

9-1962

# Industrial Resources: McLean County - Livermore

Kentucky Library Research Collections

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



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

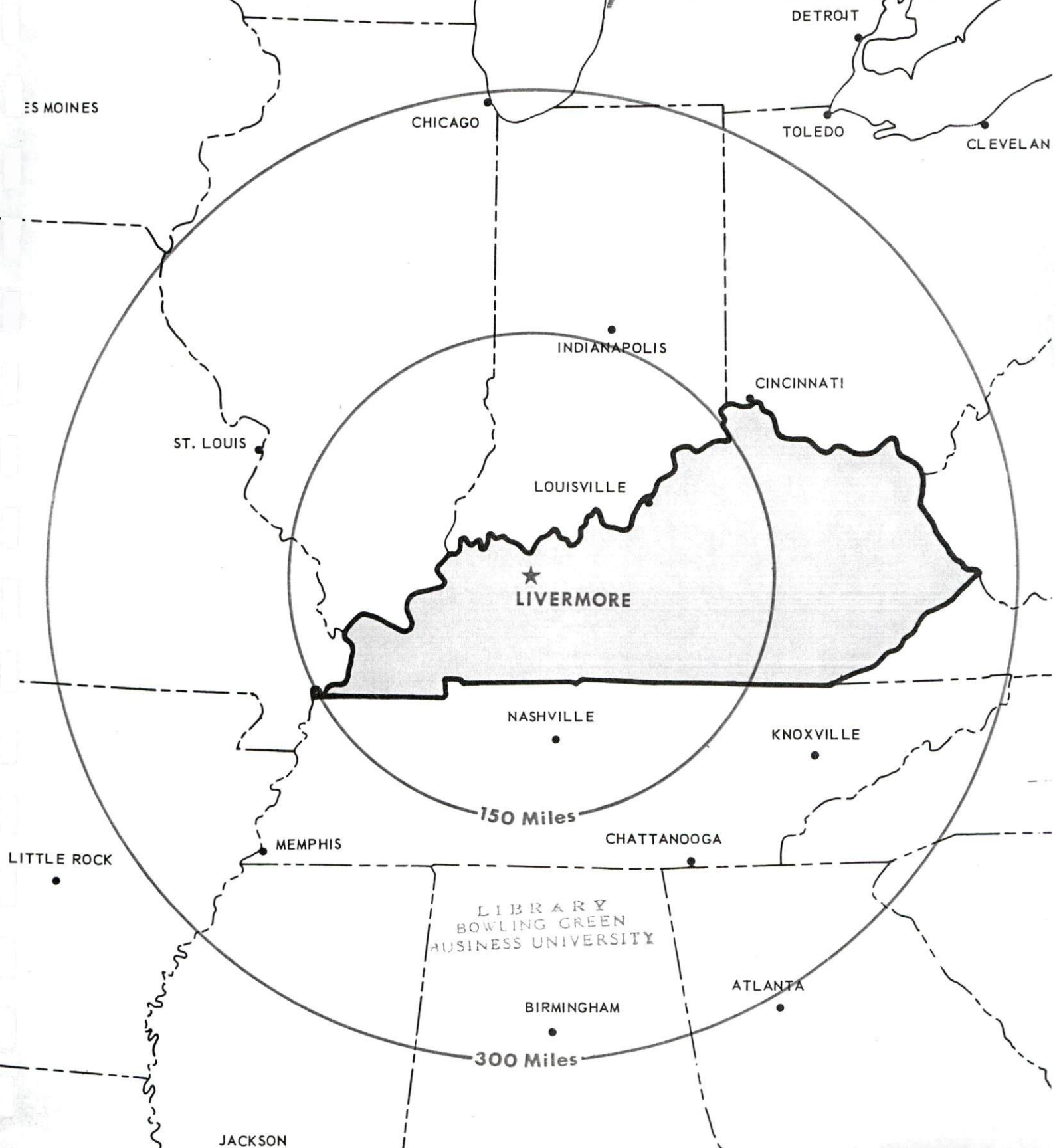
---

## Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Industrial Resources: McLean County - Livermore" (1962). *McLean County*. Paper 16.  
[https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/mclean\\_cty/16](https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/mclean_cty/16)

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

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES LIVERMORE, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES  
LIVERMORE, KENTUCKY

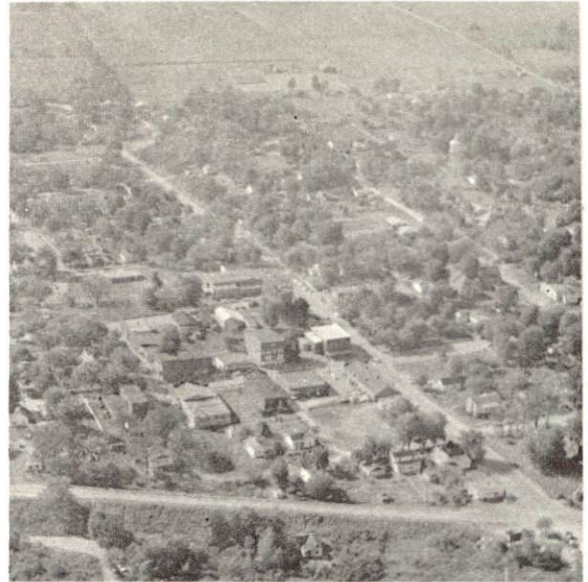
22788

Prepared by  
The Livermore Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce  
Frankfort, Kentucky  
September, 1962

LIBRARY  
HOWLING GREEN  
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

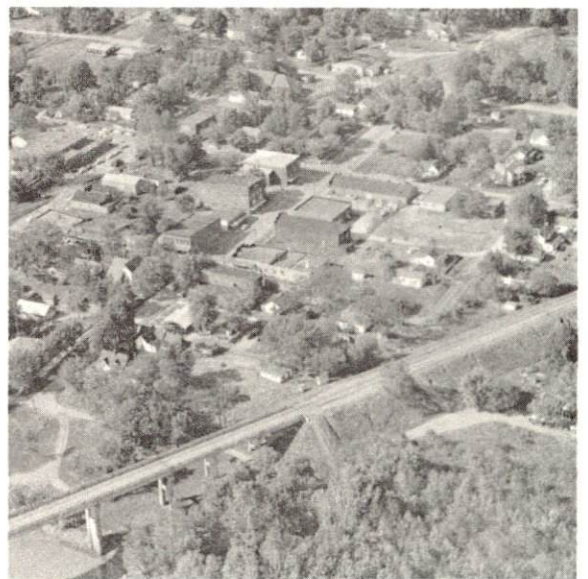


Hill Street Looking North



Aerial View Looking Northwest

CITY OF  
**LIVERMORE**  
KENTUCKY



Looking north across Green River



# LIVERMORE IS A CHURCH GOING CITY



St. Charles' Catholic Church

Right — Livermore Baptist Church



Below, left — Methodist Church

Below, right — General Baptist Church





# LIVERMORE IS A FINANCIAL CENTER FOR THE SURROUNDING THREE COUNTY AREA

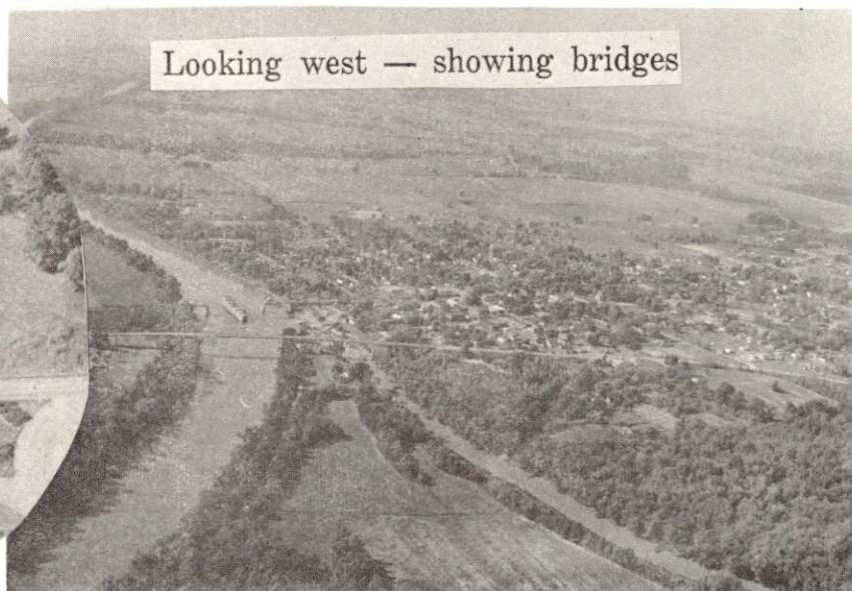
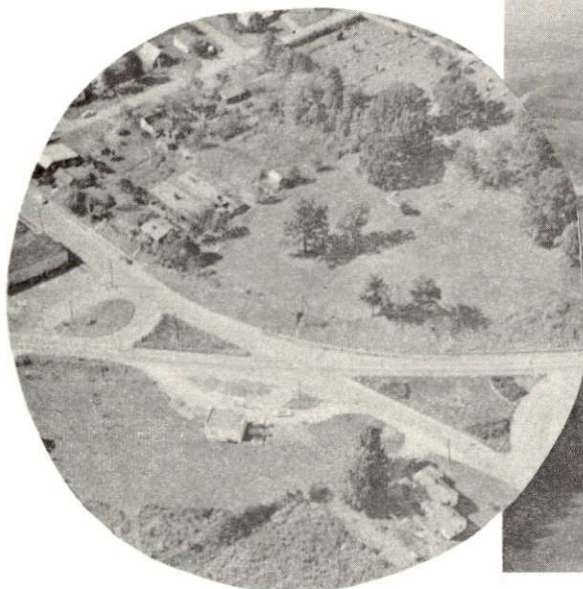


Farmers & Merchants Bank



Left — First Savings &  
Loan Association

## LIVERMORE FROM THE AIR



Looking west — showing bridges





Livermore Fire Department  
and Civil Defense  
equipment



Right — Section of Public  
Library, Livermore

Livermore's National Guard Armory



Livermore's Fine New High School



# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## LIVERMORE, KENTUCKY

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
SUMMARY DATA . . . . .	1 - 2
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS . . . . .	3
POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET . . . . .	4 - 9
Population Growth . . . . .	4
Economic Characteristics of the Area . . . . .	4
Labor Market . . . . .	5
Supply Area . . . . .	5
Labor Potential Defined . . . . .	5
Numbers Available . . . . .	5
Future Labor Supply . . . . .	6
Area Employment Characteristics . . . . .	7
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES . . . . .	10
Existing Firms, Products and Employment . . . . .	10
Unions . . . . .	10
Prevailing Wage Rates . . . . .	10
TRANSPORTATION . . . . .	11 - 13
Railroads . . . . .	11
Highways . . . . .	11
Truck Lines . . . . .	12
Bus Lines . . . . .	12
Air . . . . .	13
Water . . . . .	13
UTILITIES AND FUEL . . . . .	14 - 15
Electricity . . . . .	14
Natural Gas . . . . .	14
Water . . . . .	14
Fuel Oil . . . . .	15
Coal and Coke . . . . .	15
INDUSTRIAL SITES . . . . .	16



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES . . . . . 17 - 18

Type Government . . . . .	17
Laws Affecting Industry . . . . .	17
Exemption to Industry . . . . .	17
Business Licenses . . . . .	17
Planning and Zoning . . . . .	17
Fire Protection . . . . .	17
Police Protection . . . . .	17
Garbage and Sanitation . . . . .	17
Sewerage . . . . .	18

## TAXES . . . . . 19

Local Financial Statement . . . . .	19
-------------------------------------	----

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS . . . . . 20 - 25

Housing . . . . .	20
Health . . . . .	20
Hospitals . . . . .	20
Public Health . . . . .	20
Education . . . . .	20
Graded Schools . . . . .	20
Vocational School . . . . .	21
Colleges . . . . .	21
Libraries . . . . .	22
Churches . . . . .	22
Financial Institutions . . . . .	22
Hotels and Motels . . . . .	22
Communication . . . . .	22
Telephone and Telegraph . . . . .	22
Postal Facilities . . . . .	22
Newspapers . . . . .	22
Radio . . . . .	23
Television . . . . .	23
Clubs and Organizations . . . . .	23
Recreation . . . . .	23
Local . . . . .	23
Area . . . . .	24
Community Improvements . . . . .	24
Recent . . . . .	24
Planned . . . . .	25

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Page</u>
NATURAL RESOURCES . . . . .	26 - 30
Agricultural Products . . . . .	26
Minerals . . . . .	27
Water . . . . .	30
Forests . . . . .	30
MARKETS . . . . .	31 - 32
CLIMATE . . . . .	33
APPENDIX	
A. History	
B. Employment by Industry Division	
C. Economic Characteristics of the Population	
D. Climatic Data	
E. Kentucky Corporation Taxes	
E. -1 Taxes Applicable to a Manufacturing Concern	
F. City Bond Issues for Industrial Buildings	
G. Instructions for Filing Articles of Incorporation	
H. Cooperating State Agencies	

## S U M M A R Y   D A T A

### POPULATION, 1960:

Livermore - 1, 506

McLean County - 9, 355

### LIVERMORE LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes McLean and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 5, 328 men and 6, 939 women. Number of workers available from McLean County - 260 men and 512 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: Livermore is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad with one northbound and one southbound freight daily.

Air: The nearest commercial airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport which is served by Eastern and Ozark Airlines.

Trucks: Trucking service is offered by three firms. Both intrastate and interstate service are available.

Water: Livermore is located on the Green River, which had a tonnage of 5, 500, 000 in 1960.

Bus Lines: Bus facilities are provided by the Fuqua Bus Lines, Owensboro, Kentucky.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM LIVERMORE, KENTUCKY TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	349	Louisville, Ky.	143
Chicago, Ill.	356	New York, N. Y.	894
Detroit, Mich.	480	St. Louis, Mo.	210

### Electricity

The Kentucky Utilities Company provides electrical service to Livermore.

### Natural Gas

Gas is supplied to the Livermore Gas Company by the Texas Gas Transmission Corporation.

### Water

The Livermore Water Department supplies the city, with its source of supply being the Green River.

### Sewerage

Sewerage facilities are provided by the Livermore Municipal Utilities. Untreated sewage is discharged into the Green River.



## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

McLean County is situated in the Western Kentucky Coal Field and contains approximately 253 square miles. The district is represented by rolling hills intercepted by the lower waters of the Green and Pond Rivers. Elevations range from 650 feet to 360 feet. Calhoun, the county seat, has an elevation of 392 feet above sea level.

# POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

## Population Growth

Livermore has shown a net increase during the last 50 years except during the 1940's. The ratio of growth varied from a 16.8% increase in the 1910's to a 1.7% increase during the 1930's. The trend for McLean County as a whole was almost opposite that for Livermore. There were net decreases in each decade except for the 1900's and the 1930's. This data is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

### POPULATION DATA FOR LIVERMORE AND MCLEAN COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960

Year	Livermore		McLean County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900			12,448		
1910	1,220		13,241	6.4	6.6
1920	1,426	16.8	12,502	-5.6	5.5
1930	1,573	10.3	11,072	-11.5	8.2
1940	1,601	1.7	11,446	3.4	8.8
1950	1,441	-10.0	10,021	-12.4	3.5
1960	1,506	4.5	9,355	-6.7	2.3

Percent of nonwhite population in city and county: .7

## Economic Characteristics of the Area

McLean County is classified entirely as rural. The inhabitants are primarily engaged in agriculture. In the fall of 1959, it was reported that 1,101 persons were engaged in this industry. In September, 1961, McLean County reported that 629 persons were employed in all industries excluding agriculture. Of this number, 313 employees were engaged in manufacturing. During May of 1961, it was reported that 671 McLean County residents were employed by industries in the adjacent counties. Seventy-three percent of these workers were employed in Daviess County. This is understandable since Owensboro, located in Daviess County, is only 20 miles from both Livermore and Calhoun.

Wage rates for McLean County are well below the state average. The weekly earning during 1961 was \$78.83 for all industries, and \$63.44 for manufacturing. During this same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing. This wage differential is largely explained by the relative weights of particular industries. For example 97.0 percent of the McLean County manufacturing employment is composed of workers engaged in production of lumber and furniture. These are among the low wage industries. Taking Kentucky as a whole, they represent less than 4.0 percent of total manufacturing employment.

The annual McLean County per capita income was reported as \$768 for 1957, which is the most current data available. This ranked 84th among the counties, which was well below the state average of \$1,372.

Retail sales in McLean County during 1958 totaled \$4,929,000.

### Labor Market

Supply Area: The Livermore labor supply area is defined for purposes of this statement to include McLean, Daviess, Henderson, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Ohio and Webster Counties. The population centers of all area counties are within 30 miles of Livermore, which makes commuting feasible from any point in the area.

Labor Potential Defined: There are three major components of the estimated area labor supply.

- (1) The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
- (2) Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming, and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
- (3) The future labor supply due to the aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming eighteen years of age during the decade of 1960.

Numbers Available: According to the 1960 United States Bureau of Census, the population of this 7-county area was 210,222, which was an increase of 4,534 from the 1950 Census of 205,688. It should be noted that the entire growth occurred in Daviess and Henderson counties.

The total estimated to be currently available for industrial employment includes 5,328 males and 6,939 females. Their distribution is shown in Table 2.



Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY  
WITH COMPONENTS, MCLEAN CO. AREA, MAY 1962\*

	Total Labor Supply			Labor Supply**		Total Unemployed	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female
Area Total:	5,328	6,939	12,267	2,883	6,471	2,445	468
Daviess	1,246	1,170	2,416	369	951	877	219
Henderson	545	452	997	220	385	325	67
Hopkins	1,028	1,491	2,519	457	1,425	571	66
McLean	260	512	772	160	487	100	25
Muhlenberg	780	1,531	2,311	503	1,499	277	32
Ohio	1,094	908	2,002	910	862	184	46
Webster	375	875	1,250	264	862	111	13

Future Labor Supply: The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 20,871 boys and 20,556 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. To arrive at the exact number that would enter the labor force would be impossible. The type of local employment is likely to be the most influential factor. The area distribution of these children is shown in Table 3.

Table 3

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

	18 Years of Age by 1970	
	Males	Females
Area Total:	20,871	20,556
Daviess	7,119	6,872
Henderson	3,174	3,247
Hopkins	3,710	3,663
McLean	947	907
Muhlenberg	3,026	2,916
Ohio	1,660	1,740
Webster	1,235	1,211

\*Source: Kentucky Department of Economic Security.

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



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

Table 4

MCLEAN CO. AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL 1959\*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	10,635	911	11,546
Daviess	2,579	246	2,825
Henderson	1,598	286	1,884
Hopkins	1,266	144	1,410
McLean	1,050	51	1,101
Muhlenberg	1,316	71	1,387
Ohio	1,818	52	1,870
Webster	1,008	61	1,069

\* U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

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

Table 5

MCLEAN CO. AREA COVERED MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT\*  
SEPT. 1961

	Area Total	Daviess	Hender- son	Hop- kins	McLean	Muh- lenberg	Ohio	Web- ster
Total Manu- facturing	12,916	8,487	2,484	716	313	390	213	313
Food & kindred products	2,193	1,760	150	200	7	38	33	5
Tobacco	502	474	0	1	0	27	0	0
Clothing, Tex- tile & leather	978	3	599	338	0	0	38	0
Lumber and furniture	2,155	658	679	68	301	299	83	67
Print, publ., & paper	443	143	40	41	5	18	18	178
Chemicals, petroleum & rubber	817	169	590	2	0	0	0	56
Stone, clay & glass	402	281	92	21	0	8	0	0
Primary metals	714	587	105	22	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equipment	4,627	4,397	177	20	0	0	26	7
Other	85	15	52	3	0	0	15	0

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

Table 6

MCLEAN AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT\*  
ALL INDUSTRIES, SEPT. 1961

	Area Total	Daviess	Hen- derson	Hop- kins	McLean	Muh- lenberg	Ohio	Webster
Mining & Quarrying	6,470	1,050	657	2,604	50	1,496	410	203
Contract Construction	2,662	1,135	403	430	91	479	118	6
Manufacturing	13,602	8,487	2,484	716	313	1,076	213	313
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	2,572	1,525	262	483	77	161	29	35
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6,945	3,231	1,509	1,165	67	490	220	263
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	950	454	194	139	16	66	46	35
Services	1,937	913	324	449	15	110	86	40
Other	43	0	10	32	0	1	0	0
Total	35,181	16,795	5,843	6,018	629	3,879	1,122	895

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

# MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

## Existing Firms, Products and Employment

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

Table 7

### Manufacturing Firms, Products and Employment

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
The Green River Chair Co.	Wood and upholstered household furniture & bentwood parts	64	10	74
Ken Novelty Co.	Wood & household novelty furniture	17	0	17
Lawrence & Hillard Upholstery Company	Contract sewing and upholstering of chairs	6	6	12
Livermore Chair Company, Inc.	Upholstered chairs	100	15	115
James A. Logsdon Lumber Co.	Lumber	8	0	8
Wonderest Chair Co., Inc.	Upholstered chairs	19	0	19
Jarvis Sweet Feed Mill	Feeds	3	1	4

## Unions

Unions represented in the area include Carpenter's and Joiners, A. F. L. and C. I. O. There have been no strikes in the last ten years.

## Prevailing Wage Rates

Some examples of wages in the area are:

	<u>Per Hour</u>
Clerical	\$1.00 to \$1.80
Laborer	1.15 to 1.47
Semiskilled	1.36 to 1.57
Skilled	2.00 to 3.25



## TRANSPORTATION

### Railroads

Livermore is served by the Evansville Division of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad operating between Owensboro and Russellville with one northbound and one southbound freight daily. Local passenger service is unavailable. Switching service is available six days a week on one track with accommodations for fifteen cars. Package car service is also available six days per week.

Most outbound loads consist of furniture while inbound loads are mainly fertilizer and furniture.

Railway Express service is offered every day except Sunday.

Table 8

Railway Transit Time from Livermore, Kentucky to:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Hrs.</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	63	Louisville, Ky.	44
Birmingham, Ala.	58	Los Angeles, Calif.	147
Chicago, Ill.	50	Nashville, Tenn.	27
Cincinnati, Ohio	34 1/2	New Orleans, La.	48
Cleveland, Ohio	64 1/2	New York, N. Y.	83 1/2
Detroit, Mich.	60 1/2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	90 1/2
Knoxville, Tenn.	33	St. Louis, Mo.	65 1/2

### Highways

An excellent system of well maintained roads serves the Livermore area. Included in the roads are U. S. 431 and State Routes 136 and 75. The transportation map reveals major highways, railroads, navigable waterways, and recreational areas.

\*Director of Industrial Development, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Kentucky

Table 9

## Highway Distances from Livermore, Kentucky to:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	349	Lexington, Kentucky	193
Birmingham, Ala.	312	Louisville, Kentucky	143
Chicago, Ill.	356	Nashville, Tenn.	98
Cincinnati, Ohio	343	New York, N. Y.	894
Detroit, Mich.	480	Pittsburgh, Pa.	519
Knoxville, Tenn.	266	St. Louis, Mo.	210

Truck Lines: Common carrier truck service is provided by the Denver Chicago Trucking Co., Durrett Transfer, Inc., and Majors Truck Line. The nearest terminals are located in Owensboro and Canneyville. Both intrastate and interstate service is available.

Table 10

## Truck Transit Time from Livermore, Kentucky to:\*

<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>		<u>Town</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>	
	<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>		<u>TL</u>	<u>LTL</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	2	3	Los Angeles, Calif.	4	5
Birmingham, Ala.	2	3	Louisville, Ky.	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	2	2	Nashville, Tenn.	1	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	2	New York, N. Y.	3	4
Detroit, Mich.	2	3	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	3	St. Louis, Mo.	1	2

Bus Lines: Livermore is provided bus service by the Fuqua Bus Lines, Owensboro, Kentucky, operating between Owensboro, Kentucky, and Springfield, Tenn. There are six buses daily, three northbound and three southbound.

\*General Traffic Department, Denver Chicago Trucking Co., Inc., Denver, Colorado.

### Air

The nearest commercial airport is the Owensboro-Daviess County Airport located in Owensboro, 20 miles distant. Four daily flights are provided by Ozark and Eastern Air Lines.

### Water

The recent enlargement of two locks on Green River, coupled with the fact that a 9 ft. channel depth is maintained from the confluence of the Green and Ohio Rivers to Rochester via Livermore, makes the area accessible by large, Ohio River type barges.



## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Livermore's electrical facilities are provided by the Kentucky Utilities Company with three transmission lines of 69,000 KW, 33,000 KW, and 120,000 KW. Primary distribution lines make three-phase or single-phase current available throughout the city.

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

The Tennessee Valley Authority has under construction a huge electric generating plant just fourteen miles from Livermore at Paradise, Kentucky. This plant will include two turbogenerators yielding 1,300,000 kilowatts and two boilers producing 9,800,000 pounds of steam per hour. This facility will have seven 161,000 volt lines entering the general TVA system. One 69,000 volt line will be available to the immediate area. This \$183,000,000 installation will be completed by mid-1963.

### Natural Gas

The Livermore Gas Company, municipally owned, is supplied gas through a 2" transmission line by Texas Gas Transmission Corporation. The btu content is 1,040 per cubic foot, and specific gravity is .60.

#### Current rates are:

First	2,000 cu. ft.	\$2.00 (Minimum)
Next	1,000 cu. ft.	1.00 Per MCF
Next	27,000 cu. ft.	.58 Per MCF
All over	30,000 cu. ft.	.55 Per MCF

### Water

Water is provided by the Livermore Water Department whose source is the Green River. Water is distributed in 2" to 8" mains with a pressure of 60 psi. Storage facilities include one 60,000 gallon elevated tank.

An addition to the present plant is under construction. Improvements will include a 30,000 gallon storage tank, a new settling basin and filtering system, and a new brick building. This \$64,000 project will increase the capacity of the system to 150,000 gallons daily. Present flow is about 70,000 gallons per day.

Rates are as follows:

First	2,000 Gals.	\$2.00 (Minimum)
All over	2,000 Gals.	.25 per M

### Fuel Oil

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

Livermore is represented by one bulk fuel distributor.

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

### Coal and Coke

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

High grade coke is available from nearby sources.

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

## INDUSTRIAL SITES

Site #1: This 90-acre tract of level-to-rolling land is located 1 1/4 miles west of the city limits on a county road. Highway 136 is within 1 mile. Water, gas, and electricity are available.

Site #2: This 40-acre tract of level-to-rolling land is located just north of the city limits on Highway 136. Available utilities include water, gas, and electricity.

Site #3: This 200-acre tract of level-to-rolling land is adjacent to site #2 and located on the opposite side of Highway 136. The eastern boundary is on the L. & N. Railroad. Water, gas, and electricity are available.

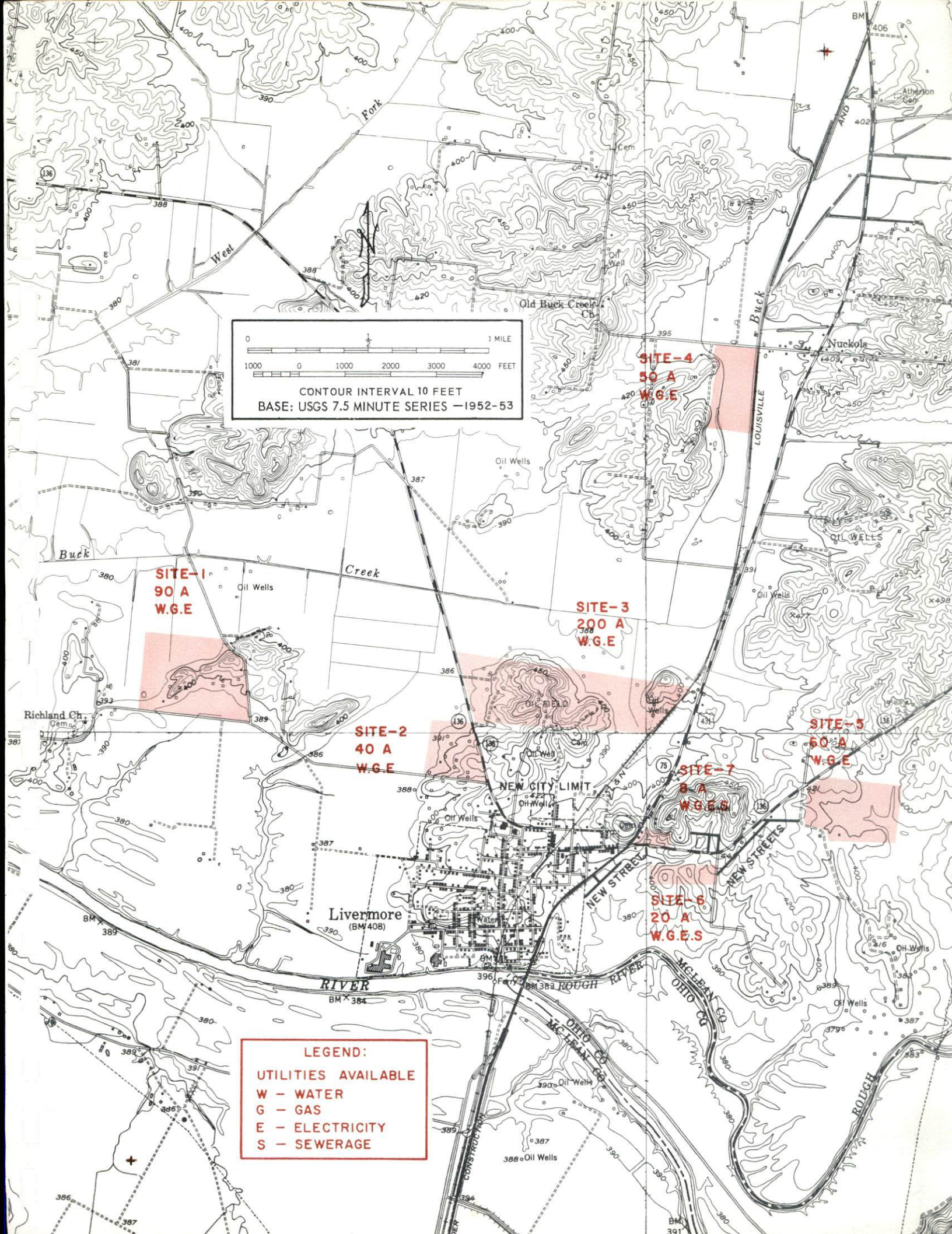
Site #4: This 50-acre level site is approximately 2 miles north of the city, and located just off Highway 75. This site offers water, gas, electricity, and parallels the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

Site #5: This 60-acre tract of level land is 3/4 mile east of the city on Highway 136 and a county road. Utilities include gas, electricity and water.

Site #6: This 20-acre body of level-to-gently rolling land is located just east of the city. Access is by a county road to nearby Highway 136. All utilities are available.

Site #7: This 3-acre tract of rolling land is within a few yards of the city on Highways 75 and 136. The railroad is 100 yards to the west. All utilities are available.





0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
BASE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES —1952-53

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



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

Livermore is governed by a mayor elected for four years, and six councilmen elected for two-year terms.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Exemption to Industry: As provided by state law (KRS 92.300), Livermore may allow a five year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond this five year period.

Business Licenses: Occupational licenses are required in Livermore. This tax ranges from \$5.00 to \$30.00, depending upon the type of occupation involved.

### Planning and Zoning

A Planning and Zoning Commission was founded in early 1961. This committee has planned to complete a Land Base Map, and proper residential, commercial, and industrial zoning. This phase of the program is to be followed by an Urban Renewal project. The committee has been working in conjunction with the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Division of Planning and Zoning.

### Fire Protection

The Livermore Volunteer Fire Department has 18 volunteers who utilize a 750 gpm pumper-truck, a 500 gpm pumper-truck, and a jeep which houses a 150 gpm pump. Other equipment includes 2 mounted 500 gallon truck tanks and a variety of rescue apparatus. Alarm is given by a centrally located siren.

Livermore has a Class-7 NBFU insurance rating.

### Police Protection

The Livermore Police Department is staffed by two officers. Connections can be made with the County Sheriff and State Police by means of a two-way radio.

### Garbage and Sanitation

There is a garbage collection service which is city operated on an individual basis. Disposal is by the land-fill method.

### Sewerage

The Livermore Municipal Utilities provides sanitary sewers with 4" to 12" mains. The sewage is directly discharged into the Green River. The capacity of the system is 75,000 gallons per day while the average flow is 50,000 gallons per day.

There is a charge of \$1.00 per month plus a \$15.00 hook-up fee.



# T A X E S

Table 6 shows the property taxes applying in Livermore and McLean County for 1961.

Table 11

## PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Livermore</u>	<u>McLean County</u>
County	\$ .70*	\$ .70*
State	.05	.05
City	.75	
School	1.50	1.50
Other	.20 (Bank Shares)	
Total	\$3.20	\$2.25

### Local Financial Statement

#### Ratio of Assessment:

Livermore - 33 1/3%  
McLean County - 27.1%

#### City Bonded Indebtedness:

\$90,000 Revenue Bonds  
(Water Dept.)

#### Total Assessment:

Livermore \$ 744,650.00  
McLean County - \$11,583,000.00

Estimated County Budget,  
1962-63:  
\$108,145.00

#### City Income, 1960:

\$124,403.57

#### City Expenditures, 1960:

\$112,094.96

#### County Bonded Indebtedness:

\$189,000 (Voted Hospital  
Bonds)  
\$ 3,000 (Road & bridge  
revenue bonds)

\*\$.20 of this fee is taxed for Hospital Bonds.

## LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Housing

There is a shortage of rental property in Livermore. When available, 2 and 3 bedroom homes rent for \$45 to \$75 per month. Construction cost for 2 and 3 bedroom homes ranges from \$8,000 to \$12,500, depending upon the materials used.

### Health

Hospitals: The McLean County Hospital, having 25 beds, was recently completed at a cost of \$466,000.

The hospital staff includes 4 doctors and 5 registered nurses. X-ray and surgical facilities are available. This hospital is located 9 miles northwest of Livermore.

Public Health: The McLean County Public Health Clinic, located 9 miles northwest of Livermore, was recently completed at a cost of \$50,000. This clinic is staffed by a full-time clerk-registrar, nurse, and sanitarian, and a part-time health officer and nursing supervisor. The public health program includes immunization and tests, communicable disease control, maternal and child health services, school health program, crippled children's program and other general health activities.

### Education

Graded Schools: The city and county schools are combined into the McLean County School System. The elementary and high school of Livermore are located in the same building.

A new brick building has been completed, giving the school a total of 25 rooms and 3 laboratories. The gymnasium has been converted into a cafeteria and band room. Total cost of the combined project was \$199,000.

Table 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN  
LIVERMORE AND MCLEAN COUNTY, 1960-1961

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Teachers</u>	<u>Student-Teacher Ratio</u>
Livermore Elementary	304	10	30
Livermore High	327	17	18
McLean County Elementary	941	36	26
McLean County High	534	26	21

Vocational School: Livermore is served by the Owensboro Area Vocational School, Owensboro, Kentucky, 20 miles distant. Courses offered include: Auto mechanics, cosmetology, drafting, electronics, general industrial electricity, machine shop, printing, radio, television, and woodworking and carpentry.

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

Colleges: Livermore is located only 20 miles from two colleges. They are Kentucky Wesleyan College and Brescia College in Owensboro, Kentucky. Both colleges are four-year coeducational, fully accredited institutions offering B. A. and B. S. degrees. Kentucky Wesleyan is a Methodist affiliated school while Brescia is affiliated with the Catholic religion.

Other colleges and universities include:

Evansville College, Evansville, Ind., 50 miles  
 Bethel Junior College, Hopkinsville, Ky., 63 miles  
 Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky., 63 miles  
 Bowling Green University, Bowling Green, Ky., 63 miles  
 University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky., 143 miles  
 Bellarmine College, Louisville, Ky., 143 miles  
 Ursuline College, Louisville, Ky., 143 miles  
 Nazareth College, Louisville, Ky., 143 miles



### Libraries

The Livermore Public Library was recently opened. At present, 550 volumes are on hand; they were donated by the Library Extension, Frankfort, Kentucky. It is estimated that the annual circulation will be 3,000.

A bookmobile serves the rural areas.

### Churches

Livermore has 8 churches representing the following denominations: Methodist, Church of Christ, General Baptist, Missionary Baptist, Catholic, Pilgrim Holiness, Assembly of God, and Pentecostal. Attendance averages 73 percent.

### Financial Institutions

#### Statement as of June 30, 1962

	<u>Total Assets</u>	<u>Total Deposits</u>
Farmers and Merchants Bank	\$958,406.56	\$838,999.10
First Federal Savings & Loan Association of Livermore	977,865.88	819,213.22

### Hotels and Motels

Coffman Guest Home 10 Rooms

### Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company provides 281 subscribers with a dial system. Long distance service is excellent.

The nearest Western Union Office is in Owensboro, but the local railway agent in Livermore relays telegrams to them.

Postal Facilities: Livermore has a second-class post office with 7 employees. Mail is received and dispatched 3 times daily, and postal receipts for 1960 totaled \$8,000.

Newspapers: Livermore has no newspaper, but is provided a section in the McLean County News, a weekly edition. The Courier-Journal from Louisville, and the Messenger and Inquirer from Owensboro are received daily.

Radio: Station WNES, located in Central City, 13 miles distant, serves Livermore. This station operates on 1350 kilocycles, A. M., and 101.9 kilocycles, F. M., from sunrise until sunset.

Television: Excellent reception with all three major networks represented is received from

WTVW - Evansville, Ind.  
WFIE - Evansville, Ind.  
WEHT - Henderson, Ky.  
WLAC - Nashville, Tenn.  
WSIX - Nashville, Tenn.  
WLTW - Bowling Green, Ky.

#### Clubs and Organizations

Fraternal: Masonic Lodge, American Legion, and Eastern Star.

Women's Clubs: Women's, American Legion Auxiliary, and Homemakers Club.

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, P. T. A., Independent Baseball Club, and Civil Defense.

Youth: Teen Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies, Pony League, Little League, F. F. A., F. T. A., F. H. A., and F. B. L. A.

#### Recreation

Local: Livermore has one lighted ball park located on the school grounds.

Boating and water sports are available since Livermore is situated along the Green River.

A five-acre site has been donated to the city for a public park area.

A youth organization called Teen Canteen has been sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and Women's Club. The center is located in the same building as the library and is open two days weekly in the summer and three days per week in the winter. The club is under the guidance of a volunteer director who supervises the youth aged 12 to 18. Facilities include a juke box, ping-pong, other indoor games and sports, and library privileges two days a week.

Area: The James C. Ellis Park and Audubon Race Track along with four other parks and a nine-hole municipal golf course and swimming pool are located in Henderson, 35 miles distant.

Nearby Owensboro offers numerous swimming, boating, picnicking, and other recreational facilities.

Other parks within easy driving distance include Pennyriple State Park, Dawson Springs, 42 miles; Kentucky Lake, 80 miles; and Rocky Creek Lake, 25 miles.

### Community Improvements

#### Recent:

1. A new fire station has been built at a cost of \$20,000.
2. Improvements now under construction in the water system will cost approximately \$64,000.
3. Improvement in the school system has cost \$240,000, with more construction underway costing \$199,000.
4. Two churches have constructed additions to their buildings at a cost of \$30,000.
5. A library containing 550 volumes has been added to the city.
6. Several mercury vapor lights have been placed on U. S. 431 which passes through the city.
7. The river front area has been improved, with part of the area made for park facilities.
8. A Planning and Zoning Commission has been formed.
9. Combined gas, water, and sewer improvements have cost \$20,000.
10. Four new fire plugs have been added to Livermore.
11. New territory has been annexed into the city limits.
12. One of Livermore's outstanding developments is their Civil Defense program. The citizens have a fully-equipped unit which was financed by the individuals of the community. It should be noted that not "one cent" was tax money, and the complete program originated on a voluntary basis.
13. Several of the Livermore business establishments have been remodeled.



Planned:

1. The Planning and Zoning Commission plans a base-map of the city and a zoning ordinance.

# N A T U R A L   R E S O U R C E S

## Agricultural Products

In 1959 there were 840 farms covering 125,251 acres, and averaging 149.1 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for McLean County and Kentucky.

Table 13

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR MCLEAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1959\*

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn:</u>			
McLean Co. (bu)	26,197	41.3	1,082,622
Kentucky (bu)	1,649,000	42.5	70,184,000
<u>Wheat:</u>			
McLean Co. (bu)	2,546	22.6	57,621
Kentucky (bu)	158,000	24.5	3,876,000
<u>Soybeans:</u>			
McLean Co. (bu)	21,872	21.6	473,170
Kentucky (bu)	181,000	22.1	4,012,000
<u>Burley Tobacco:</u>			
McLean Co. (lbs)	660	1,190.9	786,001
Kentucky (lbs)	189,000	1,604.5	303,261,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay:</u>			
McLean Co. (tons)	387	1.8	734
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay:</u>			
McLean Co. (tons)	3,728	1.6	6,008
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay:</u>			
McLean Co. (tons)	5,495	1.5	8,347
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

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

Table 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR MCLEAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1959\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of Jan. 1, 1960</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
McLean County	12, 344
Kentucky	1, 947, 000
<u>Milk cows:</u>	
McLean County	1, 027
Kentucky	466, 000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
McLean County	818
Kentucky	546, 000

Minerals

The most important mineral resources of McLean County consist of petroleum and coal. Other minerals include clay and clay shales which are reportedly suitable for common brick manufacturing. Minor amounts of natural gas have also been secured in conjunction with the oil drilling.

Petroleum: In recent years there has been a considerable increase in oil activities especially in the Island and Guffie Areas. More recent developments have been in secondary recovery by water flooding in these pools. This has proven to be very successful.

Production: For the period 1928 through 1960, over seventeen million barrels were produced. A total of 641, 815 barrels were secured in 1960. Production is chiefly from "pays" of the Chester and Meramec series and Lower Pennsylvanian sandstones which occur at medium depths.

Coal: Coal has always been one of the principal minerals of McLean County. Mining headquarters have been centered mainly in the town of Island.

Production: For the period of 1890 through 1960, over four and one-half million tons were produced. A total of 58, 864 tons were secured from seven mines in 1960. Peak production during the past two decades came in 1947 when 174, 950 tons were secured. The chief commercial seam is the No. 9 although other beds are worked.

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



Quality: The No. 9 seam is an excellent stoker coal, because it is free burning and holds fire and treatment well. It is also used for industrial and railroad fuel. Typical analyses for the different sizes are as follows:

Size	As	DRY BASIS					Ash
	Loaded Moisture	Volatile Matter	Fixed Carbon	Ash	Sulphur	Btu.	Fusion Temp.
Egg	4.5	40.2	50.3	9.5	3.0	13300	2050
Screenings	6.0	39.4	48.0	12.6	3.70	12670	2020
Run of Mine	5.0	39.8	49.7	10.5	3.15	12942	2040

Source: Keystone Coal Buyers Manual, 1960

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

Table 15

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

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

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

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

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

(4) Weight not recorded.

(5) Less than \$1, 000.

(6) Preliminary figure.

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

## Water Resources

Surface Water: The major source of surface water supply is from the Green River. The average discharge of the Green River at Livermore is 10,770 cfs (USGS, 24 years record).

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

"Where conglomerate, sandstone, or siltstone crops out, it yields enough water for domestic use for 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."

The above conditions are applicable to all the Western Kentucky Coal Field but because of local variations may not apply to any given area.

## Forests

McLean County has 45,000 acres of forested land covering 27% of the total land area. Dominant tree types found in the area are oak, hickory, yellow poplar, sweet gum, and red cedar.

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

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



## M A R K E T S

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

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

Table 16

### CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

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

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

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

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

Retail sales in McLean County were \$4, 929, 000 in 1958\*.

Per capita income in McLean County was \$768 in 1957.\*\*

\*1958 Census of Business, Retail Trade, Kentucky, United States Bureau of Census.

\*\*Personal Income in Kentucky Counties, 1957, Bureau of Business Research, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

## C L I M A T E

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

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

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

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

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

LIBRARY  
BOWLING GREEN  
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY



## A P P E N D I X

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

## HISTORY

McLean County, the 104th in order of formation, was established in 1854. It is located in the western portion of the commonwealth and is watered by the Pond and Green Rivers and their tributaries. The county was named for Judge Alney McLean, a son of North Carolina, who served Kentucky well as circuit judge, State and U. S. Representative. A Whig, he was an ally of the great Kentucky statesman, Henry Clay. Twice he cast his electoral vote for Clay in presidential contests.

Livermore was founded by William Brown who gave the land for the town. He named the town for a close friend and early settler of the area named Livermore. In 1838, the first post office was opened in the town with the father of the city as the postmaster. In 1850, the town was incorporated and soon the railroad came bringing prosperity. Here the Owensboro and Nashville Railroad crossed the Green River on its way south. This is now part of the great Louisville and Nashville system.

Wood is one of Kentucky's most vital resources. In Livermore the resource becomes an item of furniture. In 1959, there were 235 workers employed by manufacturers in this western Kentucky town and most of them were engaged in the production of furniture. Livermore had a population of 1,441 in 1950 compared to 302 in 1870, a growth of more than 300%.

Other towns in the county include Sacramento and Calhoun. In 1950, these towns contained 378 and 746 citizens, respectively. As of 1960, some 32 workers were employed in their industries.

One of the mainstays of the McLean County economy is agriculture. In 1870, McLean was the fourth largest tobacco producing county in Kentucky. Today, although no longer a leading producer of tobacco, it harvested over one and a half million pounds as late as 1959. In 1959, the county produced nearly four times as many cattle as in 1870, twice as many swine, nearly fourteen times as much hay, four times as much corn and twice as much wheat. In soybean production, McLean County was fourth among Kentucky counties with 473,170 bushels.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
MCLEAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, September, 1961</u>	<u>McLean County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Industries	629	100.0	450,797	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	50	7.9	30,480	6.7
Contract Construction	91	14.4	38,043	8.4
Manufacturing	313	49.7	169,562	37.6
Food & kindred products	7	1.1	25,996	5.7
Tobacco	0	0	10,520	2.3
Clothing, Tex. & leather	0	0	25,542	5.6
Lumber & furniture	301	47.8	14,151	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	5	.7	10,432	2.3
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0	13,713	3.0
Stone, clay & glass	0	0	5,904	1.3
Primary metals	0	0	9,737	2.1
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	0	51,097	11.3
Other	0	0	2,470	.5
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	77	12.2	33,214	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	67	10.6	117,790	26.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	16	2.5	20,663	4.5
Services	15	2.3	39,208	8.6
Other	0	0	1,837	.4



Appendix C

ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR  
MCLEAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY 1960

Subject	McLean County		Kentucky	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total population	4, 645	4, 683	1, 508, 536	1, 529, 620
EMPLOYMENT STATUS				
Persons 14 years old & over	3, 348	3, 448	1, 036, 440	1, 074, 244
Labor force	2, 472	678	743, 255	219, 234
Civilian labor force	2, 472	678	705, 411	290, 783
Employed	2, 324	661	660, 728	275, 216
Private wage & salary	1, 225	449	440, 020	208, 384
Government workers	172	136	58, 275	44, 462
Self-employed	877	47	156, 582	16, 109
Unpaid family workers	50	29	5, 851	6, 261
Unemployed	148	17	44, 683	15, 567
Not in labor force	876	2, 770	293, 185	783, 010
Inmates of institutions	5	0	15, 336	8, 791
Enrolled in school	277	330	94, 734	97, 825
Other & not reported	594	1, 157	183, 115	676, 394
Under 65 years old	243	571	91, 626	539, 838
65 and over	351	586	91, 489	136, 556

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP  
OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

All employed	2, 324	661	660, 728	275, 216
Professional & technical	75	121	46, 440	36, 879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	689	8	91, 669	2, 339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	155	24	58, 533	10, 215
Clerical & kindred workers	55	113	35, 711	66, 343
Sales workers	73	50	39, 837	25, 265
Craftsmen & foremen	397	8	114, 003	2, 836
Operatives & kindred workers	442	176	140, 192	45, 305
Private household workers	0	63	1, 123	25, 183
Service workers	60	58	29, 844	40, 156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	157	4	33, 143	2, 046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	188	8	44, 227	1, 671
Occupation not reported	33	28	26, 006	16, 978

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

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR LIVERMORE, MCLEAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm* Deg. Fahrenheit	Total Prec. Norm* Inches	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
			6:00 AM	6:30 PM (CST)
January	39.0	2.39	83	75
February	34.9	3.79	81	68
March	32.9	2.60	80	61
April	61.3	1.63	80	57
May	63.2	3.47	82	60
June	73.2	6.06	83	60
July	75.3	1.77	85	60
August	77.6	2.33	89	62
September	72.2	1.79	89	63
October	61.3	1.25	88	66
November	46.6	4.45	82	68
December	32.4	3.15	83	75
Annual Norm	55.8	34.68		

\*Station Location: Beaver Dam, Kentucky

\*\*Station Location: Evansville, Indiana

Length of record - 6:00 AM readings - 62 years

6:30 PM readings - 49 years

Days Cloudy or Clear: (62 years of record) 103 days clear, 101 days partly cloudy, 161 days cloudy.

Percent of Possible Sunshine: (48 years of record) 63% annual norm.

Days with Precipitation of 0.01 Inch or Over: (63 years of record) 116 days.

Days with 1.0 or More Snow, Sleet, Hail: (62 years of record) 4 days.

Days with Thunderstorms: (63 years of record) 49 days.

Days with Heavy Fog: (63 years of record) 16 days.

Prevailing Wind: (63 years of record) West

Seasonal Heating Degree Days: (58 years of record) Approximate long-term means, 4,360 degree days.

## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

### Corporation Organization Tax

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

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

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

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

### Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and franchise paying corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The amount of the tax is computed from this return. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment is due within 30 days after certification of the assessment of its capital stock.

### Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net



income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.

State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and non-profit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year.

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

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

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

#### Franchise Company Taxes

Property of franchise companies (public service companies, railroad companies, common carrier trucking companies etc.) is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; non-operating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$1.50; and franchise (value over and above the actual value of tangible property), 50¢. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and non-operating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

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

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

## General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1955, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is about 35 per cent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

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

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$No	\$No	\$ No
Bank deposits	.10	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable, 10		No	No	No
Building and loan associa- tion capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	1.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full <u>1/</u>	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, franchise	.50	Full	Full	Full
Intangibles, franchise nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not else- where specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified <u>2/</u>	.50	Full	Full	Full

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

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



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

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

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

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

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

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

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

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



MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, <u>after</u> deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capitol stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income tax consisting of: (1) a normal tax which ranges from 2% on the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 <u>after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments</u> , which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption. (Effective January 1, 1961, individual income taxes were reduced by an average of 40%.)	There are no local individual income taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 33 per cent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three per cent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follow:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									

KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

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

For further information write to

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



## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

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

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1959, 2,645 miles of highway and bridges were placed under contract at a total cost of \$62,905,575. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

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

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

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

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