estimated average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, and estimated labor turnover rates in the manufacturing and mining industries. As an aid to the location of prospective industries, the Department will conduct surveys on labor supply and economic characteristics of specified areas. The Department's Division of Employment Service, with offices in 25 cities in the state, is available to assist in the recruitment of both established and new industries. All local offices are equipped to administer aptitude tests for approximately 800 occupations as a part of the recruitment process, using the General Aptitude Test Battery and certain specific tests.

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 Division of Industrial and Technical Education, Kentucky Department of Education, can assist industry through its area vocational-technical education school system and permanent extension centers.

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.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS POLICY ON
INDUSTRIAL ACCESS ROADS

Under established and necessary policies and within the limits of funds available for this purpose, the Kentucky Department of Highways will cooperate in constructing or improving access roads to new industrial plants, subject to the following:

1. Before the Department will approve any project, there must be a definite assurance given to the Department by the Department of Commerce that the new plant will be built.
2. The length of the project must be feasible as well as reasonable and the cost justified on a cost benefit ratio.
3. The necessary rights of way will be furnished without cost or obligation to the Department of Highways, whenever possible.
4. If approved, access roads will be built only from the nearest highway to the property line of the company. When possible, existing roads will be improved rather than new roads built.
5. No roads will be built that will serve solely as private driveways on plant property. No parking lots are to be built.
6. No project is to be given final approval prior to authorization by the Commissioner of Highways. No other person is authorized to make a commitment for the Department of Highways.

Mitchell W. Tinder
Commissioner of Highways
Commonwealth of Kentucky

**INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES
OWENSBORO
KENTUCKY**

PREPARED BY
KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
AND

OWENSBORO - DAVIESS COUNTY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
OWENSBORO - DAVIESS COUNTY
INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION, INC.

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